

Edgar Filing: Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. - Form 10-Q

Energy Transfer Partners, L.P.  
Form 10-Q  
May 08, 2014  
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549  
FORM 10-Q  
(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2014

or

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

Commission file number 1-11727

ENERGY TRANSFER PARTNERS, L.P.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

73-1493906

(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

3738 Oak Lawn Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75219

(Address of principal executive offices) (zip code)

(214) 981-0700

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, 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.

Large accelerated filer ☒ Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☐ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) 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 ☒

At May 2, 2014, the registrant had 318,500,491 Common Units outstanding.

Table of Contents

FORM 10-Q

ENERGY TRANSFER PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

Consolidated Balance Sheets 1

Consolidated Statements of Operations 3

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income 4

Consolidated Statement of Equity 5

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows 6

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements 7

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS 29

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK 44

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES 46

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS 48

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS 48

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS 49

SIGNATURE 50

Table of Contents

## Forward-Looking Statements

Certain matters discussed in this report, excluding historical information, as well as some statements by Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. (the “Partnership,” or “ETP”) in periodic press releases and some oral statements of the Partnership’s officials during presentations about the Partnership, include forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are identified as any statement that does not relate strictly to historical or current facts. Statements using words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “intend,” “project,” “plan,” “expect,” “continue,” “estimate,” “goal,” “may,” “will” or similar expressions help identify forward-looking statements. Although the Partnership and its general partner believe such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions and current expectations and projections about future events, no assurance can be given that such assumptions, expectations, or projections will prove to be correct. Forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of risks, uncertainties and assumptions. If one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or if underlying assumptions prove incorrect, the Partnership’s actual results may vary materially from those anticipated, projected or expected, forecasted, estimated or expressed in forward-looking statements since many of the factors that determine these results are subject to uncertainties and risks that are difficult to predict and beyond management’s control. For additional discussion of risks, uncertainties and assumptions, see “Part I – Item 1A. Risk Factors” in the Partnership’s Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 27, 2014.

## Definitions

The following is a list of certain acronyms and terms generally used in the energy industry and throughout this document:

/d	per day
AmeriGas	AmeriGas Partners, L.P.
AOCI	accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)
Bbls	barrels
Btu	British thermal unit, an energy measurement used by gas companies to convert the volume of gas used to its heat equivalent, and thus calculate the actual energy used
Capacity	capacity of a pipeline, processing plant or storage facility refers to the maximum capacity under normal operating conditions and, with respect to pipeline transportation capacity, is subject to multiple factors (including natural gas injections and withdrawals at various delivery points along the pipeline and the utilization of compression) which may reduce the throughput capacity from specified capacity levels
Citrus	Citrus Corp.
CrossCountry	CrossCountry Energy, LLC
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
ET Crude Oil	Energy Transfer Crude Oil Company, LLC, a joint venture owned 60% by ETE and 40% by ETP
ETC Compression	ETC Compression, LLC
ETC FEP	ETC Fayetteville Express Pipeline, LLC

Edgar Filing: Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. - Form 10-Q

ETC OLP	La Grange Acquisition, L.P., which conducts business under the assumed name of Energy Transfer Company
ETC Tiger	ETC Tiger Pipeline, LLC
ETE	Energy Transfer Equity, L.P., a publicly traded partnership and the owner of ETP LLC
ETE Holdings	ETE Common Holdings, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of ETE
ET Interstate	Energy Transfer Interstate Holdings, LLC
ETP Credit Facility	ETP's \$2.5 billion revolving credit facility
ETP GP	Energy Transfer Partners GP, L.P., the general partner of ETP
ETP LLC	Energy Transfer Partners, L.L.C., the general partner of ETP GP
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Table of Contents

Exchange Act	Securities Exchange Act of 1934
FEP	Fayetteville Express Pipeline LLC
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FGT	Florida Gas Transmission Company, LLC
GAAP	accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America
Holdco	ETP Holdco Corporation
IDRs	incentive distribution rights
LIBOR	London Interbank Offered Rate
LNG	liquefied natural gas
Lone Star	Lone Star NGL LLC
MACS	Mid-Atlantic Convenience Stores, LLC
MGE	Missouri Gas Energy
MMBtu	million British thermal units
MMcf	million cubic feet
MTBE	methyl tertiary butyl ether
NEG	New England Gas Company
NGL	natural gas liquid, such as propane, butane and natural gasoline
NYMEX	New York Mercantile Exchange
OSHA	federal Occupational Safety and Health Act
OTC	over-the-counter
Panhandle	Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company, LP
PCBs	polychlorinated biphenyls
PEPL Holdings	PEPL Holdings, LLC
PES	Philadelphia Energy Solutions

PHMSA	Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
Regency	Regency Energy Partners LP, a subsidiary of ETE
Sea Robin	Sea Robin Pipeline Company, LLC, a subsidiary of Panhandle
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
Southern Union	Southern Union Company
SUGS	Southern Union Gas Services
Sunoco	Sunoco, Inc.
Sunoco Logistics	Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P.
Sunoco Partners	Sunoco Partners LLC, the general partner of Sunoco Logistics
Transwestern	Transwestern Pipeline Company, LLC
Trunkline	Trunkline Gas Company, LLC, a subsidiary of Panhandle
Trunkline LNG	Trunkline LNG Company, LLC, a subsidiary of ETE

Table of Contents

Adjusted EBITDA is a term used throughout this document, which we define as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization and other non-cash items, such as non-cash compensation expense, gains and losses on disposals of assets, the allowance for equity funds used during construction, unrealized gains and losses on commodity risk management activities and other non-operating income or expense items. Unrealized gains and losses on commodity risk management activities include unrealized gains and losses on commodity derivatives and inventory fair value adjustments (excluding lower of cost or market adjustments). Adjusted EBITDA reflects amounts for less than wholly-owned subsidiaries based on 100% of the subsidiaries' results of operations and for unconsolidated affiliates based on the Partnership's proportionate ownership.

Table of Contents

## PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## ENERGY TRANSFER PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Dollars in millions)

(unaudited)

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$979	\$549
Accounts receivable, net	3,959	3,359
Accounts receivable from related companies	184	165
Inventories	1,420	1,765
Exchanges receivable	94	56
Price risk management assets	9	35
Current assets held for sale	167	—
Other current assets	257	310
Total current assets	7,069	6,239
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	28,239	28,430
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	(2,661)	(2,483)
	25,578	25,947
ADVANCES TO AND INVESTMENTS IN UNCONSOLIDATED AFFILIATES	4,160	4,436
NON-CURRENT PRICE RISK MANAGEMENT ASSETS	1	17
GOODWILL	4,507	4,729
INTANGIBLE ASSETS, net	1,502	1,568
OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS, net	772	766
Total assets	\$43,589	\$43,702

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



Table of ContentsENERGY TRANSFER PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Dollars in millions)

(unaudited)

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>		
Accounts payable	\$3,928	\$3,627
Accounts payable to related companies	96	45
Exchanges payable	282	285
Price risk management liabilities	59	45
Accrued and other current liabilities	1,629	1,428
Current maturities of long-term debt	1,388	637
Current liabilities held for sale	109	—
Total current liabilities	7,491	6,067
 LONG-TERM DEBT, less current maturities	 16,191	 16,451
NON-CURRENT PRICE RISK MANAGEMENT LIABILITIES	39	54
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES	3,599	3,762
OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	1,053	1,080
 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note 11)		
 <b>EQUITY:</b>		
General Partner	162	171
Limited Partners:		
Common Unitholders	8,723	9,797
Class H Unitholder	1,503	1,511
Accumulated other comprehensive income	50	61
Total partners' capital	10,438	11,540
Noncontrolling interest	4,778	4,748
Total equity	15,216	16,288
Total liabilities and equity	\$43,589	\$43,702

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

Table of ContentsENERGY TRANSFER PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(Dollars in millions, except per unit data)

(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
REVENUES:		
Natural gas sales	\$1,103	\$874
NGL sales	951	589
Crude sales	4,093	3,201
Gathering, transportation and other fees	655	637
Refined product sales	4,478	4,662
Other	952	891
Total revenues	12,232	10,854
COSTS AND EXPENSES:		
Cost of products sold	10,866	9,594
Operating expenses	319	327
Depreciation and amortization	266	260
Selling, general and administrative	93	139
Total costs and expenses	11,544	10,320
OPERATING INCOME	688	534
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):		
Interest expense, net of interest capitalized	(219)	) (211)
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	79	72
Gain on sale of AmeriGas common units	70	—
Gains (losses) on interest rate derivatives	(2)	) 7
Other, net	(3)	) 3
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE	613	405
Income tax expense from continuing operations	146	3
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	467	402
Income from discontinued operations	24	22
NET INCOME	491	424
LESS: NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO NONCONTROLLING INTEREST	76	102
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO PARTNERS	415	322
GENERAL PARTNER'S INTEREST IN NET INCOME	113	128
CLASS H UNITHOLDER'S INTEREST IN NET INCOME	49	—
COMMON UNITHOLDERS' INTEREST IN NET INCOME	\$253	\$194
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS PER COMMON UNIT:		
Basic	\$0.69	\$0.60
Diluted	\$0.69	\$0.60
NET INCOME PER COMMON UNIT:		
Basic	\$0.76	\$0.63
Diluted	\$0.76	\$0.63

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

Table of ContentsENERGY TRANSFER PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Dollars in millions)

(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Net income	\$491	\$424
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:		
Reclassification to earnings of gains and losses on derivative instruments accounted for as cash flow hedges	4	(1 )
Change in value of derivative instruments accounted for as cash flow hedges	(4	) 2
Change in value of available-for-sale securities	—	1
Actuarial loss relating to pension and other postretirement benefits	(1	) (1 )
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(3	) (1 )
Change in other comprehensive income from equity investments	(7	) 7
	(11	) 7
Comprehensive income	480	431
Less: Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interest	76	101
Comprehensive income attributable to partners	\$404	\$330

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

Table of Contents

ENERGY TRANSFER PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EQUITY  
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2014

(Dollars in millions)

(unaudited)

		Limited Partners			Accumulated	Noncontrolling	Total
	General Partner	Common Units	Class H Units	Other Comprehensive Income	Interest		
Balance, December 31, 2013	\$171	\$9,797	\$1,511	\$ 61	\$ 4,748		\$16,288
Distributions to partners	(122	) (306	) (53	) —	—		(481 )
Distributions to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	(73	) (73	)
Units issued for cash	—	142	—	—	—		142
Capital contributions from noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	27		27
Trunkline LNG Transaction (see Note 2)	—	(1,167	) —	—	—		(1,167 )
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	—	—	—	(11	) —		(11 )
Other, net	—	4	(4	) —	—		—
Net income	113	253	49	—	76		491
Balance, March 31, 2014	\$162	\$8,723	\$1,503	\$ 50	\$ 4,778		\$15,216

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

Table of Contents

## ENERGY TRANSFER PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Dollars in millions)

(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$491	\$424
Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	266	260
Deferred income taxes	(107)	) 8
Amortization included in interest expense	(16)	) (23)
LIFO valuation adjustments	(14)	) (38)
Non-cash compensation expense	14	14
Gain on sale of AmeriGas common units	(70)	) —
Distributions on unvested awards	(5)	) (3)
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	(79)	) (72)
Distributions from unconsolidated affiliates	49	80
Other non-cash	(6)	) 6
Net change in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquisitions and deconsolidations (see Note 3)	159	(303)
Net cash provided by operating activities	682	353
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Cash proceeds from the sale of AmeriGas common units	381	—
Capital expenditures (excluding allowance for equity funds used during construction)	(727)	) (595)
Contributions in aid of construction costs	7	8
Contributions to unconsolidated affiliates	(43)	) (1)
Distributions from unconsolidated affiliates in excess of cumulative earnings	32	15
Proceeds from the sale of assets	6	10
Other	(21)	) 4
Net cash used in investing activities	(365)	) (559)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from borrowings	939	2,563
Repayments of long-term debt	(454)	) (1,835)
Net proceeds from issuance of Common Units	142	192
Capital contributions received from noncontrolling interest	40	42
Distributions to partners	(481)	) (391)
Distributions to noncontrolling interest	(73)	) (132)
Debt issuance costs	—	(16)
Net cash provided by financing activities	113	423
INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	430	217
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of period	549	311
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of period	\$979	\$528

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

Table of Contents

ENERGY TRANSFER PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Tabular dollar and unit amounts, except per unit data, are in millions)

(unaudited)

1. OPERATIONS AND ORGANIZATION:

Energy Transfer Partners, L.P., a publicly traded Delaware limited partnership, and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “Partnership,” “we” or “ETP”) are managed by ETP’s general partner, ETP GP, which is in turn managed by its general partner, ETP LLC. ETE, a publicly traded master limited partnership, owns ETP LLC, the general partner of our General Partner. The consolidated financial statements of the Partnership presented herein include our operating subsidiaries described below.

Business Operations

Our activities are primarily conducted through our operating subsidiaries (collectively, the “Operating Companies”) as follows:

ETC OLP, a Texas limited partnership primarily engaged in midstream and intrastate transportation and storage natural gas operations. ETC OLP owns and operates, through its wholly and majority-owned subsidiaries, natural gas gathering systems, intrastate natural gas pipeline systems and gas processing plants and is engaged in the business of purchasing, gathering, transporting, processing, and marketing natural gas and NGLs in the states of Texas, Louisiana, New Mexico and West Virginia. ETC OLP’s intrastate transportation and storage operations primarily focus on transporting natural gas in Texas through our Oasis pipeline, ET Fuel System, East Texas pipeline and HPL System. ETC OLP’s midstream operations focus on the gathering, compression, treating, conditioning and processing of natural gas, primarily on or through our Southeast Texas System, Eagle Ford System, North Texas System and Northern Louisiana assets. ETC OLP also owns a 70% interest in Lone Star and also owns MACS, a convenience store operator.

ET Interstate, a Delaware limited liability company with revenues consisting primarily of fees earned from natural gas transportation services and operational gas sales. ET Interstate is the parent company of:

Transwestern, a Delaware limited liability company engaged in interstate transportation of natural gas. Transwestern’s revenues consist primarily of fees earned from natural gas transportation services and operational gas sales.

ETC FEP, a Delaware limited liability company that directly owns a 50% interest in FEP, which owns 100% of the Fayetteville Express interstate natural gas pipeline.

ETC Tiger, a Delaware limited liability company engaged in interstate transportation of natural gas.

CrossCountry, a Delaware limited liability company that indirectly owns a 50% interest in Citrus, which owns 100% of the FGT interstate natural gas pipeline.

ETC Compression, a Delaware limited liability company engaged in natural gas compression services and related equipment sales.

Holdco, a Delaware limited liability company that indirectly owns Panhandle and Sunoco. Panhandle and Sunoco operations are described as follows:

Panhandle owns and operates assets in the regulated and unregulated natural gas industry and is primarily engaged in the transportation and storage of natural gas in the United States. As discussed in Note 2, in January 2014, Panhandle consummated a merger with Southern Union, the indirect parent of Panhandle, and PEPL Holdings, the sole limited partner of Panhandle, pursuant to which each of Southern Union and PEPL Holdings were merged with and into Panhandle, with Panhandle surviving the merger.

Sunoco owns and operates retail marketing assets, which sell gasoline and middle distillates at retail locations and operates convenience stores primarily on the east coast and in the midwest region of the United States.

Sunoco Logistics, a publicly traded Delaware limited partnership that owns and operates a logistics business, consisting of refined products and crude oil pipelines, terminalling and storage assets, and refined products and crude oil acquisition and marketing assets.

Our financial statements reflect the following reportable business segments:

- intrastate transportation and storage;
- interstate transportation and storage;

- midstream;

7

---

## Table of Contents

- NGL transportation and services;
- investment in Sunoco Logistics;
- retail marketing; and
- all other.

### Preparation of Interim Financial Statements

The accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2013, which has been derived from audited financial statements, and the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and notes thereto of the Partnership as of March 31, 2014 and for the three month periods ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 have been prepared in accordance with GAAP for interim consolidated financial information and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete consolidated financial statements. However, management believes that the disclosures made are adequate to make the information not misleading. The results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for a full year due to the seasonal nature of the Partnership's operations, maintenance activities and the impact of forward natural gas prices and differentials on certain derivative financial instruments that are accounted for using mark-to-market accounting.

In the opinion of management, all adjustments (all of which are normal and recurring) have been made that are necessary to fairly state the consolidated financial position of the Partnership as of March 31, 2014, and the Partnership's results of operations and cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013. The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto presented in the Partnership's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, as filed with the SEC on February 27, 2014.

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the 2014 presentation. These reclassifications had no impact on net income or total equity.

We record the collection of taxes to be remitted to government authorities on a net basis except for our retail marketing segment in which consumer excise taxes on sales of refined products and merchandise are included in both revenues and cost of products sold in the consolidated statements of operations, with no net impact on net income. Excise taxes collected by our retail marketing segment were \$530 million and \$514 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

### New Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-08, Presentation of Financial Statements (Topic 205) and Property, Plant, and Equipment (Topic 360): Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity ("ASU 2014-08"), which changed the requirements for reporting discontinued operations. Under ASU 2014-08, a disposal of a component of an entity or a group of components of an entity is required to be reported in discontinued operations if the disposal represents a strategic shift that has or will have a major effect on an entity's operations and financial results. ASU 2014-08 is effective for all disposals or classifications as held for sale of components of an entity that occur within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2014, and early adoption is permitted. We expect to adopt this standard for the year ending December 31, 2015. ASU 2014-08 could have an impact on whether transactions will be reported in discontinued operations in the future, as well as the disclosures required when a component of an entity is disposed.

## 2. ACQUISITIONS, DIVESTITURES AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS:

### Susser Holdings Merger

On April 27, 2014, ETP entered into a definitive merger agreement whereby ETP plans to acquire Susser Holdings Corporation ("Susser Holdings") in a unit and cash transaction for total consideration valued at approximately \$1.8 billion (the "Susser Merger"). By acquiring Susser Holdings, ETP will own the general partner interest and the incentive distribution rights in Susser Petroleum Partners LP ("Susser Petroleum"), approximately 11 million Susser Petroleum common units (representing approximately 50.2% of Susser Petroleum's outstanding units), and Susser Holdings' existing retail operations, consisting of 630 convenience store locations. The Susser Merger is expected to close in the third quarter of 2014, subject to approval of the shareholders of Susser Holdings and customary regulatory approvals.

### Panhandle Merger



On January 10, 2014, Panhandle consummated a merger with Southern Union, the indirect parent of Panhandle, and PEPL Holdings, the sole limited partner of Panhandle, pursuant to which each of Southern Union and PEPL Holdings, a wholly-

## Table of Contents

owned subsidiary of Southern Union, were merged with and into Panhandle (the “Panhandle Merger”), with Panhandle surviving the Panhandle Merger. In connection with the Panhandle Merger, Panhandle assumed Southern Union’s obligations under its 7.6% Senior Notes due 2024, 8.25% Senior Notes due 2029 and the Junior Subordinated Notes due 2066. At the time of the Panhandle Merger, Southern Union did not have material operations of its own, other than its ownership of Panhandle and noncontrolling interests in PEI Power II, LLC, Regency (31.4 million common units and 6.3 million Class F Units), and ETP (2.2 million Common Units). In connection with the Panhandle Merger, Panhandle also assumed PEPL Holdings’ guarantee of \$600 million of Regency senior notes.

### Trunkline LNG Transaction

On February 19, 2014, ETP completed the transfer to ETE of Trunkline LNG, the entity that owns a LNG regasification facility in Lake Charles, Louisiana, in exchange for the redemption by ETP of 18.7 million ETP Common Units held by ETE (the “Trunkline LNG Transaction”). This transaction was effective as of January 1, 2014, at which time ETP deconsolidated Trunkline LNG, including goodwill of \$184 million and intangible assets of \$50 million related to Trunkline LNG. The results of Trunkline LNG’s operations have not been presented as discontinued operations and Trunkline LNG’s assets and liabilities have not been presented as held for sale in the Partnership’s consolidated financial statements due to the continuing involvement among the entities.

In connection with ETE’s acquisition of Trunkline LNG, ETP agreed to continue to provide management services for ETE through 2015 in relation to both Trunkline LNG’s regasification facility and the development of a liquefaction project at Trunkline LNG’s facility, for which ETE has agreed to pay incremental management fees to ETP of \$75 million per year for the years ending December 31, 2014 and 2015. ETE also agreed to provide additional subsidies to ETP through the relinquishment of future incentive distributions, as discussed further in Note 8.

### SUGS Contribution

On April 30, 2013, Southern Union completed its contribution to Regency of all of the issued and outstanding membership interest in Southern Union Gathering Company, LLC, and its subsidiaries, including SUGS (the “SUGS Contribution”). The general partner and IDRs of Regency are owned by ETE. The consideration paid by Regency in connection with this transaction consisted of (i) the issuance of approximately 31.4 million Regency common units to Southern Union, (ii) the issuance of approximately 6.3 million Regency Class F units to Southern Union, (iii) the distribution of \$463 million in cash to Southern Union, net of closing adjustments, and (iv) the payment of \$30 million in cash to a subsidiary of ETP. This transaction was between commonly controlled entities; therefore, the amounts recorded in the consolidated balance sheet for the investment in Regency and the related deferred tax liabilities were based on the historical book value of SUGS. In addition, PEPL Holdings provided a guarantee of collection with respect to the payment of the principal amounts of Regency’s debt related to the SUGS Contribution. The Regency Class F units have the same rights, terms and conditions as the Regency common units, except that Southern Union will not receive distributions on the Regency Class F units for the first eight consecutive quarters following the closing, and the Regency Class F units will thereafter automatically convert into Regency common units on a one-for-one basis. The Partnership has not presented SUGS as discontinued operations due to the Partnership’s continuing involvement with SUGS through affiliate relationships, as well as the direct investment in Regency common and Class F units received, which has been accounted for using the equity method.

### Discontinued Operations

Discontinued operations for the three months ended March 31, 2014 included the results of operations for a marketing business that had been recently acquired and was sold effective April 1, 2014. The disposed subsidiary’s results of operations were not material during any periods in 2013; therefore, the disposed subsidiary’s results were not reclassified to discontinued operations in the prior period.

Discontinued operations for the three months ended March 31, 2013 included the results of Southern Union’s distribution operations.

### 3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:

Cash and cash equivalents include all cash on hand, demand deposits, and investments with original maturities of three months or less. We consider cash equivalents to include short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.



Table of Contents

The net change in operating assets and liabilities (net of acquisitions) included in cash flows from operating activities is comprised as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Accounts receivable	\$(751	) \$(659
Accounts receivable from related companies	(23	) (48
Inventories	338	(48
Exchanges receivable	(44	) 11
Other current assets	39	36
Other non-current assets, net	(15	) (6
Accounts payable	441	435
Accounts payable to related companies	57	3
Exchanges payable	(1	) 14
Accrued and other current liabilities	104	(35
Other non-current liabilities	(25	) 17
Price risk management assets and liabilities, net	39	(23
Net change in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquisitions and deconsolidations	\$ 159	\$ (303

Non-cash investing and financing activities are as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
<b>NON-CASH INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Accrued capital expenditures	\$ 168	\$ 372
<b>NON-CASH FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Contributions receivable related to noncontrolling interest	\$—	\$ 8

**4. INVENTORIES:**

Inventories consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Natural gas and NGLs	\$223	\$519
Crude oil	572	488
Refined products	466	597
Appliances, parts and fittings and other	159	161
Total inventories	\$1,420	\$1,765

We utilize commodity derivatives to manage price volatility associated with certain of our natural gas inventory and designate certain of these derivatives as fair value hedges for accounting purposes. Changes in fair value of designated hedged inventory are recorded in inventory on our consolidated balance sheets and in cost of products sold in our consolidated statements of operations.

**5. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS:**

We have commodity derivatives and interest rate derivatives that are accounted for as assets and liabilities at fair value in our consolidated balance sheets. We determine the fair value of our assets and liabilities subject to fair value measurement by using the highest possible “level” of inputs. Level 1 inputs are observable quotes in an active market for identical assets and liabilities. We consider the valuation of marketable securities and commodity derivatives transacted through a clearing broker

Table of Contents

with a published price from the appropriate exchange as a Level 1 valuation. Level 2 inputs are inputs observable for similar assets and liabilities. We consider OTC commodity derivatives entered into directly with third parties as a Level 2 valuation since the values of these derivatives are quoted on an exchange for similar transactions. Additionally, we consider our options transacted through our clearing broker as having Level 2 inputs due to the level of activity of these contracts on the exchange in which they trade. We consider the valuation of our interest rate derivatives as Level 2 as the primary input, the LIBOR curve, is based on quotes from an active exchange of Eurodollar futures for the same period as the future interest swap settlements. Level 3 inputs are unobservable. During the three months ended March 31, 2014, no transfers were made between any levels within the fair value hierarchy. Based on the estimated borrowing rates currently available to us and our subsidiaries for loans with similar terms and average maturities, the aggregate fair value of our consolidated debt obligations at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 was \$18.65 billion and \$17.69 billion, respectively. As of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the aggregate carrying amount of our consolidated debt obligations was \$17.58 billion and \$17.09 billion, respectively. The fair value of our consolidated debt obligations is a Level 2 valuation based on the observable inputs used for similar liabilities.

The following tables summarize the fair value of our financial assets and liabilities measured and recorded at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 based on inputs used to derive their fair values:

		Fair Value Measurements at March 31, 2014	
	Fair Value Total	Level 1	Level 2
Assets:			
Interest rate derivatives	\$4	\$—	\$4
Commodity derivatives:			
Natural Gas:			
Basis Swaps IFERC/NYMEX	5	5	—
Swing Swaps IFERC	1	1	—
Fixed Swaps/Futures	118	118	—
Power:			
Forwards	5	—	5
Futures	1	1	—
Natural Gas Liquids – Forwards/Swaps	3	3	—
Refined Products – Futures	1	1	—
Crude – Futures	1	1	—
Total commodity derivatives	135	130	5
Total assets	\$139	\$130	\$9
Liabilities:			
Interest rate derivatives	\$(96	) \$—	\$(96
Commodity derivatives:			
Natural Gas:			
Basis Swaps IFERC/NYMEX	(3	) (3	) —
Swing Swaps IFERC	(4	) (4	) —
Fixed Swaps/Futures	(135	) (135	) —
Power:			
Forwards	(2	) —	(2
Futures	(3	) (3	) —
Natural Gas Liquids – Forwards/Swaps	(5	) (5	) —
Refined Products – Futures	(1	) (1	) —
Total commodity derivatives	(153	) (151	) (2
Total liabilities	\$(249	) \$(151	) \$(98



Table of Contents

		Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2013	
	Fair Value Total	Level 1	Level 2
Assets:			
Interest rate derivatives	\$47	\$—	\$47
Commodity derivatives:			
Natural Gas:			
Basis Swaps IFERC/NYMEX	5	5	—
Swing Swaps IFERC	8	1	7
Fixed Swaps/Futures	201	201	—
Power – Forwards	3	—	3
Natural Gas Liquids – Forwards/Swaps	5	5	—
Refined Products – Futures	5	5	—
Total commodity derivatives	227	217	10
Total assets	\$274	\$217	\$57
Liabilities:			
Interest rate derivatives	\$(95	) \$—	\$(95 )
Commodity derivatives:			
Natural Gas:			
Basis Swaps IFERC/NYMEX	(4	) (4	) —
Swing Swaps IFERC	(6	) —	(6 )
Fixed Swaps/Futures	(201	) (201	) —
Forward Physical Swaps	(1	) —	(1 )
Power – Forwards	(1	) —	(1 )
Natural Gas Liquids – Forwards/Swaps	(5	) (5	) —
Refined Products – Futures	(5	) (5	) —
Total commodity derivatives	(223	) (215	) (8 )
Total liabilities	\$(318	) \$(215	) \$(103 )

**6. NET INCOME PER LIMITED PARTNER UNIT:**

Our net income for partners' capital and statement of operations presentation purposes is allocated to the General Partner and Limited Partners in accordance with their respective partnership percentages, after giving effect to priority income allocations for incentive distributions, if any, to our General Partner, the holder of the IDRs pursuant to our Partnership Agreement, which are declared and paid following the close of each quarter. Earnings in excess of distributions are allocated to the General Partner and Limited Partners based on their respective ownership interests.

Table of Contents

A reconciliation of income from continuing operations and weighted average units used in computing basic and diluted income from continuing operations per unit is as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Income from continuing operations	\$467	\$402
Less: Income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interest	76	89
Income from continuing operations, net of noncontrolling interest	391	313
General Partner's interest in income from continuing operations	113	128
Class H Unitholder's interest in income from continuing operations	49	—
Common Unitholders' interest in income from continuing operations	229	185
Additional earnings allocated to General Partner	(1	) —
Distributions on employee unit awards, net of allocation to General Partner	(3	) (3
Income from continuing operations available to Common Unitholders	\$225	\$182
Weighted average Common Units – basic	324.5	300.8
Basic income from continuing operations per Common Unit	\$0.69	\$0.60
Dilutive effect of unvested Unit Awards	1.0	1.0
Weighted average Common Units, assuming dilutive effect of unvested Unit Awards	325.5	301.8
Diluted income from continuing operations per Common Unit	\$0.69	\$0.60
Basic income from discontinued operations per Common Unit	\$0.07	\$0.03
Diluted income from discontinued operations per Common Unit	\$0.07	\$0.03

**7. DEBT OBLIGATIONS:****Senior Notes**

In April 2014, Sunoco Logistics issued \$300 million aggregate principal amount of 4.25% Senior Notes due April 2024 and \$700 million aggregate principal amount of 5.30% Senior Notes due April 2044. The net proceeds from the offering were used to pay outstanding borrowings under the Sunoco Logistics Credit Facility and for general partnership purposes.

**Credit Facilities****ETP Credit Facility**

The ETP Credit Facility allows for borrowings of up to \$2.50 billion and expires in October 2017. The indebtedness under the ETP Credit Facility is unsecured and not guaranteed by any of the Partnership's subsidiaries and has equal rights to holders of our current and future unsecured debt. As of March 31, 2014, the ETP Credit Facility had no outstanding borrowings.

**Sunoco Logistics Credit Facilities**

Sunoco Logistics maintains a \$1.50 billion unsecured credit facility (the "Sunoco Logistics Credit Facility"), which matures in November 2018. The Sunoco Logistics Credit Facility contains an accordion feature, under which the total aggregate commitment may be extended to \$2.25 billion under certain conditions. As of March 31, 2014, the Sunoco Logistics Credit Facility had \$950 million outstanding.

**Compliance with Our Covenants**

We were in compliance with all requirements, tests, limitations, and covenants related to our credit agreements as of March 31, 2014.



Table of Contents

## 8.EQUITY:

## Common Units

The change in Common Units was as follows:

	Number of Units
Number of Common Units, beginning of period	333.8
Common Units issued in connection with Equity Distribution Agreements	2.0
Common Units issued in connection with the Distribution Reinvestment Plan	0.7
Common Units redeemed in connection with the Trunkline LNG Transaction	(18.7 )
Number of Common Units, end of period	317.8

In May 2013, we entered into an Equity Distribution Agreement pursuant to which we may sell from time to time Common Units having aggregate offering prices of up to \$800 million. During the three months ended March 31, 2014, we received proceeds of \$106 million, net of commissions of \$1 million, from the issuance of units pursuant to the Equity Distribution Agreement, which were used for general partnership purposes. We also received \$38 million, net of commissions, in April 2014 from the settlement of transactions initiated in March 2014 under this agreement. No amount remains available to be issued under this agreement.

During the three months ended March 31, 2014, distributions of \$36 million were reinvested under the Distribution Reinvestment Plan resulting in the issuance of 0.7 million Common Units. As of March 31, 2014, a total of 1.4 million Common Units remain available to be issued under the existing registration statement.

As discussed in Note 2, ETP redeemed and cancelled 18.7 million of its Common Units in connection with the Trunkline LNG Transaction.

## Quarterly Distributions of Available Cash

Following are distributions declared and/or paid by ETP subsequent to December 31, 2013:

Quarter Ended	Record Date	Payment Date	Rate
December 31, 2013	February 7, 2014	February 14, 2014	\$0.92000
March 31, 2014	May 5, 2014	May 15, 2014	0.93500

In connection with previous transactions between ETP and ETE, ETE has agreed to relinquish its right to certain incentive distributions in future periods, and ETP has agreed to make incremental distributions on the Class H Units in future periods. For the distributions to be paid for the three months ended March 31, 2014, the net impact of these adjustments will result in a reduction of \$26 million in the distributions from ETP to ETE. Following is a summary of the net reduction in total distributions that would potentially be made to ETE in future periods:

	Total Year
2014 (remainder)	\$80
2015	51
2016	72
2017	50
2018	45
2019	35

Table of Contents

## Sunoco Logistics Quarterly Distributions of Available Cash

Following are distributions declared and/or paid by Sunoco Logistics subsequent to December 31, 2013:

Quarter Ended	Record Date	Payment Date	Rate
December 31, 2013	February 10, 2014	February 14, 2014	\$0.66250
March 31, 2014	May 9, 2014	May 15, 2014	0.69500

On May 5, 2014, Sunoco Logistics' board of directors declared a two-for-one split of Sunoco Logistics common units. The unit split will result in the issuance of one additional Sunoco Logistics common unit for every one unit owned as of the close of business on June 5, 2014. The unit split will be effective June 12, 2014. All Sunoco Logistics unit and per unit information included in this report is presented on a pre-split basis.

## Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The following table presents the components of AOCI, net of tax:

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Available-for-sale securities	\$2	\$2
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(4)	(1)
Net loss on commodity related hedges	(4)	(4)
Actuarial gain related to pensions and other postretirement benefits	55	56
Equity investments, net	1	8
Total AOCI, net of tax	\$50	\$61

## 9. INCOME TAXES:

The increase in the effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2014 was primarily due to the Trunkline LNG Transaction (see Note 2). The Trunkline LNG Transaction, which was treated as a sale for tax purposes, resulted in \$85 million of incremental income tax expense.

## 10. RETIREMENT BENEFITS:

The following tables set forth the components of net period benefit cost of the Partnership's pension and other postretirement benefit plans:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014		2013	
	Pension Benefits	Other Postretirement Benefits	Pension Benefits	Other Postretirement Benefits
Net periodic benefit cost:				
Service cost	\$—	\$—	\$2	\$—
Interest cost	8	1	9	2
Expected return on plan assets	(11)	(2)	(15)	(3)
Actuarial (gain) loss amortization	(1)	—	1	—
Settlement credits	(1)	—	(2)	—
	(5)	(1)	(5)	(1)
Regulatory adjustment	—	—	2	—
Net periodic benefit cost	\$(5)	\$(1)	\$(3)	\$(1)

Panhandle has historically recovered certain qualified pension benefit plan and other postretirement benefit plan costs through rates charged to utility customers. Certain utility commissions require that the recovery of these costs be based on the Employee

## Table of Contents

Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, or other utility commission specific guidelines. The difference between these regulatory-based amounts and the periodic benefit cost calculated pursuant to GAAP is deferred as a regulatory asset or liability and reflected in expense over periods in which this difference will be recovered in rates, as promulgated by the applicable utility commission.

Panhandle no longer has pension plans after the sale of the assets of MGE and NEG in 2013.

### 11. REGULATORY MATTERS, COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES:

#### Contingent Matters Potentially Impacting the Partnership from Our Investment in Citrus

Florida Gas Pipeline Relocation Costs. The Florida Department of Transportation, Florida's Turnpike Enterprise ("FDOT/FTE") has various turnpike/State Road 91 widening projects that have impacted or may, over time, impact one or more of FGTs' mainline pipelines located in FDOT/FTE rights-of-way. Certain FDOT/FTE projects have been or are the subject of litigation in Broward County, Florida. On November 16, 2012, FDOT paid to FGT the sum of approximately \$100 million, representing the amount of the judgment, plus interest, in a case tried in 2011.

On April 14, 2011, FGT filed suit against the FDOT/FTE and other defendants in Broward County, Florida seeking an injunction and damages as the result of the construction of a mechanically stabilized earth wall and other encroachments in FGT easements as part of FDOT/FTE's I-595 project. On August 21, 2013, FGT and FDOT/FTE entered into a settlement agreement pursuant to which, among other things, FDOT/FTE paid FGT approximately \$19 million in September, 2013 in settlement of FGT's claims with respect to the I-595 project. The settlement agreement also provided for agreed easement widths for FDOT/FTE right-of-way and for cost sharing between FGT and FDOT/FTE for any future relocations. Also in September 2013, FDOT/FTE paid FGT an additional approximate \$1 million for costs related to the aforementioned turnpike/State Road 91 case tried in 2011.

FGT will continue to seek rate recovery in the future for these types of costs to the extent not reimbursed by the FDOT/FTE. There can be no assurance that FGT will be successful in obtaining complete reimbursement for any such relocation costs from the FDOT/FTE or from its customers or that the timing of such reimbursement will fully compensate FGT for its costs.

#### Contingent Residual Support Agreement – AmeriGas

In connection with the closing of the contribution of its propane operations in January 2012, ETP agreed to provide contingent, residual support of \$1.55 billion of intercompany borrowings made by AmeriGas and certain of its affiliates with maturities through 2022 from a finance subsidiary of AmeriGas that have maturity dates and repayment terms that mirror those of an equal principal amount of senior notes issued by this finance company subsidiary to third party purchases.

#### PEPL Holdings Guarantee of Collection

In connection with the SUGS Contribution, Regency issued \$600 million of 4.50% Senior Notes due 2023 (the "Regency Debt"), the proceeds of which were used by Regency to fund the cash portion of the consideration, as adjusted, and pay certain other expenses or disbursements directly related to the closing of the SUGS Contribution. In connection with the closing of the SUGS Contribution on April 30, 2013, Regency entered into an agreement with PEPL Holdings, a subsidiary of Southern Union, pursuant to which PEPL Holdings provided a guarantee of collection (on a nonrecourse basis to Southern Union) to Regency and Regency Energy Finance Corp. with respect to the payment of the principal amount of the Regency Debt through maturity in 2023. In connection with the completion of the Panhandle Merger, in which PEPL Holdings was merged with and into Panhandle, the guarantee of collection for the Regency Debt was assumed by Panhandle.

#### NGL Pipeline Regulation

We have interests in NGL pipelines located in Texas and New Mexico. We commenced the interstate transportation of NGLs in 2013, which is subject to the jurisdiction of the FERC under the Interstate Commerce Act ("ICA") and the Energy Policy Act of 1992. Under the ICA, tariff rates must be just and reasonable and not unduly discriminatory and pipelines may not confer any undue preference. The tariff rates established for interstate services were based on a negotiated agreement; however, the FERC's rate-making methodologies may limit our ability to set rates based on our actual costs, may delay or limit the use of rates that reflect increased costs and may subject us to potentially burdensome and expensive operational, reporting and other requirements. Any of the foregoing could adversely affect our business, revenues and cash flow.

Commitments

In the normal course of our business, we purchase, process and sell natural gas pursuant to long-term contracts and we enter into long-term transportation and storage agreements. Such contracts contain terms that are customary in the industry. We

## Table of Contents

believe that the terms of these agreements are commercially reasonable and will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations.

We have certain non-cancelable leases for property and equipment, which require fixed monthly rental payments and expire at various dates through 2056. Rental expense under these operating leases has been included in operating expenses in the accompanying statements of operations and totaled \$31 million and \$32 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, which include contingent rentals totaling \$3 million and \$4 million in the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. During the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, \$8 million and \$5 million, respectively, of rental expense was recovered through related sublease rental income. Our joint venture agreements require that we fund our proportionate share of capital contributions to our unconsolidated affiliates. Such contributions will depend upon our unconsolidated affiliates' capital requirements, such as for funding capital projects or repayment of long-term obligations.

### Litigation and Contingencies

We may, from time to time, be involved in litigation and claims arising out of our operations in the normal course of business. Natural gas and crude are flammable and combustible. Serious personal injury and significant property damage can arise in connection with their transportation, storage or use. In the ordinary course of business, we are sometimes threatened with or named as a defendant in various lawsuits seeking actual and punitive damages for product liability, personal injury and property damage. We maintain liability insurance with insurers in amounts and with coverage and deductibles management believes are reasonable and prudent, and which are generally accepted in the industry. However, there can be no assurance that the levels of insurance protection currently in effect will continue to be available at reasonable prices or that such levels will remain adequate to protect us from material expenses related to product liability, personal injury or property damage in the future.

### MTBE Litigation

Sunoco, along with other refiners, manufacturers and sellers of gasoline, is a defendant in lawsuits alleging MTBE contamination of groundwater. The plaintiffs typically include water purveyors and municipalities responsible for supplying drinking water and governmental authorities. The plaintiffs are asserting primarily product liability claims and additional claims including nuisance, trespass, negligence, violation of environmental laws and deceptive business practices. The plaintiffs in all of the cases are seeking to recover compensatory damages, and in some cases also seek natural resource damages, injunctive relief, punitive damages and attorneys' fees.

As of March 31, 2014, Sunoco is a defendant in seven cases, one of which was initiated by the State of New Jersey and two others by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico with the more recent Puerto Rico action being a companion case alleging damages for additional sites beyond those at issue in the initial Puerto Rico action. Six of these cases are venued in a multidistrict litigation ("MDL") proceeding in a New York federal court. The most recently filed Puerto Rico action is expected to be transferred to the MDL. The New Jersey and Puerto Rico cases assert natural resource damage claims. In addition, Sunoco has received notice from another state that it intends to file an MTBE lawsuit in the near future asserting natural resource damage claims.

Fact discovery has concluded with respect to an initial set of fewer than 20 sites each that will be the subject of the first trial phase in the New Jersey case and the initial Puerto Rico case. Insufficient information has been developed about the plaintiffs' legal theories or the facts with respect to statewide natural resource damage claims to provide an analysis of the ultimate potential liability of Sunoco in these matters; however, it is reasonably possible that a loss may be realized. Management believes that an adverse determination with respect to one or more of the MTBE cases could have a significant impact on results of operations during the period in which any said adverse determination occurs, but does not believe that any such adverse determination would have a material adverse effect on the Partnership's consolidated financial position.

### Other Litigation and Contingencies

We or our subsidiaries are a party to various legal proceedings and/or regulatory proceedings incidental to our businesses. For each of these matters, we evaluate the merits of the case, our exposure to the matter, possible legal or settlement strategies, the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome and the availability of insurance coverage. If we determine that an unfavorable outcome of a particular matter is probable and can be estimated, we accrue the contingent obligation, as well as any expected insurance recoverable amounts related to the contingency. As of

March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, accruals of approximately \$41 million and \$46 million, respectively, were reflected on our consolidated balance sheets related to these contingent obligations. As new information becomes available, our estimates may change. The impact of these changes may have a significant effect on our results of operations in a single period.

## Table of Contents

The outcome of these matters cannot be predicted with certainty and there can be no assurance that the outcome of a particular matter will not result in the payment of amounts that have not been accrued for the matter. Furthermore, we may revise accrual amounts prior to resolution of a particular contingency based on changes in facts and circumstances or changes in the expected outcome.

No amounts have been recorded in our March 31, 2014 or December 31, 2013 consolidated balance sheets for contingencies and current litigation, other than amounts disclosed herein.

Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts v New England Gas Company. On July 7, 2011, the Massachusetts Attorney General (“AG”) filed a regulatory complaint with the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities (“MDPU”) against New England Gas Company with respect to certain environmental cost recoveries. The AG is seeking a refund to New England Gas Company customers for alleged “excessive and imprudently incurred costs” related to legal fees associated with Southern Union’s environmental response activities. In the complaint, the AG requests that the MDPU initiate an investigation into the New England Gas Company’s collection and reconciliation of recoverable environmental costs including: (i) the prudence of any and all legal fees, totaling approximately \$19 million, that were charged by the Kasowitz, Benson, Torres & Friedman firm and passed through the recovery mechanism since 2005, the year when a partner in the firm, the Southern Union former Vice Chairman, President and Chief Operating Officer, joined Southern Union’s management team; (ii) the prudence of any and all legal fees that were charged by the Bishop, London & Dodds firm and passed through the recovery mechanism since 2005, the period during which a member of the firm served as Southern Union’s Chief Ethics Officer; and (iii) the propriety and allocation of certain legal fees charged that were passed through the recovery mechanism that the AG contends only qualify for a lesser, 50%, level of recovery. Southern Union has filed its answer denying the allegations and moved to dismiss the complaint, in part on a theory of collateral estoppel. The hearing officer has deferred consideration of Southern Union’s motion to dismiss. The AG’s motion to be reimbursed expert and consultant costs by Southern Union of up to \$150,000 was granted. By tariff, these costs are recoverable through rates charged to New England Gas Company customers. The hearing officer previously stayed discovery pending resolution of a dispute concerning the applicability of attorney-client privilege to legal billing invoices. The MDPU issued an interlocutory order on June 24, 2013 that lifted the stay, and discovery has resumed. Panhandle (as successor to Southern Union) believes it has complied with all applicable requirements regarding its filings for cost recovery and has not recorded any accrued liability; however, Panhandle will continue to assess its potential exposure for such cost recoveries as the matter progresses.

### Environmental Matters

Our operations are subject to extensive federal, state and local environmental and safety laws and regulations that require expenditures to ensure compliance, including related to air emissions and wastewater discharges, at operating facilities and for remediation at current and former facilities as well as waste disposal sites. Although we believe our operations are in substantial compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations, risks of additional costs and liabilities are inherent in the business of transporting, storing, gathering, treating, compressing, blending and processing natural gas, natural gas liquids and other products. As a result, there can be no assurance that significant costs and liabilities will not be incurred. Costs of planning, designing, constructing and operating pipelines, plants and other facilities must incorporate compliance with environmental laws and regulations and safety standards. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations may result in the assessment of administrative, civil and criminal penalties, the imposition of remedial obligations, the issuance of injunctions and the filing of federally authorized citizen suits. Contingent losses related to all significant known environmental matters have been accrued and/or separately disclosed. However, we may revise accrual amounts prior to resolution of a particular contingency based on changes in facts and circumstances or changes in the expected outcome.

Environmental exposures and liabilities are difficult to assess and estimate due to unknown factors such as the magnitude of possible contamination, the timing and extent of remediation, the determination of our liability in proportion to other parties, improvements in cleanup technologies and the extent to which environmental laws and regulations may change in the future. Although environmental costs may have a significant impact on the results of operations for any single period, we believe that such costs will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position.

Based on information available at this time and reviews undertaken to identify potential exposure, we believe the amount reserved for environmental matters is adequate to cover the potential exposure for cleanup costs.

**Environmental Remediation**

Our subsidiaries are responsible for environmental remediation at certain sites, including the following:

Certain of our interstate pipelines conduct soil and groundwater remediation related to contamination from past uses of PCBs. PCB assessments are ongoing and, in some cases, our subsidiaries could potentially be held responsible for contamination caused by other parties.



Table of Contents

Certain gathering and processing systems are responsible for soil and groundwater remediation related to releases of hydrocarbons.

Currently operating Sunoco retail sites.

Legacy sites related to Sunoco, that are subject to environmental assessments include formerly owned terminals and other logistics assets, retail sites that Sunoco no longer operates, closed and/or sold refineries and other formerly owned sites.

Sunoco is potentially subject to joint and several liability for the costs of remediation at sites at which it has been identified as a potentially responsible party (“PRP”). As of March 31, 2014, Sunoco had been named as a PRP at 39 identified or potentially identifiable as “Superfund” sites under federal and/or comparable state law. Sunoco is usually one of a number of companies identified as a PRP at a site. Sunoco has reviewed the nature and extent of its involvement at each site and other relevant circumstances and, based upon Sunoco’s purported nexus to the sites, believes that its potential liability associated with such sites will not be significant.

To the extent estimable, expected remediation costs are included in the amounts recorded for environmental matters in our consolidated balance sheets. In some circumstances, future costs cannot be reasonably estimated because remediation activities are undertaken as claims are made by customers and former customers. To the extent that an environmental remediation obligation is recorded by a subsidiary that applies regulatory accounting policies, amounts that are expected to be recoverable through tariffs or rates are recorded as regulatory assets on our consolidated balance sheets.

The table below reflects the amounts of accrued liabilities recorded in our consolidated balance sheets related to environmental matters that are considered to be probable and reasonably estimable. Except for matters discussed above, we do not have any material environmental matters assessed as reasonably possible that would require disclosure in our consolidated financial statements.

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Current	\$70	\$45
Non-current	331	350
Total environmental liabilities	\$401	\$395

In 2013, we established a wholly-owned captive insurance company to bear certain risks associated with environmental obligations related to certain sites that are no longer operating. The premiums paid to the captive insurance company include estimates for environmental claims that have been incurred but not reported, based on an actuarially determined fully developed claims expense estimate. In such cases, we accrue losses attributable to unasserted claims based on the discounted estimates that are used to develop the premiums paid to the captive insurance company.

During the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, Sunoco recorded \$8 million and \$7 million, respectively, of expenditures related to environmental cleanup programs.

On June 29, 2011, the EPA finalized a rule under the CAA that revised the new source performance standards for manufacturers, owners and operators of new, modified and reconstructed stationary internal combustion engines. The rule became effective on August 29, 2011. The rule modifications may require us to undertake significant expenditures, including expenditures for purchasing, installing, monitoring and maintaining emissions control equipment, if we replace equipment or expand existing facilities in the future. At this point, we are not able to predict the cost to comply with the rule’s requirements, because the rule applies only to changes we might make in the future. Our pipeline operations are subject to regulation by the DOT under the PHMSA, pursuant to which the PHMSA has established requirements relating to the design, installation, testing, construction, operation, replacement and management of pipeline facilities. Moreover, the PHMSA, through the Office of Pipeline Safety, has promulgated a rule requiring pipeline operators to develop integrity management programs to comprehensively evaluate their pipelines, and take measures to protect pipeline segments located in what the rule refers to as “high consequence areas.” Activities under these integrity management programs involve the performance of internal pipeline inspections, pressure testing or other effective means to assess the integrity of these regulated pipeline segments, and the regulations require prompt action to address integrity issues raised by the assessment and analysis. Integrity testing

and assessment of all of these assets will continue, and the potential exists that results of such testing and assessment could cause us to incur future capital and operating expenditures for repairs or upgrades deemed necessary to ensure the continued safe and reliable operation of our pipelines; however, no estimate can be made at this time of the likely range of such expenditures.

## Table of Contents

Our operations are also subject to the requirements of the OSHA, and comparable state laws that regulate the protection of the health and safety of employees. In addition, OSHA's hazardous communication standard requires that information be maintained about hazardous materials used or produced in our operations and that this information be provided to employees, state and local government authorities and citizens. We believe that our operations are in substantial compliance with the OSHA requirements, including general industry standards, record keeping requirements, and monitoring of occupational exposure to regulated substances.

### 12.PRICE RISK MANAGEMENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES:

#### Commodity Price Risk

We are exposed to market risks related to the volatility of commodity prices. To manage the impact of volatility from these prices, we utilize various exchange-traded and OTC commodity financial instrument contracts. These contracts consist primarily of futures, swaps and options and are recorded at fair value in our consolidated balance sheets.

We inject and hold natural gas in our Bammel storage facility to take advantage of contango markets (i.e., when the price of natural gas is higher in the future than the current spot price). We use financial derivatives to hedge the natural gas held in connection with these arbitrage opportunities. At the inception of the hedge, we lock in a margin by purchasing gas in the spot market or off peak season and entering into a financial contract to lock in the sale price. If we designate the related financial contract as a fair value hedge for accounting purposes, we value the hedged natural gas inventory at current spot market prices along with the financial derivative we use to hedge it. Changes in the spread between the forward natural gas prices designated as fair value hedges and the physical inventory spot price result in unrealized gains or losses until the underlying physical gas is withdrawn and the related designated derivatives are settled. Once the gas is withdrawn and the designated derivatives are settled, the previously unrealized gains or losses associated with these positions are realized. Unrealized margins represent the unrealized gains or losses from our derivative instruments using mark-to-market accounting, with changes in the fair value of our derivatives being recorded directly in earnings. These margins fluctuate based upon changes in the spreads between the physical spot price and forward natural gas prices. If the spread narrows between the physical and financial prices, we will record unrealized gains or lower unrealized losses. If the spread widens, we will record unrealized losses or lower unrealized gains. Typically, as we enter the winter months, the spread converges so that we recognize in earnings the original locked-in spread through either mark-to-market adjustments or the physical withdraw of natural gas.

We are also exposed to market risk on natural gas we retain for fees in our intrastate transportation and storage segment and operational gas sales on our interstate transportation and storage segment. We use financial derivatives to hedge the sales price of this gas, including futures, swaps and options. Certain contracts that qualify for hedge accounting are designated as cash flow hedges of the forecasted sale of natural gas. The change in value, to the extent the contracts are effective, remains in AOCI until the forecasted transaction occurs. When the forecasted transaction occurs, any gain or loss associated with the derivative is recorded in cost of products sold in the consolidated statement of operations.

We are also exposed to commodity price risk on NGLs and residue gas we retain for fees in our midstream segment whereby our subsidiaries generally gather and process natural gas on behalf of producers, sell the resulting residue gas and NGL volumes at market prices and remit to producers an agreed upon percentage of the proceeds based on an index price for the residue gas and NGLs. We use NGL and crude derivative swap contracts to hedge forecasted sales of NGL and condensate equity volumes. Certain contracts that qualify for hedge accounting are accounted for as cash flow hedges. The change in value, to the extent the contracts are effective, remains in AOCI until the forecasted transaction occurs. When the forecasted transaction occurs, any gain or loss associated with the derivative is recorded in cost of products sold in the consolidated statement of operations.

We may use derivatives in our NGL transportation and services segment to manage our storage facilities and the purchase and sale of purity NGLs.

Sunoco Logistics utilizes derivatives such as swaps, futures and other derivative instruments to mitigate the risk associated with market movements in the price of refined products and NGLs. These derivative contracts act as a hedging mechanism against the volatility of prices by allowing Sunoco Logistics to transfer this price risk to counterparties who are able and willing to bear it. Since the first quarter 2013, Sunoco Logistics has not designated any of its derivative contracts as hedges for accounting purposes. Therefore, all realized and unrealized gains and

losses from these derivative contracts are recognized in the consolidated statements of operations during the current period.

Our trading activities include the use of financial commodity derivatives to take advantage of market opportunities. These trading activities are a complement to our transportation and storage segment's operations and are netted in cost of products sold in our consolidated statements of operations. Additionally, we also have trading activities related to power and natural gas in our all other segment which are also netted in cost of products sold. As a result of our trading activities and the use of

Table of Contents

derivative financial instruments in our transportation and storage segment, the degree of earnings volatility that can occur may be significant, favorably or unfavorably, from period to period. We attempt to manage this volatility through the use of daily position and profit and loss reports provided to our risk oversight committee, which includes members of senior management, and the limits and authorizations set forth in our commodity risk management policy. Derivatives are utilized in our all other segment in order to mitigate price volatility and manage fixed price exposure incurred from contractual obligations. We attempt to maintain balanced positions in our marketing activities to protect against volatility in the energy commodities markets; however, net unbalanced positions can exist.

The following table details our outstanding commodity-related derivatives:

	March 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Notional Volume	Maturity	Notional Volume	Maturity
Mark-to-Market Derivatives				
(Trading)				
Natural Gas (MMBtu):				
Fixed Swaps/Futures	10,475,000	2014-2019	9,457,500	2014-2019
Basis Swaps IFERC/NYMEX <sup>(1)</sup>	(14,502,500 )	2014-2015	(487,500 )	2014-2017
Swing Swaps	—	—	1,937,500	2014-2016
Power (Megawatt):				
Forwards	527,550	2014	351,050	2014
Futures	(1,161,949 )	2014	(772,476 )	2014
Options – Puts	(160,000 )	2014	(52,800 )	2014
Options – Calls	104,800	2014	103,200	2014
Crude (Bbls) – Futures	343,000	2014	103,000	2014
(Non-Trading)				
Natural Gas (MMBtu):				
Basis Swaps IFERC/NYMEX	3,520,000	2014	570,000	2014
Swing Swaps IFERC	32,690,000	2014	(9,690,000 )	2014-2016
Fixed Swaps/Futures	(1,402,500 )	2014-2015	(8,195,000 )	2014-2015
Forward Physical Contracts	(5,483,135 )	2014-2015	5,668,559	2014-2015
Natural Gas Liquid (Bbls) – Forwards/Swaps	(904,000 )	2014	(1,133,600 )	2014
Refined Products (Bbls) – Futures	(123,000 )	2014	(280,000 )	2014
Fair Value Hedging Derivatives				
(Non-Trading)				
Natural Gas (MMBtu):				
Basis Swaps IFERC/NYMEX	—	—	(7,352,500 )	2014
Fixed Swaps/Futures	(4,500,000 )	2014	(50,530,000 )	2014
Hedged Item – Inventory	4,500,000	2014	50,530,000	2014
Cash Flow Hedging Derivatives				
(Non-Trading)				
Natural Gas (MMBtu):				
Basis Swaps IFERC/NYMEX	(1,375,000 )	2014	(1,825,000 )	2014
Fixed Swaps/Futures	(9,625,000 )	2014	(12,775,000 )	2014
Natural Gas Liquid (Bbls) – Forwards/Swaps	(765,000 )	2014	(780,000 )	2014
Crude (Bbls) – Futures	—	—	(30,000 )	2014

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes aggregate amounts for open positions related to Houston Ship Channel, Waha Hub, NGPL TexOk, West Louisiana Zone and Henry Hub locations.



Table of Contents

We expect losses of \$4 million related to commodity derivatives to be reclassified into earnings over the next 12 months related to amounts currently reported in AOCI. The amount ultimately realized, however, will differ as commodity prices change and the underlying physical transaction occurs.

**Interest Rate Risk**

We are exposed to market risk for changes in interest rates. To maintain a cost effective capital structure, we borrow funds using a mix of fixed rate debt and variable rate debt. We also manage our interest rate exposure by utilizing interest rate swaps to achieve a desired mix of fixed and variable rate debt. We also utilize forward starting interest rate swaps to lock in the rate on a portion of our anticipated debt issuances.

The following table summarizes our interest rate swaps outstanding, none of which were designated as hedges for accounting purposes:

Entity	Term	Type <sup>(1)</sup>	Notional Amount Outstanding	
			March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
ETP	July 2014 <sup>(2)</sup>	Forward-starting to pay a fixed rate of 4.25% and receive a floating rate	\$400	\$400
ETP	July 2015 <sup>(2)</sup>	Forward-starting to pay a fixed rate of 3.38% and receive a floating rate	200	—
ETP	July 2016 <sup>(3)</sup>	Forward-starting to pay a fixed rate of 3.80% and receive a floating rate	200	—
ETP	July 2017 <sup>(4)</sup>	Forward-starting to pay a fixed rate of 4.18% and receive a floating rate	200	—
ETP	July 2018	Pay a floating rate plus a spread of 4.17% and receive a fixed rate of 6.70%	—	600
ETP	June 2021	Pay a floating rate plus a spread of 2.17% and receive a fixed rate of 4.65%	—	400
ETP	February 2023	Pay a floating rate plus a spread of 1.73% and receive a fixed rate of 3.60%	200	400
Panhandle	November 2021	Pay a fixed rate of 3.80% and receive a floating rate	275	275

(1) Floating rates are based on 3-month LIBOR.

(2) Represents the effective date. These forward-starting swaps have terms of 10 years with a mandatory termination date the same as the effective date.

(3) Represents the effective date. These forward-starting swaps have terms of 10 and 30 years with a mandatory termination date the same as the effective date.

(4) Represents the effective date. These forward-starting swaps have terms of 30 years with a mandatory termination date the same as the effective date.

**Credit Risk**

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty may default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Partnership. Credit policies have been approved and implemented to govern the Partnership's portfolio of counterparties with the objective of mitigating credit losses. These policies establish guidelines, controls and limits to manage credit risk within approved tolerances by mandating an appropriate evaluation of the financial condition of existing and potential counterparties, monitoring agency credit ratings, and by implementing credit practices that limit exposure according to the risk profiles of the counterparties. Furthermore, the Partnership may at times require collateral under certain circumstances to mitigate credit risk as necessary. We also implement the use of industry standard commercial agreements which allow for the netting of positive and negative exposures associated with transactions executed under a single commercial agreement. Additionally, we utilize master netting agreements to offset credit exposure across multiple commercial agreements with a single counterparty or affiliated group of counterparties.

The Partnership's counterparties consist of a diverse portfolio of customers across the energy industry, including petrochemical companies, commercial and industrials, oil and gas producers, municipalities, utilities and midstream companies. Our overall exposure may be affected positively or negatively by macroeconomic or regulatory changes that could impact our



Table of Contents

counterparties to one extent or another. Currently, management does not anticipate a material adverse effect in our financial position or results of operations as a consequence of counterparty non-performance.

We have maintenance margin deposits with certain counterparties in the OTC market, primarily independent system operators, and with clearing brokers. Payments on margin deposits are required when the value of a derivative exceeds our pre-established credit limit with the counterparty. Margin deposits are returned to us on or about the settlement date for non-exchange traded derivatives, and we exchange margin calls on a daily basis for exchange traded transactions. Since the margin calls are made daily with the exchange brokers, the fair value of the financial derivative instruments are deemed current and netted in deposits paid to vendors within other current assets in the consolidated balance sheets.

For financial instruments, failure of a counterparty to perform on a contract could result in our inability to realize amounts that have been recorded on our consolidated balance sheets and recognized in net income or other comprehensive income.

**Derivative Summary**

The following table provides a summary of our derivative assets and liabilities:

	Fair Value of Derivative Instruments			
	Asset Derivatives		Liability Derivatives	
	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:				
Commodity derivatives (margin deposits)	\$1	\$3	\$(12	) \$(18
	1	3	(12	) (18
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:				
Commodity derivatives (margin deposits)	128	227	(139	) (209
Commodity derivatives	57	39	(53	) (38
Interest rate derivatives	4	47	(96	) (95
	189	313	(288	) (342
Total derivatives	\$190	\$316	\$(300	) \$(360

The following table presents the fair value of our recognized derivative assets and liabilities on a gross basis and amounts offset on the consolidated balance sheets that are subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or similar arrangements:

		Asset Derivatives		Liability Derivatives	
		March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Derivatives in offsetting agreements:					
OTC contracts	Price risk management assets (liabilities)	\$60	\$41	\$(56	) \$(38
Broker cleared derivative contracts	Other current assets (liabilities)	188	265	(254	) (318
		248	306	(310	) (356
Offsetting agreements:					
Counterparty netting	Price risk management assets (liabilities)	(52	) (36	) 52	36
Payments on margin deposit	Other current assets	(10	) (1	) 54	55
		(62	) (37	) 106	91
Net derivatives with offsetting agreements		186	269	(204	) (265
Derivatives without offsetting agreements		4	47	(96	) (95
Total derivatives		\$190	\$316	\$(300	) \$(360



Table of Contents

We disclose the non-exchange traded financial derivative instruments as price risk management assets and liabilities on our consolidated balance sheets at fair value with amounts classified as either current or long-term depending on the anticipated settlement date.

The following tables summarize the amounts recognized with respect to our derivative financial instruments:

		Change in Value Recognized in OCI on Derivatives (Effective Portion)	
		Three Months Ended March 31, 2014	2013
Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationships:			
Commodity derivatives		\$ (4 )	\$ 2
Total		\$ (4 )	\$ 2
		Location of Gain/(Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gain/(Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion) Three Months Ended March 31, 2014 2013
Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationships:			
Commodity derivatives	Cost of products sold	\$ (4 )	\$ 1
Total		\$ (4 )	\$ 1
		Location of Gain/(Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives	Amount of Gain/(Loss) Recognized in Income Representing Hedge Ineffectiveness and Amount Excluded from the Assessment of Effectiveness Three Months Ended March 31, 2014 2013
Derivatives in fair value hedging relationships (including hedged item):			
Commodity derivatives	Cost of products sold	\$ (6 )	\$ 5
Total		\$ (6 )	\$ 5
		Location of Gain/(Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives	Amount of Gain/(Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives Three Months Ended March 31, 2014 2013
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:			
Commodity derivatives – Trading	Cost of products sold	\$ 7	\$ (4 )
Commodity derivatives – Non-trading	Cost of products sold	7	(18 )
Commodity derivatives – Non-trading	Deferred gas purchases	—	(5 )
Interest rate derivatives	Gains (losses) on interest rate derivatives	(2 )	7
Total		\$ 12	\$ (20 )

Table of Contents**13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS:**

ETE has agreements with subsidiaries to provide or receive various general and administrative services. ETE pays us to provide services on its behalf and on behalf of other subsidiaries of ETE, which includes the reimbursement of various operating and general and administrative expenses incurred by us on behalf of ETE and its subsidiaries. In connection with the Trunkline LNG Transaction, ETP agreed to continue to provide management services for ETE through 2015 in relation to both Trunkline LNG's regasification facility and the development of a liquefaction project at Trunkline LNG's facility, for which ETE has agreed to pay incremental management fees to ETP of \$75 million per year for the years ending December 31, 2014 and 2015.

The Partnership also has related party transactions with several of its equity method investees. In addition to commercial transactions, these transactions include the provision of certain management services and leases of certain assets.

The following table summarizes the affiliate revenues on our consolidated statements of operations:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Affiliated revenues	\$341	\$382

The following table summarizes the related company balances on our consolidated balance sheets:

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Accounts receivable from related companies:		
ETE	\$37	\$18
Regency	62	53
PES	1	7
FGT	20	29
ET Crude Oil	24	24
Trunkline LNG	10	3
Other	30	31
Total accounts receivable from related companies:	\$184	\$165
Accounts payable to related companies:		
ETE	\$3	\$8
Regency	29	24
PES	1	—
FGT	2	8
Trunkline LNG	55	—
Other	6	5
Total accounts payable to related companies:	\$96	\$45

Table of Contents

## 14. OTHER INFORMATION:

The following tables present additional detail for certain balance sheet captions.

## Other Current Assets

Other current assets consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Deposits paid to vendors	\$33	\$49
Prepaid and other	224	261
Total other current assets	\$257	\$310

## Accrued and Other Current Liabilities

Accrued and other current liabilities consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Interest payable	\$264	\$294
Customer advances and deposits	59	126
Accrued capital expenditures	167	166
Accrued wages and benefits	105	155
Taxes payable other than income taxes	230	214
Income taxes payable	239	3
Deferred income taxes	164	119
Deferred revenue	66	—
Other	335	351
Total accrued and other current liabilities	\$1,629	\$1,428

## 15. REPORTABLE SEGMENTS:

Our financial statements currently reflect following reportable segments, which conduct their business in the United States, as follows:

- intrastate transportation and storage;
- interstate transportation and storage;
- midstream;
- NGL transportation and services;
- investment in Sunoco Logistics;
- retail marketing; and
- all other.

During the fourth quarter 2013, management realigned the composition of our reportable segments, and as a result, our natural gas marketing operations are now aggregated into the “all other” segment. These operations were previously reported in the midstream segment. Based on this change in our segment presentation, we have recast the presentation of our segment results for the prior years to be consistent with the current year presentation.

Intersegment and intrasegment transactions are generally based on transactions made at market-related rates.

Consolidated revenues and expenses reflect the elimination of all material intercompany transactions.

Revenues from our intrastate transportation and storage segment are primarily reflected in natural gas sales and gathering, transportation and other fees. Revenues from our interstate transportation and storage segment are primarily reflected in

Table of Contents

gathering, transportation and other fees. Revenues from our midstream segment are primarily reflected in natural gas sales, NGL sales and gathering, transportation and other fees. Revenues from our NGL transportation and services segment are primarily reflected in NGL sales and gathering, transportation and other fees. Revenues from our investment in Sunoco Logistics segment are primarily reflected in crude sales. Revenues from our retail marketing segment are primarily reflected in refined product sales.

We report Segment Adjusted EBITDA as a measure of segment performance. We define Segment Adjusted EBITDA as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization and other non-cash items, such as non-cash compensation expense, gains and losses on disposals of assets, the allowance for equity funds used during construction, unrealized gains and losses on commodity risk management activities, non-cash impairment charges, loss on extinguishment of debt, gain on deconsolidation and other non-operating income or expense items. Unrealized gains and losses on commodity risk management activities include unrealized gains and losses on commodity derivatives and inventory fair value adjustments (excluding lower of cost or market adjustments). Segment Adjusted EBITDA reflects amounts for unconsolidated affiliates based on the Partnership's proportionate ownership.

The following tables present financial information by segment:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Revenues:		
Intrastate transportation and storage:		
Revenues from external customers	\$847	\$645
Intersegment revenues	87	39
	934	684
Interstate transportation and storage:		
Revenues from external customers	295	323
Intersegment revenues	3	1
	298	324
Midstream:		
Revenues from external customers	302	331
Intersegment revenues	351	269
	653	600
NGL transportation and services:		
Revenues from external customers	801	346
Intersegment revenues	29	19
	830	365
Investment in Sunoco Logistics:		
Revenues from external customers	4,452	3,457
Intersegment revenues	25	55
	4,477	3,512
Retail marketing:		
Revenues from external customers	5,008	5,217
Intersegment revenues	3	5
	5,011	5,222
All other:		
Revenues from external customers	527	535
Intersegment revenues	64	96
	591	631
Eliminations	(562	) (484
Total revenues	\$12,232	\$10,854



Table of Contents

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Segment Adjusted EBITDA:		
Intrastate transportation and storage	\$177	\$132
Interstate transportation and storage	300	297
Midstream	126	87
NGL transportation and services	128	80
Investment in Sunoco Logistics	208	236
Retail marketing	109	37
All other	158	87
Total	1,206	956
Depreciation and amortization	(266	) (260
Interest expense, net of interest capitalized	(219	) (211
Gain on sale of AmeriGas common units	70	—
Gains (losses) on interest rate derivatives	(2	) 7
Non-cash unit-based compensation expense	(14	) (14
Unrealized gains (losses) on commodity risk management activities	(29	) 19
LIFO valuation adjustments	14	38
Adjusted EBITDA related to discontinued operations	(27	) (40
Adjusted EBITDA related to unconsolidated affiliates	(196	) (165
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	79	72
Other, net	(3	) 3
Income from continuing operations before income tax expense	\$613	\$405
	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Total assets:		
Intrastate transportation and storage	\$4,514	\$4,606
Interstate transportation and storage	10,238	10,988
Midstream	3,176	3,133
NGL transportation and services	4,464	4,326
Investment in Sunoco Logistics	12,917	11,650
Retail marketing	4,271	3,936
All other	4,009	5,063
Total	\$43,589	\$43,702



## Table of Contents

### ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

(Tabular dollar and unit amounts, except per unit data, are in millions)

The following is a discussion of our historical consolidated financial condition and results of operations, and should be read in conjunction with (i) our historical consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes thereto included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q; (ii) our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 filed with the SEC on February 27, 2014; and (iii) our management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations included in our 2013 Form 10-K. This discussion includes forward-looking statements that are subject to risk and uncertainties. Actual results may differ substantially from the statements we make in this section due to a number of factors that are discussed in "Part I – Item 1A. Risk Factors" of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

References to "we," "us," "our," the "Partnership" and "ETP" shall mean Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. and its subsidiaries.

#### OVERVIEW

The primary activities and operating subsidiaries through which we conduct those activities are as follows:

• Natural gas operations, including the following:

• natural gas midstream and intrastate transportation and storage through La Grange Acquisition, L.P., which we refer to as ETC OLP; and

• interstate natural gas transportation and storage through ET Interstate and Panhandle. ET Interstate is the parent company of Transwestern, ETC FEP, ETC Tiger and CrossCountry. Panhandle is the parent company of the Trunkline and Sea Robin transmission systems.

• NGL transportation, storage and fractionation services primarily through Lone Star.

• Refined product and crude oil operations, including the following:

• refined product and crude oil transportation through Sunoco Logistics; and

• retail marketing of gasoline and middle distillates through Sunoco and MACS.

#### RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

##### Sale of AmeriGas Common Units

In January 2014, we sold 9.2 million AmeriGas common units for net proceeds of \$381 million. Net proceeds from this sale were used to repay borrowings under the ETP Credit Facility and for general partnership purposes.

##### Panhandle Merger

On January 10, 2014, Panhandle consummated a merger with Southern Union, the indirect parent of Panhandle, and PEPL Holdings, the sole limited partner of Panhandle, pursuant to which each of Southern Union and PEPL Holdings were merged with and into Panhandle (the "Panhandle Merger"), with Panhandle surviving the Panhandle Merger. In connection with the Panhandle Merger, Panhandle assumed Southern Union's obligations under its 7.6% Senior Notes due 2024, 8.25% Senior Notes due 2029 and the Junior Subordinated Notes due 2066. At the time of the Panhandle Merger, Southern Union did not have operations of its own, other than its ownership of Panhandle and noncontrolling interests in PEI Power II, LLC, Regency (31.4 million common units and 6.3 million Class F Units), and ETP (2.2 million Common Units). In connection with the Panhandle Merger, Panhandle also assumed PEPL Holdings' guarantee of \$600 million of Regency senior notes.

##### Trunkline LNG Transaction

On February 19, 2014, ETE and ETP completed the transfer to ETE of Trunkline LNG, the entity that owns a LNG regasification facility in Lake Charles, Louisiana, from ETP in exchange for the redemption by ETP of 18.7 million ETP Common Units held by ETE (the "Trunkline LNG Transaction"). This transaction was effective as of January 1, 2014.

##### Susser Holdings Merger

On April 27, 2014, ETP entered into a definitive merger agreement whereby ETP plans to acquire Susser Holdings Corporation ("Susser Holdings") in a unit and cash transaction for total consideration valued at approximately \$1.8 billion (the "Susser Merger"). By acquiring Susser Holdings, ETP will own the general partner interest and the incentive distribution rights in Susser Petroleum Partners LP ("Susser Petroleum"), approximately 11 million Susser Petroleum common units (representing approximately 50.2%



Table of Contents

of Susser Petroleum's outstanding units), and Susser Holdings' existing retail operations, consisting of 630 convenience store locations. The Susser Merger is expected to close in the third quarter of 2014, subject to approval of the shareholders of Susser Holdings and customary regulatory approvals.

## Quarterly Cash Distribution Increase

In April 2014, ETP announced that its Board of Directors approved an increase in its quarterly distribution to \$0.935 per unit (\$3.74 annualized) on ETP Common Units for the quarter ended March 31, 2014, representing an increase of \$0.06 per Common Unit on an annualized basis compared to the fourth quarter of 2013.

## Results of Operations

## Consolidated Results

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2014	2013	Change
Segment Adjusted EBITDA:			
Intrastate transportation and storage	\$177	\$132	\$45
Interstate transportation and storage	300	297	3
Midstream	126	87	39
NGL transportation and services	128	80	48
Investment in Sunoco Logistics	208	236	(28)
Retail marketing	109	37	72
All other	158	87	71
Total	1,206	956	250
Depreciation and amortization	(266)	(260)	(6)
Interest expense, net of interest capitalized	(219)	(211)	(8)
Gain on sale of AmeriGas common units	70	—	70
Gains (losses) on interest rate derivatives	(2)	7	(9)
Non-cash unit-based compensation expense	(14)	(14)	—
Unrealized gains (losses) on commodity risk management activities	(29)	19	(48)
LIFO valuation adjustments	14	38	(24)
Adjusted EBITDA related to discontinued operations	(27)	(40)	13
Adjusted EBITDA related to unconsolidated affiliates	(196)	(165)	(31)
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	79	72	7
Other, net	(3)	3	(6)
Income from continuing operations before income tax expense	613	405	208
Income tax expense from continuing operations	(146)	(3)	(143)
Income from continuing operations	467	402	65
Income from discontinued operations	24	22	2
Net income	\$491	\$424	\$67

See the detailed discussion of Segment Adjusted EBITDA below.

**Gain on Sale of AmeriGas Common Units.** In January 2014, the Partnership recognized a gain on the sale of 9.2 million AmeriGas common units that were originally received in connection with the contribution of our propane business to AmeriGas in 2012. As of March 31, 2014, the Partnership held 12.9 million AmeriGas common units. **Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Commodity Risk Management Activities.** See discussion of the unrealized gains (losses) on commodity risk management activities included in "Segment Operating Results" below.

Table of Contents

LIFO Valuation Adjustments. LIFO valuation reserve adjustments were recorded during the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, for the inventory associated with Sunoco's retail marketing operations as a result of commodity price changes between periods.

Adjusted EBITDA Related to Discontinued Operations. Amounts for the three months ended March 31, 2014 related to a marketing business that was sold effective April 1, 2014. Amounts for the three months ended March 31, 2013 related to Southern Union's local distribution operations.

Adjusted EBITDA Related to Unconsolidated Affiliates and Equity in Earnings of Unconsolidated Affiliates. See additional information in "Supplemental Information on Unconsolidated Affiliates" and "Segment Operating Results" below.

Other, net. Includes amortization of regulatory assets and other income and expense amounts.

Income Tax Expense from Continuing Operations. The increase in the effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2014 was primarily due to the Trunkline LNG Transaction (see Note 2). The Trunkline LNG Transaction, which was treated as a sale for tax purposes, resulted in \$85 million of incremental income tax expense.

Table of Contents

## Supplemental Information on Unconsolidated Affiliates

The following table presents financial information related to unconsolidated affiliates:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2014	2013	Change
Equity in earnings (losses) of unconsolidated affiliates:			
AmeriGas	\$34	\$63	\$(29 )
Citrus	18	14	4
FEP	14	13	1
Regency	(7	) —	(7 )
PES	17	(22	) 39
Other	3	4	(1 )
Total equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	\$79	\$72	\$7
Proportionate share of interest, depreciation, amortization, non-cash items and taxes:			
AmeriGas	\$17	\$34	\$(17 )
Citrus	50	48	2
FEP	5	5	—
Regency	34	—	34
PES	6	1	5
Other	5	5	—
Total proportionate share of interest, depreciation, amortization, non-cash items and taxes	\$117	\$93	\$24
Adjusted EBITDA related to unconsolidated affiliates:			
AmeriGas	\$51	\$97	\$(46 )
Citrus	68	62	6
FEP	19	18	1
Regency	27	—	27
PES	23	(21	) 44
Other	8	9	(1 )
Total Adjusted EBITDA related to unconsolidated affiliates	\$196	\$165	\$31
Distributions received from unconsolidated affiliates:			
AmeriGas	\$11	\$24	\$(13 )
Citrus	34	24	10
FEP	16	17	(1 )
Regency	15	—	15
PES	—	25	(25 )
Other	5	5	—
Total distributions received from unconsolidated affiliates	\$81	\$95	\$(14 )

## Segment Operating Results

Our reportable segments are discussed below. “All other” includes our compression operations, our investment in AmeriGas, Southern Union’s local distribution operations, our approximate 33% non-operating interest in PES, our investment in Regency and our natural gas marketing operations.

Table of Contents

For the three months ended March 31, 2013, certain costs previously reported as selling, general and administrative expenses were reclassified to operating expenses to conform to the current year presentation. These costs include support functions such as engineering, environmental services, maintenance and reliability, pipeline integrity, procurement and technical services.

We evaluate segment performance based on Segment Adjusted EBITDA, which we believe is an important performance measure of the core profitability of our operations. This measure represents the basis of our internal financial reporting and is one of the performance measures used by senior management in deciding how to allocate capital resources among business segments.

The tables below identify the components of Segment Adjusted EBITDA, which is calculated as follows:

Gross margin, operating expenses, and selling, general and administrative. These amounts represent the amounts included in our consolidated financial statements that are attributable to each segment.

Unrealized gains or losses on commodity risk management activities and LIFO valuation adjustments. These are the unrealized amounts that are included in cost of products sold to calculate gross margin. These amounts are not included in Segment Adjusted EBITDA; therefore, the unrealized losses are added back and the unrealized gains are subtracted to calculate the segment measure.

Non-cash compensation expense. These amounts represent the total non-cash compensation recorded in operating expenses and selling, general and administrative expenses. This expense is not included in Segment Adjusted EBITDA and therefore is added back to calculate the segment measure.

Adjusted EBITDA related to unconsolidated affiliates. These amounts represent our proportionate share of the Adjusted EBITDA of our unconsolidated affiliates. Amounts reflected are calculated consistently with our definition of Adjusted EBITDA.

Detailed descriptions of our business and segments are included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 filed with the SEC on February 27, 2014.

#### Intrastate Transportation and Storage

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2014	2013	Change
Natural gas transported (MMBtu/d)	9,399,267	9,733,480	(334,213 )
Revenues	\$934	\$684	\$250
Cost of products sold	734	490	244
Gross margin	200	194	6
Unrealized (gains) losses on commodity risk management activities	27	(12 )	) 39
Operating expenses, excluding non-cash compensation expense	(42	) (42	) —
Selling, general and administrative expenses, excluding non-cash compensation expense	(7	) (8	) 1
Adjusted EBITDA related to unconsolidated affiliates	(1	) —	(1 )
Segment Adjusted EBITDA	\$177	\$132	\$45

Volumes. Transported volumes decreased slightly for the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to the same period last year as a more favorable pricing environment helped to offset reductions due to the cessation of certain long-term transportation contracts. The average spot price at the Houston Ship Channel for the three months ended March 31, 2014 increased to \$5.08/MMBtu from \$3.43/MMBtu for the same period in 2013, while the average basis differential between West Texas and the Houston Ship Channel increased to \$0.064/MMBtu in 2014 from \$0.012/MMBtu in 2013.

Table of Contents

Gross Margin. The components of our intrastate transportation and storage segment gross margin were as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2014	2013	Change
Transportation fees	\$117	\$129	\$(12 )
Natural gas sales and other	41	27	14
Retained fuel revenues	30	23	7
Storage margin, including fees	12	15	(3 )
Total gross margin	\$200	\$194	\$6

Intrastate transportation and storage gross margin increased for the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to the same period last year due to the net impact of the following:

• **Transportation fees.** Transportation fees decreased primarily due to lower volumes resulting from the cessation of certain long-term transportation contracts.

• **Natural gas sales and other.** Margin from natural gas sales and other includes purchased natural gas for transport and sale, derivatives used to hedge transportation activities, gains and losses on derivatives used to hedge net retained fuel, and the margin from gas sales, processing and gathering fees on our Houston pipeline system. Margin from natural gas sales and other increased \$14 million primarily due to opportunities from the commodity price volatility created by the cold winter season.

• **Retained fuel revenues.** Retained fuel revenues include gross volumes retained as a fee at the current market price; the cost of consumed fuel is included in operating expenses. Retention revenue increased \$7 million primarily due to higher average natural gas spot prices as noted above. The increase in retained fuel revenue was partially offset by a reduction due to lower volumes of retention gas sold.

Storage margin was comprised of the following:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2014	2013	Change
Withdrawals from storage natural gas inventory (MMBtu)	37,891,036	37,320,557	570,479
Realized margin on natural gas inventory transactions	\$34	\$(3 )	\$37
Fair value inventory adjustments	(11 )	20	(31 )
Unrealized losses on derivatives	(18 )	(9 )	(9 )
Margin recognized on natural gas inventory, including related derivatives	5	8	(3 )
Revenues from fee-based storage	7	7	—
Total storage margin	\$12	\$15	\$(3 )

The decrease of \$3 million in storage margin for the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to the same period last year was principally driven by a decline in the spreads between the spot and forward prices on natural gas we own in the Bammel storage facility.

• **Unrealized (Gains) Losses on Commodity Risk Management Activities.** Unrealized gains and losses on commodity risk management activities reflect the net impact from storage and non-storage derivatives, as well as fair value adjustments to inventory. We experienced a decrease of \$39 million in the margin from unrealized gains and losses on commodity risk management activities for the three months ended March 31, 2014 as compared to the same period last year. For the three months ended March 31, 2014, the unrealized losses from commodity risk management activities of \$27 million included \$16 million in losses from storage and non-storage related derivatives and \$11 million in losses on the fair value adjustment to storage gas inventory. Unrealized losses from storage related activities were offset by realized margin on natural gas inventory transactions as illustrated in the storage margin table above. For the three months ended March 31, 2013, unrealized gains of \$12 million included fair value adjustment to storage gas inventory of \$20 million partially offset by unrealized losses on storage and non-storage related derivatives of \$8 million.





Table of Contents

## Interstate Transportation and Storage

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2014	2013	Change
Natural gas transported (MMBtu/d)	7,315,078	7,033,804	281,274
Natural gas sold (MMBtu/d)	15,783	16,768	(985 )
Revenues	\$298	\$324	\$(26 )
Operating expenses, excluding non-cash compensation, amortization and accretion expenses	(71 )	(78 )	7
Selling, general and administrative expenses, excluding non-cash compensation, amortization and accretion expenses	(14 )	(29 )	15
Adjusted EBITDA related to unconsolidated affiliates	87	80	7
Segment Adjusted EBITDA	\$300	\$297	\$3

Volumes. For the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to the same period last year, transported volumes increased due to higher volumes transported on the Panhandle and Trunkline pipelines as a result of increased demand due to the colder weather experienced in the 2014 period compared to the 2013 period. These increases were partially offset by lower volumes transported on the Transwestern pipeline due to a customer outage on the west end of the pipeline and lower volumes transported on the Tiger pipeline due to declines in supply. Transported volumes on the Sea Robin pipeline also decreased as a result of a system outage as well as declines in production.

Revenues. Interstate transportation and storage revenues decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to the same period last year primarily due to the deconsolidation of Trunkline LNG effective January 1, 2014. Revenues for Trunkline LNG were \$53 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in revenues of \$27 million primarily as a result of higher customer demand driven by colder weather.

Operating Expenses, Excluding Non-Cash Compensation, Amortization and Accretion Expenses. Interstate transportation and storage operating expenses decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to the same period last year primarily due to lower utility costs on the Transwestern pipeline and the deconsolidation of Trunkline LNG effective January 1, 2014.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses, Excluding Non-Cash Compensation, Amortization and Accretion Expenses. Interstate transportation and storage selling, general and administrative expenses decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to the same period last year primarily due to decreases in employee-related costs of \$7 million, professional fees of \$4 million and the deconsolidation of Trunkline LNG effective January 1, 2014. The decrease in employee-related costs was realized primarily through the successful integration of Southern Union's transportation and storage operations.

Adjusted EBITDA Related to Unconsolidated Affiliates. Adjusted EBITDA related to unconsolidated affiliates increased for the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to the same period last year primarily due to increased earnings from Citrus as a result of higher throughput.

Table of Contents

## Midstream

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2014	2013	Change
Gathered volumes (MMBtu/d):			
ETP legacy assets	2,558,851	2,334,283	224,568
Southern Union gathering and processing <sup>(1)</sup>	—	480,339	(480,339 )
NGLs produced (Bbls/d):			
ETP legacy assets	136,818	96,775	40,043
Southern Union gathering and processing <sup>(1)</sup>	—	39,681	(39,681 )
Equity NGLs produced (Bbls/d):			
ETP legacy assets	12,106	9,744	2,362
Southern Union gathering and processing <sup>(1)</sup>	—	7,206	(7,206 )
Revenues	\$653	\$600	\$53
Cost of products sold	493	437	56
Gross margin	160	163	(3 )
Operating expenses, excluding non-cash compensation expense	(28 )	(57 )	29
Selling, general and administrative expenses, excluding non-cash compensation expense	(6 )	(19 )	13
Segment Adjusted EBITDA	\$126	\$87	\$39

<sup>(1)</sup> On April 30, 2013, Southern Union contributed its interest in SUGS to Regency and, as a result, Southern Union's gathering and processing operations were deconsolidated on April 30, 2013.

Volumes. For the ETP legacy assets, the increases in gathered volumes, NGLs produced and equity NGLs produced during the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to the same period last year were primarily due to increased production by our customers in the Eagle Ford Shale and an 800 MMcf/d increase in processing capacity. The increase in gathered volumes for ETP's legacy assets was partially offset by lower volumes on our Louisiana system due to wellhead shut-ins as a result of the unseasonably cold winter. Volumes from Southern Union's gathering and processing operations reflected the deconsolidation of those operations on April 30, 2013.

Gross Margin. The components of our midstream segment gross margin were as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2014	2013	Change
Gathering and processing fee-based revenues	\$123	\$97	\$26
Non fee-based contracts and processing	37	67	(30 )
Other	—	(1 )	1
Total gross margin	\$160	\$163	\$(3 )

Midstream gross margin decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to the same period last year due to the net impact of the following:

Gathering and processing fee-based revenues. Increased production and increased capacity from assets recently placed in service in the Eagle Ford Shale resulted in increased fee-based revenues of \$34 million. This increase was partially offset by a decrease of \$4 million in fee-based revenues due to lower volumes on our Louisiana assets and a decrease of \$5 million due to the deconsolidation of Southern Union's gathering and processing operations on April 30, 2013.

- Non fee-based contracts and processing. Non fee-based gross margins decreased primarily due to the deconsolidation of Southern Union's gathering and processing operations on April 30, 2013.

Operating Expenses, Excluding Non-Cash Compensation Expense. Midstream operating expenses decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to the same period last year primarily due to the deconsolidation of Southern Union's gathering and processing operations on April 30, 2013.



Table of Contents

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses, Excluding Non-Cash Compensation Expense. Midstream selling, general and administrative expenses decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to the same period last year primarily due to the deconsolidation of Southern Union's gathering and processing operations on April 30, 2013.

## NGL Transportation and Services

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2014	2013	Change
NGL transportation volumes (Bbls/d)	417,831	274,030	143,801
NGL fractionation volumes (Bbls/d)	156,898	86,703	70,195
Revenues	\$830	\$365	\$465
Cost of products sold	671	257	414
Gross margin	159	108	51
Unrealized losses on commodity risk management activities	1	—	1
Operating expenses, excluding non-cash compensation expense	(28	) (22	) (6
Selling, general and administrative expenses, excluding non-cash compensation expense	(5	) (7	) 2
Adjusted EBITDA related to unconsolidated affiliates	1	1	—
Segment Adjusted EBITDA	\$128	\$80	\$48

Volumes. For the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to the same period last year, NGL transportation volumes increased on our wholly-owned and joint venture NGL pipelines primarily due to increased volumes originating from West Texas being transported on our Gateway pipeline and an increase in NGL production due to the 800 MMcf/d of processing capacity added in our midstream segment over the last twelve months. Average daily fractionated volumes increased due to the recent commissioning of two 100,000 Bbls/d fractionators at Mont Belvieu, Texas. These volumes include all physical and contractual volumes where we collected a fractionation fee.

Gross Margin. The components of our NGL transportation and services segment gross margin were as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2014	2013	Change
Transportation margin	\$59	\$41	\$18
Processing and fractionation margin	49	34	15
Storage margin	40	32	8
Other margin	11	1	10
Total gross margin	\$159	\$108	\$51

NGL transportation and services gross margin increased for the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to the same period last year due to the following:

Transportation margin. Transportation margin increased due to an increase in volumes transported from West Texas on our Gateway pipeline, which increased the margin on our Lone Star pipeline system by approximately \$8 million. An increase in NGL production, as discussed above, accounted for the remainder of the increase in transportation margin.

Processing and fractionation margin. Processing and fractionation margin increased due to the startup of Lone Star's second fractionator at Mont Belvieu, Texas in October 2013, which resulted in increased fees. The increase in margin related to our fractionators in Mont Belvieu, Texas was partially offset by a decrease in margin attributable to our fractionator in Geismar, Louisiana due to lower volumes and a less favorable pricing environment.

Other margin. Other margin includes marketing activities related to storage optimization and fractionator take-off agreements, which increased primarily due to higher NGL prices as a result of weather conditions for the three months ended March 31, 2014.

Operating Expenses, Excluding Non-Cash Compensation Expense. NGL transportation and services operating expenses increased for the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to the same period last year primarily due to the startup of Lone Star's fractionator in Mont Belvieu, Texas in October 2013.



Table of Contents

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses, Excluding Non-Cash Compensation Expense. NGL transportation and services selling, general and administrative expenses decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to the same period last year primarily due to the expiration of a transition services agreement and a decrease in employee-related costs, including allocated overhead expenses.

## Investment in Sunoco Logistics

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2014	2013	Change
Revenues	\$4,477	\$3,512	\$965
Cost of products sold	4,210	3,224	986
Gross margin	267	288	(21 )
Unrealized gains on commodity risk management activities	(1 )	(3 )	2
Operating expenses, excluding non-cash compensation expense	(32 )	(26 )	(6 )
Selling, general and administrative expenses, excluding non-cash compensation expense	(34 )	(30 )	(4 )
Adjusted EBITDA related to unconsolidated affiliates	8	7	1
Segment Adjusted EBITDA	\$208	\$236	\$(28 )

Gross Margin. Sunoco Logistics' gross margin decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to the same period last year primarily due to a decrease of approximately \$100 million in margin from Sunoco Logistics' crude oil acquisition and marketing operations, which was driven by significantly contracted crude differentials. This decrease was partially offset by an increase of approximately \$36 million in revenues from Sunoco Logistics' crude oil pipelines operations, which was primarily attributable to expansion projects supporting the demand for West Texas crude oil. Also offsetting the decrease were higher refined products acquisition and marketing volumes and differentials, as well as increased throughput volumes for Sunoco Logistics' terminal facilities operations. Sunoco Logistics' Mariner West natural gas liquids pipeline project, which commenced operations in the fourth quarter of 2013, also contributed to the offset.

Operating Expenses, Excluding Non-Cash Compensation Expense. Sunoco Logistics' operating expenses increased for the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to the same period last year primarily due to increased utility expenses associated with higher throughput volumes and increased environmental remediation costs.

## Retail Marketing

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2014	2013	Change
Total retail gasoline outlets, end of period	5,122	4,979	143
Total company-operated outlets, end of period	529	439	90
Gasoline and diesel throughput per company-operated site (gallons/month)	178,448	187,000	(8,552 )
Revenues	\$5,011	\$5,222	\$(211 )
Cost of products sold	4,756	5,036	(280 )
Gross margin	255	186	69
Unrealized losses on commodity risk management activities	3	—	3
Operating expenses, excluding non-cash compensation expense	(116 )	(98 )	(18 )
Selling, general and administrative expenses, excluding non-cash compensation expense	(20 )	(15 )	(5 )
LIFO valuation adjustments	(14 )	(38 )	24
Adjusted EBITDA related to unconsolidated affiliates	1	2	(1 )
Segment Adjusted EBITDA	\$109	\$37	\$72



## Table of Contents

**Gross Margin.** Retail marketing gross margin increased for the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to the same period last year primarily due to the acquisition of MACS in October 2013, favorable wholesale and retail distillate margins and stronger retail gasoline margins. These increases were partially offset by a non-cash LIFO valuation adjustment of \$24 million.

**Operating Expenses, Excluding Non-Cash Compensation Expense.** Retail marketing operating expenses increased for the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to the same period last year primarily due to the acquisition of MACS in October 2013.

**LIFO Valuation Adjustments.** Retail marketing recorded LIFO valuation reserve adjustments as a result of commodity price changes between periods.

All Other

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2014	2013	Change
Revenues	\$591	\$631	\$(40)
Cost of products sold	564	625	(61)
Gross margin	27	6	21
Unrealized gains on commodity risk management activities	(1)	(4)	3
Operating expenses, excluding non-cash compensation expense	(5)	(6)	1
Selling, general and administrative expenses, excluding non-cash compensation expense	(11)	(19)	8
Adjusted EBITDA related to discontinued operations	27	40	(13)
Adjusted EBITDA related to unconsolidated affiliates	102	76	26
Other	19	—	19
Elimination	—	(6)	6
Segment Adjusted EBITDA	\$158	\$87	\$71

Amounts reflected in our all other segment primarily include:

- our investment in AmeriGas;
- our natural gas compression operations;
- an approximate 33% non-operating interest in PES, a refining joint venture;
- our investment in Regency related to the Regency common and Class F units received by Southern Union in exchange for the contribution of its interest in Southern Union Gathering Company, LLC to Regency on April 30, 2013; and
- our natural gas marketing operations.

**Gross Margin.** The increase in gross margin for the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to the same period last year was primarily due to favorable results from our commodity marketing businesses.

**Selling, General and Administrative Expenses, Excluding Non-cash Compensation Expense.** Selling, general and administrative expenses include corporate expenses as well as amounts related to natural gas compression operations and natural gas marketing operations.

**Adjusted EBITDA Related to Discontinued Operations.** Adjusted EBITDA related to discontinued operations for the three months ended March 31, 2014 related to a marketing business that was sold effective April 1, 2014. Amounts for the three months ended March 31, 2013 related to Southern Union's local distribution operations.

**Adjusted EBITDA Related to Unconsolidated Affiliates.** Adjusted EBITDA related to unconsolidated affiliates increased for the three months ended March 31, 2014 primarily from our investment in Regency, which was included beginning on April 30, 2013. Additional information related to unconsolidated affiliates is provided above in "Supplemental Information on Unconsolidated Affiliates."

**Other.** In connection with the Trunkline LNG Transaction, ETP agreed to continue to provide management services for ETE through 2015 in relation to both Trunkline LNG's regasification facility and the development of a liquefaction project at Trunkline LNG's facility, for which ETE has agreed to pay incremental management fees to ETP of \$75 million per year for the years ending December 31, 2014 and 2015. These fees are reflected in "Other" in the "All other" segment and are reflected as an offset to





Table of Contents

operating expenses of \$6 million and selling, general and administrative expenses of \$13 million in the consolidated statements of operations.

**LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES****Overview**

Our ability to satisfy our obligations and pay distributions to our Unitholders will depend on our future performance, which will be subject to prevailing economic, financial, business and weather conditions, and other factors, many of which are beyond management's control.

We currently expect capital expenditures (net of contributions in aid of construction costs) for the full year 2014 to be within the following ranges:

	Growth		Maintenance	
	Low	High	Low	High
Intrastate transportation and storage	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 20	\$ 25
Interstate transportation and storage	50	60	110	120
Midstream	400	420	10	15
NGL transportation and services <sup>(1)</sup>	290	310	20	25
Investment in Sunoco Logistics	1,650	1,750	65	75
Retail marketing	125	155	50	60
All other (including eliminations)	80	90	10	20
Total projected capital expenditures	\$2,745	\$2,945	\$285	\$340

<sup>(1)</sup> We expect to receive capital contributions from Regency related to their 30% share of Lone Star of between \$85 million and \$110 million.

The assets used in our natural gas operations, including pipelines, gathering systems and related facilities, are generally long-lived assets and do not require significant maintenance capital expenditures. Accordingly, we do not have any significant financial commitments for maintenance capital expenditures in our businesses. From time to time we experience increases in pipe costs due to a number of reasons, including but not limited to, delays from steel mills, limited selection of mills capable of producing large diameter pipe timely, higher steel prices and other factors beyond our control. However, we include these factors in our anticipated growth capital expenditures for each year.

We generally fund maintenance capital expenditures and distributions with cash flows from operating activities. We generally fund growth capital expenditures with proceeds of borrowings under credit facilities, long-term debt, the issuance of additional Common Units or a combination thereof.

**Cash Flows**

Our internally generated cash flows may change in the future due to a number of factors, some of which we cannot control. These include regulatory changes, the price for our products and services, the demand for such products and services, margin requirements resulting from significant changes in commodity prices, operational risks, the successful integration of our acquisitions, and other factors.

**Operating Activities**

Changes in cash flows from operating activities between periods primarily result from changes in earnings (as discussed in "Results of Operations" above), excluding the impacts of non-cash items and changes in operating assets and liabilities. Non-cash items include recurring non-cash expenses, such as depreciation and amortization expense and non-cash compensation expense. The increase in depreciation and amortization expense during the periods presented primarily resulted from construction and acquisitions of assets, while changes in non-cash unit-based compensation expense resulted from changes in the number of units granted and changes in the grant date fair value estimated for such grants. Cash flows from operating activities also differ from earnings as a result of non-cash charges that may not be recurring such as impairment charges and allowance for equity funds used during construction. The allowance for equity funds used during construction increases in periods when we have a significant amount of interstate pipeline construction in progress. Changes in operating assets and liabilities between periods result from factors such as the changes in the value of price risk management assets and liabilities, timing of accounts receivable collection, payments on accounts payable, the timing of purchase and sales of inventories, and the timing of advances and deposits received from customers.



Table of Contents

Three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to three months ended March 31, 2013. Cash provided by operating activities during 2014 was \$682 million compared to \$353 million for 2013 and net income was \$491 million and \$424 million for 2014 and 2013, respectively. The difference between net income and cash provided by operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2014 primarily consisted of net changes in operating assets and liabilities of \$159 million and non-cash items totaling \$12 million.

The non-cash activity in 2014 and 2013 consisted primarily of depreciation and amortization of \$266 million and \$260 million, respectively, non-cash compensation expense of \$14 million and \$14 million, respectively, and equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates of \$79 million and \$72 million, respectively. Non-cash activity in 2014 also included deferred income taxes of \$107 million and the gain on the sale of AmeriGas common units of \$70 million. Cash paid for interest, net of interest capitalized, was \$268 million and \$248 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Capitalized interest was \$15 million and \$9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

**Investing Activities**

Cash flows from investing activities primarily consist of cash amounts paid in acquisitions, capital expenditures, cash distributions from our joint ventures, and cash proceeds from sales or contributions of assets or businesses. Changes in capital expenditures between periods primarily result from increases or decreases in our growth capital expenditures to fund our construction and expansion projects.

Three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to three months ended March 31, 2013. Cash used in investing activities during 2014 was \$365 million compared to \$559 million for 2013. Total capital expenditures (excluding the allowance for equity funds used during construction and net of contributions in aid of construction costs) for 2014 were \$720 million. This compares to total capital expenditures (excluding the allowance for equity funds used during construction and net of contributions in aid of construction costs) for 2013 of \$587 million. Additional detail related to our capital expenditures is provided in the table below.

The following is a summary of capital expenditures (net of contributions in aid of construction costs) for the three months ended March 31, 2014:

	Capital Expenditures Recorded During Period			(Increase) Decrease in	Capital
	Growth	Maintenance	Total	Accrued Capital Expenditures	Expenditures Paid in Cash
Intrastate transportation and storage	\$11	\$5	\$16	\$(1)	) \$15
Interstate transportation and storage	10	(2)	) 8	7	15
Midstream	130	3	133	(7)	) 126
NGL transportation and services <sup>(1)</sup>	86	2	88	9	97
Investment in Sunoco Logistics	465	18	483	(60)	) 423
Retail marketing	12	6	18	16	34
All other (including eliminations)	4	7	11	(1)	) 10
Total	\$718	\$39	\$757	\$(37)	) \$720

<sup>(1)</sup> We received \$40 million in cash for capital contributions from Regency related to their 30% share of Lone Star during the three months ended March 31, 2014.

**Financing Activities**

Changes in cash flows from financing activities between periods primarily result from changes in the levels of borrowings and equity issuances, which are primarily used to fund our acquisitions and growth capital expenditures. Distributions to partners increased between the periods as a result of increases in the number of Common Units outstanding.

Three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to three months ended March 31, 2013. Cash provided by financing activities during 2014 was \$113 million compared to \$423 million for 2013. In 2014 and 2013, we received net proceeds from Common Unit offerings of \$142 million and \$192 million, respectively. During 2014, we had a net

increase in our debt level of \$485 million compared to a net increase of \$728 million for 2013. We incurred no debt issuance costs in 2014 compared to \$16 million in 2013. We paid distributions of \$481 million to our partners in 2014 compared to \$391 million in 2013. We also paid distributions of

Table of Contents

\$73 million to noncontrolling interests in 2014 compared to \$132 million in 2013. In addition, we received capital contributions of \$40 million from Regency for its noncontrolling interest in Lone Star in 2014 compared to \$42 million in 2013.

## Description of Indebtedness

Our outstanding consolidated indebtedness was as follows:

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
ETP Senior Notes	\$11,182	\$11,182
Transwestern Senior Unsecured Notes	870	870
Panhandle Senior Notes	1,085	1,085
Sunoco Senior Notes	965	965
Sunoco Logistics Senior Notes	1,975	2,150
Revolving credit facilities:		
ETP \$2.5 billion Revolving Credit Facility due October 27, 2017	—	65
Sunoco Logistics \$35 million Revolving Credit Facility due April 30, 2015	35	35
Sunoco Logistics \$1.50 billion Revolving Credit Facility due November 19, 2018	950	200
Other long-term debt	228	228
Unamortized premiums, net of discounts and fair value adjustments	289	308
Total debt	17,579	17,088
Less: Current maturities of long-term debt	1,388	637
Long-term debt, less current maturities	\$16,191	\$16,451

The terms of our consolidated indebtedness are described in more detail in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, filed with the SEC on February 27, 2014 and in Note 7 to our consolidated interim financial statements.

## Credit Facilities

## ETP Credit Facility

The ETP Credit Facility allows for borrowings of up to \$2.5 billion and expires in October 2017. The indebtedness under the ETP Credit Facility is unsecured and not guaranteed by any of the Partnership's subsidiaries and has equal rights to holders of our current and future unsecured debt. As of March 31, 2014, the ETP Credit Facility had no outstanding borrowings.

## Sunoco Logistics Credit Facilities

Sunoco Logistics maintains a \$1.50 billion unsecured credit facility (the "Sunoco Logistics Credit Facility"), which matures in November 2018. The Sunoco Logistics Credit Facility contains an accordion feature, under which the total aggregate commitment may be extended to \$2.25 billion under certain conditions. The credit facility is available to fund Sunoco Logistics' working capital requirements, to finance acquisitions and capital projects, to pay distributions and for general partnership purposes. The credit facility bears interest at LIBOR or the Base Rate, each plus an applicable margin. The credit facility may be prepaid at any time. As of March 31, 2014, the Sunoco Logistics Credit Facility had \$950 million outstanding.

## Covenants Related to Our Credit Agreements

We were in compliance with all requirements, tests, limitations, and covenants related to our credit agreements as of March 31, 2014.

## CASH DISTRIBUTIONS

## Cash Distributions Paid by ETP

We expect to use substantially all of our cash provided by operating and financing activities from the Operating Companies to provide distributions to our Unitholders. Under our Partnership Agreement, we will distribute to our partners within 45 days after the end of each calendar quarter, an amount equal to all of our Available Cash (as defined in our Partnership Agreement) for such quarter. Available Cash generally means, with respect to any quarter of the Partnership, all cash on hand at the end of such quarter less the amount of cash reserves established by the

General Partner in its reasonable discretion that is necessary or appropriate to

Table of Contents

provide for future cash requirements. Our commitment to our Unitholders is to distribute the increase in our cash flow while maintaining prudent reserves for our operations.

Following are distributions declared and/or paid by us subsequent to December 31, 2013:

Quarter Ended	Record Date	Payment Date	Rate
December 31, 2013	February 7, 2014	February 14, 2014	\$0.92000
March 31, 2014	May 5, 2014	May 15, 2014	0.93500

The total amounts of distributions declared during the periods presented (all from Available Cash from our operating surplus and are shown in the period with respect to which they relate):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Distributions to the partners of ETP:		
Limited Partners:		
Common Units held by public	\$268	\$241
Common Units held by ETE	29	45
Class H Units held by ETE Holdings	50	—
General Partner interest held by ETE	5	5
IDRs held by ETE	168	156
IDR relinquishments related to previous transactions	(57)	(31)
Total distributions declared to the partners of ETP	\$463	\$416

In connection with previous transactions between ETP and ETE, ETE has agreed to relinquish its right to certain incentive distributions in future periods, and ETP has agreed to make incremental distributions on the Class H Units in future periods. For the distributions to be paid for the three months ended March 31, 2014, the net impact of these adjustments will result in a reduction of \$26 million in the distributions from ETP to ETE. Following is a summary of the net reduction in total distributions that would potentially be made to ETE in future periods:

	Total Year
2014 (remainder)	\$80
2015	51
2016	72
2017	50
2018	45
2019	35

#### Cash Distributions Paid by Sunoco Logistics

Sunoco Logistics is required by its partnership agreement to distribute all cash on hand at the end of each quarter, less appropriate reserves determined by its general partner.

Following are distributions declared and/or paid by Sunoco Logistics subsequent to December 31, 2013:

Quarter Ended	Record Date	Payment Date	Rate
December 31, 2013	February 10, 2014	February 14, 2014	\$0.66250
March 31, 2014	May 9, 2014	May 15, 2014	0.69500

On May 5, 2014, Sunoco Logistics' board of directors declared a two-for-one split of Sunoco Logistics common units. The unit split will result in the issuance of one additional Sunoco Logistics common unit for every one unit owned as of the close of business on June 5, 2014. The unit split will be effective June 12, 2014. All Sunoco Logistics unit and per unit information included in this report is presented on a pre-split basis.



Table of Contents

The total amounts of Sunoco Logistics distributions declared during the periods presented were as follows (all from Available Cash from Sunoco Logistics' operating surplus and are shown in the period with respect to which they relate):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Limited Partners:		
Common units held by public	\$49	\$40
Common units held by ETP	23	19
General Partner interest held by ETP	1	1
Incentive distributions held by ETP	38	25
Total distributions declared	\$111	\$85

**CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Disclosure of our critical accounting policies is included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 filed with the SEC on February 27, 2014.

**ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK**

The information contained in Item 3 updates, and should be read in conjunction with, information set forth in Part II, Item 7A in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, in addition to the accompanying notes and management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations presented in Items 1 and 2 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Our quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk are consistent with those discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013. Since December 31, 2013, there have been no material changes to our primary market risk exposures or how those exposures are managed.

**Commodity Price Risk**

The table below summarizes our commodity-related financial derivative instruments and fair values, including derivatives related to our consolidated subsidiaries, as well as the effect of an assumed hypothetical 10% change in the underlying price of the commodity. Notional volumes are presented in MMBtu for natural gas, thousand megawatt for power and barrels for natural gas liquids, crude and refined products. Dollar amounts are presented in millions.

Table of Contents

	March 31, 2014			December 31, 2013		
	Notional Volume	Fair Value Asset (Liability)	Effect of Hypothetical 10% Change	Notional Volume	Fair Value Asset (Liability)	Effect of Hypothetical 10% Change
Mark-to-Market Derivatives						
(Trading)						
Natural Gas (MMBtu):						
Fixed Swaps/Futures	10,475,000	\$(1 )	\$ 5	9,457,500	\$ 3	\$ 5
Basis Swaps IFERC/NYMEX <sup>(1)</sup>	(14,502,500 )	2	—	(487,500 )	1	—
Swing Swaps IFERC	—	—	—	1,937,500	1	—
Power (Megawatt):						
Forwards	527,550	3	2	351,050	1	1
Futures	(1,161,949 )	(1 )	5	(772,476 )	—	2
Options – Puts	(160,000 )	—	1	(52,800 )	—	—
Options – Calls	104,800	—	—	103,200	—	—
Crude (Bbls) – Futures	343,000	—	4	103,000	—	1
(Non-Trading)						
Natural Gas (MMBtu):						
Basis Swaps IFERC/NYMEX	3,520,000	—	—	570,000	—	—
Swing Swaps IFERC	32,690,000	(2 )	1	(9,690,000 )	1	—
Fixed Swaps/Futures	(1,402,500 )	(9 )	3	(8,195,000 )	13	3
Forward Physical Contracts	(5,483,135 )	—	2	5,668,559	(1 )	2
Natural Gas Liquid (Bbls) – Forwards/Swaps	(904,000 )	(2 )	8	(1,133,600 )	—	17
Refined Products (Bbls) – Futures	(123,000 )	—	7	(280,000 )	—	3
Fair Value Hedging Derivatives						
(Non-Trading)						
Natural Gas (MMBtu):						
Basis Swaps IFERC/NYMEX	—	—	—	(7,352,500 )	—	—
Fixed Swaps/Futures	(4,500,000 )	(4 )	2	(50,530,000 )	(11 )	23
Cash Flow Hedging Derivatives						
(Non-Trading)						
Natural Gas (MMBtu):						
Basis Swaps IFERC/NYMEX	(1,375,000 )	—	—	(1,825,000 )	—	—
Fixed Swaps/Futures	(9,625,000 )	(5 )	4	(12,775,000 )	(3 )	6
Natural Gas Liquid (Bbls) – Forwards/Swaps	(765,000 )	1	4	(780,000 )	(1 )	4
Crude (Bbls) – Futures	—	—	—	(30,000 )	—	—

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes aggregate amounts for open positions related to Houston Ship Channel, Waha Hub, NGPL TexOk, West Louisiana Zone and Henry Hub locations.

The fair values of the commodity-related financial positions have been determined using independent third party prices, readily available market information and appropriate valuation techniques. Non-trading positions offset physical exposures to the cash market; none of these offsetting physical exposures are included in the above tables. Price-risk sensitivities were calculated by assuming a theoretical 10% change (increase or decrease) in price regardless of term or historical relationships between the contractual price of the instruments and the underlying commodity price. Results are presented in absolute terms and represent a potential gain or loss in net income or in other comprehensive income. In the event of an actual 10% change in prompt month natural gas prices, the fair value of our total derivative portfolio may not change by 10% due to factors such as when the financial instrument settles and the location to which the financial instrument is tied (i.e., basis swaps) and the relationship between prompt month and

forward months.

45

---

Table of Contents

## Interest Rate Risk

As of March 31, 2014, we had \$1.59 billion of floating rate debt outstanding. A hypothetical change of 100 basis points would result in a change to interest expense of \$16 million annually. We manage a portion of our interest rate exposure by utilizing interest rate swaps. To the extent that we have debt with floating interest rates that are not hedged, our results of operations, cash flows and financial condition could be adversely affected by increases in interest rates.

The following table summarizes our interest rate swaps outstanding (dollars in millions), none of which are designated as hedges for accounting purposes:

Entity	Term	Type <sup>(1)</sup>	Notional Amount Outstanding	
			March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
ETP	July 2014 <sup>(2)</sup>	Forward-starting to pay a fixed rate of 4.25% and receive a floating rate	\$400	\$400
ETP	July 2015 <sup>(2)</sup>	Forward-starting to pay a fixed rate of 3.38% and receive a floating rate	200	—
ETP	July 2016 <sup>(3)</sup>	Forward-starting to pay a fixed rate of 3.80% and receive a floating rate	200	—
ETP	July 2017 <sup>(4)</sup>	Forward-starting to pay a fixed rate of 4.18% and receive a floating rate	200	—
ETP	July 2018	Pay a floating rate plus a spread of 4.17% and receive a fixed rate of 6.70%	—	600
ETP	June 2021	Pay a floating rate plus a spread of 2.17% and receive a fixed rate of 4.65%	—	400
ETP	February 2023	Pay a floating rate plus a spread of 1.73% and receive a fixed rate of 3.60%	200	400
Panhandle	November 2021	Pay a fixed rate of 3.80% and receive a floating rate	275	275

<sup>(1)</sup> Floating rates are based on 3-month LIBOR.

<sup>(2)</sup> Represents the effective date. These forward-starting swaps have terms of 10 years with a mandatory termination date the same as the effective date.

<sup>(3)</sup> Represents the effective date. These forward-starting swaps have terms of 10 and 30 years with a mandatory termination date the same as the effective date.

<sup>(4)</sup> Represents the effective date. These forward-starting swaps have terms of 30 years with a mandatory termination date the same as the effective date.

A hypothetical change of 100 basis points in interest rates for these interest rate swaps would result in a net change in the fair value of interest rate derivatives and earnings (recognized in gains and losses on interest rate derivatives) of \$127 million as of March 31, 2014. For the \$200 million of interest rate swaps whereby we pay a floating rate and receive a fixed rate, a hypothetical change of 100 basis points in interest rates would result in a net change in annual cash flows of \$2 million. For the forward-starting interest rate swaps, a hypothetical change of 100 basis points in interest rates would not affect cash flows until the swaps are settled. For Panhandle's fixed to floating interest rate swaps, a hypothetical change of 100 basis points in interest rates would result in a net change in annual cash flows of \$3 million.

## ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

## Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We have established disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us, including our consolidated entities, in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

Under the supervision and with the participation of senior management, including the Chief Executive Officer ("Principal Executive Officer") and the Chief Financial Officer ("Principal Financial Officer") of our General Partner, we

evaluated our disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined under Rule 13a–15(e) promulgated under the Exchange Act. Based on this evaluation, the Principal Executive Officer and the Principal Financial Officer of our General Partner concluded that our disclosure

Table of Contents

controls and procedures were effective as of March 31, 2014 to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act (1) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and (2) is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer of our General Partner, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

**Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

There have been no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13(a)–15(f) or Rule 15d–15(f) of the Exchange Act) during the three months ended March 31, 2014 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

For information regarding legal proceedings, see our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 and Note 11 – Regulatory Matters, Commitments, Contingencies and Environmental Liabilities of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. and Subsidiaries included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2014.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

There have been no material changes from the risk factors described in Part I, Item 1A in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for our previous fiscal year ended December 31, 2013.

Table of Contents

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

The exhibits listed below are filed as part of this report:

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1	Amendment No. 6, dated February 19, 2014, to the Second Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Energy Transfer Partners, L.P., as amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Form 8-K filed on February 19, 2014)
3.2	Amendment No. 7, dated March 3, 2014, to the Second Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Energy Transfer Partners, L.P., dated July 28, 2009 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Registrant's Form 8-K filed on March 5, 2014)
10.1	Third Amendment, dated February 19, 2014, to the Shared Services Agreement dated as of August 26, 2005, as amended May 26, 2010 and April 30, 2013 by and between Energy Transfer Equity, L.P. and Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Form 8-K filed on February 19, 2014)
31.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1**	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2**	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
*	Filed herewith.
**	Furnished herewith.



Table of Contents

SIGNATURE

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

ENERGY TRANSFER PARTNERS, L.P.

By: Energy Transfer Partners GP, L.P.,  
its General Partner

By: Energy Transfer Partners, L.L.C.,  
its General Partner

Date: May 8, 2014

By: /s/ Martin Salinas, Jr.  
Martin Salinas, Jr.  
Chief Financial Officer (duly authorized to sign on behalf of the  
registrant)