

EnLink Midstream, LLC
Form 10-Q
May 02, 2019
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

ý Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2019

OR

¨ Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the transition period from to

Commission file number: 001-36336

ENLINK MIDSTREAM, LLC
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)
Delaware 46-4108528
(State of organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

1722 Routh St., Suite 1300
Dallas, Texas 75201
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(214) 953-9500
(Registrant’s telephone number, including area code)

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934:

Title of Each Class	Name of Exchange on which Registered	Symbol
Common Units Representing Limited Liability Company Interests	The New York Stock Exchange	ENLC

Indicate by check mark whether 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 ý No ¨

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted 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 such files). Yes ý No ¨

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer,” “smaller reporting company,” and “emerging growth company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act.

(Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

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

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

As of April 25, 2019, the Registrant had 487,170,379 common units outstanding.

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DEFINITIONS

The following terms as defined are used in this document:

Defined Term	Definition
/d	Per day.
2014 Plan	EnLink Midstream, LLC's 2014 Long-Term Incentive Plan.
AMZ	Alerian MLP Index for Master Limited Partnerships.
ASC	The FASB Accounting Standards Codification.
ASC 842	ASC 842, Leases, a new accounting standard effective January 1, 2019 related to the accounting for lease agreements.
Ascension JV	Ascension Pipeline Company, LLC, a joint venture between a subsidiary of ENLK and a subsidiary of Marathon Petroleum Corporation in which ENLK owns a 50% interest and Marathon Petroleum Corporation owns a 50% interest. The Ascension JV, which began operations in April 2017, owns an NGL pipeline that connects ENLK's Riverside fractionator to Marathon Petroleum Corporation's Garyville refinery.
ASU	The FASB Accounting Standards Update.
Avenger	Avenger crude oil gathering system, a crude oil gathering system in the northern Delaware Basin.
Bbls	Barrels.
Bcf	Billion cubic feet.
Cedar Cove JV	Cedar Cove Midstream LLC, a joint venture between a subsidiary of ENLK and a subsidiary of Kinder Morgan, Inc. in which ENLK owns a 30% interest and Kinder Morgan, Inc. owns a 70% interest. The Cedar Cove JV, which was formed in November 2016, owns gathering and compression assets in Blaine County, Oklahoma, located in the STACK play.
CFTC	U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission.
CNOW	Central Northern Oklahoma Woodford Shale.
Consolidated Credit Facility	A \$1.75 billion unsecured revolving credit facility entered into by ENLC that matures on January 25, 2024, which includes a \$500.0 million letter of credit subfacility. The Consolidated Credit Facility was available upon closing of the Merger and is guaranteed by ENLK.
Delaware Basin JV	Delaware G&P LLC, a joint venture between a subsidiary of ENLK and an affiliate of NGP in which ENLK owns a 50.1% interest and NGP owns a 49.9% interest. The Delaware Basin JV, which was formed in August 2016, owns the Lobo processing facilities located in the Delaware Basin in Texas.
Devon	Devon Energy Corporation.
Enfield	Enfield Holdings, L.P.
ENLC	EnLink Midstream, LLC.
ENLC Class C common Units	A class of non-economic ENLC common units issued to Enfield immediately prior to the Merger equal to the number of Series B Preferred Units of ENLK held by Enfield immediately prior to the effective time of the Merger, in order to provide Enfield with certain voting rights with respect to ENLC.
ENLC Credit Facility	A \$250.0 million secured revolving credit facility entered into by ENLC that would have matured on March 7, 2019, which included a \$125.0 million letter of credit subfacility. The ENLC Credit Facility was terminated on January 25, 2019 in connection with the consummation of the Merger.
ENLC EDA	Equity Distribution Agreement entered into by ENLC in February 2019 with RBC Capital Markets, LLC, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Barclays Capital Inc., BMO Capital Markets Corp., Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, Jefferies LLC, Mizuho Securities USA LLC, MUFG Securities Americas Inc., SunTrust Robinson Humphrey, Inc., and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC (collectively, the "Sales Agents") to sell up to \$400.0 million in aggregate gross sales of ENLC common units from time to time through an "at the market" equity offering program.
ENLK	

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EnLink Midstream Partners, LP or, when applicable, EnLink Midstream Partners, LP together with its consolidated subsidiaries. Also referred to as the “Partnership.”

ENLK Credit
Facility

A \$1.5 billion unsecured revolving credit facility entered into by ENLK that would have matured on March 6, 2020, which included a \$500.0 million letter of credit subfacility. The ENLK Credit Facility was terminated on January 25, 2019 in connection with the consummation of the Merger.

EOGP

EnLink Oklahoma Gas Processing, LP or EnLink Oklahoma Gas Processing, LP together with, when applicable, its consolidated subsidiaries. As of January 31, 2019, EOGP is wholly-owned by the Operating Partnership.

FASB

Financial Accounting Standards Board.

GAAP

Generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America.

Gal

Gallons.

GCF

Gulf Coast Fractionators, which owns an NGL fractionator in Mont Belvieu, Texas. ENLK owns 38.75% of GCF.

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General Partner	EnLink Midstream GP, LLC, the general partner of ENLK, which owns a 0.4% general partner interest in ENLK. Prior to the effective time of the Merger, the General Partner also owned all of the incentive distribution rights in ENLK.
GIP	Global Infrastructure Management, LLC, an independent infrastructure fund manager, itself, its affiliates, or managed fund vehicles, including GIP III Stetson I, L.P., GIP III Stetson II, L.P., and their affiliates.
GIP Transaction	On July 18, 2018, subsidiaries of Devon closed a transaction to sell all of their equity interests in ENLK, ENLC, and the managing member of ENLC to GIP.
GP Plan	EnLink Midstream GP, LLC's Long-Term Incentive Plan.
Greater Chickadee	Crude oil gathering system in Upton and Midland counties, Texas in the Permian Basin.
Gross Operating Margin	A non-GAAP financial measure. See "Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Non-GAAP Financial Measures" for the definition and other information.
ISDAs	International Swaps and Derivatives Association Agreements.
Mcf	Thousand cubic feet.
Merger	On January 25, 2019, NOLA Merger Sub merged with and into ENLK with ENLK continuing as the surviving entity and a subsidiary of ENLC.
Merger Agreement	The Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of October 21, 2018, by and among ENLK, the General Partner, ENLC, the managing member of ENLC, and NOLA Merger Sub related to the Merger.
MMbbls	One million barrels.
MMbtu	Million British thermal units.
MMcf	Million cubic feet.
MVC	Minimum volume commitment.
NGL	Natural gas liquid.
NGP	NGP Natural Resources XI, LP.
NOLA Merger Sub	NOLA Merger Sub, LLC, previously a wholly-owned subsidiary of ENLC prior to the Merger.
Operating Partnership	EnLink Midstream Operating, LP, a Delaware limited partnership and wholly owned subsidiary of ENLK.
ORV	ENLK's Ohio River Valley crude oil, condensate stabilization, natural gas compression, and brine disposal assets in the Utica and Marcellus shales.
OTC	Over-the-counter.
Permian Basin	A large sedimentary basin that includes the Midland and Delaware Basins in west Texas and New Mexico.
POL contracts	Percentage-of-liquids contracts.
POP contracts	Percentage-of-proceeds contracts.
Series B Preferred Units	ENLK's Series B Cumulative Convertible Preferred Units.
Series C Preferred Units	ENLK's Series C Fixed-to-Floating Rate Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Units.
STACK	Sooner Trend Anadarko Basin Canadian and Kingfisher Counties in Oklahoma.
Term Loan	An \$850.0 million term loan entered into by ENLK on December 11, 2018 with Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent, Bank of Montreal and Royal Bank of Canada, as Co-Syndication Agents, Citibank, N.A. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Co-Documentation Agents, and the lenders party thereto, which ENLC assumed in connection with the Merger and the obligations of which ENLK guarantees.

Thunderbird
Plant A gas processing plant in central Oklahoma.

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PART I—FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

ENLINK MIDSTREAM, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(In millions, except unit data)

	March 31, 2019 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2018
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$0.7	\$100.4
Accounts receivable:		
Trade, net of allowance for bad debt of \$0.5 and \$0.3, respectively	104.2	126.3
Accrued revenue and other	634.2	705.9
Related party	0.4	0.7
Fair value of derivative assets	8.7	28.6
Natural gas and NGLs inventory, prepaid expenses, and other	73.4	74.2
Total current assets	821.6	1,036.1
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$3,080.1 and \$2,967.4, respectively	6,975.4	6,846.7
Intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$453.1 and \$422.2, respectively	1,342.7	1,373.6
Goodwill	1,123.7	1,310.2
Investment in unconsolidated affiliates	82.9	80.1
Fair value of derivative assets	4.6	4.1
Other assets, net	155.9	43.3
Total assets	\$10,506.8	\$10,694.1
LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and drafts payable	\$103.4	\$105.5
Accounts payable to related party	2.6	4.3
Accrued gas, NGLs, condensate, and crude oil purchases	492.6	500.4
Fair value of derivative liabilities	6.6	21.8
Current maturities of long-term debt	—	399.8
Other current liabilities	230.6	248.2
Total current liabilities	835.8	1,280.0
Long-term debt	4,475.6	4,031.0
Asset retirement obligations	15.0	14.8
Other long-term liabilities	89.5	20.0
Deferred tax liability	—	362.4
Fair value of derivative liabilities	0.2	2.4
Redeemable non-controlling interest	7.2	9.3
Members' equity:		
Members' equity (487,160,080 and 181,309,981 units issued and outstanding, respectively)	3,471.1	1,730.9
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2.0)	(2.0)
Non-controlling interest	1,614.4	3,245.3
Total members' equity	5,083.5	4,974.2
Total liabilities and members' equity	\$10,506.8	\$10,694.1

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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ENLINK MIDSTREAM, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Operations

(In millions, except per unit data)

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 2018 (Unaudited)	
Revenues:		
Product sales	\$1,530.9	\$1,499.2
Product sales—related parties	—	3.6
Midstream services	246.5	92.2
Midstream services—related parties	—	166.2
Gain on derivative activity	1.8	0.5
Total revenues	1,779.2	1,761.7
Operating costs and expenses:		
Cost of sales (1)	1,363.4	1,381.5
Operating expenses	114.5	109.2
General and administrative	51.4	27.5
Loss on disposition of assets	—	0.1
Depreciation and amortization	152.1	138.1
Impairments	186.5	—
Total operating costs and expenses	1,867.9	1,656.4
Operating income (loss)	(88.7) 105.3
Other income (expense):		
Interest expense, net of interest income	(49.6) (44.5
Income from unconsolidated affiliates	5.3	3.0
Other income	—	0.3
Total other expense	(44.3) (41.2
Income (loss) before non-controlling interest and income taxes	(133.0) 64.1
Income tax provision	(1.8) (7.0
Net income (loss)	(134.8) 57.1
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	41.5	44.7
Net income (loss) attributable to ENLC	\$(176.3) \$12.4
Net income (loss) attributable to ENLC per unit:		
Basic common unit	\$(0.45) \$0.07
Diluted common unit	\$(0.45) \$0.07

(1) Includes related party cost of sales of \$8.1 million and \$34.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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ENLINK MIDSTREAM, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Members' Equity
Three Months Ended March 31, 2019
(In millions)

	Common Units		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Non-Controlling Interest	Total	Redeemable Non-Controlling Interest (Temporary Equity)
	\$	Units	\$	\$	\$	\$
	(Unaudited)					
Balance, December 31, 2018	\$1,730.9	181.3	\$ (2.0)	\$ 3,245.3	\$4,974.2	\$ 9.3
Adoption of ASC 842	0.3	—	—	—	0.3	—
Balance, January 1, 2019	1,731.2	181.3	(2.0)	3,245.3	4,974.5	9.3
Conversion of restricted units for common units, net of units withheld for taxes	(5.6)	1.0	—	(2.8)	(8.4)	—
Unit-based compensation	12.2	—	—	1.4	13.6	—
Contributions from non-controlling interests	—	—	—	15.7	15.7	—
Distributions	(51.0)	—	—	(127.6)	(178.6)	—
Fair value adjustment related to redeemable non-controlling interest	2.5	—	—	—	2.5	(2.1)
Net income (loss)	(176.3)	—	—	41.5	(134.8)	—
Issuance of common units for ENLK public common units related to the Merger	1,958.1	304.9	—	(1,559.1)	399.0	—
Balance, March 31, 2019	\$3,471.1	487.2	(2.0)	\$ 1,614.4	\$5,083.5	\$ 7.2

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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ENLINK MIDSTREAM, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Members' Equity (Continued)

Three Months Ended March 31, 2018

(In millions)

	Common Units		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Non-Controlling Interest	Total	Redeemable Non-Controlling Interest (Temporary Equity)
	\$	Units	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, December 31, 2017	\$ 1,924.2	180.6	\$ (2.0)	\$ 3,634.5	\$ 5,556.7	\$ 4.6
Issuance of common units by ENLK	—	—	—	0.9	0.9	—
Conversion of restricted units for common units, net of units withheld for taxes	(2.9)	0.4	—	—	(2.9)	—
Non-controlling interest's impact of conversion of restricted units	—	—	—	(2.7)	(2.7)	—
Unit-based compensation	4.4	—	—	4.4	8.8	—
Change in equity due to issuance of units by ENLK	(1.3)	—	—	1.7	0.4	—
Contributions from non-controlling interests	—	—	—	22.7	22.7	—
Distributions	(47.5)	—	—	(121.2)	(168.7)	—
Net income	12.4	—	—	44.7	57.1	—
Balance, March 31, 2018	\$ 1,889.3	181.0	\$ (2.0)	\$ 3,585.0	\$ 5,472.3	\$ 4.6

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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ENLINK MIDSTREAM, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In millions)

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 2018 (Unaudited)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$(134.8)	\$57.1
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Impairments	186.5	—
Depreciation and amortization	152.1	138.1
Non-cash unit-based compensation	11.1	5.1
Gain on derivatives recognized in net income (loss)	(1.8)	(0.5)
Cash settlements on derivatives	4.6	3.1
Amortization of debt issue costs, net discount (premium) of notes	1.8	1.6
Non-cash lease expense	1.6	—
Distribution of earnings from unconsolidated affiliates	2.2	4.6
Income from unconsolidated affiliates	(5.3)	(3.0)
Other operating activities	(1.2)	6.1
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of assets acquired and liabilities assumed:		
Accounts receivable, accrued revenue, and other	93.8	(64.2)
Natural gas and NGLs inventory, prepaid expenses, and other	3.6	9.2
Accounts payable, accrued product purchases, and other accrued liabilities	(50.2)	36.5
Net cash provided by operating activities	264.0	193.7
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Additions to property and equipment	(241.5)	(181.5)
Other investing activities	0.5	2.2
Net cash used in investing activities	(241.0)	(179.3)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from borrowings	630.0	800.5
Payments on borrowings	(581.4)	(428.6)
Payment of installment payable for EOGP acquisition	—	(250.0)
Debt financing costs	(5.6)	—
Proceeds from issuance of ENLK common units	—	0.9
Distribution to members	(51.0)	(47.5)
Distributions to non-controlling interests	(127.6)	(121.2)
Contributions by non-controlling interests	15.7	22.7
Other financing activities	(2.8)	(5.2)
Net cash used in financing activities	(122.7)	(28.4)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(99.7)	(14.0)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	100.4	31.2
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$0.7	\$17.2
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid for interest	\$23.8	\$15.5
Non-cash investing activities:		
Non-cash accrual of property and equipment	\$9.5	\$(0.3)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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ENLINK MIDSTREAM, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

(Unaudited)

(1) General

In this report, the terms “Company” or “Registrant,” as well as the terms “ENLC,” “our,” “we,” “us,” or like terms, are sometimes used as abbreviated references to EnLink Midstream, LLC itself or EnLink Midstream, LLC together with its consolidated subsidiaries, including ENLK and its consolidated subsidiaries. References in this report to “EnLink Midstream Partners, LP,” the “Partnership,” “ENLK,” or like terms refer to EnLink Midstream Partners, LP itself or EnLink Midstream Partners, LP together with its consolidated subsidiaries, including the Operating Partnership and EOGP.

Please read the notes to the consolidated financial statements in conjunction with the Definitions page set forth in this report prior to Part I—Financial Information.

(a) Organization of Business

EnLink Midstream, LLC is a publicly traded Delaware limited liability company formed in October 2013. The Company’s common units are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “ENLC.”

Transfer of EOGP Interest

On January 31, 2019, ENLC transferred its 16.1% limited partner interest in EOGP to the Operating Partnership in exchange for 55,827,221 ENLK common units, resulting in the Operating Partnership owning 100% of the limited partner interests in EOGP.

Simplification of the Corporate Structure

On October 21, 2018, ENLK, ENLC, the General Partner, the managing member of ENLC, and NOLA Merger Sub entered into the Merger Agreement pursuant to which, on January 25, 2019, NOLA Merger Sub merged with and into ENLK, with ENLK continuing as the surviving entity and as a subsidiary of ENLC. As a result of the Merger:

Each issued and outstanding ENLK common unit (except for ENLK common units held by ENLC and its subsidiaries) was converted into 1.15 ENLC common units, which resulted in the issuance of 304,822,035 ENLC common units.

• The General Partner’s incentive distribution rights in ENLK were eliminated.

The Series B Preferred Units continue to be issued and outstanding, except that certain terms of the Series B Preferred Units have been modified pursuant to an amended partnership agreement of ENLK. See “Note 8—Certain Provisions of the Partnership Agreement” for additional information regarding the modified terms of the Series B Preferred Units.

ENLC issued to Enfield, the current holder of the Series B Preferred Units, for no additional consideration, ENLC Class C Common Units equal to the number of Series B Preferred Units held by Enfield immediately prior to the effective time of the Merger, in order to provide Enfield with certain voting rights with respect to ENLC. For each additional Series B Preferred Unit issued by ENLK in quarterly in-kind distributions, ENLC will issue an additional ENLC Class C Common Unit to the applicable holder of such Series B Preferred Unit. In addition, for each Series B Preferred Unit that is exchanged into an ENLC common unit, an ENLC Class C Common Unit will be canceled.

• The Series C Preferred Units and all of ENLK's then-existing senior notes continue to be issued and outstanding following the Merger.

Each unit-based award issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the Merger under the GP Plan and the 2014 Plan has been converted into an award with respect to ENLC common units with substantially similar terms as were in effect immediately prior to the effective time.

• Each unit-based award with performance-based vesting conditions issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the Merger under the GP Plan has been modified such that the performance metric for such award relates (on a weighted average basis) to (i) the combined performance of ENLC and ENLK for periods preceding the

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ENLINK MIDSTREAM, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(Unaudited)

effective time of the Merger and (ii) the performance of ENLC for periods on and after the effective time of the Merger.

ENLC assumed the outstanding debt under the Term Loan and ENLK became a guarantor thereof. See “Note 6—Long-Term Debt” for additional information regarding the Term Loan.

We refinanced our existing revolving credit facilities at ENLK and ENLC. In connection with the Merger, we entered into the Consolidated Credit Facility, with respect to which ENLK is a guarantor. See “Note 6—Long-Term Debt” for additional information regarding the Consolidated Credit Facility.

We were required to allocate the goodwill in our Corporate reporting unit previously associated with the incentive distribution rights in ENLK granted to the General Partner which were created at the formation of ENLC in 2014, to the Permian, North Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana reporting units, which resulted in the recognition of a goodwill impairment of \$186.5 million. See “Note 3—Goodwill and Intangible Assets” for more information on this transaction.

We reduced our deferred tax liability (“DTL”) by \$399.0 million related to ENLC’s step-up in basis of ENLK’s underlying assets with the offsetting credit in members’ equity. See “Note 7—Income Taxes” for more information on the DTA.

(b) Nature of Business

We primarily focus on providing midstream energy services, including:

gathering, compressing, treating, processing, transporting, storing, and selling natural gas; fractionating, transporting, storing, and selling NGLs; and gathering, transporting, stabilizing, storing, trans-loading, and selling crude oil and condensate, in addition to brine disposal services.

Our natural gas business includes connecting the wells of producers in our market areas to our gathering systems. Our gathering systems consist of networks of pipelines that collect natural gas from points at or near producing wells and transport it to our processing plants or to larger pipelines for further transmission. We operate processing plants that remove NGLs from the natural gas stream that is transported to the processing plants by our own gathering systems or by third-party pipelines. In conjunction with our gathering and processing business, we may purchase natural gas and NGLs from producers and other supply sources and sell that natural gas or NGLs to utilities, industrial consumers, marketers, and pipelines. Our transmission pipelines receive natural gas from our gathering systems and from third-party gathering and transmission systems and deliver natural gas to industrial end-users, utilities, and other pipelines.

Our fractionators separate NGLs into separate purity products, including ethane, propane, iso-butane, normal butane, and natural gasoline. Our fractionators receive NGLs primarily through our transmission lines that transport NGLs from east Texas and from our south Louisiana processing plants. Our fractionators also have the capability to receive NGLs by truck or rail terminals. We also have agreements pursuant to which third parties transport NGLs from our west Texas and central Oklahoma operations to our NGL transmission lines that then transport the NGLs to our fractionators. In addition, we have NGL storage capacity to provide storage for customers.

Our crude oil and condensate business includes the gathering and transmission of crude oil and condensate via pipelines, barges, rail, and trucks, in addition to condensate stabilization and brine disposal. We also purchase crude oil and condensate from producers and other supply sources and sell that crude oil and condensate through our terminal facilities to various markets.

Across our businesses, we primarily earn our fees through various fee-based contractual arrangements, which include stated fee-only contract arrangements or arrangements with fee-based components where we purchase and resell commodities in connection with providing the related service and earn a net margin as our fee. We earn our net margin under our purchase and resell contract arrangements primarily as a result of stated service-related fees that are deducted from the price of the commodities purchased. While our transactions vary in form, the essential element of most of our transactions is the use of our assets to transport a product or provide a processed product to an end-user or marketer at the tailgate of the plant, pipeline, or barge, truck, or rail terminal.

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ENLINK MIDSTREAM, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
 Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
 (Unaudited)

(2) Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q, are unaudited, and do not include all the information and disclosures required by GAAP for complete financial statements. All adjustments that, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations for the interim periods have been made and are of a recurring nature unless otherwise disclosed herein. The results of operations for such interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results of operations for a full year. These consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

(b) Revenue Recognition

Minimum Volume Commitments and Firm Transportation Contracts

Certain of our gathering and processing agreements provide for quarterly or annual MVCs. Under these agreements, our customers or suppliers agree to ship and/or process a minimum volume of product on our systems over an agreed time period. If a customer or supplier under such an agreement fails to meet its MVC for a specified period, the customer is obligated to pay a contractually-determined fee based upon the shortfall between actual product volumes and the MVC for that period. Some of these agreements also contain make-up right provisions that allow a customer or supplier to utilize gathering or processing fees in excess of the MVC in subsequent periods to offset shortfall amounts in previous periods. We record revenue under MVC contracts during periods of shortfall when it is known that the customer cannot, or will not, make up the deficiency in subsequent periods. Deficiency fee revenue is included in midstream services revenue.

For our firm transportation contracts, we transport commodities owned by others for a stated monthly fee for a specified monthly quantity with an additional fee based on actual volumes. We include transportation fees from firm transportation contracts in our midstream services revenue.

The following table summarizes the contractually committed fees that we expect to recognize in our consolidated statements of operations, in either revenue or reductions to cost of sales, from MVC and firm transportation contractual provisions. All amounts in the table below are determined using the contractually-stated MVC or firm transportation volumes specified for each period multiplied by the relevant deficiency or reservation fee. Actual amounts could differ due to the timing of revenue recognition or reductions to cost of sales resulting from make-up right provisions included in our agreements, as well as due to nonpayment or nonperformance by our customers. These fees do not represent the shortfall amounts we expect to collect under our MVC contracts, as we generally do not expect volume shortfalls to equal the full amount of the contractual MVCs during these periods. For example, for the three months ended March 31, 2019, we had contractual commitments of \$38.5 million under our MVC contracts and recorded \$3.8 million of revenue due to volume shortfalls.

MVC and Firm Transportation Commitments (1)

2019 (remaining)	\$ 196.7
2020	252.7

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2021	104.7
2022	94.3
2023	91.6
Thereafter	279.7
Total	\$1,019.7

(1) Amounts do not represent expected shortfall under these commitments.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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(c) Accounting Standards to be Adopted in Future Periods

On August 29, 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-15, Customer's Accounting for Implementation Costs Incurred in a Cloud Computing Arrangement That Is a Service Contract ("ASU 2018-15"), which amends ASC 350-40, Internal-Use Software ("ASC 350-40") to address a customer's accounting for implementation costs incurred in a cloud computing arrangement that is a service contract. ASU 2018-15 aligns the accounting for costs incurred to implement a cloud computing arrangement that is a service arrangement with the guidance on capitalizing costs associated with developing or obtaining internal-use software. Specifically, the ASU amends ASC 350-40 to include in its scope implementation costs of a cloud computing arrangement that is a service contract and clarifies that a customer should apply ASC 350-40 to determine which implementation costs should be capitalized in a cloud computing arrangement that is considered a service contract. To the extent costs incurred in a cloud computing arrangement are capitalizable, the corresponding amortization will be included in "Operating expenses" or "General and administrative" in the consolidated statement of operations, rather than "Depreciation and amortization." We are currently evaluating the impact of ASU 2018-15 on our consolidated financial statements and will adopt ASU 2018-15 effective January 1, 2020.

(d) Adopted Accounting Standards

Effective January 1, 2019, we adopted ASC 842, Leases, using the modified retrospective approach whereby we recognized leases on our consolidated balance sheet by recording a right-of-use asset and lease liability. We applied certain practical expedients that were allowed in the adoption of ASC 842, including not reassessing existing contracts for lease arrangements, not reassessing existing lease classification, not recording a right-of-use asset or lease liability for leases of twelve months or less, and not separating lease and non-lease components of a lease arrangement. In connection with the adoption of ASC 842 in January 2019, we recorded a lease liability of \$97.6 million, a right-of-use asset of \$75.3 million, and a reduction of \$22.6 million in other liabilities previously recorded related to lease incentives. For additional information about our adoption of ASC 842, refer to "Note 5—Leases."

(3) Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill

In March 2014, at the time of our transactions with Devon that led us to become publicly held, we recorded goodwill in our corporate reporting unit at ENLC that was associated with the General Partner's incentive distribution rights in ENLK. Prior to the completion of the Merger in January 2019, ENLC's aggregate fair value of its reporting units was in excess of the consolidated book value of its assets, including all goodwill, which would not have resulted in a goodwill impairment on a consolidated basis. Upon the completion of the Merger, in accordance with ASC 350, Intangibles-Goodwill and other ("ASC 350"), the portion of goodwill on our corporate reporting unit that was previously associated with the General Partner's incentive distribution rights in ENLK was required to be reallocated to the four remaining reporting units based on the relative fair value of each of the reporting units. Due to the application of ASC 350, we were required to allocate goodwill to reporting units at which goodwill had previously been impaired due to book value in excess of fair value. As a result of the allocated goodwill, we recognized a \$186.5 million impairment related to our Louisiana segment in the consolidated statement of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2019.

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The table below provides a summary of our change in carrying amount of goodwill (in millions) for the three months ended March 31, 2019, by segment. For the three months ended March 31, 2018, there were no changes to the carrying amounts of goodwill.

	Permian	North Texas	Oklahoma	Louisiana	Corporate	Totals
Three Months Ended March 31, 2019						
Balance, beginning of period	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 190.3	\$ —	\$ 1,119.9	\$ 1,310.2
Goodwill allocation	184.6	125.7	623.1	186.5	(1,119.9)	—
Impairment	—	—	—	(186.5)	—	(186.5)
Balance, end of period	\$ 184.6	\$ 125.7	\$ 813.4	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,123.7

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Intangible Assets

Intangible assets associated with customer relationships are amortized on a straight-line basis over the expected period of benefits of the customer relationships, which range from 5 to 20 years.

The following table represents our change in carrying value of intangible assets (in millions):

	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Three Months Ended March 31, 2019			
Customer relationships, beginning of period	\$ 1,795.8	\$ (422.2)	\$ 1,373.6
Amortization expense	—	(30.9)	(30.9)
Customer relationships, end of period	\$ 1,795.8	\$ (453.1)	\$ 1,342.7

The weighted average amortization period is 15.0 years. Amortization expense was \$30.9 million and \$30.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The following table summarizes our estimated aggregate amortization expense for the next five years and thereafter (in millions):

2019 (remaining)	\$92.8
2020	123.7
2021	123.7
2022	123.7
2023	123.6
Thereafter	755.2
Total	\$1,342.7

(4) Related Party Transactions

(a) Transactions with ENLK

Simplification of the Corporate Structure. On October 21, 2018, ENLK, ENLC, the General Partner, the managing member of ENLC, and NOLA Merger Sub entered into the Merger Agreement pursuant to which, on January 25, 2019, NOLA Merger Sub merged with and into ENLK, with ENLK continuing as the surviving entity and as a subsidiary of ENLC. See “Note 1—General” for more information on this transaction.

Transfer of EOGP Interest. On January 31, 2019, ENLC transferred its 16.1% limited partner interest in EOGP to the Operating Partnership in exchange for 55,827,221 ENLK common units, resulting in the Operating Partnership owning 100% of the limited partner interests in EOGP.

(b) Transactions with Devon

On July 18, 2018, subsidiaries of Devon sold all of their equity interests in ENLK, ENLC, and the managing member of ENLC to GIP for aggregate consideration of \$3.125 billion. Accordingly, Devon is no longer an affiliate of ENLK

or ENLC. The sale did not affect our commercial arrangements with Devon, except that Devon agreed to extend through 2029 certain existing fixed-fee gathering and processing contracts related to the Bridgeport plant in north Texas and the Cana plant in Oklahoma. Prior to July 18, 2018, revenues from transactions with Devon are included in “Product sales—related parties” or “Midstream services—related parties” in the consolidated statement of operations. Revenue from transactions with Devon after July 18, 2018 are included in “Product sales” or “Midstream services” in the consolidated statement of operations.

For the three months ended March 31, 2018, Devon accounted for 9.8% of our revenues.

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(Unaudited)

(c) Transactions with Cedar Cove JV

For the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, we recorded cost of sales of \$8.1 million and \$13.0 million, respectively, related to our purchase of residue gas and NGLs from the Cedar Cove JV subsequent to processing at our central Oklahoma processing facilities. We had accounts receivable balances related to transactions with the Cedar Cove JV of \$0.4 million and \$0.7 million at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. Additionally, we had accounts payable balances related to transactions with the Cedar Cove JV of \$2.6 million and \$4.3 million at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

Management believes the foregoing transactions with related parties were executed on terms that are fair and reasonable to us. The amounts related to related party transactions are specified in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

(5) Leases

Effective with the adoption of ASC 842 in January 2019, we evaluate new contracts at inception to determine if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for periodic payments. A lease exists if we obtain substantially all of the economic benefits of an asset, and we have the right to direct the use of that asset. When a lease exists, we record a right-of-use asset that represents our right to use the asset over the lease term and a lease liability that represents our obligation to make payments over the lease term. Lease liabilities are recorded at the sum of future lease payments discounted by the collateralized rate we could obtain to lease a similar asset over a similar period, and right-of-use assets are recorded equal to the corresponding lease liability, plus any prepaid or direct costs incurred to enter the lease, less the cost of any incentives received from the lessor. The majority of our leases are for the following types of assets:

Office space- Our primary offices are in Dallas, Houston, and Midland, with smaller offices in other locations near our assets. Our office leases are long-term in nature and represent \$64.1 million of our lease liability and \$42.8 million of our right-of-use asset as of March 31, 2019. These office leases typically include variable lease costs related to utility expenses, which are determined based on our pro-rata share of the building expenses each month and expensed as incurred.

Compression and other field equipment- We pay third parties to provide compressors or other field equipment for our assets. Under these agreements, a third party installs and operates compressor units based on specifications set by us to meet our compression needs at specific locations. While the third party determines which compressors to install and operates and maintains the units, we have the right to control the use of the compressors and are the sole economic beneficiary of the identified assets. These agreements are typically for an initial term of one to three years but will automatically renew from month to month until canceled by us or the lessor. Compression and other field equipment rentals represent \$19.2 million of our lease liability and \$23.0 million of our right-of-use asset as of March 31, 2019. Under certain agreements, we may incur variable lease costs related to incidental services provided by the equipment lessor, which are expensed as incurred.

Office equipment- We rent office equipment for a monthly fee. These leases are typically for several years and represent \$0.8 million of our lease liability and \$0.8 million of our right-of-use asset as of March 31, 2019.

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Land and land easements- We make periodic payments to lease land or to have access to our assets. Land leases and easements are typically long-term to match the expected useful life of the corresponding asset and represent \$14.9 million of our lease liability and \$13.2 million of our right-of-use asset as of March 31, 2019.

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(Unaudited)

Lease balances are recorded on the consolidated balance sheets as follows (in millions):

	March 31, 2019
Finance leases:	
Property and equipment	\$ 5.2
Accumulated depreciation	(0.7)
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation	\$ 4.5
Other current liabilities	\$ 0.8
Operating leases:	
Other assets, net	\$ 75.3
Other current liabilities	\$ 17.3
Other long-term liabilities	\$ 80.9

Certain of our lease agreements have options to extend the lease for a certain period after the expiration of the initial term. We recognize the cost of a lease over the expected total term of the lease, including optional renewal periods that we can reasonably expect to exercise. We do not have material obligations whereby we guarantee a residual value on assets we lease, nor do our lease agreements impose restrictions or covenants that could affect our ability to make distributions.

Lease expense is recognized on the consolidated statements of operations as “Operating expenses” and “General and administrative” depending on the nature of the leased asset. The components of total lease expense are as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019
Finance lease expense:	
Amortization of right-of-use asset	\$ 0.7
Interest on lease liability	—
Operating lease expense:	
Long-term operating lease expense	6.3
Short-term lease expense	6.9
Variable lease expense	1.6
Total lease expense	\$ 15.5

Other information about our leases are as follows (dollar amounts in millions, lease terms in years):

Three
Months
Ended
March
31,
2019

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Supplemental cash flow information:

Cash payments for finance leases included in cash flows from financing activities	\$0.4
Cash payments for operating leases included in cash flows from operating activities	\$7.0
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for operating lease liabilities	\$80.6

Other lease information

Weighted-average remaining lease term - Finance leases	0.5 years
Weighted-average remaining lease term - Operating leases	11.6 years
Weighted-average discount rate - Finance leases	9.3 %
Weighted-average discount rate - Operating leases	5.2 %

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The following table summarizes the maturity of our lease liability as of March 31, 2019 (in millions):

	Total	2019 (remaining)	2020	2021	2022	2023	Thereafter
Undiscounted finance lease liability	\$0.8	\$ 0.8	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$ —
Reduction due to present value	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance lease liability	0.8	0.8	—	—	—	—	—
Undiscounted operating lease liability	139.2	16.5	16.0	12.9	9.1	8.9	75.8
Reduction due to present value	(41.0)	(3.6)	(4.2)	(3.7)	(3.4)	(3.0)	(23.1)
Operating lease liability	98.2	12.9	11.8	9.2	5.7	5.9	52.7
Total lease liability	\$99.0	\$ 13.7	\$11.8	\$9.2	\$5.7	\$5.9	\$ 52.7

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(Unaudited)

(6) Long-Term Debt

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, long-term debt consisted of the following (in millions):

	March 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Outstanding Principal	Premium (Discount)	Long-Term Debt	Outstanding Principal	Premium (Discount)	Long-Term Debt
ENLC Credit Facility, due 2019 (1)	\$—	\$ —	\$—	\$111.4	\$ —	\$ 111.4
Consolidated Credit Facility due 2024 (2)	160.0	—	160.0	—	—	—
Term Loan due 2021 (3)	850.0	—	850.0	850.0	—	850.0
ENLK's 2.70% Senior unsecured notes due 2019 (4)	400.0	—	400.0	400.0	—	400.0
ENLK's 4.40% Senior unsecured notes due 2024	550.0	1.7	551.7	550.0	1.8	551.8
ENLK's 4.15% Senior unsecured notes due 2025	750.0	(0.8)	749.2	750.0	(0.9)	749.1
ENLK's 4.85% Senior unsecured notes due 2026	500.0	(0.5)	499.5	500.0	(0.5)	499.5
ENLK's 5.60% Senior unsecured notes due 2044	350.0	(0.2)	349.8	350.0	(0.2)	349.8
ENLK's 5.05% Senior unsecured notes due 2045	450.0	(6.1)	443.9	450.0	(6.2)	443.8
ENLK's 5.45% Senior unsecured notes due 2047	500.0	(0.1)	499.9	500.0	(0.1)	499.9
Debt classified as long-term, including current maturities of long-term debt	\$4,510.0	\$ (6.0)	4,504.0	\$4,461.4	\$ (6.1)	4,455.3
Debt issuance cost (5)			(28.4)			(24.5)
Less: Current maturities of long-term debt (4)			—			(399.8)
Long-term debt, net of unamortized issuance cost			\$4,475.6			\$4,031.0

(1) Bore interest based on Prime and/or LIBOR plus an applicable margin. The effective interest rate was 4.4% at December 31, 2018. In connection with the closing of the Merger, the ENLC Credit Facility was canceled, and all outstanding borrowings were refinanced through borrowings on the Consolidated Credit Facility. Since the borrowings under the ENLC Credit Facility were refinanced with long-term debt, they are classified as "Long-term debt" on the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2018.

(2) Bears interest based on Prime and/or LIBOR plus an applicable margin. The effective interest rate was 4.6% at March 31, 2019.

(3) Bears interest based on Prime and/or LIBOR plus an applicable margin. The effective interest rate was 4.0% and 3.9% at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

(4) ENLK's 2.70% senior unsecured notes matured on April 1, 2019 and were refinanced through borrowings on the Consolidated Credit Facility. Therefore, the outstanding principal balance, net of discount and debt issuance costs, is classified as "Long-term debt" on the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2019 and "Current maturities of long-term debt" as of December 31, 2018.

(5) Net of amortization of \$10.9 million and \$16.5 million at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

Consolidated Credit Facility

On December 11, 2018, ENLC entered into the Consolidated Credit Facility, which permits ENLC to borrow up to \$1.75 billion on a revolving credit basis and includes a \$500.0 million letter of credit subfacility. The Consolidated Credit Facility became available for borrowings and letters of credit upon closing of the Merger. In addition, ENLK became a guarantor under the Consolidated Credit Facility upon the closing of the Merger. In the event that ENLC defaults on the Consolidated Credit Facility, ENLK will be liable for the entire outstanding balance (\$160.0 million as of March 31, 2019), and 105% of the outstanding letters of credit under the Consolidated Credit Facility. The

obligations under the Consolidated Credit Facility are unsecured.

The Consolidated Credit Facility includes procedures for additional financial institutions to become lenders, or for any existing lender to increase its revolving commitment thereunder, subject to an aggregate maximum of \$2.25 billion for all commitments under the Consolidated Credit Facility.

The Consolidated Credit Facility will mature on January 25, 2024, unless ENLC requests, and the requisite lenders agree, to extend it pursuant to its terms. The Consolidated Credit Facility contains certain financial, operational, and legal covenants. The financial covenants are tested on a quarterly basis, based on the rolling four-quarter period that ends on the last day of each fiscal quarter. The financial covenants include (i) maintaining a ratio of consolidated EBITDA (as defined in the Consolidated Credit Facility, which term includes projected EBITDA from certain capital expansion projects) to consolidated interest charges of no less than 2.5 to 1.0 at all times prior to the occurrence of an investment

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grade event (as defined in the Consolidated Credit Facility) and (ii) maintaining a ratio of consolidated indebtedness to consolidated EBITDA of no more than 5.0 to 1.0. If ENLC consummates one or more acquisitions in which the aggregate purchase price is \$50.0 million or more, ENLC can elect to increase the maximum allowed ratio of consolidated indebtedness to consolidated EBITDA to 5.5 to 1.0 for the quarter in which the acquisition occurs and the three subsequent quarters.

Borrowings under the Consolidated Credit Facility bear interest at ENLC's option at the Eurodollar Rate (the LIBOR Rate) plus an applicable margin (ranging from 1.125% to 2.00%) or the Base Rate (the highest of the Federal Funds Rate plus 0.50%, the 30-day Eurodollar Rate plus 1.0% or the administrative agent's prime rate) plus an applicable margin (ranging from 0.125% to 1.00%). The applicable margins vary depending on ENLC's debt rating. Upon breach by ENLC of certain covenants governing the Consolidated Credit Facility, amounts outstanding under the Consolidated Credit Facility, if any, may become due and payable immediately.

At March 31, 2019, we were in compliance with and expect to be in compliance with the covenants of the Consolidated Credit Facility for at least the next twelve months.

Term Loan

On December 11, 2018, ENLK entered into the Term Loan with Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent, Bank of Montreal and Royal Bank of Canada, as Co-Syndication Agents, Citibank, N.A. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Co-Documentation Agents, and the lenders party thereto. On December 11, 2018, ENLK borrowed \$850.0 million under the Term Loan and used the net proceeds to repay obligations outstanding under the ENLK Credit Facility. Upon the closing of the Merger, ENLC assumed ENLK's obligations under the Term Loan, and ENLK became a guarantor of the Term Loan. In the event that ENLC defaults on the Term Loan, the outstanding balance immediately becomes due, and ENLK will be liable for any amount owed on the Term Loan not paid by ENLC. The outstanding balance of the Term Loan was \$850.0 million as of March 31, 2019. The obligations under the Term Loan are unsecured.

The Term Loan will mature on December 10, 2021. The Term Loan contains certain financial, operational, and legal covenants. The financial covenants are tested on a quarterly basis, based on the rolling four-quarter period that ends on the last day of each fiscal quarter. The financial covenants include (i) maintaining a ratio of consolidated EBITDA (as defined in the Term Loan, which term includes projected EBITDA from certain capital expansion projects) to consolidated interest charges of no less than 2.5 to 1.0 at all times prior to the occurrence of an investment grade event (as defined in the Term Loan) and (ii) maintaining a ratio of consolidated indebtedness to consolidated EBITDA of no more than 5.0 to 1.0. If ENLC consummates one or more acquisitions in which the aggregate purchase price is \$50.0 million or more, ENLC can elect to increase the maximum allowed ratio of consolidated indebtedness to consolidated EBITDA to 5.5 to 1.0 for the quarter in which the acquisition occurs and the three subsequent quarters.

Borrowings under the Term Loan bear interest at ENLC's option at the Eurodollar Rate (the LIBOR Rate) plus an applicable margin (ranging from 1.0% to 1.75%) or the Base Rate (the highest of the Federal Funds Rate plus 0.5%, the 30-day Eurodollar Rate plus 1.0% or the administrative agent's prime rate) plus an applicable margin (ranging from 0.0% to 0.75%). The applicable margins vary depending on ENLC's debt rating. Upon breach by ENLC of certain covenants included in the Term Loan, amounts outstanding under the Term Loan may become due and payable immediately.

At March 31, 2019, we were in compliance with and expect to be in compliance with the covenants of the Term Loan for at least the next twelve months.

(7) Income Taxes

The components of our income tax provision are as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019	2018
Current income tax provision	\$1.0	\$1.2
Deferred income tax provision	0.8	5.8
Income tax provision	\$1.8	\$7.0

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The following schedule reconciles total income tax provision and the amount calculated by applying the statutory U.S. federal tax rate to income before income taxes (in millions):

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2019	2018
Expected income tax provision (benefit) based on federal statutory rate	\$(36.7)	\$4.1
State income tax provision (benefit), net of federal benefit	(4.4)	0.5
Income tax provision from ENLK	0.9	1.0
Unit-based compensation (1)	0.1	1.6
Non-deductible expense related to asset impairment	43.8	—
Other	(1.9)	(0.2)
Income tax provision	\$1.8	\$7.0

(1) Related to tax deficiencies recorded upon the vesting of restricted incentive units.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Our deferred income tax assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 are as follows (in millions):

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Deferred income tax assets:		
Federal net operating loss carryforward	\$77.4	\$67.9
State net operating loss carryforward	13.1	11.7
Total deferred tax assets	90.5	79.6
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property, equipment, and intangible assets (1)	(54.0)	(440.6)
Other	(0.3)	(1.4)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(54.3)	(442.0)
Deferred tax asset (liability), net	\$36.2	\$(362.4)

(1) Includes our investment in ENLK and primarily relates to differences between the book and tax bases of property and equipment.

As a result of the Merger, we acquired all issued and outstanding ENLK common units that were not already held by us or our subsidiaries in exchange for the issuance of ENLC common units. See “Note 1—General” for more information regarding this transaction. This was a taxable exchange to our unitholders, and we received a step-up in tax basis of the underlying assets acquired. In accordance with ASC 810, Consolidation, the step-up in our basis reduced our DTL by \$399.0 million, and the resulting DTA will be realized over the tax-basis depreciable life of the underlying assets.

As of March 31, 2019, we had federal net operating loss carryforwards of \$368.5 million that represent a net deferred tax asset of \$77.4 million. As of December 31, 2018, we had federal net operating loss carryforwards of \$323.6 million that represent a net deferred tax asset of \$67.9 million. These carryforwards will begin expiring in 2028 through 2038. Management believes that it is more likely than not that the future results of operations will generate sufficient taxable income to utilize these net operating loss carryforwards before they expire.

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(8) Certain Provisions of the Partnership Agreement

(a) ENLK Series B Preferred Units

Prior to the closing of the Merger, Series B Preferred Unit distributions were payable quarterly in cash at an amount equal to \$0.28125 per Series B Preferred Unit (the “Cash Distribution Component”) plus an in-kind distribution equal to the greater of (A) 0.0025 Series B Preferred Units per Series B Preferred Unit and (B) an amount equal to (i) the excess, if any, of the distribution that would have been payable had the Series B Preferred Units converted into ENLK common units over the Cash Distribution Component, divided by (ii) the issue price of \$15.00 (the “Issue Price”).

Following the closing of the Merger, and beginning with the quarter ended March 31, 2019, the holder of the Series B Preferred Units will be entitled to quarterly cash distributions and distributions in-kind of additional Series B Preferred Units as described below. The quarterly in-kind distribution (the “Series B PIK Distribution”) will equal the greater of (A) 0.0025 Series B Preferred Units per Series B Preferred Unit and (B) the number of Series B Preferred Units equal to the quotient of (x) the excess (if any) of (1) the distribution that would have been payable by ENLC had the Series B Preferred Units been exchanged for ENLC common units but applying a one-to-one exchange ratio (subject to certain adjustments) instead of the exchange ratio of 1.15 ENLC common units for each Series B Preferred Unit, subject to certain adjustments (the “Series B Exchange Ratio”), over (2) the Cash Distribution Component, divided by (y) the Issue Price. The quarterly cash distribution will consist of the Cash Distribution Component plus an amount in cash that will be determined based on a comparison of the value (applying the Issue Price) of (i) the Series B PIK Distribution and (ii) the Series B Preferred Units that would have been distributed in the Series B PIK Distribution if such calculation applied the Series B Exchange Ratio instead of the one-to-one ratio (subject to certain adjustments).

A summary of the distribution activity relating to the Series B Preferred Units during the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 is provided below:

Declaration period	Distribution paid as additional Series B Preferred Units	Cash Distribution (in millions)	Date paid/payable
2019			
Fourth Quarter of 2018	425,785	\$ 16.5	February 13, 2019
First Quarter of 2019	147,887	\$ 16.7	May 14, 2019
2018			
Fourth Quarter of 2017	413,658	\$ 16.0	February 13, 2018
First Quarter of 2018	416,657	\$ 16.2	May 14, 2018

(b) ENLK Series C Preferred Units

Distributions on the Series C Preferred Units accrue and are cumulative from the date of original issue and payable semi-annually in arrears on the 15th day of June and December of each year through and including December 15, 2022 and, thereafter, quarterly in arrears on the 15th day of March, June, September, and December of each year, in each

case, if and when declared by the General Partner out of legally available funds for such purpose. The initial distribution rate for the Series C Preferred Units from and including the date of original issue to, but not including, December 15, 2022 is 6.0% per annum. On and after December 15, 2022, distributions on the Series C Preferred Units will accumulate for each distribution period at a percentage of the \$1,000 liquidation preference per unit equal to an annual floating rate of the three-month LIBOR plus a spread of 4.11%.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(Unaudited)

(c) ENLK Common Unit Distributions

A summary of ENLK's distribution activity relating to the common units for periods prior to the Merger is provided below:

Declaration period	Distribution/unit	Date paid/payable
2019		
Fourth Quarter of 2018	\$ 0.39	February 13, 2019
2018		
Fourth Quarter of 2017	\$ 0.39	February 13, 2018
First Quarter of 2018	\$ 0.39	May 14, 2018

(d) Allocation of ENLK Income

Prior to the closing of the Merger and for the three months ended March 31, 2018, net income was allocated to the General Partner in an amount equal to its incentive distribution rights. Prior to the closing of the Merger, ENLK was required to pay the General Partner incentive distributions in the amount of 13.0% of ENLK distributions in excess of \$0.25 per unit, 23.0% of ENLK distributions in excess of \$0.3125 per unit, and 48.0% of ENLK distributions in excess of \$0.375 per unit. The General Partner was not entitled to incentive distributions with respect to (i) distributions on the Series B Preferred Units until such units converted into common units or (ii) the Series C Preferred Units. At the closing of the Merger, the General Partner's incentive distribution rights in ENLK were eliminated.

For the three months ended March 31, 2018, the General Partner's share of net income consisted of incentive distribution rights to the extent earned, a deduction for unit-based compensation attributable to ENLC's restricted units, and the percentage interest of ENLK's net income adjusted for ENLC's unit-based compensation specifically allocated to the General Partner. The net income allocated to the General Partner is as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Income allocation for incentive distributions	\$—	\$14.8
Unit-based compensation attributable to ENLC's restricted and performance units	(12.1)	(4.4)
General Partner share of net income	0.4	0.2
General Partner interest in EOGP acquisition	2.4	4.2
General Partner interest in net income (loss)	\$(9.3)	\$14.8

(9) Members' Equity

(a) Issuance of ENLC Common Units related to the Merger

In connection with the consummation of the Merger, we issued 304,822,035 ENLC common units in exchange for all of the outstanding ENLK common units not previously owned by us.

(b) ENLC Equity Distribution Agreement

On February 22, 2019, ENLC entered into the ENLC EDA with the Sales Agents to sell up to \$400.0 million in aggregate gross sales of ENLC common units from time to time through an “at the market” equity offering program. Under the ENLC EDA, ENLC may also sell common units to any Sales Agent as principal for the Sales Agent’s own account at a price agreed upon at the time of sale. ENLC has no obligation to sell any ENLC common units under the ENLC EDA and may at any time suspend solicitation and offers under the ENLC EDA. As of May 1, 2019, ENLC has not sold any common units under the ENLC EDA.

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(c) Earnings Per Unit and Dilution Computations

As required under ASC 260, Earnings Per Share, unvested share-based payments that entitle employees to receive non-forfeitable distributions are considered participating securities for earnings per unit calculations. The following table reflects the computation of basic and diluted earnings per unit for the periods presented (in millions, except per unit amounts):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Distributed earnings allocated to:		
Common units (1)	\$109.4	\$47.6
Unvested restricted units (1)	1.2	0.5
Total distributed earnings	\$110.6	\$48.1
Undistributed loss allocated to:		
Common units	\$(283.8)	\$(35.3)
Unvested restricted units	(3.1)	(0.4)
Total undistributed loss	\$(286.9)	\$(35.7)
Net income (loss) allocated to:		
Common units	\$(174.4)	\$12.3
Unvested restricted units	(1.9)	0.1
Total net income (loss)	\$(176.3)	\$12.4
Basic and diluted net income (loss) per unit:		
Basic	\$(0.45)	\$0.07
Diluted	\$(0.45)	\$0.07

(1) For the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, distributed earnings represent a declared distribution of \$0.279 per unit payable on May 14, 2019 and a distribution of \$0.263 per unit paid on May 15, 2018.

The following are the unit amounts used to compute the basic and diluted earnings per unit for the periods presented (in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Basic weighted average units outstanding:		
Weighted average common units outstanding	392.0	180.9
Diluted weighted average units outstanding:		
Weighted average basic common units outstanding	392.0	180.9
Dilutive effect of non-vested restricted units (1)	—	0.9
Total weighted average diluted common units outstanding	392.0	181.8

(1) All common unit equivalents were antidilutive for the three months ended March 31, 2019 since a net loss existed for that period.

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(Unaudited)

(d) Distributions

A summary of our distribution activity relating to the ENLC common units for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, is provided below:

Declaration period	Distribution/unit	Date paid/payable
2019		
Fourth Quarter of 2018	\$ 0.275	February 14, 2019
First Quarter of 2019	\$ 0.279	May 14, 2019
2018		
Fourth Quarter of 2017	\$ 0.259	February 14, 2018
First Quarter of 2018	\$ 0.263	May 15, 2018

(10) Investment in Unconsolidated Affiliates

As of March 31, 2019, our unconsolidated investments consisted of a 38.75% ownership in GCF and an approximate 30% ownership in the Cedar Cove JV.

The following table shows the activity related to our investment in unconsolidated affiliates for the periods indicated (in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 2018	
GCF		
Distributions	\$2.2	\$5.7
Equity in income	\$5.7	\$4.6
Cedar Cove JV		
Distributions	\$0.3	\$0.3
Equity in loss	\$(0.4)	\$(1.6)
Total		
Distributions	\$2.5	\$6.0
Equity in income	\$5.3	\$3.0

The following table shows the balances related to our investment in unconsolidated affiliates as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 (in millions):

	March 31, December 31, 2019 2018	
GCF	\$ 45.4	\$ 41.9
Cedar Cove JV	37.5	38.2
Total investment in unconsolidated affiliates	\$ 82.9	\$ 80.1

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(11) Employee Incentive Plans

(a) Long-Term Incentive Plans

Prior to the Merger, ENLC and ENLK each had similar unit-based compensation payment plans for officers and employees. ENLC grants unit-based awards under the 2014 Plan, and ENLK granted unit-based awards under the GP Plan. As of the closing of the Merger, (i) ENLC assumed all obligations in respect of the GP Plan and the outstanding awards granted thereunder (the “Legacy ENLK Awards”) and (ii) the Legacy ENLK Awards converted into ENLC unit-based awards using the 1.15 exchange ratio (as defined in the Merger Agreement) as the conversion rate. In addition, as of the closing of the Merger, the performance metric of each Legacy ENLK Award and each then outstanding award under the 2014 Plan with performance-based vesting conditions was modified as discussed in (c) and (e) below. Following the consummation of the Merger, no additional awards will be granted under the GP Plan.

We account for unit-based compensation in accordance with ASC 718, Stock Compensation (“ASC 718”), which requires that compensation related to all unit-based awards be recognized in the consolidated financial statements. Unit-based compensation cost is valued at fair value at the date of grant, and that grant date fair value is recognized as expense over each award’s requisite service period with a corresponding increase to equity or liability based on the terms of each award and the appropriate accounting treatment under ASC 718.

Amounts recognized on the consolidated financial statements with respect to these plans are as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 2018	
Cost of unit-based compensation charged to operating expense	\$0.3	\$2.0
Cost of unit-based compensation charged to general and administrative expense	10.8	3.1
Total unit-based compensation expense	\$11.1	\$5.1
Non-controlling interest in unit-based compensation	\$0.5	\$1.9
Amount of related income tax benefit recognized in net income (1)	\$2.5	\$0.7

For the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, the amount of related income tax benefit recognized in net (1) income excluded \$0.1 million and \$1.6 million, respectively, of income tax expense related to tax deficiencies recorded on vested units.

(b) EnLink Midstream Partners, LP Restricted Incentive Units

ENLK restricted incentive units are valued at their fair value at the date of grant, which is equal to the market value of ENLK common units on such date. A summary of the restricted incentive unit activity for the three months ended March 31, 2019 is provided below:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019	
EnLink Midstream Partners, LP Restricted Incentive Units:	Number of Units	Weighted Average Grant-Date

		Fair Value
Non-vested, beginning of period	2,556,270	\$ 14.43
Vested (1)	(722,853)	10.02
Forfeited	(4,490)	11.93
Converted to ENLC (2)	(1,828,927)	16.11
Non-vested, end of period	—	\$ —

(1) Vested units included 249,201 units withheld for payroll taxes paid on behalf of employees.

(2) As a result of the Merger, the Legacy ENLK Awards converted into ENLC unit-based awards using the 1.15 exchange ratio (as defined in the Merger Agreement) as the conversion rate.

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(Unaudited)

A summary of the restricted incentive units' aggregate intrinsic value (market value at vesting date) and fair value of units vested (market value at date of grant) for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 is provided below (in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
EnLink Midstream Partners, LP Restricted Incentive Units:	2019	2018
Aggregate intrinsic value of units vested	\$8.0	\$8.7
Fair value of units vested	\$7.2	\$12.8

(c) EnLink Midstream Partners, LP Performance Units

Prior to the Merger, the General Partner granted performance awards under the GP Plan. The performance award agreements provided that the vesting of performance units (i.e., performance-based restricted incentive units) granted thereunder was dependent on the achievement of certain total shareholder return ("TSR") performance goals relative to the TSR achievement of a peer group of companies (the "Peer Companies") over the applicable performance period. The performance award agreements contemplated that the Peer Companies for an individual performance award (the "Subject Award") were the companies comprising the AMZ, excluding ENLK and ENLC, on the grant date for the Subject Award. The performance units would vest based on the percentile ranking of the average of ENLK's and ENLC's TSR achievement ("EnLink TSR") for the applicable performance period relative to the TSR achievement of the Peer Companies. As of the closing of the Merger, these performance-based Legacy ENLK Awards were modified, such that, the performance goal will, on a weighted average basis, (i) continue to relate to the EnLink TSR relative to the TSR performance of the Peer Companies in respect of periods preceding the effective time of the Merger; and (ii) relate solely to the TSR performance of ENLC relative to the TSR performance of such Peer Companies in respect of periods on and after the effective time of the Merger. At the end of the vesting period, recipients receive distribution equivalents, if any, with respect to the number of performance units vested. The vesting of units ranges from zero to 200% of the units granted depending on the extent to which the related performance goals are achieved over the relevant performance period.

The fair value of each performance unit was estimated as of the date of grant using a Monte Carlo simulation with the following assumptions used for all performance unit grants made under the plan: (i) a risk-free interest rate based on United States Treasury rates as of the grant date; (ii) a volatility assumption based on the historical realized price volatility of ENLK's common units and the designated Peer Companies' securities; (iii) an estimated ranking of ENLK among the designated Peer Companies; and (iv) the distribution yield. The fair value of the performance unit on the date of grant is expensed over a vesting period of approximately three years.

The following table presents a summary of the performance units:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019	
EnLink Midstream Partners, LP Performance Units:	Number of Units	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Non-vested, beginning of period	451,669	\$ 17.74

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Vested (1)	(161,410)	10.54
Converted to ENLC (2)	(290,259)	28.31
Non-vested, end of period	—	\$ —

(1) Vested units included 62,403 units withheld for payroll taxes paid on behalf of employees.

(2) As a result of the Merger, the performance-based Legacy ENLK Awards converted into ENLC performance-based awards using the 1.15 exchange ratio (as defined in the Merger Agreement) as the conversion rate.

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A summary of the performance units' aggregate intrinsic value (market value at vesting date) and fair value of units vested (market value at date of grant) for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 is provided below (in millions).

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
EnLink Midstream Partners, LP Performance Units:	2019	2018
Aggregate intrinsic value of units vested	\$2.1	\$2.0
Fair value of units vested	\$1.7	\$4.1

(d) EnLink Midstream, LLC Restricted Incentive Units

ENLC restricted incentive units are valued at their fair value at the date of grant, which is equal to the market value of ENLC common units on such date. A summary of the restricted incentive unit activity for the three months ended March 31, 2019 is provided below:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019	
EnLink Midstream, LLC Restricted Incentive Units:	Number of Units	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Non-vested, beginning of period	2,425,867	\$14.62
Granted (1)	1,770,170	\$14.45
Vested (1)(2)	(1,214,350)	\$14.35
Forfeited	(54,090)	\$11.71
Converted from ENLK (3)	2,103,266	\$14.01
Non-vested, end of period	5,030,859	\$14.31
Aggregate intrinsic value, end of period (in millions)	\$64.3	

Restricted incentive units typically vest at the end of three years. In March 2019, ENLC granted 420,842 restricted incentive units with a fair value of \$4.8 million to officers and certain employees as bonus payments for 2018, and these restricted incentive units vested immediately and are included in the restricted incentive units granted and vested line items.

(2) Vested units included 409,384 units withheld for payroll taxes paid on behalf of employees.

(3) Represents Legacy ENLK Awards that were converted into ENLC unit-based awards using the 1.15 exchange ratio (as defined in the Merger Agreement) as the conversion rate.

A summary of the restricted incentive units' aggregate intrinsic value (market value at vesting date) and fair value of units vested (market value at date of grant) for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 is provided below (in millions):

Three
Months
Ended

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	March 31,	
EnLink Midstream, LLC Restricted Incentive Units:	2019	2018
Aggregate intrinsic value of units vested	\$12.4	\$8.9
Fair value of units vested	\$12.6	\$13.1

As of March 31, 2019, there was \$44.6 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested ENLC restricted incentive units. The cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.0 years.

For all restricted incentive unit awards granted after March 8, 2019 to certain officers and employees (the “grantee”), such awards (the “Subject Grants”) generally provide that, subject to the satisfaction of the conditions set forth in the agreement, the Subject Grants will vest on the third anniversary of the vesting commencement date (the “Regular Vesting Date”). The Subject Grants will be forfeited if the grantee’s employment or service with ENLC and its affiliates terminates prior to the Regular Vesting Date except that the Subject Grants will vest in full or on a pro-rated basis for certain terminations of employment or service prior to the Regular Vesting Date. For instance, the Subject Grants will vest on a pro-rated basis for any terminations of the grantee’s employment: (i) due to retirement, (ii) by ENLC or its affiliates without cause, or (iii) by the grantee for good reason (each, a “Covered Termination” and more particularly defined in the Subject Grants agreement) except that the Subject Grants will vest in full if the applicable Covered Termination is a “normal retirement” (as defined in the Subject Grants

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agreement) or the applicable Covered Termination occurs after a change of control (if any). The Subject Grants will vest in full if death or a qualifying disability occurs prior to the Regular Vesting Date.

(e) EnLink Midstream, LLC's Performance Units

ENLC grants performance awards under the 2014 Plan. The performance award agreements provide that the vesting of performance units (i.e., performance-based restricted incentive units) granted thereunder is dependent on the achievement of certain performance goals over the applicable performance period. At the end of the vesting period, recipients receive distribution equivalents, if any, with respect to the number of performance units vested. The vesting of units ranges from zero to 200% of the units granted depending on the extent to which the related performance goals are achieved over the relevant performance period.

Performance awards granted prior to March 8, 2019 provided that the vesting of performance units granted was dependent on the achievement of certain TSR performance goals relative to the TSR achievement of the Peer Companies over the applicable performance period. Prior to the Merger, vesting of the performance units was based on the percentile ranking of the EnLink TSR for the applicable performance period relative to the TSR achievement of the Peer Companies. As of the effective time of the Merger, these performance-based awards were modified, such that, the performance goal will, on a weighted average basis, (i) continue to relate to the EnLink TSR relative to the TSR performance of the Peer Companies in respect of periods preceding the effective time of the Merger; and (ii) relate solely to the TSR performance of ENLC relative to the TSR performance of such Peer Companies in respect of periods on and after the effective time of the Merger.

The following table presents a summary of the performance units:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019
EnLink Midstream, LLC Performance Units:	Number of Units
	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Non-vested, beginning of period	418,149
Granted	907,337
Vested (1)	(161,286)
Converted from ENLK (2)	333,798
Non-vested, end of period	1,497,998
Aggregate intrinsic value, end of period (in millions)	\$ 19.1

(1) Vested units included 62,219 units withheld for payroll taxes paid on behalf of employees.

(2) As a result of the Merger, the performance-based Legacy ENLK Awards converted into ENLC performance-based awards using the 1.15 exchange ratio (as defined in the Merger Agreement) as the conversion rate.

A summary of the performance units' aggregate intrinsic value (market value at vesting date) and fair value of units vested (market value at date of grant) for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 is provided below (in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	2019	2018
EnLink Midstream, LLC Performance Units:			
Aggregate intrinsic value of units vested		\$1.8	\$1.9
Fair value of units vested		\$1.9	\$4.2

As of March 31, 2019, there was \$16.6 million of unrecognized compensation cost that related to non-vested ENLC performance units. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.2 years.

In connection with the GIP Transaction, certain outstanding performance unit agreements were modified to, among other things: (i) provide that the awards granted thereunder did not vest due to the closing of the GIP Transaction, and (ii) increase the minimum vesting of units from zero to 100% as described in our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 23, 2018. The modified performance units retained the original vesting schedules. As a result of the modifications, we will recognize an additional \$2.1 million compensation cost over the life of these ENLC performance units.

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In connection with the Merger, Legacy ENLK Awards with “performance-based” vesting and payment conditions were modified to reflect the Performance Metric Adjustment (as defined in the Merger Agreement) as described in our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on January 29, 2019. The modified performance units retained the original vesting schedules. As a result of the modifications, we will recognize an additional \$0.7 million in compensation costs over the life of the Legacy ENLK Awards.

2019 Performance Unit Awards

For all performance awards granted after March 8, 2019 to the grantee, the vesting of performance units is dependent on (a) the grantee’s continued employment or service with ENLC or its affiliates for all relevant periods and (b) EnLink TSR and a performance goal based on cash flow (“Cash Flow”). At the time of grant, the Board of Directors of the managing member of ENLC (the “Board”) will determine the relative weighting of the two performance goals by including in the award agreement the number of units that will be eligible for vesting depending on the achievement of the TSR performance goals (the “Total TSR Units”) versus the achievement of the Cash Flow performance goals (the “Total CF Units”). These performance awards have four separate performance periods: (i) three performance periods are each of the first, second, and third calendar years that occur following the vesting commencement date of the performance awards and (ii) the fourth performance period is the cumulative three-year period from the vesting commencement date through the third anniversary thereof (the “Cumulative Performance Period”).

One-fourth of the Total TSR Units (the “Tranche TSR Units”) relates to each of the four performance periods described above. Following the end date of a given performance period, the Governance and Compensation Committee (the “Committee”) of the Board will measure and determine the TSR performance of ENLC (the “ENLC TSR”) relative to the TSR performance of a designated group of peer companies (the “Designated Peer Companies”) to determine the Tranche TSR Units that are eligible to vest, subject to the grantee’s continued employment or service with ENLC or its affiliates through the end date of the Cumulative Performance Period. In short, the TSR for a given performance period is defined as (i)(A) the average closing price of a common equity security at the end of the relevant performance period minus (B) the average closing price of a common equity security at the beginning of the relevant performance period plus (C) reinvested dividends divided by (ii) the average closing price of a common equity security at the beginning of the relevant performance period.

The following table sets out the levels at which the Tranche TSR Units may vest (using linear interpolation) based on the ENLC TSR percentile ranking for the applicable performance period relative to the TSR achievement of the Designated Peer Companies:

Performance Level	Achieved ENLC TSR Position Relative to Designated Peer Companies	Vesting percentage of the Tranche TSR Units
Below Threshold	Less than 25%	0%
Threshold	Equal to 25%	50%
Target	Equal to 50%	100%
Maximum	Greater than or Equal to 75%	200%

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Approximately one-third of the Total CF Units (the “Tranche CF Units”) relates to each of the first three performance periods described above (i.e., the Cash Flow performance goal does not relate to the Cumulative Performance Period). The Board will establish the Cash Flow performance targets for purposes of the column in the table below titled “ENLC’s Achieved Cash Flow” for each performance period no later than March 31 of the year in which the relevant performance period begins. Following the end date of a given performance period, the Committee will measure and determine the Cash Flow performance of ENLC to determine the Tranche CF Units that are eligible to vest, subject to the grantee’s continued employment or service with ENLC or its affiliates through the end of the Cumulative Performance Period. In short, the Performance-Based Award Agreement defines Cash Flow for a given performance period as (A)(i) ENLC’s adjusted EBITDA minus (ii) interest expense, current taxes and other, maintenance capital expenditures, and preferred unit accrued distributions divided by (B) the time-weighted average number of ENLC’s common units outstanding during the relevant performance period. The following table sets out the levels at which the Tranche CF Units will be eligible to vest (using linear interpolation) based on the Cash Flow performance of ENLC for the performance period ending December 31, 2019:

Performance Level	ENLC’s Achieved Cash Flow	Vesting percentage of the Tranche CF Units
Below Threshold	Less than \$1.43	0%
Threshold	Equal to \$1.43	50%
Target	Equal to \$1.55	100%
Maximum	Greater than or Equal to \$1.72	200%

The fair value of each performance unit is estimated as of the date of grant using a Monte Carlo simulation with the following assumptions used for all performance unit grants made under the plan: (i) a risk-free interest rate based on United States Treasury rates as of the grant date; (ii) a volatility assumption based on the historical realized price volatility of ENLC’s common units and the Designated Peer Companies’ or Peer Companies’ securities as applicable; (iii) an estimated ranking of ENLC among the Designated Peer Companies or Peer Companies, and (iv) the distribution yield. The fair value of the performance unit on the date of grant is expensed over a vesting period of approximately three years.

The following table presents a summary of the grant-date fair value assumptions by performance unit grant date:

EnLink Midstream, LLC Performance Units:	March 2019
Beginning TSR price	\$10.92
Risk-free interest rate	2.42 %
Volatility factor	33.86 %
Distribution yield	9.7 %

(12) Derivatives

Interest Rate Swaps

We periodically enter into interest rate swaps in connection with new debt issuances. During the debt issuance process, we are exposed to variability in future long-term debt interest payments that may result from changes in the benchmark interest rate (commonly the U.S. Treasury yield) prior to the debt being issued. In order to hedge this variability, we enter into interest rate swaps to effectively lock in the benchmark interest rate at the inception of the swap. Prior to 2017, we did not designate interest rate swaps as hedges and, therefore, included the associated

settlement gains and losses as interest expense, net of interest income, on the consolidated statements of operations.

In May 2017, we entered into an interest rate swap in connection with the issuance of ENLK's 2047 Notes. In accordance with ASC 815, we designated this swap as a cash flow hedge. Upon settlement of the interest rate swap in May 2017, we recorded the associated \$2.2 million settlement loss in accumulated comprehensive loss on the consolidated balance sheets. We will amortize the settlement loss into interest expense on the consolidated statements of operations over the term of the 2047 Notes. There was no ineffectiveness related to the hedge. For the three months ended March 31, 2019, we amortized an immaterial amount of the settlement loss into interest expense from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). We expect to recognize \$0.1 million of interest expense out of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) over the next twelve months. We have no open interest rate swap positions as of March 31, 2019.

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Commodity Swaps

We manage our exposure to changes in commodity prices by hedging the impact of market fluctuations. Commodity swaps are used both to manage and hedge price and location risk related to these market exposures and to manage margins on offsetting fixed-price purchase or sale commitments for physical quantities of crude, condensate, natural gas, and NGLs. We do not designate commodity swaps as cash flow or fair value hedges for hedge accounting treatment under ASC 815. Therefore, changes in the fair value of our derivatives are recorded in revenue in the period incurred. In addition, our commodity risk management policy does not allow us to take speculative positions with our derivative contracts.

We commonly enter into index (float-for-float) or fixed-for-float swaps in order to mitigate our cash flow exposure to fluctuations in the future prices of natural gas, NGLs, and crude oil. For natural gas, index swaps are used to protect against the price exposure of daily priced gas versus first-of-month priced gas. For condensate, crude oil, and natural gas, index swaps are also used to hedge the basis location price risk resulting from supply and markets being priced on different indices. For natural gas, NGLs, condensate, and crude oil, fixed-for-float swaps are used to protect cash flows against price fluctuations: (1) where we receive a percentage of liquids as a fee for processing third-party gas or where we receive a portion of the proceeds of the sales of natural gas and liquids as a fee, (2) in the natural gas processing and fractionation components of our business and (3) where we are mitigating the price risk for product held in inventory or storage.

Assets and liabilities related to our derivative contracts are included in the fair value of derivative assets and liabilities, and the change in fair value of these contracts is recorded net as a gain (loss) on derivative activity in “Gain on derivative activity” in the consolidated statements of operations. We estimate the fair value of all of our derivative contracts based upon actively-quoted prices of the underlying commodities.

The components of gain on derivative activity in the consolidated statements of operations related to commodity swaps are (in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Change in fair value of derivatives	\$(2.0)	\$(3.5)
Realized gain on derivatives	3.8	4.0
Gain on derivative activity	\$1.8	\$0.5

The fair value of derivative assets and liabilities related to commodity swaps are as follows (in millions):

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Fair value of derivative assets—current	\$ 8.7	\$ 28.6
Fair value of derivative assets—long-term	4.6	4.1
Fair value of derivative liabilities—current	(6.6)	(21.8)
Fair value of derivative liabilities—long-term	(0.2)	(2.4)
Net fair value of derivatives	\$ 6.5	\$ 8.5

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Set forth below are the summarized notional volumes and fair values of all instruments held for price risk management purposes and related physical offsets at March 31, 2019 (in millions). The remaining term of the contracts extend no later than December 2022.

Commodity	Instruments	March 31, 2019		Fair Value
		Unit	Volume	
NGL (short contracts)	Swaps	Gallons	(13.8)	\$ 1.2
NGL (long contracts)	Swaps	Gallons	2.6	(0.1)
Natural Gas (short contracts)	Swaps	MMBtu	(3.0)	—
Natural Gas (long contracts)	Swaps	MMBtu	4.6	(1.1)
Crude and condensate (short contracts)	Swaps	MMbbls	(12.7)	9.7
Crude and condensate (long contracts)	Swaps	MMbbls	1.5	(3.2)
Total fair value of derivatives				\$ 6.5

On all transactions where we are exposed to counterparty risk, we analyze the counterparty's financial condition prior to entering into an agreement, establish limits, and monitor the appropriateness of these limits on an ongoing basis. We primarily deal with financial institutions when entering into financial derivatives on commodities. We have entered into Master ISDAs that allow for netting of swap contract receivables and payables in the event of default by either party. If our counterparties failed to perform under existing swap contracts, the maximum loss on our gross receivable position of \$13.3 million as of March 31, 2019 would be reduced to \$7.5 million due to the offsetting of gross fair value payables against gross fair value receivables as allowed by the ISDAs.

(13) Fair Value Measurements

ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures ("ASC 820"), sets forth a framework for measuring fair value and required disclosures about fair value measurements of assets and liabilities. Fair value under ASC 820 is defined as the price at which an asset could be exchanged in a current transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties. A liability's fair value is defined as the amount that would be paid to transfer the liability to a new obligor, not the amount that would be paid to settle the liability with the creditor. Where available, fair value is based on observable market prices or parameters or derived from such prices or parameters. Where observable prices or inputs are not available, use of unobservable prices or inputs are used to estimate the current fair value, often using an internal valuation model. These valuation techniques involve some level of management estimation and judgment, the degree of which is dependent on the item being valued.

ASC 820 established a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value. These tiers include: Level 1, defined as observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets; Level 2, defined as inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are either directly or indirectly observable; and Level 3, defined as unobservable inputs in which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions.

Our derivative contracts primarily consist of commodity swap contracts, which are not traded on a public exchange. The fair values of commodity swap contracts are determined using discounted cash flow techniques. The techniques incorporate Level 1 and Level 2 inputs for future commodity prices that are readily available in public markets or can be derived from information available in publicly-quoted markets. These market inputs are utilized in the discounted cash flow calculation considering the instrument's term, notional amount, discount rate, and credit risk and are

classified as Level 2 in hierarchy.

Net assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below (in millions):

	Level 2	
	March 31,	December 31,
	2019	2018
Commodity Swaps (1)	\$6.5	\$ 8.5

The fair values of derivative contracts included in assets or liabilities for risk management activities represent the (1) amount at which the instruments could be exchanged in a current arms-length transaction adjusted for our credit risk and/or the counterparty credit risk as required under ASC 820.

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ENLINK MIDSTREAM, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
 Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
 (Unaudited)

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The estimated fair value of our financial instruments has been determined using available market information and valuation methodologies. Considerable judgment is required to develop the estimates of fair value; thus, the estimates provided below are not necessarily indicative of the amount we could realize upon the sale or refinancing of such financial instruments (in millions):

	March 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Long-term debt, including current maturities of long-term debt (1)	\$4,475.6	\$4,321.6	\$4,430.8	\$4,065.0
Secured term loan receivable	\$52.5	\$52.5	\$51.1	\$51.1

The carrying value of long-term debt, including current maturities of long-term debt, is reduced by debt issuance (1) costs of \$28.4 million and \$24.5 million at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. The respective fair values do not factor in debt issuance costs.

The carrying amounts of our cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and accounts payable approximate fair value due to the short-term maturities of these assets and liabilities.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, ENLK had total borrowings under senior unsecured notes of \$3.5 billion maturing between 2019 and 2047 with fixed interest rates ranging from 2.7% to 5.6%.

The fair values of all senior unsecured notes as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 were based on Level 2 inputs from third-party market quotations. The fair values of the secured term loan receivable were calculated using Level 2 inputs from third-party banks.

(14) Segment Information

Effective January 1, 2019, we changed our reportable operating segments to reflect how we currently make financial decisions and allocate resources. As of December 31, 2018, our reportable operating segments consisted of the following: (i) natural gas gathering, processing, transmission, and fractionation operations located in north Texas and the Permian Basin primarily in west Texas, (ii) natural gas pipelines, processing plants, storage facilities, NGL pipelines, and fractionation assets in Louisiana, (iii) natural gas gathering and processing operations located throughout Oklahoma, and (iv) crude rail, truck, pipeline, and barge facilities in west Texas, south Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and ORV. Effective January 1, 2019, we are reporting financial performance in five segments: Permian, North Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Corporate. Crude and condensate operations are combined regionally with natural gas and NGL operations in the Oklahoma and Permian segments, and ORV operations are included in the Louisiana segment. We have recast the segment information for the three months ended March 31, 2018 to conform to the current period presentation.

Identification of the majority of our operating segments is based principally upon geographic regions served:

Permian Segment. The Permian segment includes our natural gas gathering, processing, and transmission activities and our crude oil operations in the Midland and Delaware Basins in west Texas and eastern New Mexico and our

crude operations in south Texas;

• North Texas Segment. The North Texas segment includes our natural gas gathering, processing, and transmission activities in north Texas;

• Oklahoma Segment. The Oklahoma segment includes our natural gas gathering, processing, and transmission activities, and our crude oil operations in the Cana-Woodford, Arkoma-Woodford, northern Oklahoma Woodford, STACK, and CNOW shale areas;

• Louisiana Segment. The Louisiana segment includes our natural gas pipelines, natural gas processing plants, storage facilities, fractionation facilities, and NGL assets located in Louisiana and our crude oil operations in ORV; and

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ENLINK MIDSTREAM, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(Unaudited)

Corporate Segment. The Corporate segment includes our unconsolidated affiliate investments in the Cedar Cove JV in Oklahoma, our ownership interest in GCF in south Texas, our derivative activity, and our general corporate assets and expenses.

We evaluate the performance of our operating segments based on segment profits. Summarized financial information for our reportable segments is shown in the following tables (in millions):

	Permian	North Texas	Oklahoma	Louisiana	Corporate	Totals
Three Months Ended March 31, 2019						
Natural gas sales	\$ 36.1	\$ 50.6	\$ 61.6	\$ 122.2	\$ —	\$ 270.5
NGL sales	(0.2)	9.3	8.9	573.1	—	591.1
Crude oil and condensate sales	580.8	—	29.6	58.8	—	669.2
Other	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1
Product sales	616.7	59.9	100.2	754.1	—	1,530.9
NGL sales—related parties	97.2	28.5	126.1	3.2	(255.0)	—
Crude oil and condensate sales—related parties	4.0	1.0	—	—	(5.0)	—
Product sales—related parties	101.2	29.5	126.1	3.2	(260.0)	—
Gathering and transportation	10.3	63.6	55.3	17.2	—	146.4
Processing	7.7	21.1	34.1	0.9	—	63.8
NGL services	—	—	—	11.7	—	11.7
Crude services	5.2	—	4.0	13.8	—	23.0
Other services	1.5	0.2	(0.3)	0.2	—	1.6
Midstream services	24.7	84.9	93.1	43.8	—	246.5
NGL services—related parties	—	—	—	(3.0)	3.0	—
Crude services—related parties	—	—	0.3	—	(0.3)	—
Midstream services—related parties	—	—	0.3	(3.0)	2.7	—
Revenue from contracts with customers	742.6	174.3	319.7	798.1	(257.3)	1,777.4
Cost of sales	(676.2)	(73.7)	(184.2)	(686.6)	257.3	(1,363.4)
Operating expenses	(27.8)	(25.7)	(25.4)	(35.6)	—	(114.5)
Gain on derivative activity	—	—	—	—	1.8	1.8
Segment profit	\$ 38.6	\$ 74.9	\$ 110.1	\$ 75.9	\$ 1.8	\$ 301.3
Depreciation and amortization	\$(27.9)	\$(34.3)	\$(46.1)	\$(41.8)	\$(2.0)	\$(152.1)
Impairments	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$(186.5)	\$—	\$(186.5)
Goodwill	\$184.6	\$125.7	\$ 813.4	\$—	\$—	\$1,123.7
Capital expenditures	\$95.9	\$4.3	\$ 108.2	\$41.0	\$ 1.6	\$251.0

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ENLINK MIDSTREAM, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(Unaudited)

	Permian	North Texas	Oklahoma	Louisiana	Corporate	Totals
Three Months Ended March 31, 2018						
Natural gas sales	\$ 37.7	\$ 45.3	\$ 48.1	\$ 125.0	\$—	\$ 256.1
NGL sales	0.5	—	1.9	608.4	—	610.8
Crude oil and condensate sales	577.2	—	21.9	33.2	—	632.3
Product sales	615.4	45.3	71.9	766.6	—	1,499.2
Natural gas sales—related parties	—	—	0.5	—	—	0.5
NGL sales—related parties	83.9	9.0	100.1	5.6	(196.2)	2.4
Crude oil and condensate sales—related parties	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	(1.7)	0.7
Product sales—related parties	85.4	9.4	101.0	5.7	(197.9)	3.6
Gathering and transportation	6.2	7.8	15.6	17.6	—	47.2
Processing	3.8	—	9.0	0.6	—	13.4
NGL services	—	—	—	16.6	—	16.6
Crude services	—	—	0.1	12.8	—	12.9
Other services	1.7	0.3	0.1	—	—	2.1
Midstream services	11.7	8.1	24.8	47.6	—	92.2
Gathering and transportation—related parties	—	52.6	34.7	—	—	87.3
Processing—related parties	—	51.6	22.1	—	—	73.7
Crude services—related parties	4.3	—	0.7	—	—	5.0
Other services—related parties	—	—	0.2	—	—	0.2
Midstream services—related parties	4.3	104.2	57.7	—	—	166.2
Revenue from contracts with customers	716.8	167.0	255.4	819.9	(197.9)	1,761.2
Cost of sales	(674.1)	(49.9)	(139.3)	(716.1)	197.9	(1,381.5)
Operating expenses	(23.8)	(28.4)	(20.7)	(36.3)	—	(109.2)
Gain on derivative activity	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.5
Segment profit	\$ 18.9	\$ 88.7	\$ 95.4	\$ 67.5	\$ 0.5	\$ 271.0
Depreciation and amortization	\$(26.8)	\$(31.3)	\$(42.1)	\$(35.9)	\$(2.0)	\$(138.1)
Goodwill	\$ 29.3	\$ 202.7	\$ 190.3	\$ —	\$ 1,119.9	\$ 1,542.2
Capital expenditures	\$ 63.6	\$ 2.5	\$ 103.9	\$ 10.0	\$ 1.2	\$ 181.2

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ENLINK MIDSTREAM, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(Unaudited)

The following table reconciles the segment profits reported above to the operating income (loss) as reported on the consolidated statements of operations (in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Segment profit	\$301.3	\$271.0
General and administrative expenses	(51.4)	(27.5)
Loss on disposition of assets	—	(0.1)
Depreciation and amortization	(152.1)	(138.1)
Impairments	(186.5)	—
Operating income (loss)	\$(88.7)	\$105.3

The table below represents information about segment assets as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 (in millions):

Segment Identifiable Assets:	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Permian	\$2,382.6	\$ 2,096.8
North Texas	1,365.2	1,308.2
Oklahoma	3,906.6	3,209.5
Louisiana	2,626.8	2,734.5
Corporate	225.6	1,345.1
Total identifiable assets	\$10,506.8	\$ 10,694.1

(15) Other Information

The following tables present additional detail for other current assets and other current liabilities, which consists of the following (in millions):

Other Current Assets:	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Natural gas and NGLs inventory	\$ 39.4	\$ 41.3
Secured term loan receivable from contract restructuring, net of discount of \$0.8 and \$1.1	23.2	19.4
Prepaid expenses and other	10.8	13.5
Natural gas and NGLs inventory, prepaid expenses, and other	\$ 73.4	\$ 74.2
Other Current Liabilities:	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018

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Accrued interest	\$ 65.3	\$ 37.5
Accrued wages and benefits, including taxes	16.9	37.2
Accrued ad valorem taxes	13.1	28.1
Capital expenditure accruals	59.9	50.6
Onerous performance obligations	4.5	9.0
Short-term lease liability	18.1	1.5
Suspense producer payments	18.4	34.6
Other	34.4	49.7
Other current liabilities	\$ 230.6	\$ 248.2

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ENLINK MIDSTREAM, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Unaudited)

(16) Subsequent Event

Senior Unsecured Notes due 2029. On April 9, 2019, ENLC issued \$500.0 million in aggregate principal amount of ENLC's 5.375% senior unsecured notes due June 1, 2029 (the "2029 Notes") at a price to the public of 100% of their face value. Interest payments on the 2029 Notes are payable on June 1 and December 1 of each year, beginning December 1, 2019. The 2029 Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by ENLK. Net proceeds of approximately \$496.5 million were used to repay outstanding borrowings under the Consolidated Credit Facility, including borrowings incurred on April 1, 2019 to repay at maturity all of the \$400.0 million outstanding aggregate principal amount of ENLK's 2.70% senior unsecured notes due 2019, and for general limited liability company purposes.

Secured Term Loan Receivable. In April 2019, we became aware that the counterparty to our \$58.0 million second lien secured term loan receivable, which was recorded at its discounted present value of \$52.5 million on the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2019, as described in "Note 13—Fair Value Measurements," will not be able to make its contractual installment payment in May 2019 of \$9.75 million for principal due on the outstanding balance. The counterparty has notified us that it is evaluating financial and strategic alternatives in order to satisfy its obligations, including obligations to its first lien secured lenders and our second lien secured term loan. There can be no assurance that any of these alternatives will occur or that we will collect all of the outstanding amounts under the second lien secured term loan.

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

Please read the following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this report. In addition, please refer to the Definitions page set forth in this report prior to Part I—Financial Information.

In this report, the terms “Company” or “Registrant,” as well as the terms “ENLC,” “our,” “we,” “us,” or like terms, are sometimes used as abbreviated references to EnLink Midstream, LLC itself or EnLink Midstream, LLC together with its consolidated subsidiaries, including ENLK and its consolidated subsidiaries. References in this report to “EnLink Midstream Partners, LP,” the “Partnership,” “ENLK” or like terms refer to EnLink Midstream Partners, LP itself or EnLink Midstream Partners, LP together with its consolidated subsidiaries, including the Operating Partnership and EOGP.

Overview

ENLC is a Delaware limited liability company formed in October 2013. ENLC's assets consist of equity interests in ENLK and, effective January 25, 2019, ENLC owns all of the outstanding common units of ENLK as a result of the closing of the Merger described in “Item 1. Financial Statements—Note 1—General.” All of our midstream energy assets are owned and operated by ENLK and its subsidiaries. We primarily focus on providing midstream energy services, including:

gathering, compressing, treating, processing, transporting, storing, and selling natural gas;
fractionating, transporting, storing, and selling NGLs; and
gathering, transporting, stabilizing, storing, trans-loading, and selling crude oil and condensate, in addition to brine disposal services.

Our midstream energy asset network includes approximately 11,000 miles of pipelines, 20 natural gas processing plants with approximately 5.0 Bcf/d of processing capacity, seven fractionators with approximately 280,000 Bbls/d of fractionation capacity, barge and rail terminals, product storage facilities, purchasing and marketing capabilities, brine disposal wells, a crude oil trucking fleet, and equity investments in certain joint ventures. We manage and report our activities primarily according to the nature of activity and geography. We have five reportable segments:

Permian Segment. The Permian segment includes our natural gas gathering, processing, and transmission activities and our crude oil operations in the Midland and Delaware Basins in west Texas and eastern New Mexico and our crude operations in south Texas;

North Texas Segment. The North Texas segment includes our natural gas gathering, processing, and transmission activities in north Texas;

Oklahoma Segment. The Oklahoma segment includes our natural gas gathering, processing, and transmission activities, and our crude oil operations in the Cana-Woodford, Arkoma-Woodford, northern Oklahoma Woodford, STACK, and CNOW shale areas;

Louisiana Segment. The Louisiana segment includes our natural gas pipelines, natural gas processing plants, storage facilities, fractionation facilities, and NGL assets located in Louisiana and our crude oil operations in ORV; and

Corporate Segment. The Corporate segment includes our unconsolidated affiliate investments in the Cedar Cove JV in Oklahoma, our ownership interest in GCF in south Texas, our derivative activity, and our general corporate assets and expenses.

We manage our operations by focusing on gross operating margin because our business is generally to gather, process, transport, or market natural gas, NGLs, crude oil, and condensate using our assets for a fee. We earn our fees through various fee-based contractual arrangements, which include stated fee-only contract arrangements or arrangements with fee-based components where we purchase and resell commodities in connection with providing the related service and earn a net margin as our fee. We earn our net margin under our purchase and resell contract arrangements primarily as a result of stated service-related fees that are deducted from the price of the commodity purchase. While our transactions vary in form, the essential element of most of our transactions is the use of our assets to transport a product or provide a processed product to an end-user or marketer at the tailgate of the plant, pipeline, or barge, truck, or rail terminal. We define gross operating margin as operating revenue minus cost of sales. Gross operating margin is a non-GAAP financial measure and is explained in greater detail under “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” below. Approximately 91% of our gross operating margin was derived from fee-based

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contractual arrangements with minimal direct commodity price exposure for the three months ended March 31, 2019. We reflect revenue as “Product sales” and “Midstream services” on the consolidated statements of operations.

Devon is one of our primary customers. For the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, approximately 30.0% and 39.0%, respectively, of our gross operating margin was attributable to commercial contracts with Devon.

Our revenues and gross operating margins are generated from eight primary sources:

- gathering and transporting natural gas, NGLs, and crude oil on the pipeline systems we own;
- processing natural gas at our processing plants;
- fractionating and marketing recovered NGLs;
- providing compression services;
- providing crude oil and condensate transportation and terminal services;
- providing condensate stabilization services;
- providing brine disposal services; and
- providing natural gas, crude oil, and NGL storage.

We gather, transport, or store gas owned by others under fee-only contract arrangements based either on the volume of gas gathered, transported, or stored or, for firm transportation arrangements, a stated monthly fee for a specified monthly quantity with an additional fee based on actual volumes. We also buy natural gas from producers or shippers at a market index less a fee-based deduction subtracted from the purchase price of the natural gas. We then gather or transport the natural gas and sell the natural gas at a market index, thereby earning a margin through the fee-based deduction. We attempt to execute substantially all purchases and sales concurrently, or we enter into a future delivery obligation, thereby establishing the basis for the fee we will receive for each natural gas transaction. We are also party to certain long-term gas sales commitments that we satisfy through supplies purchased under long-term gas purchase agreements. When we enter into those arrangements, our sales obligations generally match our purchase obligations. However, over time, the supplies that we have under contract may decline due to reduced drilling or other causes, and we may be required to satisfy the sales obligations by buying additional gas at prices that may exceed the prices received under the sales commitments. In our purchase/sale transactions, the resale price is generally based on the same index at which the gas was purchased.

We typically buy mixed NGLs from our suppliers to our gas processing plants at a fixed discount to market indices for the component NGLs with a deduction for our fractionation fee. We subsequently sell the fractionated NGL products based on the same index-based prices. To a lesser extent, we transport and fractionate or store NGLs owned by others for a fee based on the volume of NGLs transported and fractionated or stored. The operating results of our NGL fractionation business are largely dependent upon the volume of mixed NGLs fractionated and the level of fractionation fees charged. With our fractionation business, we also have the opportunity for product upgrades for each of the discrete NGL products. We realize higher gross operating margins from product upgrades during periods with higher NGL prices.

We gather or transport crude oil and condensate owned by others by rail, truck, pipeline, and barge facilities under fee-only contract arrangements based on volumes gathered or transported. We also buy crude oil and condensate on our own gathering systems, third-party systems, and trucked from producers at a market index less a stated transportation deduction. We then transport and resell the crude oil and condensate through a process of basis and fixed price trades. We execute substantially all purchases and sales concurrently, thereby establishing the net margin we will receive for each crude oil and condensate transaction.

We realize gross operating margins from our gathering and processing services primarily through different contractual arrangements: processing margin (“margin”) contracts, POL contracts, POP contracts, fixed-fee component contracts, or

a combination of these contractual arrangements. “See Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk—Commodity Price Risk” for a detailed description of these contractual arrangements. Under any of these gathering and processing arrangements, we may earn a fee for the services performed, or we may buy and resell the gas and/or NGLs as part of the processing arrangement and realize a net margin as our fee. Under margin contract arrangements, our gross operating margins are higher during periods of high NGL prices relative to natural gas prices. Gross operating margin results under POL contracts are impacted only by the value of the liquids produced with margins higher during periods of higher liquids prices. Gross operating margin results under POP contracts are impacted only by the value of the natural gas and liquids produced with margins higher during periods of higher natural gas and liquids prices. Under fixed-fee based contracts, our gross operating margins are driven by throughput volume.

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Operating expenses are costs directly associated with the operations of a particular asset. Among the most significant of these costs are those associated with direct labor and supervision, property insurance, property taxes, repair and maintenance expenses, contract services, and utilities. These costs are normally fairly stable across broad volume ranges and therefore do not normally increase or decrease significantly in the short term with increases or decreases in the volume of gas, liquids, crude oil, and condensate moved through or by our assets.

Recent Developments

Senior Unsecured Notes due 2029. On April 9, 2019, ENLC issued \$500.0 million in aggregate principal amount of ENLC's 5.375% senior unsecured notes due June 1, 2029 (the "2029 Notes") at a price to the public of 100% of their face value. Interest payments on the 2029 Notes are payable on June 1 and December 1 of each year, beginning December 1, 2019. The 2029 Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by ENLK. Net proceeds of approximately \$496.5 million were used to repay outstanding borrowings under the Consolidated Credit Facility, including borrowings incurred on April 1, 2019 to repay at maturity all of the \$400.0 million outstanding aggregate principal amount of ENLK's 2.70% senior unsecured notes due 2019, and for general limited liability company purposes.

Simplification of the Corporate Structure. On October 21, 2018, ENLK, ENLC, the General Partner, the managing member of ENLC, and NOLA Merger Sub entered into the Merger Agreement pursuant to which, on January 25, 2019, NOLA Merger Sub merged with and into ENLK, with ENLK continuing as the surviving entity and as a subsidiary of ENLC.

Reporting Segments. Effective January 1, 2019, we are reporting financial performance in five segments: Permian, North Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Corporate. Crude and condensate operations are combined regionally with natural gas and NGL operations in the Oklahoma and Permian segments, and ORV operations are included in the Louisiana segment. See "Item 1. Financial Statements—Note 14—Segment Information" for more information regarding reporting segments.

Transfer of EOGP Interest. On January 31, 2019, ENLC transferred its 16.1% limited partner interest in EOGP to the Operating Partnership. See "Item 1. Financial Statements—Note 1—General" for more information regarding this transaction.

Lobo Natural Gas Gathering and Processing Facilities. In early April 2019, we completed construction of a 100 MMcf/d expansion to our Lobo III cryogenic gas processing plant, bringing the total operational processing capacity at our Lobo facilities to 375 MMcf/d.

Cajun-Sibon Pipeline. In April 2019, we completed the expansion of our Cajun-Sibon NGL pipeline capacity, which connects the Mont Belvieu NGL hub to our fractionation facilities in Louisiana. This is the third phase of our Cajun-Sibon system referred to as Cajun Sibon III, which increases throughput capacity from 130,000 bbls/d to 185,000 bbls/d.

Avenger Crude Oil Gathering System. We commenced construction on a new crude oil gathering system in the northern Delaware Basin called Avenger. Avenger is supported by a long-term contract with Devon on dedicated acreage in their Todd and Potato Basin development areas in Eddy and Lea counties in New Mexico. We commenced initial operations on Avenger during the third quarter of 2018 and expect to begin full-service operations during the second quarter of 2019.

Central Oklahoma Plants. In December 2017, we commenced construction on our Thunderbird Plant to expand our central Oklahoma processing capacity by an additional 200 MMcf/d gas processing plant. We expect to begin operations on the Thunderbird Plant during the second quarter of 2019.

Riptide Processing Plant. We commenced an expansion of our Riptide processing plant. We expect an additional 65MMcf/d of operational capacity to be completed during the fourth quarter of 2019.

Delaware Basin processing plant. We plan to construct a 200 MMcf/d gas processing plant in the Delaware Basin. We expect the plant to be operational in 2020.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

We include the following non-GAAP financial measures: Adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, and depreciation and amortization (“adjusted EBITDA”), distributable cash flow available to common unitholders (“distributable cash flow”), and gross operating margin.

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Adjusted EBITDA

We define adjusted EBITDA as net income (loss) plus interest expense, provision (benefit) for income taxes, depreciation and amortization expense, impairments, unit-based compensation, (gain) loss on non-cash derivatives, (gain) loss on disposition of assets, (gain) loss on extinguishment of debt, successful transaction costs, accretion expense associated with asset retirement obligations, non-cash rent, and distributions from unconsolidated affiliate investments, less payments under onerous performance obligations, non-controlling interest, income (loss) from unconsolidated affiliate investments, and non-cash revenue from contract restructuring. Adjusted EBITDA is a primary metric used in our short-term incentive program for compensating employees. In addition, adjusted EBITDA is used as a supplemental liquidity and performance measure by our management and by external users of our financial statements, such as investors, commercial banks, research analysts, and others, to assess:

- the financial performance of our assets without regard to financing methods, capital structure, or historical cost basis;
- the ability of our assets to generate cash sufficient to pay interest costs, support our indebtedness, and make cash distributions to our unitholders;
- our operating performance and return on capital as compared to those of other companies in the midstream energy sector, without regard to financing methods or capital structure; and
- the viability of acquisitions and capital expenditure projects and the overall rates of return on alternative investment opportunities.

The GAAP measures most directly comparable to adjusted EBITDA are net income (loss) and net cash provided by operating activities. Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered an alternative to, or more meaningful than, net income (loss), operating income (loss), net cash provided by operating activities, or any other measure of financial performance presented in accordance with GAAP. Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly-titled measures of other companies because other companies may not calculate adjusted EBITDA in the same manner.

Adjusted EBITDA does not include interest expense, income taxes, or depreciation and amortization expense. Because we have borrowed money to finance our operations, interest expense is a necessary element of our costs and our ability to generate cash available for distribution. Because we use capital assets, depreciation and amortization are also necessary elements of our costs. Therefore, any measures that exclude these elements have material limitations. To compensate for these limitations, we believe that it is important to consider net income (loss) and net cash provided by operating activities as determined under GAAP, as well as adjusted EBITDA, to evaluate our overall performance.

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The following tables reconcile adjusted EBITDA to the most directly comparable GAAP measure for the periods indicated (in millions):

Reconciliation of net income (loss) to adjusted EBITDA

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Net income (loss)	\$(134.8)	\$57.1
Interest expense, net of interest income	49.6	44.5
Depreciation and amortization	152.1	138.1
Impairments	186.5	—
Income from unconsolidated affiliates	(5.3)	(3.0)
Distributions from unconsolidated affiliates	2.5	6.0
Loss on disposition of assets	—	0.1
Unit-based compensation	11.1	5.1
Income tax provision	1.8	7.0
Loss on non-cash derivatives	2.0	3.5
Payments under onerous performance obligation offset to other current and long-term liabilities	(4.5)	(4.5)
Transaction costs (1)	13.5	—
Other (2)	0.3	1.0
Adjusted EBITDA before non-controlling interest	274.8	254.9
Non-controlling interest share of adjusted EBITDA from joint ventures (3)	(6.6)	(3.6)
Adjusted EBITDA, net to ENLC	\$268.2	\$251.3

(1) Represents transaction costs attributable to costs incurred related to the Merger.

(2) Includes accretion expense associated with asset retirement obligations and non-cash rent, which relates to lease incentives pro-rated over the lease term.

(3) Non-controlling interest share of adjusted EBITDA from joint ventures includes NGP's 49.9% share of adjusted EBITDA from the Delaware Basin JV, Marathon Petroleum Corporation's 50% share of adjusted EBITDA from the Ascension JV, and other minor non-controlling interests.

Distributable Cash Flow

We define distributable cash flow as adjusted EBITDA, net to ENLC, less interest expense, interest rate swaps, current income taxes and other non-distributable cash flows, accrued cash distributions on ENLK Series B Preferred Units and ENLK Series C Preferred Units paid or expected to be paid, and maintenance capital expenditures, excluding maintenance capital expenditures that were contributed by other entities and relate to the non-controlling interest share of our consolidated entities. Distributable cash flow is used as a supplemental liquidity measure by our management and by external users of our financial statements, such as investors, commercial banks, research analysts, and others, to assess the ability of our assets to generate cash sufficient to pay interest costs, support our indebtedness, and make cash distributions.

Maintenance capital expenditures include capital expenditures made to replace partially or fully depreciated assets in order to maintain the existing operating capacity of the assets and to extend their useful lives. Examples of maintenance capital expenditures are expenditures to refurbish and replace pipelines, gathering assets, well connections, compression assets, and processing assets up to their original operating capacity, to maintain pipeline and equipment reliability, integrity, and safety, and to address environmental laws and regulations.

The GAAP measure most directly comparable to distributable cash flow is net cash provided by operating activities. Distributable cash flow should not be considered an alternative to, or more meaningful than, net income (loss), operating income (loss), net cash provided by operating activities, or any other measure of liquidity presented in accordance with GAAP. Distributable cash flow has important limitations because it excludes some items that affect net income (loss), operating income (loss), and net cash provided by operating activities. Distributable cash flow may not be comparable to similarly-titled measures of other companies because other companies may not calculate distributable cash flow in the same manner. To compensate for these limitations, we believe that it is important to consider net cash provided by operating activities determined under GAAP, as well as distributable cash flow, to evaluate our overall liquidity.

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Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to adjusted EBITDA and Distributable Cash Flow (in millions)

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$264.0
Interest expense (1)	49.5
Current income tax expense	1.0
Transaction costs (2)	13.5
Other (3)	(1.5)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities which (provided) used cash:	
Accounts receivable, accrued revenues, inventories and other	(97.4)
Accounts payable, accrued product purchases, and other accrued liabilities (4)	45.7
Adjusted EBITDA before non-controlling interest	274.8
Non-controlling interest share of adjusted EBITDA from joint ventures (5)	(6.6)
Adjusted EBITDA, net to ENLC	268.2
Interest expense, net of interest income	(49.6)
Current taxes and other	(2.5)
Maintenance capital expenditures, net to ENLC (6)	(8.5)
ENLK preferred unit accrued cash distributions (7)	(22.7)
Distributable cash flow	\$184.9

Net of amortization of debt issuance costs and discount and premium, which are included in interest expense but (1) not included in net cash provided by operating activities, and non-cash interest income, which is netted against interest expense but not included in adjusted EBITDA.

(2) Represents transaction costs incurred related to the Merger.

(3) Includes accruals for settled commodity swap transactions.

(4) Net of payments under onerous performance obligation offset to other current and long-term liabilities.

Non-controlling interest share of adjusted EBITDA from joint ventures includes NGP's 49.9% share of adjusted (5) EBITDA from the Delaware Basin JV, Marathon Petroleum Corporation's 50% share of adjusted EBITDA from the Ascension JV, and other minor non-controlling interests.

(6) Excludes maintenance capital expenditures that were contributed by other entities and relate to the non-controlling interest share of our consolidated entities.

Represents the cash distributions earned by the ENLK Series B Preferred Units and ENLK Series C Preferred (7) Units of \$16.7 million and \$6.0 million, respectively, for the three months ended March 31, 2019. Cash distributions to be paid to holders of the ENLK Series B Preferred Units and ENLK Series C Preferred Units are not available to common unitholders.

Distributable cash flow is not presented for the three months ended March 31, 2018 because distributable cash flow was not used as a supplemental liquidity measure by ENLC during 2018. ENLC began using distributable cash flow as a supplemental liquidity measure in 2019 as a result of the simplification of our corporate structure in the Merger.

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Gross Operating Margin

We define gross operating margin as revenues less cost of sales. We present gross operating margin by segment in “Results of Operations.” We disclose gross operating margin in addition to total revenue because it is the primary performance measure used by our management. We believe gross operating margin is an important measure because, in general, our business is to gather, process, transport, or market natural gas, NGLs, condensate, and crude oil for a fee or to purchase and resell natural gas, NGLs, condensate, and crude oil for a margin. Operating expense is a separate measure used by our management to evaluate operating performance of field operations. Direct labor and supervision, property insurance, property taxes, repair and maintenance, utilities, and contract services comprise the most significant portion of our operating expenses. We do not deduct operating expenses from total revenue in calculating gross operating margin because these expenses are largely independent of the volumes we transport or process and fluctuate depending on the activities performed during a specific period. The GAAP measure most directly comparable to gross operating margin is operating income (loss). Gross operating margin should not be considered an alternative to, or more meaningful than, operating income (loss) as determined in accordance with GAAP. Gross operating margin has important limitations because it excludes all operating costs that affect operating income (loss) except cost of sales. Our gross operating margin may not be comparable to similarly-titled measures of other companies because other entities may not calculate these amounts in the same manner.

The following table provides a reconciliation of operating income to gross operating margin (in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Operating income	\$(88.7)	\$105.3
Add:		
Operating expenses	114.5	109.2
General and administrative expenses	51.4	27.5
Loss on disposition of assets	—	0.1
Depreciation and amortization	152.1	138.1
Impairments	186.5	—
Gross operating margin	\$415.8	\$380.2

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Results of Operations

The table below sets forth certain financial and operating data for the periods indicated. We manage our operations by focusing on gross operating margin, which we define as revenue less cost of sales as reflected in the table below (in millions, except volumes):

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2019	2018
Permian Segment		
Revenues	\$742.6	\$716.8
Cost of sales	(676.2)	(674.1)
Total gross operating margin	\$66.4	\$42.7
North Texas Segment		
Revenues	\$174.3	\$167.0
Cost of sales	(73.7)	(49.9)
Total gross operating margin	\$100.6	\$117.1
Oklahoma Segment		
Revenues	\$319.7	\$255.4
Cost of sales	(184.2)	(139.3)
Total gross operating margin	\$135.5	\$116.1
Louisiana Segment		
Revenues	\$798.1	\$819.9
Cost of sales	(686.6)	(716.1)
Total gross operating margin	\$111.5	\$103.8
Corporate Segment		
Revenues	\$(255.5)	\$(197.4)
Cost of sales	257.3	197.9
Total gross operating margin	\$1.8	\$0.5
Total		
Revenues	\$1,779.2	\$1,761.7
Cost of sales	(1,363.4)	(1,381.5)
Total gross operating margin	\$415.8	\$380.2

Midstream Volumes:

Permian Segment		
Gathering and Transportation (MMBtu/d)	657,500	424,000
Processing (MMBtu/d)	712,000	442,000
Crude Oil Handling (Bbls/d)	147,400	107,900
North Texas Segment		
Gathering and Transportation (MMBtu/d)	1,683,100	1,766,800
Processing (MMBtu/d)	729,800	752,100
Oklahoma Segment		
Gathering and Transportation (MMBtu/d)	1,244,400	1,047,900
Processing (MMBtu/d)	1,231,600	1,069,400
Crude Oil Handling (Bbls/d)	29,200	8,200
Louisiana Segment		
Gathering and Transportation (MMBtu/d)	2,070,500	2,222,900
Processing (MMBtu/d)	468,000	441,900
Crude Oil Handling (Bbls/d)	15,000	11,500

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NGL Fractionation (Gals/d)	6,973,800	6,343,500
Brine Disposal (Bbls/d)	3,500	2,800

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Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2018

Gross Operating Margin. Gross operating margin was \$415.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to \$380.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018, an increase of \$35.6 million, or 9.4%, due to the following:

Permian Segment. Gross operating margin in the Permian segment increased \$23.7 million, which was primarily due to a \$16.8 million increase in gross operating margin due to higher volumes on our Permian gas assets from continued producer development in the region, including \$8.9 million from our Delaware Basin assets and \$7.9 million from our Midland Basin assets. The remaining increase of \$6.9 million was contributed by our Permian Basin crude assets, including the Avenger system, which commenced operations in the third quarter of 2018.

North Texas Segment. Gross operating margin in the North Texas segment decreased \$16.5 million primarily due to the January 1, 2019 expiration of Devon's obligations related to MVCs on our North Texas assets. Shortfall revenue from the Devon-related MVCs was \$18.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018, which was partially offset by an increase of \$1.6 million from other gathering and transportation agreements for the three months ended March 31, 2019.

Oklahoma Segment. Gross operating margin in the Oklahoma segment increased \$19.4 million, which was primarily due to higher volumes from continued producer development in the region. Our Oklahoma gas assets contributed \$15.4 million of the increase, and our Oklahoma crude assets contributed the remaining increase of \$4.0 million.

Louisiana Segment. Gross operating margin in the Louisiana segment increased \$7.7 million, including a \$4.1 million increase due to higher volumes on our ORV crude assets during the first quarter of 2019 and a \$3.6 million increase from our Louisiana gas and NGL operations. The increase from our Louisiana gas and NGL operations is primarily due to the negative effect of seasonal gas price fluctuations during the first quarter of 2018, which was offset by realized gains from our hedging activities recorded in our Corporate segment.

Corporate Segment. Gross operating margin in the Corporate segment increased \$1.3 million, which was primarily due to the changes in fair value of our commodity swaps between the periods. For the three months ended March 31, 2019, realized gains of \$3.8 million were partially offset by unrealized losses of \$2.0 million. For the three months ended March 31, 2018, realized gains of \$4.0 million were partially offset by unrealized losses of \$3.5 million.

Certain gathering and processing agreements provide for quarterly or annual MVCs, including MVCs from Devon. Under these agreements, our customers agree to ship and/or process a minimum volume of commodity on our systems over an agreed time period. If a customer under such an agreement fails to meet its MVC for a specified period, the customer is obligated to pay a contractually-determined fee based upon the shortfall between actual commodity volumes and the MVC for that period. Some of these agreements also contain make-up right provisions that allow a customer to utilize gathering or processing fees in excess of the MVC in subsequent periods to offset shortfall amounts in previous periods. We record revenue under MVC contracts during periods of shortfall when it is known that the customer cannot, or will not, make up the deficiency in subsequent periods.

Revenue recorded for the shortfall between actual production volumes and the MVC is as follows (in millions):

	Permian	North Texas	Oklahoma	Total
Three Months Ended March 31, 2019				
Midstream services	\$ 3.8	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3.8
Total	\$ 3.8	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3.8

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March 31, 2018

Midstream services	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5.0	\$5.0
Midstream services—related parties	3.4	18.1	1.2	22.7
Total	\$ 3.4	\$ 18.1	\$ 6.2	\$27.7

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On January 1, 2019, certain MVCs related to gathering and processing agreements with Devon for operations in the North Texas and Oklahoma segments expired. These MVCs generated \$19.3 million in shortfall revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2018. Additionally, an MVC related to a transportation services agreement with Devon for operations in the Permian segment will expire on July 31, 2019. This MVC generated \$3.8 million and \$3.4 million in shortfall revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Operating Expenses. Operating expenses were \$114.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to \$109.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018, an increase of \$5.3 million, or 4.9%. The primary contributors to the total increase by segment were as follows (in millions):

	Three Months		Change	
	Ended	March 31,		
	2019	2018	\$	%
Permian Segment	\$27.8	\$23.8	\$4.0	16.8 %
North Texas Segment	25.7	28.4	(2.7)	(9.5)%
Oklahoma Segment	25.4	20.7	4.7	22.7 %
Louisiana Segment	35.6	36.3	(0.7)	(1.9)%
Total	\$114.5	\$109.2	\$5.3	4.9 %

Permian Segment. Operating expenses in the Permian segment increased \$4.0 million primarily due to expanded operations with increases in utilities, materials and supplies expenses, and construction fees and services.

North Texas Segment. Operating expenses in the North Texas segment decreased \$2.7 million primarily due to decreased rents, compressor overhauls, labor and benefits costs, and materials and supplies expenses.

Oklahoma Segment. Operating expenses in the Oklahoma segment increased \$4.7 million primarily due to expanded operations with increases in compressor rentals and compression operations and maintenance.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses were \$51.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to \$27.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018, an increase of \$23.9 million, or 86.9%. The primary contributors to the increase were as follows:

Transaction costs increased \$13.5 million, which was primarily due to costs that we incurred related to the Merger that closed during the first quarter of 2019.

Unit-based compensation expense increased \$7.6 million, which was primarily due to higher bonus expense and lower forfeiture of units in 2019.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization expenses were \$152.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to \$138.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018, an increase of \$14.0 million, or 10.1%. Depreciation expense on the Louisiana segment increased \$5.8 million primarily due to retirements and reductions in our estimated useful lives of certain assets. Depreciation expense on the Oklahoma segment increased \$4.1 million primarily attributable to new assets placed in-service. Depreciation expense on the Permian segment increased \$3.3 million due to new assets placed in-service, offset by a \$2.2 million decrease due to an impairment of the carrying value of certain non-core crude pipeline assets during 2018. Depreciation expense on the North Texas segment increased \$3.0 million primarily due to accelerated depreciation on certain assets based on changes in their estimated useful lives.

Impairments. As a result of the Merger, we recognized a \$186.5 million impairment related to our Louisiana segment in the consolidated statement of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2019. See “Item 1. Financial Statements—Note 3—Goodwill and Intangible Assets” for additional information.

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Interest Expense. Interest expense was \$49.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to \$44.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018, an increase of \$5.1 million, or 11.5%. Interest expense consisted of the following (in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
ENLK Senior Notes	\$40.0	\$40.0
ENLK Credit Facility	0.3	3.4
ENLC Credit Facility	0.2	0.7
Term Loan	8.6	—
Consolidated Credit Facility	2.4	—
Capitalized interest	(2.0)	(1.3)
Amortization of debt issue costs and net discounts	1.8	1.6
Secured term loan receivable adjustment	(1.7)	—
Other	—	0.1
Total	\$49.6	\$44.5

Income from Unconsolidated Affiliate Investments. Income from unconsolidated affiliate investments was \$5.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to income of \$3.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018, an increase of \$2.3 million. The increase was partially due to additional income of \$1.1 million from our GCF investment as a result of increased volumes and fractionation fee margin. Additionally, our investment in the Cedar Cove JV contributed \$1.2 million of the increase.

Income Tax Benefit (Provision). Income tax expense was \$1.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to \$7.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018, a decrease of \$5.2 million. The decrease in income tax expense was primarily attributable to lower taxable income between periods. See “Item 1. Financial Statements—Note 7—Income Taxes” for additional information.

Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Non-Controlling Interest. Net income attributable to non-controlling interest was \$41.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to net income of \$44.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018, a decrease of \$3.2 million. This decrease was primarily due to the conversion of ENLK common units as a result of the Merger. Subsequent to the Merger, ENLC’s non-controlling interest is comprised of ENLK’s Series B Preferred Units, ENLK’s Series C Preferred Units, NGP’s 49.9% share of the Delaware Basin JV, Marathon Petroleum Corporation’s 50% share of the Ascension JV, and other minor non-controlling interests.

Critical Accounting Policies

Information regarding our critical accounting policies is included in Item 7 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018, except for our critical accounting policy on leases, which changed as a result of the adoption of ASC 842 on January 1, 2019. See “Item 1. Financial Statements—Note 5—Leases” for information on our leases accounting policy.

Goodwill Impairment

We perform our goodwill assessments at the reporting unit level for all reporting units. We use a discounted cash flow analysis to perform the assessments. Key assumptions in the analysis include the use of an appropriate discount rate, terminal year multiples, and estimated future cash flows, including volume and price forecasts and estimated operating

and general and administrative costs. In estimating cash flows, we incorporate current and historical market and financial information, among other factors. Impairment determinations involve significant assumptions and judgments, and differing assumptions regarding any of these inputs could have a significant effect on the various valuations. If actual results are not consistent with our assumptions and estimates, or our assumptions and estimates change due to new information, we may be exposed to goodwill impairment charges, which would be recognized in the period in which the carrying value exceeds fair value. The estimated fair value of our reporting units may be impacted in the future by a prolonged decline in our unit price or a prolonged period of lower commodity prices which may adversely affect our estimate of future cash flows, both of which could result in future goodwill impairment charges for our reporting units.

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In March 2014, at the time of our transactions with Devon that led us to become publicly held, we recorded goodwill in our corporate reporting unit at ENLC that was associated with the General Partner's incentive distribution rights in ENLK. Prior to the completion of the Merger in January 2019, ENLC's aggregate fair value of its reporting units was in excess of the consolidated book value of its assets, including all goodwill, which would not have resulted in a goodwill impairment on a consolidated basis. Upon the completion of the Merger, in accordance with ASC 350, Intangibles-Goodwill and other ("ASC 350"), the portion of goodwill on our corporate reporting unit that was previously associated with the General Partner's incentive distribution rights in ENLK was required to be reallocated to the four remaining reporting units based on the relative fair value of each of the reporting units, with \$184.6 million allocated to our Permian segment, \$125.7 million allocated to our North Texas segment, \$623.1 million allocated to our Oklahoma segment, and \$186.5 million allocated to our Louisiana segment. As a result of the allocated goodwill, we recognized a \$186.5 million impairment related to our Louisiana segment in the consolidated statement of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2019. As of March 31, 2019, the fair values of our Permian and North Texas segment assets exceed their respective carrying values by 3% and 5%, respectively.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Flows from Operating Activities. Net cash provided by operating activities was \$264.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to \$193.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018. Operating cash flows and changes in working capital for comparative periods were as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Operating cash flows before working capital	\$216.8	\$212.2
Changes in working capital	47.2	(18.5)

Operating cash flows before changes in working capital increased \$4.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018 primarily due to a \$35.8 million increase in gross operating margin, excluding gains and losses on derivative activity. The increase in operating cash flows was partially offset by a \$6.6 million increase in interest expense, excluding amortization of debt issue costs and net discounts, and higher cash paid for operating expenses and general and administrative expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2019. The changes in working capital for the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018 were primarily due to fluctuations in trade receivable and payable balances due to timing of collection and payments and changes in inventory balances attributable to normal operating fluctuations.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities. Net cash used in investing activities was \$241.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019, compared to \$179.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018. Our primary investing cash flows were as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Growth capital expenditures	\$(233.0)	\$(175.3)
Maintenance capital expenditures	(8.5)	(6.2)

Growth capital expenditures increased \$57.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018. The increase was primarily due to the capital expenditures on the Lobo III plant expansion, the Thunderbird Plant, and the expansion of our Cajun-Sibon NGL pipeline.

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Cash Flows from Financing Activities. Net cash used in financing activities was \$122.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and \$28.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018. Our primary financing activities consisted of the following (in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 2018
Net borrowings on the ENLK Credit Facility	\$—\$370.0
Net repayments (borrowings) on the ENLC Credit Facility	(1)1.9
Net borrowings on the Consolidated Credit Facility	160.0
Contributions by non-controlling interests	15.722.7
Payment of installment payable for EOGP acquisition	— (250.0)
Distributions to members	(5)1.07.5)
Distributions to ENLK common units and Series B Preferred Units	(12)13.1.2)
Distributions to joint venture partners	(6)3(10.0)

For the three months ended March 31, 2019, contributions by non-controlling interests included \$15.7 million from NGP to the Delaware Basin JV. For the three months ended March 31, 2018, contributions by non-controlling interests included \$22.7 million from NGP to the Delaware Basin JV.

Distributions to non-controlling interests included distributions paid to public unitholders of ENLK common units, Series B Preferred Units, and Series C Preferred Units, as well as distributions to NGP for its ownership in the Delaware Basin JV and distributions to Marathon Petroleum Corporation for its ownership in the Ascension JV. Subsequent to the closing of the Merger, ENLK no longer has publicly held common units.

Prior to the closing of the Merger, Series B Preferred Unit distributions were payable quarterly in cash at an amount equal to \$0.28125 per Series B Preferred Unit (the “Cash Distribution Component”) plus an in-kind distribution equal to the greater of (A) 0.0025 Series B Preferred Units per Series B Preferred Unit and (B) an amount equal to (i) the excess, if any, of the distribution that would have been payable had the Series B Preferred Units converted into ENLK common units over the Cash Distribution Component, divided by (ii) the issue price of \$15.00 (“the Issue Price”).

Following the closing of the Merger, and beginning with the quarter ended March 31, 2019, the holder of the Series B Preferred Units will be entitled to quarterly cash distributions and distributions in-kind of additional Series B Preferred Units as described below. The quarterly in-kind distribution (the “Series B PIK Distribution”) will equal the greater of (A) 0.0025 Series B Preferred Units per Series B Preferred Unit and (B) the number of Series B Preferred Units equal to the quotient of (x) the excess (if any) of (1) the distribution that would have been payable by ENLC had the Series B Preferred Units been exchanged for ENLC common units but applying a one-to-one exchange ratio (subject to certain adjustments) instead of the exchange ratio of 1.15 ENLC common units for each Series B Preferred Unit, subject to certain adjustments (the “Series B Exchange Ratio”), over (2) the Cash Distribution Component, divided by (y) the Issue Price. The quarterly cash distribution will consist of the Cash Distribution Component plus an amount in cash that will be determined based on a comparison of the value (applying the Issue Price) of (i) the Series B PIK Distribution and (ii) the Series B Preferred Units that would have been distributed in the Series B PIK Distribution if such calculation applied the Series B Exchange Ratio instead of the one-to-one ratio (subject to certain adjustments).

For the three months ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, distributions to non-controlling interests included \$16.5 million and \$16.0 million, respectively, from the issuance of Series B Preferred Units.

Distributions on the Series C Preferred Units accrue and are cumulative from the date of original issue and payable semi-annually in arrears on the 15th day of June and December of each year through and including December 15, 2022 and, thereafter, quarterly in arrears on the 15th day of March, June, September, and December of each year, in each case, if and when declared by the General Partner out of legally available funds for such purpose. The initial distribution rate for the Series C Preferred Units from and including the date of original issue to, but not including, December 15, 2022 is 6.0% per annum. On and after December 15, 2022, distributions on the Series C Preferred Units will accumulate for each distribution period at a percentage of the \$1,000 liquidation preference per unit equal to an annual floating rate of the three-month LIBOR plus a spread of 4.11%.

Capital Requirements. We consider a number of factors in determining whether our capital expenditures are growth capital expenditures or maintenance capital expenditures. Growth capital expenditures generally include capital expenditures made for

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acquisitions or capital improvements that we expect will increase our asset base, operating income, or operating capacity over the long-term. Examples of growth capital expenditures include the acquisition of assets and the construction or development of additional pipeline, storage, well connections, gathering, or processing assets, in each case, to the extent such capital expenditures are expected to expand our asset base, operating capacity, or our operating income.

Maintenance capital expenditures include capital expenditures made to replace partially or fully depreciated assets in order to maintain the existing operating capacity of the assets and to extend their useful lives. Examples of maintenance capital expenditures are expenditures to refurbish and replace pipelines, gathering assets, well connections, compression assets, and processing assets up to their original operating capacity, or to maintain pipeline and equipment reliability, integrity, and safety and to address environmental laws and regulations.

We expect our remaining 2019 growth capital expenditures, including capital contributions to our unconsolidated affiliate investments, to be approximately \$346 million to \$506 million, net of \$77 million to \$87 million which we expect to come from our joint venture partners. We expect our remaining 2019 maintenance capital expenditures to be approximately \$32 million to \$52 million. Our primary capital projects for 2019 include the completion of construction of the Thunderbird Plant, Avenger, the Lobo III processing plant in the Delaware Basin, the expansion of Cajun Sibon III, commencement of construction a new gas processing plant in the Delaware Basin, and continued development of our existing systems. See “Recent Developments” for further details.

We expect to fund growth capital expenditures from the proceeds of borrowings under the Consolidated Credit Facility, operating cash flows, and proceeds from other debt and equity sources, including capital contributions by joint venture partners that relate to the non-controlling interest share of our consolidated entities. We expect to fund our maintenance capital expenditures from operating cash flows. In 2019, it is possible that not all of our planned projects will be commenced or completed. Our ability to pay distributions to our unitholders, to fund planned capital expenditures, and to make acquisitions will depend upon our future operating performance, which will be affected by prevailing economic conditions in the industry, financial, business, and other factors, some of which are beyond our control.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements. No off-balance sheet arrangements existed as of March 31, 2019.

Total Contractual Cash Obligations. A summary of contractual cash obligations as of March 31, 2019 is as follows (in millions):

	Payments Due by Period						Thereafter
	Total	Remainder 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Long-term debt obligations (1)	\$3,500.0	\$ 400.0	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$ 3,100.0
Term Loan	850.0	—	—	850.0	—	—	—
Consolidated Credit Facility	160.0	—	—	—	—	—	160.0
Interest payable on fixed long-term debt obligations	2,401.4	142.4	149.2	149.2	149.2	149.2	1,662.2
Capital lease obligations	0.8	0.8	—	—	—	—	—
Operating lease obligations	139.2	16.5	16.0	12.9	9.1	8.9	75.8
Purchase obligations	27.6	27.6	—	—	—	—	—
Delivery contract obligation	4.5	4.5	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline capacity and deficiency agreements (2)	215.1	31.1	35.5	35.4	30.8	28.1	54.2
Inactive easement commitment (3)	10.0	—	—	—	10.0	—	—
Total contractual obligations	\$7,308.6	\$ 622.9	\$200.7	\$1,047.5	\$199.1	\$186.2	\$5,052.2

(1)

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ENLK's 2.70% senior unsecured notes matured on April 1, 2019 and were refinanced through borrowings on the Consolidated Credit Facility.

(2) Consists of pipeline capacity payments for firm transportation and deficiency agreements.

(3) Amounts related to inactive easements paid as utilized by us with balance due in 2022 if not utilized.

The above table does not include any physical or financial contract purchase commitments for natural gas and NGLs due to the nature of both the price and volume components of such purchases, which vary on a daily or monthly basis. Additionally, we do not have contractual commitments for fixed price and/or fixed quantities of any material amount.

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The interest payable related to the Consolidated Credit Facility and the Term Loan are not reflected in the above table because such amounts depend on the outstanding balances and interest rates of the Consolidated Credit Facility and the Term Loan, which vary from time to time.

Our contractual cash obligations for the remainder of 2019 are expected to be funded from cash flows generated from our operations, potential non-core asset sales, and other debt and equity sources.

Indebtedness

In December 2018, we entered into the Consolidated Credit Facility, which permits us to borrow up to \$1.75 billion on a revolving credit basis and includes a \$500.00 million letter of credit subfacility. At the closing of the Merger, the ENLC Credit Facility was canceled, the Consolidated Credit Facility became available for borrowings and letters of credit, and ENLK became a guarantor under the Consolidated Credit Facility.

In December 2018, ENLK entered into the Term Loan and used the net proceeds to repay borrowings under the ENLK Credit Facility. At the closing of the Merger, the Term Loan was assumed by us, and ENLK became a guarantor of the Term Loan.

In addition, as of March 31, 2019, ENLK had \$3.5 billion in aggregate principal amount of outstanding unsecured senior notes maturing from 2024 to 2047. In April 2019, we issued \$500.0 million in aggregate principal amount of unsecured senior notes that mature in 2029. See “Item 1. Financial Statements—Note 16—Subsequent Event” for more information on this transaction.

See “Item 1. Financial Statements—Note 6—Long-Term Debt” for more information on our outstanding debt instruments.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See “Item 1. Financial Statements—Note 2—Significant Accounting Policies” for more information on recently issued and adopted accounting pronouncements.

Disclosure Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements that are based on information currently available to management as well as management’s assumptions and beliefs. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included in this Quarterly Report constitute forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to, statements identified by the words “forecast,” “may,” “believe,” “will,” “should,” “plan,” “predict,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “estimate,” “expect,” “continue,” and similar expressions. Such statements reflect our current views with respect to future events, based on what we believe are reasonable assumptions; however, such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties. In addition to the specific uncertainties discussed elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, the risk factors set forth in Part II, “Item 1A. Risk Factors” of this report and in Part I, “Item 1A. Risk Factors” of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018 may affect our performance and results of operations. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. We disclaim any intention or obligation to update or review any forward-looking statements or information, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in market rates and prices. Our primary market risk is the risk related to changes in the prices of natural gas, NGLs, condensate, and crude oil. In addition, we are also exposed to the risk of changes in interest rates on floating rate debt.

Comprehensive financial reform legislation was signed into law by the President on July 21, 2010. The legislation calls for the CFTC to regulate certain markets for derivative products, including OTC derivatives. The CFTC has issued several relevant regulations, and other rulemakings are pending at the CFTC, the product of which would be rules that implement the mandates in the legislation to cause significant portions of derivatives markets to clear through clearinghouses. While some of these rules have been finalized, some have not and, as a result, the final form and timing of the implementation of the regulatory regime affecting commodity derivatives remains uncertain.

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In particular, on October 18, 2011, the CFTC adopted final rules under the Dodd-Frank Act establishing position limits for certain energy commodity futures and options contracts and economically equivalent swaps, futures, and options. The position limit levels set the maximum amount of covered contracts that a trader may own or control separately or in combination, net long or short. The final rules also contained limited exemptions from position limits which would be phased in over time for certain bona fide hedging transactions and positions. The CFTC’s original position limits rule was challenged in court by two industry associations and was vacated and remanded by a federal district court. The CFTC proposed and revised new rules in November 2013 and December 2016, respectively, that would place limits on positions in certain core futures and equivalent swaps contracts for or linked to certain physical commodities, subject to exceptions for certain bona fide hedging transactions. The CFTC sought comment on the position limits rules as repropounded and revised, but the new rules have not yet been issued in final form, and the impact of any final provisions on us is uncertain at this time.

The legislation and new regulations may also require counterparties to our derivative instruments to spin off some of their derivatives activities to separate entities, which may not be as creditworthy as the current counterparties. The legislation and any new regulations could significantly increase the cost of derivative contracts, materially alter the terms of derivative contracts, reduce the availability of derivatives to protect against risks we encounter, reduce our ability to monetize or restructure our existing derivative contracts, and increase our exposure to less creditworthy counterparties. If we reduce our use of derivatives as a result of the legislation and regulations, our results of operations may become more volatile, and our cash flows may be less predictable, which could adversely affect our ability to plan for and fund capital expenditures and to generate sufficient cash flow to pay quarterly distributions at current levels or at all. Our revenues could be adversely affected if a consequence of the legislation and regulations is lower commodity prices. Any of these consequences could have a material adverse effect on us, our financial condition, and our results of operations.

Commodity Price Risk

We are subject to risks due to fluctuations in commodity prices. Approximately 91% of our gross operating margin for the three months ended March 31, 2019 was generated from arrangements with fee-based structures with minimal direct commodity price exposure. Our exposure to these commodity price fluctuations is primarily in the gas processing component of our business. We currently process gas under four main types of contractual arrangements (or a combination of these types of contractual arrangements) as summarized below.

1. Fee-based contracts: Under fee-based contracts, we earn our fees through (1) stated fixed-fee arrangements in which we are paid a fixed fee per unit of volume processed or (2) arrangements where we purchase and resell commodities in connection with providing the related processing service and earn a net margin through a fee-like deduction subtracted from the purchase price of the commodities.

2. Processing margin contracts: Under these contracts, we pay the producer for the full amount of inlet gas to the plant, and we make a margin based on the difference between the value of liquids recovered from the processed natural gas as compared to the value of the natural gas volumes lost and the cost of fuel used in processing. The shrink and fuel losses are referred to as plant thermal reduction, or PTR. Our margins from these contracts are high during periods of high liquids prices relative to natural gas prices and can be negative during periods of high natural gas prices relative to liquids prices. However, we mitigate our risk of processing natural gas when margins are negative primarily through our ability to bypass processing when it is not profitable for us or by contracts that revert to a minimum fee for processing if the natural gas must be processed to meet pipeline quality specifications. For the three months ended March 31, 2019, less than 1% of our contracts, based on gross operating margin, were under processing margin contracts.

3.

POL contracts: Under these contracts, we receive a fee in the form of a percentage of the liquids recovered, and the producer bears all the cost of the natural gas shrink. Therefore, our margins from these contracts are greater during periods of high liquids prices. Our margins from processing cannot become negative under POL contracts, but they do decline during periods of low liquids prices.

4. POP contracts: Under these contracts, we receive a fee in the form of a portion of the proceeds of the sale of natural gas and liquids. Therefore, our margins from these contracts are greater during periods of high natural gas and liquids prices. Our margins from processing cannot become negative under POP contracts, but they do decline during periods of low natural gas and liquids prices.

For the three months ended March 31, 2019, approximately 7% of our contracts, based on gross operating margin, were under POL or POP contracts.

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Our primary commodity risk management objective is to reduce volatility in our cash flows. We maintain a risk management committee, including members of senior management, which oversees all hedging activity. We enter into hedges for natural gas, crude and condensate, and NGLs using OTC derivative financial instruments with only certain well-capitalized counterparties which have been approved in accordance with our commodity risk management policy.

We have hedged our exposure to fluctuations in prices for natural gas, NGLs, crude oil, and condensate volumes produced for our account. We hedge our exposure based on volumes we consider hedgeable (volumes committed under contracts that are long term in nature) versus total volumes that include volumes that may fluctuate due to contractual terms, such as contracts with month-to-month processing options. Further, we have tailored our hedges to generally match the NGL product composition and the NGL and natural gas delivery points to those of our physical equity volumes. The NGL hedges cover specific NGL products based upon our expected equity NGL composition.

The following table sets forth certain information related to derivative instruments outstanding at March 31, 2019 mitigating the risks associated with the gas processing and fractionation components of our business. The relevant payment index price for liquids is the monthly average of the daily closing price for deliveries of commodities into Mont Belvieu, Texas as reported by Oil Price Information Service. The relevant index price for natural gas is Henry Hub Gas Daily as defined by the pricing dates in the swap contracts.

Period	Underlying	Notional Volume	We Pay	We Receive (1)	Fair Value Asset/(Liability) (In millions)
April 2019 - June 2019	Ethane	63 (MBbls)	\$0.2359/gal	Index	\$ (0.1)
April 2019 - September 2019	Propane	184 (MBbls)	Index	\$0.6490/gal	0.7
April 2019 - September 2019	Normal Butane	91 (MBbls)	Index	\$0.7602/gal	0.2
April 2019 - September 2019	Natural Gasoline	53 (MBbls)	Index	\$1.2439/gal	0.3
April 2019 - October 2019	Natural Gas	20,876 (MMBtu/d)	Index	\$2.2818/MMBtu	(1.1)
April 2019 - December 2022	Crude and condensate	14,166 (MBbls)	Index	\$59.57/bbl	6.5
					\$ 6.5

(1) Weighted average.

Another price risk we face is the risk of mismatching volumes of gas bought or sold on a monthly price versus volumes bought or sold on a daily price. We enter each month with a balanced book of natural gas bought and sold on the same basis. However, it is normal to experience fluctuations in the volumes of natural gas bought or sold under either basis, which leaves us with short or long positions that must be covered. We use financial swaps to mitigate the exposure at the time it is created to maintain a balanced position.

The use of financial instruments may expose us to the risk of financial loss in certain circumstances, including instances when (1) sales volumes are less than expected requiring market purchases to meet commitments or (2) counterparties fail to purchase the contracted quantities of natural gas or otherwise fail to perform. To the extent that we engage in hedging activities, we may be prevented from realizing the benefits of favorable price changes in the physical market. However, we are similarly insulated against unfavorable changes in such prices.

As of March 31, 2019, outstanding natural gas swap agreements, NGL swap agreements, swing swap agreements, storage swap agreements, and other derivative instruments were a net fair value asset of \$6.5 million. The aggregate effect of a hypothetical 10% change, increase or decrease, in gas, crude and condensate, and NGL prices would result

in a change of approximately \$3.8 million in the net fair value of these contracts as of March 31, 2019.

Interest Rate Risk

We are exposed to interest rate risk on the Consolidated Credit Facility and the Term Loan. At March 31, 2019, we had \$160.0 million and \$850.0 million in outstanding borrowings under the Consolidated Credit Facility and the Term Loan, respectively. A 1.0% increase or decrease in interest rates would change our annualized interest expense by approximately \$1.6 million and \$8.5 million, respectively, for the year.

In April 2019, we entered into \$850.0 million of interest rate swaps to reduce the variability of cash outflows associated with interest payments related to our long-term debt with variable interest rates. These swaps have been designated as cash flow hedges.

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We are not exposed to changes in interest rates with respect to ENLK's senior unsecured notes due in 2024, 2025, 2026, 2044, 2045 or 2047 as these are fixed-rate obligations. The estimated fair value of ENLK's senior unsecured notes was approximately \$3,311.6 million as of March 31, 2019, based on market prices of similar debt at March 31, 2019. Market risk is estimated as the potential decrease in fair value of our long-term debt resulting from a hypothetical increase of 1.0% in interest rates. Such an increase in interest rates would result in an approximate \$227.7 million decrease in fair value of ENLK's senior unsecured notes at March 31, 2019. See "Item 1. Financial Statements—Note 6—Long-Term Debt" for more information on our outstanding indebtedness.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of EnLink Midstream Manager, LLC, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report (March 31, 2019), our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time period specified in the applicable rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

(b) Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Effective January 1, 2019, we adopted ASC 842. The adoption of this accounting standard had no material impact on our operating income, results of operations, financial condition, or cash flows. While the adoption of ASC 842 did not materially affect our internal control over financial reporting, we did implement certain changes to our related lease control activities, including changes to our policies related to leases, training, ongoing lease contract review requirements, and gathering of information to comply with disclosure requirements. Furthermore, there has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred in the three months ended March 31, 2019 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II—OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

We are involved in various litigation and administrative proceedings arising in the normal course of business. In the opinion of management, any liabilities that may result from these claims would not individually or in the aggregate have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Information about risk factors does not differ materially from that set forth in Part I, “Item 1A. Risk Factors” of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018.

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

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, we re-acquired ENLC common units from certain employees in order to satisfy the employees’ tax liability in connection with the vesting of restricted incentive units.

Period	Total Number of Units Purchased (1)	Average Price Paid Per Unit	Total Number of Units Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Units that May Yet Be Purchased under the Plans or Programs
January 1, 2019 to January 31, 2019	259,713	\$ 9.52	—	—
February 1, 2019 to February 28, 2019	64,135	10.87	—	—
March 1, 2019 to March 31, 2019	147,755	11.32	—	—
Total	471,603	\$ 10.27	—	—

(1) The common units were not re-acquired pursuant to any repurchase plan or program.

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Item 6. Exhibits

The exhibits filed as part of this report are as follows (exhibits incorporated by reference are set forth with the name of the registrant, the type of report and registration number or last date of the period for which it was filed, and the exhibit number in such filing):

Number Description

- 2.1 Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of October 21, 2018, by and among EnLink Midstream, LLC, EnLink Midstream Manager, LLC, NOLA Merger Sub, LLC, EnLink Midstream Partners, LP, and EnLink Midstream GP, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 21, 2018, filed with the Commission on October 22, 2018, file No. 001-36336).
- 3.1 Certificate of Formation of EnLink Midstream, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to our Registration Statement on Form S-4, filed with the Commission on November 20, 2013, file No. 333-192419).
- 3.2 Certificate of Amendment to Certificate of Formation of EnLink Midstream, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Amendment No. 2 to our Registration Statement on Form S-4, filed with the Commission on January 21, 2014, file No. 333-192419).
- 3.3 Second Amended and Restated Operating Agreement of EnLink Midstream, LLC, dated as of January 25, 2019 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 25, 2019, filed with the Commission on January 29, 2019, file No. 001-36336).
- 3.4 Certificate of Formation of EnLink Midstream Manager, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.12 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2014, filed with the Commission on August 6, 2014, file No. 001-36336).
- 3.5 Certificate of Amendment to the Certificate of Formation of EnLink Midstream Manager, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.13 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2014, filed with the Commission on August 6, 2014, file No. 001-36336).
- 3.6 Second Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of EnLink Midstream Manager, LLC, dated as of July 18, 2018 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 17, 2018, filed with the Commission on July 23, 2018, file No. 001-36336).
- 3.7 Certificate of Formation of EnLink Midstream GP, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.7 to EnLink Midstream Partners, LP's Registration Statement on Form S-1, file No. 333-97779).
- 3.8 Certificate of Amendment to the Certificate of Formation of EnLink Midstream GP, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.12 to EnLink Midstream Partners, LP's Registration Statement on Form S-3, filed with the Commission on March 10, 2014, file No. 333-194465).
- 3.9 Fourth Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of EnLink Midstream GP, LLC, dated as of July 18, 2018 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 17, 2018, filed with the Commission on July 23, 2018, file No. 001-36366).
- 3.10 Certificate of Limited Partnership of EnLink Midstream Partners, LP (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to EnLink Midstream Partners, LP's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed with the Commission on August 7, 2012, file No. 333-97779).
- 3.11 Certificate of Amendment to the Certificate of Limited Partnership of EnLink Midstream Partners, LP (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to EnLink Midstream Partners, LP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2012, filed with the Commission on August 7, 2012, file No. 000-50067).
- 3.12 Second Amendment to the Certificate of Limited Partnership of EnLink Midstream Partners, LP (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to EnLink Midstream Partners, LP's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 6, 2014, filed with the Commission on March 11, 2014, file No. 001-36340).
- 3.13 Third Amendment to the Certificate of Limited Partnership of EnLink Midstream Partners, LP (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to EnLink Midstream Partners, LP's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 16, 2017, filed with the Commission on June 19, 2017, file No. 001-36340).

- 3.14 Tenth Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of EnLink Midstream Partners, LP, dated as of January 25, 2019 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 25, 2019, filed with the Commission on January 29, 2019, file No. 001-36336).
- 4.1 Indenture, dated as of April 9, 2019, by and among EnLink Midstream, LLC, any subsidiary guarantors that may become party thereto, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 4, 2019, filed with the Commission on April 9, 2019, file No. 001-36336).
- 4.2 First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of April 9, 2019, by and among EnLink Midstream, LLC, EnLink Midstream Partners, LP, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 4, 2019, filed with the Commission on April 9, 2019, file No. 001-36336).
- 10.1 EnLink Midstream GP, LLC Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended and restated January 25, 2019 (the “GP Plan”) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our Registration Statement on Form S-8 dated January 28, 2019, filed with the Commission on January 28, 2019, file No. 333-229393).
- 10.2 EnLink Midstream, LLC 2014 Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended and restated January 25, 2019 (the “2014 Plan”) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our Registration Statement on Form S-8 dated January 28, 2019, filed with the Commission on January 28, 2019, file No. 333-229393).
- 10.3 Form of Amended Performance Conditions for Certain Performance Unit Agreements made under the GP Plan and 2014 Plan, effective as of January 25, 2019 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018, filed with the Commission on February 20, 2019, file No. 001-36336).
- 10.4 Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of December 11, 2018, by and among EnLink Midstream, LLC, Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent, Swing Line Lender and L/C Issuer, Bank of Montreal and Royal Bank of Canada, as Co-Syndication Agents, Citibank, N.A. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Co-Documentation Agents, and the lenders party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 11, 2018, filed with the Commission on December 12, 2018, file No. 001-36336).

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- 10.5 ~~Term Loan Agreement, dated as of December 11, 2018, by and among EnLink Midstream Partners, LP, Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent, Bank of Montreal and Royal Bank of Canada, as Co-Syndication Agents, Citibank, N.A. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Co-Documentation Agents, and the lenders party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 11, 2018, filed with the Commission on December 12, 2018, file No. 001-36336).~~
- 10.6 ~~Guaranty Agreement, dated as of January 25, 2019, by EnLink Midstream Partners, LP in favor of Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent, for the ratable benefit of the lenders from time to time party to the Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of December 11, 2018 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 25, 2019, filed with the Commission on January 29, 2019, file No. 001-36336).~~
- 10.7 ~~New Borrower Joinder and Assumption Agreement, dated January 25, 2019, by EnLink Midstream, LLC and EnLink Midstream Partners, LP in favor of Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent, and the lenders from time to time party to the Term Loan Agreement, dated as of December 11, 2018 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 25, 2019, filed with the Commission on January 29, 2019, file No. 001-36336).~~
- 10.8 ~~Guaranty Agreement, dated as of January 25, 2019, by EnLink Midstream Partners, LP in favor of Bank of America, as Administrative Agent, for the ratable benefit of the lenders from time to time party to the Term Loan Agreement, dated as of December 11, 2018 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 25, 2019, filed with the Commission on January 29, 2019, file No. 001-36336).~~
- 10.9 ~~Amended and Restated Board Representation Agreement, dated as of January 25, 2019, by and among EnLink Midstream, LLC, EnLink Midstream Manager, LLC, GIP III Stetson I, L.P., and TPG VII Management, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 25, 2019, filed with the Commission on January 25, 2019, file No. 001-36336).~~
- 10.10 ~~Contribution Agreement, dated as of January 31, 2019, by and between EnLink Midstream, LLC and EnLink Midstream Partners, LP (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 31, 2019, filed with the Commission on February 4, 2019, file No. 001-36336).~~
- 10.11 ~~Form of Performance Unit Agreement made under the 2014 Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 8, 2019, filed with the Commission on March 14, 2019, file No. 001-36336).~~
- 10.12 ~~Form of Restricted Incentive Unit Agreement made under the 2014 Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 8, 2019, filed with the Commission on March 14, 2019, file No. 001-36336).~~
- 31.1 ~~Certification of the Principal Executive Officer.~~
- * 31.2 ~~Certification of the Principal Financial Officer.~~
- * 32.1 ~~Certification of the Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.~~
- 101 * ~~The following financial information from EnLink Midstream, LLC's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2019, formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, (iii) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Members' Equity for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, (iv) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, and (v) the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.~~

* Filed herewith.

† As required by Item 15(a)(3), this Exhibit is identified as a compensatory benefit plan or arrangement.

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SIGNATURES

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.

EnLink Midstream, LLC

By: EnLink Midstream Manager, LLC,
its managing member

By: /s/ ERIC D. BATCHELDER
Eric D. Batchelder
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

May 1, 2019