

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

**FORM 10-K**

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

OR

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

FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM \_\_\_\_\_ TO \_\_\_\_\_

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER: 1-6324



(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

**BNSF Railway Company**

State of Organization  
**Delaware**

I.R.S. Employer Identification No.  
**41-6034000**

Address of principal executive offices, including zip code  
**2650 Lou Menk Drive, Fort Worth, Texas 76131-2830**  
Registrant's telephone number, including area code  
**(800) 795-2673**

**Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:  
The securities below are registered on the New York Stock Exchange**

Title of each class

**Burlington Northern Inc. (Now BNSF Railway Company)**  
**Consolidated Mortgage Bonds**  
**6.55%, Series K, due 2020**  
**3.80%, Series L, due 2020**  
**3.20%, Series M, due 2045**  
**8.15%, Series N, due 2020**  
**6.55%, Series O, due 2020**  
**8.15%, Series P, due 2020**

**Northern Pacific Railway Company**  
**General Lien Railway and Land Grant 3% Bonds, due 2047**

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, accelerated filer, non-accelerated filer, or smaller reporting company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act).

**Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer  Non-accelerated filer  Smaller reporting company**

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date:

1,000 shares of Outstanding Common Stock, \$1.00 par value, as of February 27, 2015

\*BNSF Railway Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Burlington Northern Santa Fe, LLC; as a result, there is no market data with respect to registrant's shares.

**DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE**

None

REGISTRANT MEETS THE CONDITIONS SET FORTH IN GENERAL INSTRUCTION (I)(1)(a) AND (b) OF FORM 10-K AND IS THEREFORE FILING THIS FORM WITH THE REDUCED DISCLOSURE FORMAT.

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# Part I

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## ***Item 1. Business***

BNSF Railway Company (BNSF Railway, Registrant or Company), formerly known as The Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company and prior to that, Burlington Northern Railroad Company (BNRR) was incorporated in the State of Delaware on January 13, 1961. BNSF Railway is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Burlington Northern Santa Fe, LLC, successor company to Burlington Northern Santa Fe Corporation.

On February 12, 2010, Berkshire Hathaway Inc., a Delaware corporation (Berkshire), acquired 100% of the outstanding shares of Burlington Northern Santa Fe Corporation common stock that it did not already own. The acquisition was completed through the merger (Merger) of a Berkshire wholly-owned merger subsidiary and Burlington Northern Santa Fe Corporation with the surviving entity renamed Burlington Northern Santa Fe, LLC (BNSF). Further information about the Merger is incorporated by reference from Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

BNSF Railway operates one of the largest railroad systems in North America. At December 31, 2014, BNSF Railway had approximately 48,000 employees.

BNSF Railway's internet address is [www.bnsf.com](http://www.bnsf.com). Through this internet website (under the "About BNSF/Financial Information" link), BNSF Railway makes available, free of charge, its Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K, as well as all amendments to these reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after these reports are electronically filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). BNSF Railway makes available on its website other previously filed SEC reports, registration statements and exhibits via a link to the SEC's website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). The Code of Conduct for officers and salaried employees is also made available on the Company's website.

Further discussion of the Company's business, including equipment and its business sectors, is incorporated by reference from Item 2, "Properties."

## ***Item 1A. Risk Factors***

The information set forth in Item 1A should be read in conjunction with the rest of the information in this report, including Item 7, Management's Narrative Analysis of Results of Operations, and Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

### **Changes in government policy could negatively impact demand for the Company's services, impair its ability to price its services or increase its costs or liability exposure.**

Changes in United States and foreign government policies could change the economic environment and affect demand for the Company's services. For example, changes in clean air laws or regulation of carbon dioxide emissions could reduce the demand for coal and revenues from the coal transportation services provided by BNSF Railway. Also, changes in environmental laws and other laws and regulations could reduce the demand for drilling products and products produced by drilling. United States and foreign government agriculture tariffs or subsidies could affect the demand for grain. Developments and changes in laws and regulations as well as increased economic regulation of the rail industry through legislative action and revised rules and standards applied by the U.S. Surface Transportation Board in various areas, including rates, services and access to facilities could adversely impact the Company's ability to determine prices for rail services and significantly affect the revenues, costs and profitability of the Company's business. Additionally, because of the significant costs to maintain its rail network, a reduction in profitability could hinder the Company's ability to maintain, improve or expand its rail network, facilities and equipment. Federal or state spending on infrastructure improvements or incentives that favor other modes of transportation could also adversely affect the Company's revenues. Changes in tax rates, enactment of new tax laws and amendments to existing tax regulations could have a material adverse impact on the Company's operating results, financial condition and liquidity.

### **The Company's success depends on its ability to continue to comply with the significant federal, state and local governmental regulations to which it is subject.**

The Company is subject to a significant amount of governmental laws and regulation with respect to its rates and practices, taxes, railroad operations and a variety of health, safety, labor, environmental and other matters. Failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations could have a material adverse effect on the Company. Governments may change the legislative and/or regulatory framework within which the Company operates without providing the Company with any recourse for any adverse effects that the change may have on its business. Federal legislation enacted in 2008 mandates the implementation of positive train control technology by December 31, 2015, on certain mainline track where intercity and commuter passenger railroads operate and where toxic-by-inhalation (TIH) hazardous materials are transported. This type of technology is new and deploying it across BNSF Railway's system and other railroads may pose significant operating and implementation risks and requires significant capital expenditures.

### **As part of its railroad operations, the Company frequently transports chemicals and other hazardous materials, which could expose it to the risk of significant claims, losses and penalties.**

BNSF Railway is required to transport these commodities to the extent of its common carrier obligation. An accidental release of TIH or hazardous commodities could result in a significant loss of life and extensive property damage as well as environmental remediation obligations and penalties. The associated costs could have an adverse effect on the Company's operating results, financial condition or liquidity as the Company is not insured above a certain threshold. Further, the rates BNSF Railway receives for transporting these commodities do not adequately compensate it should there be some type of accident. In addition, insurance premiums charged for some or all of the coverage currently maintained by the Company could increase dramatically or certain coverage may not be available to the Company in the future if there is a catastrophic event related to rail transportation of these commodities. Regulatory imposition of routing or speed or other restrictions on the transportation of such products could adversely affect train velocity and network fluidity and adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

**The Company faces intense competition from rail carriers and other transportation providers, and its failure to compete effectively could adversely affect its results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.**

The Company operates in a highly competitive business environment. Depending on the specific market, the Company faces intermodal, intramodal, product and geographic competition. This competition from other railroads and motor carriers, as well as barges, ships and pipelines in certain markets, may be reflected in pricing, market share, level of services, reliability and other factors. For example, the Company believes that high service truck lines, due to their ability to deliver non-bulk products on an expedited basis, may have an adverse effect on the Company's ability to compete for deliveries of non-bulk, time-sensitive freight. While the Company must build or acquire and maintain its rail system, trucks and barges are able to use public rights-of-way maintained by public entities. Any material increase in the capacity and quality of these alternative methods or the passage of legislation granting greater latitude to motor carriers with respect to size and weight restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Company's results of operations, financial condition or liquidity. In addition, a failure to provide the level of service required by the Company's customers could result in loss of business to competitors. Changes in the ports used by ocean carriers or the use of all-water routes from the Pacific Rim to the East Coast or other changes in the supply chain or trade policy could also have an adverse effect on the Company's volumes and revenues. Further, low natural gas or oil prices could impact future energy-related commodities demand.

**The Company is subject to various claims and lawsuits, and increases in the amount or severity of these claims and lawsuits could adversely affect the Company's operating results, financial condition and liquidity.**

As part of its railroad operations, the Company is exposed to various claims and litigation related to commercial disputes, personal injury, property damage, environmental liability and other matters. Personal injury claims by BNSF Railway employees are subject to the Federal Employers' Liability Act (FELA), rather than state workers' compensation laws. The Company believes that the FELA system, which includes unscheduled awards and a reliance on the jury system, can contribute to increased expenses. Other proceedings include claims by third parties for punitive as well as compensatory damages, and a few proceedings have been certified or purport to be class actions. Developments in legislative and judicial standards, material changes to litigation trends, or a catastrophic rail accident or series of accidents involving any or all of property damage, personal injury, and environmental liability could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operating results, financial condition and liquidity.

**The Company is subject to stringent environmental laws and regulations, which may impose significant costs on its business operations.**

The Company's operations are subject to extensive federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations concerning, among other things, emissions to the air; discharges to waters; the generation, handling, storage, transportation and disposal of waste and hazardous materials; and the cleanup of hazardous material or petroleum releases. Changes to or limits on carbon dioxide emissions could result in significant capital expenditures to comply with these regulations with respect to BNSF Railway's locomotives, equipment, vehicles and machinery and its yards and intermodal facilities and the cranes and trucks serving those facilities. Emission regulations could also adversely affect fuel efficiency and increase operating costs. Delays, litigation, local concerns and difficulty in obtaining approvals for projects requiring federal, state or local equivalent permitting could inhibit the Company's ability to build strategic facilities and rail infrastructure, which could adversely impact growth and operational efficiency. In addition, many land holdings are and have been used for industrial or transportation-related purposes or leased to commercial or industrial companies whose activities may have resulted in discharges onto the property. Environmental liability can extend to previously owned or operated properties, leased properties and properties owned by third parties, as well as to properties currently owned and used by the Company's subsidiaries. Environmental liabilities have arisen and may continue to arise from claims asserted by adjacent landowners, other third parties in toxic tort litigation or as a result of alleged damages to natural resources or environmental incidents. The Company's subsidiaries have been and may continue to be subject to allegations or findings to the effect that they have violated, or are strictly liable under, these laws or regulations. The Company's operating results, financial condition or liquidity could be adversely affected as a result of any of the foregoing, and it may be required to incur significant expenses to investigate and remediate environmental contamination. The Company may also incur fines, penalties and other sanctions to resolve any alleged violations of environmental law.

**Downturns in the economy could adversely affect demand for the Company's services.**

Significant, extended negative changes in domestic and global economic conditions that impact the producers and consumers of the commodities transported by the Company may have an adverse effect on the Company's operating results, financial condition or liquidity. Declines in or muted manufacturing activity, economic growth and international trade all could result in reduced revenues in one or more business units.

**Negative changes in general economic conditions could lead to disruptions in the credit markets, increase credit risks and could adversely affect the Company's financial condition or liquidity.**

Challenging economic conditions may not only affect revenues due to reduced demand for many goods and commodities, but could result in payment delays, increased credit risk and possible bankruptcies of customers. The Company's business is capital-intensive and the Company may finance a portion of the building and maintenance of infrastructure as well as the acquisition of locomotives and other rail equipment. Economic slowdowns and related credit market disruptions may adversely affect the Company's cost structure, its timely access to capital to meet financing needs and costs of its financings. The Company could also face increased counterparty risk to its cash investments. Adverse economic conditions could also affect the Company's costs for insurance or its ability to acquire and maintain adequate insurance coverage for risks associated with the railroad business if insurance companies experience credit downgrades or bankruptcies. Declines in the securities and credit markets could also affect the Company's pension fund and railroad retirement tax rates, which in turn could increase funding requirements.

**Fuel supply availability, fuel prices and dependency on certain key railroad equipment and material suppliers may adversely affect the Company's results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.**

Fuel supply availability could be impacted as a result of limitations in refining capacity, disruptions to the supply chain, rising global demand and international political and economic factors. A significant reduction in fuel availability could impact the Company's ability to provide transportation services at current levels, increase fuel costs and impact the economy. Each of these factors could have an adverse effect on the Company's operating results, financial condition or liquidity. If the price of fuel increases substantially, the Company expects to be able to offset a significant portion of these higher fuel costs through its fuel surcharge program. However, to the extent that the Company is unable to maintain, expand and ultimately collect under its existing fuel surcharge program, increases in fuel prices could have an adverse effect on the Company's operating results, financial condition or liquidity. Due to the capital intensive nature and sophistication of certain railroad equipment and material, prospective new suppliers are subject to high barriers of entry. If railroad equipment and material suppliers discontinue operations or if they are unable to meet regulatory specifications, the Company could experience significant cost increases, as well as limited supply of railroad equipment and material necessary for the Company's operations.

**Severe weather and natural disasters could disrupt normal business operations, the potential effects of which could result in increased costs and liabilities and decreases in revenues.**

The Company's success is dependent on its ability to operate its railroad system efficiently. Severe weather, climate change and natural disasters, such as tornados, flooding and earthquakes, could cause significant business interruptions and result in increased costs and liabilities and decreased revenues. In addition, damages to or loss of use of significant aspects of the Company's infrastructure due to natural or man-made disruptions could have an adverse effect on the Company's operating results, financial condition or liquidity for an extended period of time until repairs or replacements could be made. Additionally, during natural disasters, the Company's workforce may be unavailable, which could result in further delays. Extreme swings in weather could also negatively affect the performance of locomotives and rolling stock.

**The Company's operational dependencies may adversely affect results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.**

Due to the integrated nature of the United States' freight transportation infrastructure, the Company's operations may be negatively affected by service disruptions of other entities such as ports, passenger trains and other railroads which interchange with the Company. A significant prolonged service disruption of one or more of these entities could have an adverse effect on the Company's results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

**Significant unexpected increases in demand for the Company's services may adversely affect service levels and operational efficiency.**

If increases in demand for the Company's services significantly exceed expectations, including in a particular geographical region, network difficulties including congestion or reduced velocity may be experienced, negatively impacting the level of service provided. Although investments to add capacity continue to be made to meet future anticipated demand, delays in permitting may delay implementation of these capacity improvements. This may impact operational efficiency and could adversely affect the Company's results of operations, financial condition, or liquidity.

**Acts of terrorism or war, as well as the threat of terrorism or war, may cause significant disruptions in the Company's business operations.**

Terrorist attacks and any government response to those types of attacks and war or risk of war may adversely affect the Company's results of operations, financial condition or liquidity. The Company's rail lines and facilities could be direct targets or indirect casualties of an act or acts of terror, which could cause significant business interruption and result in increased costs and liabilities and decreased revenues, which could have an adverse effect on operating results and financial condition. Such effects could be magnified if releases of hazardous materials are involved. Any act of terror, retaliatory strike, sustained military campaign or war or risk of war may have an adverse impact on the Company's operating results and financial condition by causing unpredictable operating or financial conditions, including disruptions of BNSF Railway or connecting rail lines, loss of critical customers or partners, volatility of or a sustained increase of fuel prices, fuel shortages, general economic decline and instability or weakness of financial markets. In addition, insurance premiums charged for some or all of the coverage currently maintained by the Company could increase dramatically, the coverage available may not adequately compensate it for certain types of incidents and certain coverages may not be available to the Company in the future.

**The Company depends on the stability and availability of its information technology systems.**

The Company relies on information technology in all aspects of its business. A significant disruption or failure of its information technology systems could result in service interruptions, safety failures, security violations, regulatory compliance failures and the inability to protect corporate information assets against intruders or other operational difficulties. Although the Company has taken steps to mitigate these risks, including business continuity planning, disaster recovery planning, systems testing, protection and monitoring, and business impact analysis, a significant disruption or cyber intrusion could lead to misappropriation of assets or data corruption and could adversely affect the Company's results of operations, financial condition or liquidity. Additionally, if the Company is unable to acquire or implement new technology, it may suffer a competitive disadvantage, which could also have an adverse effect on the Company's results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

**Most of the Company's employees are represented by unions, and failure to negotiate reasonable collective bargaining agreements may result in strikes, work stoppages or substantially higher ongoing labor costs.**

A significant majority of BNSF Railway's employees are union-represented. BNSF Railway's union employees work under collective bargaining agreements with various labor organizations. Wages, health and welfare benefits, work rules and other issues have traditionally been addressed through industry-wide negotiations. These negotiations have generally taken place over an extended period of time and have previously not resulted in any extended work stoppages. For ongoing negotiations, the existing agreements have remained in effect and will continue to remain in effect until new agreements are reached or the Railway Labor Act's procedures (which include mediation, cooling-off periods and the possibility of presidential or congressional intervention) are exhausted. While the negotiations have not yet resulted in any extended work stoppages, if BNSF Railway is unable to negotiate acceptable new agreements, it could result in strikes by the affected workers, loss of business, disruption of operations and increased operating costs as a result of higher wages or benefits paid to union members, any of which could have an adverse effect on the Company's operating results, financial condition or liquidity.

**The unavailability of qualified personnel could adversely affect the Company's operations.**

Changes in demographics, training requirements and the unavailability of qualified personnel, particularly engineers and trainmen, could negatively impact the Company's ability to meet demand for rail service. Recruiting and retaining qualified personnel, particularly those with expertise in the railroad industry, are vital to operations. Although the Company believes that it has adequate personnel for the current business environment, unpredictable increases in demand for rail services may exacerbate the risk of not having sufficient numbers of trained personnel, which could have a negative impact on operational efficiency and otherwise have an adverse effect on the Company's operating results, financial condition or liquidity.

***Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments***

None.

***Item 2. Properties***

**Track Configuration**

BNSF Railway operates one of the largest railroad networks in North America with approximately 32,500 route miles of track (excluding multiple main tracks, yard tracks and sidings) in 28 states and also operates in three Canadian provinces. BNSF Railway owns approximately 23,000 route miles, including easements, and operates on approximately 9,500 route miles of trackage rights that permit BNSF Railway to operate its trains with its crews over other railroads' tracks.

As of December 31, 2014, the total BNSF Railway system, including single and multiple main tracks, yard tracks and sidings, consisted of approximately 51,000 operated miles of track, all of which are owned by or held under easement by BNSF Railway except for approximately 10,500 miles operated under trackage rights.

**Property and Facilities**

BNSF Railway operates various facilities and equipment to support its transportation system, including its infrastructure and locomotives and freight cars. It also owns or leases other equipment to support rail operations, including containers, chassis and vehicles. Support facilities for rail operations include yards and terminals throughout its rail network, system locomotive shops to perform locomotive servicing and maintenance, a centralized network operations center for train dispatching and network operations monitoring and management in Fort Worth, Texas, regional dispatching centers, computers, telecommunications equipment, signal systems and other support systems. Transfer facilities are maintained for rail-to-rail as well as intermodal transfer of containers, trailers and other freight traffic. These facilities include approximately 30 intermodal hubs located across the system.

As of December 31, 2014, BNSF Railway owned or held under non-cancelable leases exceeding one year approximately 8,000 locomotives and 76,000 freight cars, in addition to maintenance of way and other equipment.

In the ordinary course of business, BNSF Railway incurs significant costs in repairing and maintaining the properties described above. In 2014, BNSF Railway recorded approximately \$2 billion in repairs and maintenance expense in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

**Business Mix**

In serving the Midwest, Pacific Northwest, Western, Southwestern and Southeastern regions and ports of the country, BNSF Railway transports, through one operating transportation services segment, a range of products and commodities derived from manufacturing, agricultural and natural resource industries. Over half of the freight revenues of the Company are covered by contractual agreements of varying durations, while the balance is subject to common carrier, published prices or quotations offered by the Company. BNSF Railway’s financial performance is influenced by, among other things, general and industry economic conditions at the international, national and regional levels. The following map illustrates the Company’s primary routes, including trackage rights, which allow BNSF Railway to access major cities and ports in the western and southern United States as well as Canadian and Mexican traffic. In addition to major cities and ports, BNSF Railway efficiently serves many smaller markets by working closely with approximately 200 shortline partners. BNSF Railway has also entered into marketing agreements with other rail carriers, expanding the marketing reach for each railroad and our collective customers.



**Consumer Products:**

The Consumer Products’ freight business provided approximately 31 percent of freight revenues for the 12 months ended December 31, 2014, and consisted of the following business sectors: Domestic Intermodal (including Truckload/Intermodal Marketing Companies and Expedited Truckload/Less-than-Truckload/Parcel), International Intermodal and Automotive.

**Industrial Products:**

The Industrial Products’ freight business provided approximately 28 percent of freight revenues for the 12 months ended December 31, 2014, and consisted of the following five business areas: Construction Products, Petroleum Products, Building Products, Chemicals and Plastics Products and Food and Beverages.

**Coal:**

The transportation of coal contributed approximately 22 percent of freight revenues for the 12 months ended December 31, 2014, with more than 90 percent of all BNSF Railway’s coal tons originating from the Powder River Basin of Wyoming and Montana.

### **Agricultural Products:**

The transportation of Agricultural Products provided approximately 19 percent of freight revenues for the 12 months ended December 31, 2014. These products include wheat, corn, fertilizer, bulk foods, ethanol, soybeans, feeds, oil seeds and meals, barley, oats and rye, oils, flour and mill products, specialty grains, malt and milo.

### **Government Regulation and Legislation**

BNSF Railway's operations are subject to the regulatory jurisdiction of the Surface Transportation Board (STB) of the United States Department of Transportation (DOT), the Federal Railroad Administration of the DOT, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), as well as other federal and state regulatory agencies and Canadian regulatory agencies for operations in Canada. The STB has jurisdiction over disputes and complaints involving certain rates, routes and services, the sale or abandonment of rail lines, applications for line extensions and construction and consolidation or merger with, or acquisition of control of, rail common carriers. The outcome of STB proceedings can affect the profitability of BNSF Railway's business.

DOT and OSHA have jurisdiction under several federal statutes over a number of safety and health aspects of rail operations, including the transportation of hazardous materials. State agencies regulate some aspects of rail operations with respect to health and safety in areas not otherwise preempted by federal law.

Further discussion is incorporated by reference from Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

### **Competition**

The business environment in which BNSF Railway operates is highly competitive. Depending on the specific market, deregulated motor carriers and other railroads, as well as river barges, ships and pipelines in certain markets, may exert pressure on price and service levels. The presence of advanced, high service truck lines with expedited delivery, subsidized infrastructure and minimal empty mileage continues to affect the market for non-bulk, time-sensitive freight. The potential expansion of longer combination vehicles could further encroach upon markets traditionally served by railroads. In order to remain competitive, BNSF Railway and other railroads continue to develop and implement operating efficiencies to improve productivity.

As railroads streamline, rationalize and otherwise enhance their franchises, competition among rail carriers intensifies. BNSF Railway's primary rail competitor in the Western region of the United States is the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Other Class I railroads and numerous regional railroads and motor carriers also operate in parts of the same territories served by BNSF Railway.

Based on weekly reporting by the Association of American Railroads, BNSF Railway's share of the western United States rail traffic in 2014 was 48.3 percent.

## ***Item 3. Legal Proceedings***

Beginning May 14, 2007, some 30 similar class action complaints were filed in six federal district courts around the country by rail shippers against BNSF Railway and other Class I railroads alleging that they have conspired to fix fuel surcharges with respect to unregulated freight transportation services in violation of the antitrust laws. The complaints seek injunctive relief and unspecified treble damages. These cases were consolidated and are currently pending in the federal District Court of the District of Columbia for coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings. (*In re: Rail Freight Fuel Surcharge Antitrust Litigation*, MDL No. 1869). Consolidated amended class action complaints were filed against BNSF Railway and three other Class I railroads in April 2008.

On June 21, 2012, the District Court certified the class sought by the plaintiffs. BNSF Railway and the other three Class I railroads appealed the class-certification decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals.

On August 9, 2013, the U.S. Court of Appeals vacated the District Court's class certification decision and remanded the case to permit the District Court to reconsider its decision in light of the United States Supreme Court case of *Comcast Corp. v. Behrend*. The Company continues to believe that these claims are without merit and continues to defend against the allegations vigorously. The Company does not believe that the outcome of these proceedings will have a material effect on its financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

Information concerning certain pending tax-related administrative or adjudicative state proceedings or appeals is incorporated by reference from Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, and information concerning other claims and litigation is incorporated by reference from Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

## ***Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures***

Not applicable.

## Part II

### ***Item 5. Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities***

BNSF Railway’s common stock is owned by BNSF and therefore is not traded on any market.

### ***Item 7. Management’s Narrative Analysis of Results of Operations***

Management’s narrative analysis relates to the results of operations of BNSF Railway Company and its majority-owned subsidiaries (collectively BNSF Railway, Registrant or Company). The following narrative analysis should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and the accompanying notes.

The following narrative analysis of results of operations includes a brief discussion of the factors that materially affected the Company’s operating results in the year ended December 31, 2014, and a comparative analysis of the year ended December 31, 2013.

#### **Results of Operations**

##### **Revenues Summary**

The following tables present BNSF Railway’s revenue information by business group:

	<b>Revenues (in millions)</b>		<b>Cars / Units (in thousands)</b>	
	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2014</b>	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2013</b>	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2014</b>	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2013</b>
Consumer Products	\$ 7,048	\$ 7,000	5,040	5,033
Industrial Products	6,211	5,703	1,991	1,874
Coal	4,980	4,986	2,270	2,230
Agricultural Products	4,162	3,578	974	956
Total freight revenues	22,401	21,267	10,275	10,093
Other revenues	313	285		
Total operating revenues	\$ 22,714	\$ 21,552		

	<b>Average Revenue Per Car / Unit</b>	
	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2014</b>	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2013</b>
Consumer Products	\$ 1,398	\$ 1,391
Industrial Products	3,120	3,043
Coal	2,194	2,236
Agricultural Products	4,273	3,743
Total freight revenues	\$ 2,180	\$ 2,107

##### **Fuel Surcharges**

Freight revenues include both revenue for transportation services and fuel surcharges. BNSF Railway’s fuel surcharge program is intended to recover its incremental fuel costs when fuel prices exceed a threshold fuel price. Fuel surcharges are calculated differently depending on the type of commodity transported. BNSF Railway has two standard fuel surcharge programs - Percent of Revenue and Mileage-Based. In addition, in certain commodities, fuel surcharge is calculated using a fuel price from a time period that can be up to 60 days earlier. In a period of volatile fuel prices or changing customer business mix, changes in fuel expense and fuel surcharge may significantly differ.

The following table presents fuel surcharge and fuel expense information (in millions):

	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2014</b>	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2013</b>
Total fuel expense <sup>a</sup>	\$ 4,478	\$ 4,503
BNSF Railway fuel surcharges	\$ 2,913	\$ 2,912

<sup>a</sup> Total fuel expense includes locomotive and non-locomotive fuel.

### **Year Ended December 31, 2014 vs. Year Ended December 31, 2013**

#### Revenues

Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2014, were \$22,714 million, an increase of \$1,162 million or 5 percent, compared with the year ended December 31, 2013. The increase in revenues is primarily due to the following changes in underlying trends in freight revenues:

- Average revenue per car / unit increased primarily as a result of business mix changes as well as increased rate per car / unit.

In addition to an increase in average revenue per car / unit, the following changes in underlying trends in volumes also impacted the change in revenues:

- Consumer Products unit volumes were relatively flat as automotive and international intermodal volume increases were mostly offset by domestic intermodal decreases.
- Industrial Products unit volumes increased primarily due to expanded shipments of petroleum products, driven mainly by increased crude unit train loadings and frac sand volumes.
- Coal unit volumes increased primarily due to higher demand.
- Agricultural Products unit volumes increased primarily due to heightened customer export demand following record grain harvests in late 2013 and 2014.

**Expense Table**

The following table presents BNSF Railway's expense information (in millions):

	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2014</b>	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2013</b>
Compensation and benefits	\$ 4,983	\$ 4,615
Fuel	4,478	4,503
Purchased services	2,167	2,064
Depreciation and amortization	2,117	1,968
Equipment rents	867	822
Materials and other	1,108	912
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>\$ 15,720</b>	<b>\$ 14,884</b>
Interest expense	\$ 44	\$ 57
Interest income, related parties	\$ (102)	\$ (82)
Other expense, net	\$ 11	\$ 10
Income tax expense	\$ 2,644	\$ 2,412

**Expenses**

Operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2014, were \$15,720 million, an increase of \$836 million, or 6 percent, as compared with the year ended December 31, 2013. A significant portion of this increase is due to the following changes in underlying trends in expenses, which includes increased costs related to severe weather issues and service-related challenges:

- Compensation and benefits expense increased primarily due to higher unit volumes and average headcount, as well as higher training, overtime, and wage inflation partially offset by lower incentive compensation expense.
- Fuel expense remained relatively flat as higher volumes were largely offset by lower average price.
- Depreciation and amortization expense increased due to additional assets in service.
- Materials and other expense increased primarily as a result of higher crew transportation, lodging and other travel costs, and utilities.
- There were no significant changes in the underlying trends for purchased services and equipment rents expenses.
- The effective tax rate was 37.6 percent and 36.1 percent for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The 2013 effective tax rate includes favorable tax adjustments.

### **Forward-Looking Information**

To the extent that statements made by the Company relate to the Company's future economic performance or business outlook, projections or expectations of financial or operational results, or refer to matters that are not historical facts, such statements are "forward-looking" statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws.

Forward-looking statements involve a number of risks and uncertainties, and actual performance or results may differ materially. For a discussion of material risks and uncertainties that the Company faces, see the discussion in Item 1A, "Risk Factors," of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially include, but are not limited to, the following:

- **Economic and industry conditions:** material adverse changes in economic or industry conditions, both in the United States and globally; volatility in the capital or credit markets including changes affecting the timely availability and cost of capital; changes in customer demand, effects of adverse economic conditions affecting shippers or BNSF Railway's supplier base, and effects due to more stringent regulatory policies such as the regulation of carbon dioxide emissions that could reduce the demand for coal or governmental tariffs or subsidies that could affect the demand for grain, the impact of low natural gas or oil prices on energy-related commodities demand, changes in environmental laws and other laws and regulations that could affect the demand for drilling products and products produced by drilling, changes in fuel prices and other key materials, the impact of high barriers to entry for prospective new suppliers and disruptions in supply chains for these materials; competition and consolidation within the transportation industry; and changes in crew availability, labor and benefits costs and labor difficulties, including stoppages affecting either BNSF Railway's operations or customers' abilities to deliver goods to BNSF Railway for shipment.
- **Legal, legislative and regulatory factors:** developments and changes in laws and regulations, including those affecting train operations, the marketing of services or regulatory restrictions on equipment; the ultimate outcome of shipper and rate claims subject to adjudication claims; investigations or litigation alleging violations of the antitrust laws; increased economic regulation of the rail industry through legislative action and revised rules and standards applied by the U.S. Surface Transportation Board in various areas including rates and services; developments in environmental investigations or proceedings with respect to rail operations or current or past ownership or control of real property or properties owned by others impacted by BNSF Railway operations; losses resulting from claims and litigation relating to personal injuries, asbestos and other occupational diseases; the release of hazardous materials, environmental contamination and damage to property; regulation, restrictions or caps, or other controls on transportation of petroleum-based fuel or other operating restrictions that could affect operations or increase costs; the availability of adequate insurance to cover the risks associated with operations and changes in tax rates and tax laws.
- **Operating factors:** changes in operating conditions and costs; operational and other difficulties in implementing positive train control technology, including increased compliance or operational costs or penalties; restrictions on development and expansion plans due to environmental concerns; disruptions to BNSF Railway's technology network including computer systems and software, such as cybersecurity intrusions, misappropriation of assets or sensitive information, corruption of data or operational disruptions; network congestion, including effects of greater than anticipated demand for transportation services and equipment; as well as natural events such as severe weather, fires, floods and earthquakes or man-made or other disruptions of BNSF Railway's or other railroads' operating systems, structures, or equipment including the effects of acts of terrorism on the Company's system or other railroads' systems or other links in the transportation chain.

The Company cautions against placing undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which reflect its current beliefs and are based on information currently available to it as of the date a forward-looking statement is made. The Company undertakes no obligation to revise forward-looking statements to reflect future events, changes in circumstances, or changes in beliefs. In the event the Company does update any forward-looking statement, no inference should be made that the Company will make additional updates with respect to that statement, related matters, or any other forward-looking statements.

## ***Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk***

### **Commodity Price Sensitivity**

Historically, the Company has used derivative financial instruments to address market risk exposure to fluctuations in interest rates and the risk of volatility in its fuel cost; however, as of December 31, 2014, there are no outstanding derivative instruments.

At December 31, 2014, BNSF Railway maintained fuel inventories for use in normal operations, which were not material to BNSF Railway's overall financial position and, therefore, represent no significant market exposure. The frequency of BNSF Railway's fuel inventory turnover also reduces market exposure, should fuel inventories become material to BNSF Railway's overall financial position. Further information on fuel derivatives is incorporated by reference from Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

### **Interest Rate Sensitivity**

At December 31, 2014, the fair value of BNSF Railway's debt, excluding capital leases, was \$738 million.

The following table is an estimate of the impact to the fair value of total debt, excluding capital leases, that could result from hypothetical interest rate changes during the twelve-month period ending December 31, 2015, based on debt levels as of December 31, 2014:

<b>Hypothetical Change in Interest Rates</b>	<b>Sensitivity Analysis</b>	
	<b>Change in Fair Value</b>	<b>Total Debt</b>
1-percent decrease		\$55 million increase
1-percent increase		\$49 million decrease

Information on the Company's debt, which may be sensitive to interest rate fluctuations, is incorporated by reference from Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

## ***Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data***

The Consolidated Financial Statements of BNSF Railway and subsidiary companies, together with the report of the Company's independent registered public accounting firm, are included as part of this filing.

The following documents are filed as a part of this report:

### ***Consolidated Financial Statements***

<a href="#">Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</a>	<a href="#">15</a>
<a href="#">Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012</a>	<a href="#">16</a>
<a href="#">Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012</a>	<a href="#">17</a>
<a href="#">Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013</a>	<a href="#">18</a>
<a href="#">Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012</a>	<a href="#">19</a>
<a href="#">Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012</a>	<a href="#">20</a>
<a href="#">Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</a>	<a href="#">21</a>

## **Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm**

### ***To the Shareholder and Board of Directors of BNSF Railway Company***

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of BNSF Railway Company and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of BNSF Railway Company and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ \_\_\_\_\_

Fort Worth, Texas  
February 27, 2015

**BNSF Railway Company and Subsidiaries*****Consolidated Statements of Income***

In millions

	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2014</b>	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2013</b>	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2012</b>
Revenues	\$ 22,714	\$ 21,552	\$ 20,478
Operating expenses:			
Compensation and benefits	4,983	4,615	4,472
Fuel	4,478	4,503	4,459
Purchased services	2,167	2,064	2,122
Depreciation and amortization	2,117	1,968	1,888
Equipment rents	867	822	810
Materials and other	1,108	912	764
Total operating expenses	15,720	14,884	14,515
Operating income	6,994	6,668	5,963
Interest expense	44	57	55
Interest income, related parties	(102)	(82)	(57)
Other expense, net	11	10	11
Income before income taxes	7,041	6,683	5,954
Income tax expense	2,644	2,412	2,234
Net income	\$ 4,397	\$ 4,271	\$ 3,720

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

**BNSF Railway Company and Subsidiaries*****Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income***

In millions

	Year Ended December 31, 2014	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012
Net income	\$ 4,397	\$ 4,271	\$ 3,720
Other comprehensive income:			
Change in Pension and Retiree Health and Welfare benefits, net of tax benefit of \$156 million, tax expense of \$305 million and tax benefit of \$16 million, respectively	(251)	492	(28)
Change in fuel hedge mark-to-market, net of tax benefit of \$0 million, \$0 million and \$7 million, respectively	—	—	(11)
Change in accumulated other comprehensive income of equity method investees	4	(2)	(3)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(247)	490	(42)
Total comprehensive income	\$ 4,150	\$ 4,761	\$ 3,678

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

**BNSF Railway Company and Subsidiaries**
***Consolidated Balance Sheets***

In millions

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
<b>Assets</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 585	\$ 532
Accounts receivable, net	1,350	1,264
Materials and supplies	795	835
Current portion of deferred income taxes	355	358
Other current assets	351	239
Total current assets	3,436	3,228
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$3,547 and \$2,231, respectively	55,788	52,347
Goodwill	14,803	14,803
Intangible assets, net	506	811
Other assets	1,944	2,272
Total assets	\$ 76,477	\$ 73,461
<b>Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	\$ 3,144	\$ 3,083
Long-term debt due within one year	116	145
Total current liabilities	3,260	3,228
Deferred income taxes	18,156	17,383
Long-term debt	1,326	1,472
Intangible liabilities, net	782	961
Casualty and environmental liabilities	639	677
Pension and retiree health and welfare liability	385	362
Other liabilities	931	964
Total liabilities	25,479	25,047
Commitments and contingencies (see Notes 11 and 12)		
Stockholder's equity:		
Common stock, \$1 par value, 1,000 shares authorized; issued and outstanding and paid-in-capital	42,920	42,920
Retained earnings	18,043	13,646
Intercompany notes receivable	(9,963)	(8,397)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(2)	245
Total stockholder's equity	50,998	48,414
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	\$ 76,477	\$ 73,461

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

**BNSF Railway Company and Subsidiaries**
***Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows***

In millions

	Year Ended December 31, 2014	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012
<b>Operating Activities</b>			
Net income	\$ 4,397	\$ 4,271	\$ 3,720
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	2,117	1,968	1,888
Deferred income taxes	937	553	642
Long-term casualty and environmental liabilities, net	(43)	(98)	(190)
Contributions to qualified pension plan	—	(25)	(36)
Other, net	(261)	(30)	(214)
Changes in current assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable, net	(86)	(119)	122
Materials and supplies	40	(35)	(61)
Other current assets	(40)	(4)	14
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	(56)	(276)	15
Net cash provided by operating activities	7,005	6,205	5,900
<b>Investing Activities</b>			
Capital expenditures excluding equipment	(3,734)	(2,975)	(2,596)
Acquisition of equipment	(1,509)	(943)	(952)
Partnership investment	—	—	(130)
Other, net	(2)	57	(124)
Net cash used for investing activities	(5,245)	(3,861)	(3,802)
<b>Financing Activities</b>			
Payments on long-term debt	(141)	(190)	(182)
Net increase in intercompany notes receivable classified as equity	(1,566)	(1,972)	(1,861)
Other, net	—	—	2
Net cash used for financing activities	(1,707)	(2,162)	(2,041)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	53	182	57
Cash and cash equivalents:			
Beginning of period	532	350	293
End of period	\$ 585	\$ 532	\$ 350
<b>Supplemental Cash Flow Information</b>			
Interest paid, net of amounts capitalized	\$ 57	\$ 76	\$ 89
Capital investments accrued but not yet paid	\$ 293	\$ 224	\$ 123
Income taxes paid, net of refunds	\$ 1,691	\$ 2,485	\$ 1,257

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

**BNSF Railway Company and Subsidiaries**

***Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholder's Equity***

In millions

	<b>Common Stock and Paid-in- Capital</b>	<b>Retained Earnings</b>	<b>Intercompany Notes Receivable</b>	<b>Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income</b>	<b>Total Stockholder's Equity</b>
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$ 42,920	\$ 5,655	\$ (4,564)	\$ (203)	\$ 43,808
Comprehensive income, net of tax	—	3,720	—	(42)	3,678
Intercompany notes receivable	—	—	(1,861)	—	(1,861)
Balance at December 31, 2012	42,920	9,375	(6,425)	(245)	45,625
Comprehensive income, net of tax	—	4,271	—	490	4,761
Intercompany notes receivable	—	—	(1,972)	—	(1,972)
Balance at December 31, 2013	42,920	13,646	(8,397)	245	48,414
Comprehensive income, net of tax	—	4,397	—	(247)	4,150
Intercompany notes receivable	—	—	(1,566)	—	(1,566)
Balance at December 31, 2014	<b>\$ 42,920</b>	<b>\$ 18,043</b>	<b>\$ (9,963)</b>	<b>\$ (2)</b>	<b>\$ 50,998</b>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

**BNSF Railway Company and Subsidiaries**

## **Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

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### ***1. The Company***

BNSF Railway Company and its majority-owned subsidiaries, (collectively, BNSF Railway or Company) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Burlington Northern Santa Fe, LLC (BNSF). BNSF Railway operates one of the largest railroad networks in North America with approximately 32,500 route miles (excluding multiple main tracks, yard tracks and sidings) in 28 states and also operates in three Canadian provinces. Through one operating transportation services segment, BNSF Railway transports a wide range of products and commodities including the transportation of Consumer Products, Industrial Products, Coal and Agricultural Products, derived from manufacturing, agricultural and natural resource industries, which constituted 31 percent, 28 percent, 22 percent and 19 percent, respectively, of total freight revenues for the year ended December 31, 2014.

On February 12, 2010, Berkshire Hathaway Inc., a Delaware corporation (Berkshire), acquired 100% of the outstanding shares of Burlington Northern Santa Fe Corporation common stock that it did not already own. The acquisition was completed through the merger (Merger) of a Berkshire wholly-owned merger subsidiary and Burlington Northern Santa Fe Corporation with the surviving entity renamed Burlington Northern Santa Fe, LLC. Berkshire's cost of acquiring BNSF was pushed-down to establish a new accounting basis for BNSF beginning as of February 13, 2010.

### ***2. Significant Accounting Policies***

#### **Principles of Consolidation**

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of BNSF Railway. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. The Company evaluates its less than majority-owned investments for consolidation pursuant to authoritative accounting guidance related to the consolidation of variable interest entities (VIEs). The Company consolidates a VIE when it possesses both the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact its economic performance and when the Company is either obligated to absorb the losses that could potentially be significant to the VIE or the Company holds the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE.

#### **Use of Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the periods presented. These estimates and assumptions are periodically reviewed by management. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### **Revenue Recognition**

Transportation revenues are recognized based upon the proportion of service provided as of the balance sheet date, with related expenses recognized as incurred. Revenues from ancillary services are recognized when performed. Customer incentives, which are primarily provided for shipping a specified cumulative volume or shipping to/from specific locations, are recorded as a reduction to revenue on a pro-rata basis based on actual or projected future customer shipments. When using projected shipments, the Company relies on historic trends as well as economic and other indicators to estimate the liability for customer incentives.

#### **Accounts Receivable, Net**

Accounts receivable, net includes accounts receivable reduced by an allowance for bill adjustments and uncollectible accounts. The allowance for bill adjustments and uncollectible accounts is based on historical experience as well as any known trends or uncertainties related to customer billing and account collectibility. Allowances for uncollectible accounts are charged off when it is determined that the counterparty will be unable to pay based on the contractual terms of the receivables.

#### **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

All short-term investments with original maturities of 90 days or less are considered cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are stated at cost, which approximates market value because of the short maturity of these instruments.

### **Materials and Supplies**

Materials and supplies, which consist mainly of rail, ties and other items for construction and maintenance of property and equipment, as well as diesel fuel, are valued at the lower of average cost or market.

### **Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets and Liabilities**

Goodwill is the excess of the cost of an acquired entity over the net of the amounts assigned to assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The impairment test involves a two-step process. The first step is to estimate the fair value of the reporting unit through discounting projected future net cash flows. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit, including goodwill, exceeds the estimated fair value, a second step is performed. Under the second step, the identifiable assets and liabilities, including identifiable intangible assets and liabilities, of the reporting unit are estimated at fair value as of the current testing date. The excess of the estimated fair value of the reporting unit over the estimated fair value of net assets establishes the implied value of goodwill. If the carrying amount of goodwill exceeds the implied value of goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess.

Other intangible assets and liabilities are amortized based on the estimated pattern in which the economic benefits are expected to be consumed or on a straight-line basis over their estimated economic lives. Other intangible assets and liabilities are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable or realized.

See Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information related to goodwill and other intangible assets and liabilities.

### **Property and Equipment, Net**

BNSF Railway's railroad operations are highly capital intensive and its large base of homogeneous, network-type assets turns over on a continuous basis. Each year BNSF Railway develops a capital program for the replacement of assets and for the acquisition or construction of assets that enables BNSF Railway to enhance the efficiency of operations, gain strategic benefit or provide new service offerings to customers. Assets purchased or constructed throughout the year are capitalized if they meet applicable minimum units of property criteria.

Normal repairs and maintenance are charged to operating expense as incurred, while costs incurred that extend the useful life of an asset, improve the safety of BNSF Railway's operations, or improve operating efficiency are capitalized.

Property and equipment are stated at cost and are depreciated and amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The Company uses the group method of depreciation in which a single depreciation rate is applied to the gross investment in a particular class of property, despite differences in the service life or salvage value of individual property units within the same class. The Company conducts studies of depreciation rates and the required accumulated depreciation balance as required by the Surface Transportation Board (STB), which is generally every three years for equipment property and every six years for track structure and other roadway property. These detailed studies form the basis for the Company's depreciation methods used in accordance with GAAP. There are no differences between assumptions used in determining average service lives between STB reporting and GAAP.

Depreciation studies take into account the following factors:

- Statistical analysis of historical patterns of use and retirements of each of BNSF Railway's asset classes;
- Evaluation of any expected changes in current operations and the outlook for continued use of the assets;
- Evaluation of technological advances and changes to maintenance practices; and
- Expected salvage to be received upon retirement.

Changes in the estimated service lives of the assets and their related depreciation rates are implemented prospectively. Currently, BNSF is not aware of any specific factors that would cause significant changes in average useful service lives.

Under group depreciation, the historical cost net of salvage of depreciable property that is retired or replaced in the ordinary course of business is charged to accumulated depreciation and no gain or loss is recognized. This historical cost of certain assets is estimated as it is impracticable to track individual, homogeneous network-type assets. Historical costs are estimated by deflating current costs using the Producer Price Index (PPI). The PPI was selected because it closely correlates with the major costs of the items comprising the asset classes. Because of the number of estimates inherent in the depreciation and retirement processes and because it is impossible to precisely estimate each of these variables until a group of property is completely retired, BNSF Railway continually monitors the estimated service lives of its assets and the accumulated depreciation associated with each asset class to ensure its depreciation rates are appropriate.

For retirements of depreciable asset classes that do not occur in the normal course of business, a gain or loss may be recognized in operating expense if the retirement meets each of the following conditions: (i) is unusual, (ii) is material in amount, and (iii) varies significantly from the retirement profile identified through BNSF Railway's depreciation studies. During the three fiscal years presented, no such gains or losses were recognized due to the retirement of depreciable assets. Gains or losses from disposals of land and non-rail property are recorded at the time of their occurrence.

When BNSF Railway purchases an asset, all costs necessary to make the asset ready for its intended use are capitalized. BNSF Railway self-constructs portions of its track structure and rebuilds certain classes of rolling stock. Expenditures that significantly increase asset values or extend useful lives are capitalized. In addition to direct labor and material, certain indirect costs such as materials, small tools and project supervision are capitalized. Annually, a study is performed for the purpose of identifying indirect costs that clearly relate to capital projects. From those studies, an overhead application rate is developed. Indirect projects costs are then allocated to capital projects using this overhead application rate.

BNSF Railway incurs certain direct labor, contract service and other costs associated with the development and installation of internal-use computer software. Costs for newly developed software or significant enhancements to existing software are typically capitalized. Research, preliminary project, operations, maintenance and training costs are charged to operating expense when the work is performed.

Assets held under capital leases are recorded at the lower of the net present value of the minimum lease payments or at the fair value of the leased asset at the inception of the lease. Amortization expense is computed using the straight-line method over the shorter of the estimated useful lives of the asset or the period of the related lease.

Leasehold improvements that meet capitalization criteria are capitalized and amortized on a straight-line basis over the lesser of their estimated useful lives or the remaining lease term.

Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If impairment indicators are present and the estimated future undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying value of the long-lived assets, the carrying value is reduced to the estimated fair value as measured by the discounted cash flows.

### **Planned Major Maintenance Activities**

BNSF Railway utilizes the deferral method of accounting for leased locomotive overhauls, which includes the refurbishment of the engine and related components. Accordingly, BNSF Railway has established an asset for overhauls that have been performed. This asset, which is included in property and equipment, net in the Consolidated Balance Sheets, is amortized to expense using the straight-line method until the next overhaul is performed or the end of the lease, whichever comes first, typically between six and eight years.

### **Rail Grinding Costs**

BNSF Railway uses the direct expense method of accounting for rail grinding costs, under which the Company expenses rail grinding costs as incurred.

### **Environmental Liabilities**

Liabilities for environmental cleanup costs are initially recorded when BNSF Railway's liability for environmental cleanup is both probable and reasonably estimable. Subsequent adjustments to initial estimates are recorded as necessary based upon additional information developed in subsequent periods. Estimates for these liabilities are undiscounted.

### **Personal Injury Claims**

Liabilities for personal injury claims are initially recorded when the expected loss is both probable and reasonably estimable. Subsequent adjustments to initial estimates are recorded as necessary based upon additional information developed in subsequent periods. Liabilities recorded for unasserted personal injury claims, including those related to asbestos, are based on information currently available. Estimates of liabilities for personal injury claims are undiscounted.

### **Income Taxes**

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates that apply to taxable income in the period in which the deferred tax asset or liability is expected to be realized or paid. Changes in the Company's estimates regarding the statutory tax rate to be applied to the reversal of deferred tax assets and liabilities could materially affect the effective tax rate. Valuation allowances are established to reduce deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. BNSF Railway has not recorded a valuation allowance, as it believes that the deferred tax assets will be fully realized in the future. Investment tax credits are accounted for using the flow-through method.

The Company recognizes the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position are measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement.

### **Employment Benefit Plans**

The Company estimates liabilities and expenses for pension and retiree health and welfare plans. Estimated amounts are based on historical information, current information and estimates regarding future events and circumstances. Significant assumptions used in the valuation of pension and/or retiree health and welfare liabilities include the expected return on plan assets, discount rate, rate of increase in compensation levels and the health care cost trend rate.

### **Fair Value Measurements**

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

The authoritative accounting guidance specifies a three-level hierarchy of valuation inputs which was established to increase consistency, clarity and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures.

- Level 1—Quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date.
- Level 2—Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs are observable market data.
- Level 3—Valuations derived from valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs are unobservable.

### 3. Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-01 (ASU 2014-01), *Investments - Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323)*, *Accounting for Investments in Qualified Affordable Housing Projects*. This standard permits an entity to elect the proportional amortization method of accounting for limited liability investments in qualified affordable housing projects if certain criteria are met. Under the proportional amortization method, the investment is amortized in proportion to the tax benefits received and the net investment performance is reported as a component of income tax expense. ASU 2014-01 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2014, with early adoption permitted. If elected, the proportional amortization method is required to be applied retrospectively. The Company has assessed the effects of this standard and it does not have an impact to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-09 (ASU 2014-09), *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*. The guidance in ASU 2014-09 supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in Accounting Standards Codification Topic 605, Revenue Recognition. ASU 2014-09 applies to most contracts with customers. Insurance and leasing contracts are excluded from the scope. ASU 2014-09 prescribes a five step framework in accounting for revenues from contracts within its scope, including (a) identification of the contract, (b) identification of the performance obligation under the contract, (c) determination of the transaction price, (d) allocation of the transaction price to the identified performance obligation and (e) recognition of revenue as the identified performance obligation is satisfied. ASU 2014-09 also prescribes additional disclosures and financial statement presentations. ASU 2014-09 is effective for public companies in annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within that reporting period. Early adoption is not permitted. ASU 2014-09 may be adopted retrospectively or under a modified retrospective method where the cumulative effect is recognized at the date of initial application. The Company has assessed the effects of this standard and does not expect it to have a material impact to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The Company will adopt the guidance and include appropriate disclosures related to revenue recognition in accordance with ASU 2014-09 in its interim report on Form 10-Q for the period ending March 31, 2017.

### 4. Derivative Activities

#### Fuel

Fuel costs represented 28 percent, 30 percent and 31 percent of total operating expenses during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The Company may enter into fuel hedge instruments from time to time; however, the Company had no unexpired hedge positions as of December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012.

#### Derivative Activities

The Company had formally documented the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, as well as the risk management objective and strategy for the use of the hedging instrument. This documentation included linking the derivatives that were designated as fair value or cash flow hedges to specific assets or liabilities on the balance sheet, commitments or forecasted transactions. The Company assessed at the time a derivative contract was entered into, and at least quarterly thereafter, whether the derivative item was effective in offsetting the changes in fair value or cash flows. Any change in fair value resulting from ineffectiveness, as defined by authoritative accounting guidance related to derivatives and hedging, was recognized in current period earnings. For derivative instruments that were designated and qualified as cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative instrument was recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income / (loss) (AOCI) as a separate component of equity and reclassified into earnings in the period during which the hedge transaction affected earnings. Cash flows related to fuel derivatives were classified as operating activities in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

The effects of derivative instrument gains and losses for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, were as follows (in millions):

#### Derivatives in ASC 815-20 Cash Flow Hedging Relationships

	Amount of Gain Recognized in OCI on Derivatives (Effective Portion)		
	Year Ended December 31, 2014	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012
Fuel Contracts	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7
Total derivatives	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7

		Amount of Gain Recognized from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)		
		Year Ended December 31, 2014	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012
	Location of Gain Recognized from AOCI into Income			
Fuel Contracts	Fuel expense	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 25
Total derivatives		\$ —	\$ —	\$ 25

		Amount of Loss Recognized in Income on Derivatives (Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing) <sup>a</sup>		
		Year Ended December 31, 2014	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012
	Location of Loss Recognized in Income on Derivatives			
Fuel Contracts	Fuel expense	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (3)
Total derivatives		\$ —	\$ —	\$ (3)

<sup>a</sup> No portion of the loss was excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness for the periods then ended.

## 5. Income Taxes

Income tax expense was as follows (in millions):

	Year Ended December 31, 2014	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012
Current:			
Federal	\$ 1,488	\$ 1,617	\$ 1,418
State	219	242	174
Total current	1,707	1,859	1,592
Deferred:			
Federal	834	593	560
State	103	(40)	82
Total deferred	937	553	642
Total	\$ 2,644	\$ 2,412	\$ 2,234

Reconciliation of the U.S. federal statutory income tax rate to the effective tax rate was as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2014	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012
U.S. Federal statutory income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State income taxes, net of federal tax benefit	3.0	2.0	2.8
Other, net	(0.4)	(0.9)	(0.3)
Effective tax rate	37.6%	36.1%	37.5%

The components of deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows (in millions):

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
<b>Deferred tax liabilities:</b>		
Property and equipment	\$ (18,644)	\$ (17,739)
Hedging	(6)	(6)
Pension and retiree health and welfare benefits	—	(13)
Other	(377)	(370)
<b>Total deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>(19,027)</b>	<b>(18,128)</b>
<b>Deferred tax assets:</b>		
Intangible assets and liabilities	133	190
Casualty and environmental	301	266
Compensation and benefits	334	371
Pension and retiree health and welfare benefits	202	—
Long-term debt fair value adjustment under acquisition method accounting	26	36
Other	230	240
<b>Total deferred tax assets</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>1,103</b>
<b>Net deferred tax liability</b>	<b>\$ (17,801)</b>	<b>\$ (17,025)</b>
<b>Non-current deferred income tax liability</b>	<b>\$ (18,156)</b>	<b>\$ (17,383)</b>
<b>Current portion of deferred income taxes</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>358</b>
<b>Net deferred tax liability</b>	<b>\$ (17,801)</b>	<b>\$ (17,025)</b>

BNSF Railway and BNSF are included in the consolidated U.S. federal income tax return of Berkshire. In accordance with the income tax allocation agreement between BNSF and BNSF Railway, BNSF Railway makes payments to or receives refunds from BNSF based on its separate consolidated tax liabilities.

All U.S. federal income tax returns of BNSF Railway are closed through the tax period ending February 12, 2010. BNSF Railway is currently under examination for the period February 13 - December 31, 2010 and the year 2011.

BNSF Railway and its subsidiaries have various state income tax returns in the process of examination, administrative appeal or litigation. State income tax returns are generally subject to examination for a period of three to five years after filing of the respective return. The state impact of any federal changes remains subject to examination by various states for a period of up to one year after formal notification to the states.

### **Uncertain Tax Positions**

The amount of unrecognized tax benefits for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, was \$78 million, \$56 million and \$48 million, respectively. The amount of unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2014 that would affect the Company's effective tax rate if recognized was \$43 million. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows (in millions):

	Year Ended December 31, 2014	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012
Beginning balance	\$ 56	\$ 48	\$ 110
Additions for tax positions related to current year	16	16	12
Additions (reductions) for tax positions taken in prior years	13	1	(2)
Additions (reductions) for tax positions as a result of:			
Settlements	(1)	1	(53)
Lapse of statute of limitations	(6)	(10)	(19)
<b>Ending balance</b>	<b>\$ 78</b>	<b>\$ 56</b>	<b>\$ 48</b>

It is expected that the amount of unrecognized tax benefits will change in the next twelve months; however, BNSF Railway does not expect the change to have a significant impact on the results of operations, the financial position or the cash flows of the Company.

The Company recognizes interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits in interest expense and penalties in income tax expense in the Consolidated Statements of Income, which is consistent with the recognition of these items in prior reporting periods. The Company had recorded a liability of approximately \$8 million and \$6 million for interest and penalties for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, the Company recognized an increase of approximately \$3 million, and a reduction of approximately \$1 million and \$8 million in interest and penalty expense, respectively.

## 6. Accounts Receivable, Net

Accounts receivable, net consists of freight and other receivables, reduced by an allowance for bill adjustments and uncollectible accounts, based upon expected collectibility. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, \$55 million and \$53 million, respectively, of such allowances had been recorded.

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, \$33 million and \$47 million, respectively, of accounts receivable were greater than 90 days old.

## 7. Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment, net (in millions), and the corresponding ranges of estimated useful lives were as follows:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	2014 Range of Estimated Useful Life
Land for transportation purposes	\$ 5,980	\$ 5,971	—
Track structure	19,562	18,207	15 – 50 years
Other roadway	23,026	21,891	5 – 100 years
Locomotives	6,621	5,241	5 – 33 years
Freight cars and other equipment	2,350	2,053	8 – 40 years
Computer hardware, software and other	504	242	5 – 9 years
Construction in progress	1,292	973	—
Total cost	59,335	54,578	
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(3,547)	(2,231)	
Property and equipment, net	\$ 55,788	\$ 52,347	

The Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2014 and 2013, included \$854 million, net of \$374 million of amortization, and \$910 million, net of \$366 million of amortization, respectively, for property and equipment under capital leases, primarily for rolling stock.

The Company capitalized \$30 million, \$29 million and \$24 million of interest for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

## 8. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets and Liabilities

During the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, no impairment losses related to goodwill were incurred. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, there were no accumulated impairment losses related to goodwill. For both the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, the carrying values were \$14,803 million and no additional goodwill was recognized.

Intangible assets and liabilities were as follows (in millions):

	As of December 31, 2014		As of December 31, 2013	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Intangible assets	\$ 2,017	\$ 1,511	\$ 2,016	\$ 1,205
Intangible liabilities	\$ 2,056	\$ 1,274	\$ 2,056	\$ 1,095

Intangible assets primarily consisted of internally developed software and franchise and customer assets. Intangible liabilities primarily consisted of customer and shortline contracts which were in an unfavorable position at the date of Merger.

Amortizable intangible assets and liabilities are amortized based on the estimated pattern in which the economic benefits are expected to be consumed or on a straight-line basis over their estimated economic lives.

Amortization of intangible assets and liabilities was as follows (in millions):

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Amortization of intangible assets	\$ 306	\$ 306
Amortization of intangible liabilities	\$ 179	\$ 253

Amortization of intangible assets and liabilities for the next five years is expected to approximate the following (in millions):

	Amortization of intangible assets	Amortization of intangible liabilities
2015	\$ 54	\$ 115
2016	\$ 31	\$ 101
2017	\$ 31	\$ 96
2018	\$ 31	\$ 90
2019	\$ 31	\$ 27

## 9. Other Assets

In July 2010, the Company entered into a low-income housing partnership (the Partnership) as the limited partner, holding a 99.9% interest in the Partnership. The Partnership is a VIE, with the purpose of developing and operating low-income housing rental properties. Recovery of the Company's investment is accomplished through the utilization of low-income housing tax credits and the tax benefits of Partnership losses. The general partner, who holds a 0.1% interest in the Partnership, is an unrelated third party and is responsible for controlling and managing the business and financial operation of the Partnership. As the Company does not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the Partnership's economic performance, the Company is not the primary beneficiary and therefore, does not consolidate the Partnership. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the assets of the unconsolidated Partnership totaled approximately \$330 million and \$410 million, respectively. The Company does not provide financial support to the Partnership that it was not previously contractually obligated to provide.

The Company has accounted for its investment in the Partnership using the effective yield method. The risk of loss of the Company's investment in the Partnership is considered low as an affiliate of the general partner has provided certain guarantees of tax credits and minimum annual returns. The Company's maximum exposure to loss related to the Partnership is the unamortized investment balance. The following table summarizes information related to this Partnership (in millions):

	Year Ended December 31, 2014	Year Ended December 31, 2013
Unamortized investment balance classified as Other Assets	\$ 314	\$ 376
Remaining commitment classified as Other Liabilities	\$ 18	\$ 18
Maximum exposure to loss	\$ 314	\$ 376

The remaining commitment of \$18 million is expected to be paid in 2015.

## 10. Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities

Accounts payable and other current liabilities consisted of the following (in millions):

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Compensation and benefits payable	\$ 788	\$ 820
Accounts payable	352	449
Property and income tax liabilities	330	293
Rents and leases	158	162
Customer incentives	151	151
Casualty and environmental liabilities	140	145
Other	1,225	1,063
Total	\$ 3,144	\$ 3,083

## 11. Debt

Debt outstanding was as follows (in millions):

	December 31, 2014 <sup>a</sup>		December 31, 2013 <sup>a</sup>	
Notes and debentures, due 2022	\$ 200	8.8%	\$ 200	8.8%
Equipment obligations, due 2015 to 2027	96	5.5	122	5.7
Capitalized lease obligations, due 2015 to 2029	745	6.1	854	6.0
Mortgage bonds, due 2020 to 2047	81	4.5	82	4.5
Financing obligations, due 2015 to 2028	251	6.3	266	6.3
Unamortized fair value adjustment under acquisition method accounting, discount and other, net	69		93	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,442</b>		<b>1,617</b>	
Less current portion of long-term debt	(116)	5.9%	(145)	5.9%
<b>Long-term debt</b>	<b>\$ 1,326</b>		<b>\$ 1,472</b>	

<sup>a</sup> Amounts represent debt outstanding and weighted average effective interest rates for 2014 and 2013, respectively. Maturities are as of December 31, 2014.

As of December 31, 2014, certain BNSF Railway properties and other assets were subject to liens securing \$81 million of mortgage debt. Certain locomotives and rolling stock of BNSF Railway were subject to equipment obligations and capital leases.

The fair value of BNSF Railway's long-term debt is primarily based on market value price models using observable market-based data for the same or similar issues, or on the estimated rates that would be offered to BNSF Railway for debt of the same remaining maturities (Level 2 inputs). Capital leases have been excluded from the calculation of fair value for both 2014 and 2013.

The following table provides fair value information for the Company's debt obligations including principal cash flows, related weighted average interest rates by contractual maturity dates and fair value.

	December 31, 2014							Total Including Capital Leases	Total Excluding Capital Leases <sup>a</sup>	Fair Value Excluding Leases
	Maturity Date									
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Thereafter				
Fixed-rate debt (in millions)	\$116	\$201	\$ 65	\$ 70	\$ 66	\$ 924	\$ 1,442	\$ 651	\$ 738	
Average interest rate	5.9%	6.2%	6.2%	6.1%	6.1%	6.5%	6.4%			

<sup>a</sup> Amount also excludes unamortized fair value adjustment under acquisition method accounting related to capital leases.

As of December 31, 2013, the fair value of fixed-rate debt excluding capital leases was \$752 million.

### Capital Leases

During the years 2014, 2013 and 2012, additions to capital leases were not material.

### Guarantees

As of December 31, 2014, BNSF Railway has not been called upon to perform under the guarantees specifically disclosed in this footnote and does not anticipate a significant performance risk in the foreseeable future.

Debt and other obligations of non-consolidated entities guaranteed by the Company as of December 31, 2014, were as follows (dollars in millions):

	Guarantees					
	BNSF Railway Ownership Percentage	Principal Amount Guaranteed	Maximum Future Payments	Maximum Recourse Amount <sup>a</sup>	Remaining Term (in years)	Capitalized Obligations
Kinder Morgan Energy Partners, L.P.	0.5%	\$ 190	\$ 190	\$ —	Termination of Ownership	\$ 2 <sup>b</sup>
Chevron Phillips Chemical Company LP	—%	N/A <sup>d</sup>	N/A <sup>d</sup>	N/A <sup>d</sup>	3	\$ 4 <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Reflects the maximum amount the Company could recover from a third party other than the counterparty.

<sup>b</sup> Reflects capitalized obligations that are recorded on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet.

<sup>c</sup> Reflects the asset and corresponding liability for the fair value of these guarantees required by authoritative accounting guidance related to guarantees.

<sup>d</sup> There is no cap to the liability that can be sought from BNSF Railway for BNSF Railway's negligence or the negligence of the indemnified party. However, BNSF Railway could receive reimbursement from certain insurance policies if the liability exceeds a certain amount.

### Kinder Morgan Energy Partners, L.P.

Santa Fe Pacific Pipelines, Inc., an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of BNSF Railway, has a guarantee in connection with its remaining special limited partnership interest in Santa Fe Pacific Pipeline Partners, L.P. (SFPP), a subsidiary of Kinder Morgan Energy Partners, L.P., to be paid only upon default by the partnership. All obligations with respect to the guarantee will cease upon termination of ownership rights, which would occur upon a put notice issued by BNSF Railway or the exercise of the call rights by the general partners of SFPP.

### Chevron Phillips Chemical Company LP

In 2007, BNSF Railway entered into an indemnity agreement with Chevron Phillips Chemical Company LP (Chevron Phillips), granting certain rights of indemnity from BNSF Railway, in order to facilitate access to a new storage facility. Under certain circumstances, payment under this obligation may be required in the event Chevron Phillips were to incur certain liabilities or other incremental costs resulting from trackage access.

### Indemnities

In the ordinary course of business, BNSF Railway enters into agreements with third parties that include indemnification clauses. The Company believes that these clauses are generally customary for the types of agreements in which they are included. At times, these clauses may involve indemnification for the acts of the Company, its employees and agents, indemnification for another party's acts, indemnification for future events, indemnification based upon a certain standard of performance, indemnification for liabilities arising out of the Company's use of leased equipment or other property, or other types of indemnification. Despite the uncertainty whether events which would trigger the indemnification obligations would ever occur, the Company does not believe that these indemnity agreements will have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position or liquidity. Additionally, the Company believes that, due to lack of historical payment experience, the fair value of indemnities cannot be estimated with any amount of certainty. However, the fair value of any such amount would be immaterial to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Agreements that reflect unique circumstances, particularly agreements that contain guarantees that indemnify for another party's acts are disclosed separately if appropriate. Unless separately disclosed above, no fair value liability related to indemnities has been recorded in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

### **Variable Interest Entities - Leases**

BNSF Railway has entered into various equipment lease transactions in which the structure of the lease contains VIEs. These VIEs were created solely for the lease transactions and have no other activities, assets or liabilities outside of the lease transactions. In some of the arrangements, BNSF Railway has the option to purchase some or all of the equipment at a fixed-price, thereby creating variable interests for BNSF Railway in the VIEs. The future minimum lease payments associated with the VIE leases were approximately \$3 billion as of December 31, 2014. The future minimum lease payments are included in future operating lease payments disclosed in Note 12.

In the event the leased equipment is destroyed, BNSF Railway is obligated to either replace the equipment or pay a fixed loss amount. The inclusion of the fixed loss amount is a standard clause within equipment lease arrangements. Historically, BNSF Railway has not incurred significant losses related to this clause. As such, it is not anticipated that the maximum exposure to loss would materially differ from the future minimum lease payments.

BNSF Railway does not provide financial support to the VIEs that it was not previously contractually obligated to provide.

BNSF Railway maintains and operates the equipment based on contractual obligations within the lease arrangements, which set specific guidelines consistent within the industry. As such, BNSF Railway has no control over activities that could materially impact the fair value of the leased equipment. BNSF Railway does not hold the power to direct the activities of the VIEs and therefore does not control the ongoing activities that have a significant impact on the economic performance of the VIEs. Additionally, BNSF Railway does not have the obligation to absorb losses of the VIEs or the right to receive benefits of the VIEs that could potentially be significant to the VIEs. Depending on market conditions, the fixed-price purchase options could potentially provide benefit to the Company; however, any benefits potentially received from a fixed-price purchase option are expected to be minimal. Based on these factors, BNSF Railway is not the primary beneficiary of the VIEs. As BNSF Railway is not the primary beneficiary and the VIE leases are classified as operating leases, there are no assets or liabilities related to the VIEs recorded in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet.

## ***12. Commitments and Contingencies***

### **Lease Commitments**

BNSF Railway has substantial lease commitments for locomotives, freight cars, trailers and containers, office buildings, operating facilities and other property, and many of these leases provide the option to purchase the leased item at fair market value at the end of the lease. However, some provide fixed price purchase options. Future minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2014, are summarized as follows (in millions):

<b>December 31,</b>	<b>Capital Leases</b>	<b>Operating Leases</b> <sup>a</sup>
2015	\$ 116	\$ 560
2016	194	560
2017	76	506
2018	73	448
2019	71	420
Thereafter	430	1,881
Total	960	\$ 4,375
Less amount representing interest	(215)	
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$ 745	

<sup>a</sup> Excludes leases having non-cancelable lease terms of less than one year and per diem leases.

Lease rental expense for all operating leases, excluding per diem leases, was \$626 million, \$591 million and \$627 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. When rental payments are not made on a straight-line basis, the Company recognizes rental expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Contingent rentals and sublease rentals were not significant.

### **Other Commitments**

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into long-term contractual requirements for future goods and services needed for the operations of the business. Such commitments are not in excess of expected requirements and are not reasonably likely to result in performance penalties or payments that would have a material adverse effect on the Company's liquidity.

## **Personal Injury and Environmental Costs**

### **Personal Injury**

Personal injury claims, including asbestos claims and employee work-related injuries and third-party injuries (collectively, other personal injury), are a significant expense for the railroad industry. Personal injury claims by BNSF Railway employees are subject to the provisions of the Federal Employers' Liability Act (FELA) rather than state workers' compensation laws. FELA's system of requiring the finding of fault, coupled with unscheduled awards and reliance on the jury system, contributed to increased expenses in past years. Other proceedings include claims by non-employees for punitive as well as compensatory damages. A few proceedings purport to be class actions. The variability present in settling these claims, including non-employee personal injury and matters in which punitive damages are alleged, could result in increased expenses in future years. BNSF Railway has implemented a number of safety programs designed to reduce the number of personal injuries as well as the associated claims and personal injury expense.

BNSF Railway records an undiscounted liability for personal injury claims when the expected loss is both probable and reasonably estimable. The liability and ultimate expense projections are estimated using standard actuarial methodologies. Liabilities recorded for unasserted personal injury claims are based on information currently available. Due to the inherent uncertainty involved in projecting future events such as the number of claims filed each year, developments in judicial and legislative standards and the average costs to settle projected claims, actual costs may differ from amounts recorded. BNSF Railway has obtained insurance coverage for certain claims, as discussed under the heading "BNSF Insurance Company." Expense accruals and any required adjustments are classified as materials and other in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

### **Asbestos**

The Company is party to a number of personal injury claims by employees and non-employees who may have been exposed to asbestos. The heaviest exposure for certain BNSF Railway employees was due to work conducted in and around the use of steam locomotive engines that were phased out between the years of 1950 and 1967. However, other types of exposures, including exposure from locomotive component parts and building materials, continued after 1967 until they were substantially eliminated at BNSF Railway by 1985.

BNSF Railway assesses its unasserted asbestos liability exposure on an annual basis during the third quarter. BNSF Railway determines its asbestos liability by estimating its exposed population, the number of claims likely to be filed, the number of claims that will likely require payment and the estimated cost per claim. Estimated filing and dismissal rates and average cost per claim are determined utilizing recent claim data and trends.

Key elements of the assessment include:

- Because BNSF Railway did not have detailed employment records in order to compute the population of potentially exposed employees, it computed an estimate using Company employee data from 1970 forward and estimated the BNSF Railway employee base from 1938-1969 using railroad industry historical census data and estimating BNSF Railway's representation in the total railroad population.
- The projected incidence of disease was estimated based on epidemiological studies using employees' age, duration and intensity of exposure while employed.
- An estimate of the future anticipated claims filing rate by type of disease (non-malignant, cancer and mesothelioma) was computed using the Company's average historical claim filing rates observed in 2011-2014.
- An estimate of the future anticipated dismissal rate by type of claim was computed using the Company's historical average dismissal rates observed in 2010-2014.
- An estimate of the future anticipated settlement by type of disease was computed using the Company's historical average of dollars paid per claim for pending and future claims using the average settlement by type of incidence observed during 2010-2014.

From these assumptions, BNSF Railway projected the incidence of each type of disease to the estimated population to arrive at an estimate of the total number of employees that could potentially assert a claim. Historical claim filing rates were applied for each type of disease to the total number of employees that could potentially assert a claim to determine the total number of anticipated claim filings by disease type. Historical dismissal rates, which represent claims that are closed without payment, were then applied to calculate the number of future claims by disease type that would likely require payment by the Company. Finally, the number of such claims was multiplied by the average settlement value to estimate BNSF Railway's future liability for unasserted asbestos claims.

The most sensitive assumptions for this accrual are the estimated future filing rates and estimated average claim values. Asbestos claim filings are typically sporadic and may include large batches of claims solicited by law firms. To reflect these factors, BNSF Railway used a multi-year calibration period (i.e., average historical filing rates observed in 2011-2014) because it believed it would be most representative of its future claim experience. In addition, for non-malignant claims, the number of future claims to be filed against BNSF Railway declines at a rate consistent with both mortality and age as there is a decreasing propensity to file a claim as the population ages. BNSF Railway believes the average claim values by type of disease from the historical period 2010-2014 are most representative of future claim values. Non-malignant claims, which represent approximately 90 percent of the total number and 60 percent of the cost of estimated future asbestos claims, were priced by age of the projected claimants. Historically, the ultimate settlement value of these types of claims is most sensitive to the age of the claimant.

During the third quarters of 2014, 2013 and 2012, the Company analyzed recent filing and payment trends to ensure the assumptions used by BNSF Railway to estimate its future asbestos liability were reasonable. In 2014, management recorded a decrease in expense of \$2 million. In 2013, management determined that the liability remained appropriate and no change was recorded. In 2012, management recorded a decrease in expense of \$15 million due primarily to favorable settlements. The Company plans to update its study again in the third quarter of 2015.

Throughout the year, BNSF Railway monitors actual experience against the number of forecasted claims and expected claim payments and will record adjustments to the Company's estimates as necessary.

Based on BNSF Railway's estimate of the potentially exposed employees and related mortality assumptions, it is anticipated that unasserted asbestos claims will continue to be filed through the year 2050. The Company recorded an amount for the full estimated filing period through 2050 because it had a relatively finite exposed population (former and current employees hired prior to 1985), which it was able to identify and reasonably estimate and about which it had obtained reliable demographic data (including age, hire date and occupation) derived from industry or BNSF Railway specific data that was the basis for the study. BNSF Railway projects that approximately 60, 80 and 95 percent of the future unasserted asbestos claims will be filed within the next 10, 15 and 25 years, respectively.

#### Other Personal Injury

BNSF Railway estimates its other personal injury liability claims and expense quarterly based on the covered population, activity levels and trends in frequency and the costs of covered injuries. Estimates include unasserted claims except for certain repetitive stress and other occupational trauma claims that allegedly result from prolonged repeated events or exposure. Such claims are estimated on an as-reported basis because the Company cannot estimate the range of reasonably possible loss due to other non-work related contributing causes of such injuries and the fact that continued exposure is required for the potential injury to manifest itself as a claim. BNSF Railway has not experienced any significant adverse trends related to these types of claims in recent years.

Key elements of the actuarial assessment include:

- Size and demographics (employee age and craft) of the workforce.
- Activity levels (manhours by employee craft and carloadings).
- Expected claim frequency rates by type of claim (employee FELA or third-party liability) based on historical claim frequency trends.
- Expected dismissal rates by type of claim based on historical dismissal rates.
- Expected average paid amounts by type of claim for open and incurred but not reported claims that eventually close with payment.

From these assumptions, BNSF Railway estimates the number of open claims by accident year that will likely require payment by the Company. The projected number of open claims by accident year that will require payment is multiplied by the expected average cost per claim by accident year and type to determine BNSF Railway's estimated liability for all asserted claims. Additionally, BNSF Railway estimates the number of its incurred but not reported claims that will likely result in payment based upon historical emergence patterns by type of claim. The estimated number of projected claims by accident year requiring payment is multiplied by the expected average cost per claim by accident year and type to determine BNSF Railway's estimated liability for incurred but not reported claims.

BNSF Railway monitors quarterly actual experience against the number of forecasted claims to be received, the forecasted number of claims closing with payment and expected claim payments. Adjustments to the Company's estimates are recorded quarterly as necessary or more frequently as new events or revised estimates develop.

The following table summarizes the activity in the Company's accrued obligations for asbestos and other personal injury matters (in millions):

	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2014</b>	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2013</b>	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2012</b>
Beginning balance	\$ 387	\$ 462	\$ 540
Accruals	61	21	58
Payments	(73)	(96)	(136)
Ending balance	<b>\$ 375</b>	<b>\$ 387</b>	<b>\$ 462</b>

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, \$80 million and \$85 million were included in current liabilities, respectively. In addition, defense and processing costs, which are recorded on an as-reported basis, were not included in the recorded liability. A significant amount of the Company's personal injury claims are self-insured.

Because of the uncertainty surrounding the ultimate outcome of personal injury claims, it is reasonably possible that future costs to settle personal injury claims may range from approximately \$330 million to \$440 million. However, BNSF Railway believes that the \$375 million recorded at December 31, 2014, is the best estimate of the Company's future obligation for the settlement of personal injury claims.

The amounts recorded by BNSF Railway for personal injury liabilities were based upon currently known facts. Future events, such as the number of new claims to be filed each year, the average cost of disposing of claims, as well as the numerous uncertainties surrounding personal injury litigation in the United States, could cause the actual costs to be higher or lower than projected.

Although the final outcome of personal injury matters cannot be predicted with certainty, considering among other things the meritorious legal defenses available and liabilities that have been recorded, it is the opinion of BNSF Railway that none of these items, when finally resolved, will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or liquidity. However, the occurrence of a number of these items in the same period could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations in a particular quarter or fiscal year.

**BNSF Insurance Company**

Burlington Northern Santa Fe Insurance Company, Ltd. (BNSF IC), a wholly-owned subsidiary of BNSF, provides insurance coverage for certain risks, FELA claims, railroad protective and force account insurance claims and certain excess general liability and property coverage, and certain other claims which are subject to reinsurance. During the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, BNSF IC wrote insurance coverage with premiums totaling \$79 million, \$96 million and \$114 million, respectively, for BNSF Railway, net of reimbursements from third parties. During this same time, BNSF Railway recognized \$79 million, \$98 million and \$112 million, respectively, in expense related to those premiums, which is classified as purchased services in the Consolidated Statements of Income. At December 31, 2014, unamortized premiums remaining on the Consolidated Balance Sheet were \$7 million. During the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, BNSF IC made claim payments totaling \$98 million, \$127 million and \$116 million, respectively, for settlement of covered claims. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, claims receivables from BNSF IC were \$10 million and \$35 million, respectively.

**Environmental**

The Company's operations, as well as those of its competitors, are subject to extensive federal, state and local environmental regulation. BNSF Railway's operating procedures include practices to protect the environment from the risks inherent in railroad operations, which frequently involve transporting chemicals and other hazardous materials. Additionally, many of BNSF Railway's land holdings are and have been used for industrial or transportation-related purposes or leased to commercial or industrial companies whose activities may have resulted in discharges onto the property. As a result, BNSF Railway is subject to environmental cleanup and enforcement actions. In particular, the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), also known as the Superfund law, as well as similar state laws, generally impose joint and several liability for cleanup and enforcement costs on current and former owners and operators of a site without regard to fault or the legality of the original conduct. BNSF Railway has been notified that it is a potentially responsible party (PRP) for study and cleanup costs at Superfund sites for which investigation and remediation payments are or will be made or are yet to be determined (the Superfund sites) and, in many instances, is one of several PRPs. In addition, BNSF Railway may be considered a PRP under certain other laws. Accordingly, under CERCLA and other federal and state statutes, BNSF Railway may be held jointly and severally liable for all environmental costs associated with a particular site. If there are other PRPs, BNSF Railway generally participates in the cleanup of these sites through cost-sharing agreements with terms that vary from site to site. Costs are typically allocated based on such factors as relative volumetric contribution of material, the amount of time the site was owned or operated and/or the portion of the total site owned or operated by each PRP.

BNSF Railway is involved in a number of administrative and judicial proceedings and other mandatory cleanup efforts for 230 sites, including 16 Superfund sites, at which it is participating in the study or cleanup, or both, of alleged environmental contamination.

Liabilities for environmental cleanup costs are recorded when BNSF Railway's liability for environmental cleanup is probable and reasonably estimable. Subsequent adjustments to initial estimates are recorded as necessary based upon additional information developed in subsequent periods. Environmental costs include initial site surveys and environmental studies as well as costs for remediation of sites determined to be contaminated.

BNSF Railway estimates the ultimate cost of cleanup efforts at its known environmental sites on an annual basis during the third quarter. Ultimate cost estimates for environmental sites are based on current estimated percentage to closure ratios, possible remediation workplans and estimates of the costs and likelihood of each possible outcome, historical payment patterns, and benchmark patterns developed from data accumulated from industry and public sources, including the Environmental Protection Agency and other governmental agencies. These factors incorporate into the estimates experience gained from cleanup efforts at other similar sites. The most significant assumptions are the possible remediation workplans and estimates of the costs and likelihood of each possible outcome for the larger sites.

Annual studies do not include (i) contaminated sites of which the Company is not aware; (ii) additional amounts for third-party tort claims, which arise out of contaminants allegedly migrating from BNSF Railway property, due to a limited number of sites; or (iii) natural resource damage claims. BNSF Railway continues to estimate third-party tort claims on a site by site basis when the liability for such claims is probable and reasonably estimable. BNSF Railway's recorded liability for third-party tort claims as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 was \$15 million and \$13 million, respectively.

On a quarterly basis, BNSF Railway monitors actual experience against the forecasted remediation and related payments made on existing sites and conducts ongoing environmental contingency analyses, which consider a combination of factors including independent consulting reports, site visits, legal reviews and analysis of the likelihood of other PRP's participation in, and their ability to pay for cleanup. Adjustments to the Company's estimates will continue to be recorded as necessary based on developments in subsequent periods. Additionally, environmental accruals, which are classified as materials and other in the Consolidated Statements of Income, include amounts for newly identified sites or contaminants, third-party claims and legal fees incurred for defense of third-party claims and recovery efforts.

The following table summarizes the activity in the Company's accrued obligations for environmental matters (in millions):

	Year Ended December 31, 2014	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012
Beginning balance	\$ 435	\$ 458	\$ 570
Accruals	13	19	(17)
Payments	(44)	(42)	(95)
Ending balance	\$ 404	\$ 435	\$ 458

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, \$60 million was included in current liabilities.

During the third quarters of 2014, 2013 and 2012, the Company analyzed recent data and trends to ensure the assumptions used by BNSF Railway to estimate its future environmental liability were reasonable. As a result of this study, in the third quarters of 2014, 2013 and 2012, management recorded additional expense of \$5 million, \$12 million and \$3 million as of the respective June 30 measurement dates. The Company plans to update its study again in the third quarter of 2015.

In 2012, settlements with various parties resulted in reductions in expense of approximately \$30 million.

BNSF Railway's environmental liabilities are not discounted. BNSF Railway anticipates that the majority of the accrued costs at December 31, 2014, will be paid over the next ten years, and no individual site is considered to be material.

Liabilities recorded for environmental costs represent BNSF Railway's best estimate of its probable future obligation for the remediation and settlement of these sites and include both asserted and unasserted claims. Although recorded liabilities include BNSF Railway's best estimate of all probable costs, without reduction for anticipated recoveries from third parties, BNSF Railway's total cleanup costs at these sites cannot be predicted with certainty due to various factors such as the extent of corrective actions that may be required, evolving environmental laws and regulations, advances in environmental technology, the extent of other parties' participation in cleanup efforts, developments in ongoing environmental analyses related to sites determined to be contaminated and developments in environmental surveys and studies of contaminated sites.

Because of the uncertainty surrounding these factors, it is reasonably possible that future costs for environmental liabilities may range from approximately \$305 million to \$540 million. However, BNSF Railway believes that the \$404 million recorded at December 31, 2014, is the best estimate of the Company's future obligation for environmental costs.

Although the final outcome of these environmental matters cannot be predicted with certainty, it is the opinion of BNSF Railway that none of these items, when finally resolved, will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or liquidity. However, the occurrence of a number of these items in the same period could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations in a particular quarter or fiscal year.

#### **Other Claims and Litigation**

In addition to asbestos, other personal injury and environmental matters discussed above, BNSF Railway and its subsidiaries are also parties to a number of other legal actions and claims, governmental proceedings and private civil suits arising in the ordinary course of business, including those related to disputes and complaints involving certain transportation rates and charges. Some of the legal proceedings include claims for punitive as well as compensatory damages, and a few proceedings purport to be class actions. Although the final outcome of these matters cannot be predicted with certainty, considering among other things the meritorious legal defenses available and liabilities that have been recorded along with applicable insurance, BNSF Railway currently believes that none of these items, when finally resolved, will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or liquidity. However, an unexpected adverse resolution of one or more of these items could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations in a particular quarter or fiscal year.

### ***13. Employment Benefit Plans***

BNSF provides a funded, noncontributory qualified pension plan, the BNSF Retirement Plan, which covers most non-union employees, and an unfunded non-tax-qualified pension plan, the BNSF Supplemental Retirement Plan, which covers certain officers and other employees. The benefits under these pension plans are based on years of credited service and the highest consecutive sixty months of compensation for the last ten years of salaried employment with the Company. BNSF Railway provides two funded, noncontributory qualified pension plans which cover certain union employees of the former The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company. The benefits under these pension plans are based on elections made at the time the plans were implemented. BNSF's funding policy is to contribute annually not less than the regulatory minimum and not more than the maximum amount deductible for income tax purposes with respect to the funded plans.

Certain salaried employees of BNSF Railway who have met age and years of service requirements are eligible for medical benefits, including prescription drug coverage, during retirement. The postretirement medical and prescription drug benefit is contributory and provides benefits to retirees, and their covered dependents. Retiree contributions are adjusted annually. The plan also contains fixed deductibles, coinsurance and out-of-pocket limitations. In addition, a basic life insurance plan is noncontributory and covers retirees only. Optional life insurance coverage is available for some retirees; however, the retiree is responsible for the full cost. BNSF's policy is to fund the life insurance premiums and medical benefits as they come due. Generally, employees beginning salaried employment with BNSF Railway subsequent to September 22, 1995, are not eligible for medical benefits during retirement. These benefits are collectively referred to as retiree health and welfare benefits.

Components of the net (benefit) cost for certain employee benefit plans were as follows (in millions):

	<b>Pension Benefits</b>		
	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2014</b>	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2013</b>	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2012</b>
Service cost	\$ 38	\$ 47	\$ 39
Interest cost	95	89	100
Expected return on plan assets	(134)	(124)	(118)
Amortization of prior service credits	(1)	—	—
Amortization of net loss	1	17	10
Settlements	(1)	(1)	—
Net (benefit) cost recognized	<b>\$ (2)</b>	<b>\$ 28</b>	<b>\$ 31</b>

	<b>Retiree Health and Welfare Benefits</b>		
	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2014</b>	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2013</b>	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2012</b>
Service cost	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Interest cost	11	12	13
Amortization of prior service credits	(2)	(1)	—
Amortization of net loss	1	5	1
Net cost recognized	<b>\$ 11</b>	<b>\$ 17</b>	<b>\$ 15</b>

The projected benefit obligation is the present value of benefits earned to date by plan participants, including the effect of assumed future salary increases and expected healthcare cost trend rate increases. The following table shows the change in projected benefit obligation (in millions):

<b>Change in Benefit Obligation</b>	<b>Pension Benefits</b>	
	<b>December 31, 2014</b>	<b>December 31, 2013</b>
Projected benefit obligation at beginning of period	\$ 2,220	\$ 2,517
Service cost	38	47
Interest cost	95	89
Actuarial loss (gain)	256	(234)
Plan amendment	—	(7)
Benefits paid	(141)	(176)
Administrative expenses	(1)	(1)
Settlements	(15)	(15)
Projected benefit obligation at end of period	<b>2,452</b>	<b>2,220</b>
Component representing future salary increases	(146)	(106)
Accumulated benefit obligation at end of period	<b>\$ 2,306</b>	<b>\$ 2,114</b>

	Retiree Health and Welfare Benefits	
	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
<b>Change in Benefit Obligation</b>		
Projected benefit obligation at beginning of period	\$ 272	\$ 314
Service cost	1	1
Interest cost	11	12
Plan participants' contributions	6	3
Actuarial loss (gain)	13	(29)
Prior service credits	—	(7)
Benefits paid	(23)	(22)
Projected benefit obligation at end of period	\$ 280	\$ 272

BNSF's pension plans had plan assets in excess of accumulated benefit obligation and projected benefit obligations in excess of plan assets at December 31, 2014 and plan assets in excess of accumulated and projected benefit obligations at December 31, 2013.

The following tables show the change in plan assets of the plans (in millions):

	Pension Benefits	
	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
<b>Change in Plan Assets</b>		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of period	\$ 2,490	\$ 2,014
Actual return on plan assets	(3)	625
Employer contributions <sup>a</sup>	12	43
Benefits paid	(141)	(176)
Administrative expenses	(1)	(1)
Settlements	(15)	(15)
Fair value of plan assets at measurement date	\$ 2,342	\$ 2,490

<sup>a</sup> Other than contributions to the BNSF Retirement Plan, employer contributions were classified as Other, Net under Operating Activities in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

	Retiree Health and Welfare Benefits	
	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
<b>Change in Plan Assets</b>		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of period	\$ —	\$ —
Employer contributions <sup>a</sup>	17	19
Plan participants' contributions	6	3
Benefits paid	(23)	(22)
Fair value of plan assets at measurement date	\$ —	\$ —

<sup>a</sup> Employer contributions were classified as Other, Net under Operating Activities in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

The following table shows the funded status, defined as plan assets less the projected benefit obligation (in millions):

	Pension Benefits		Retiree Health and Welfare Benefits	
	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Funded status (plan assets less projected benefit obligations)	\$ (110)	\$ 270	\$ (280)	\$ (272)

Of the combined pension and retiree health and welfare benefits liability of \$390 million and \$2 million recognized as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, \$30 million was included in other current liabilities as of both December 31, 2014 and 2013, and \$26 million and \$390 million were included in other assets at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Actuarial gains and losses and prior service credits are recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets through an adjustment to accumulated other comprehensive income / (loss) (AOCI). The following table shows the pre-tax change in AOCI attributable to the components of the net cost and the change in benefit obligation (in millions):

	Pension Benefits		
	Year Ended December 31, 2014	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012
<b>Change in AOCI</b>			
Beginning balance	\$ 427	\$ (330)	\$ (311)
Amortization of net loss	1	17	10
Amortization of prior service credits	(1)	—	—
Plan amendment	—	7	—
Actuarial (loss) gain	(392)	734	(29)
Settlements	(1)	(1)	—
Ending balance	\$ 34	\$ 427	\$ (330)

	Retiree Health and Welfare Benefits		
	Year Ended December 31, 2014	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012
<b>Change in AOCI</b>			
Beginning balance	\$ (20)	\$ (60)	\$ (35)
Amortization of net loss	1	5	1
Amortization of prior service credits	(2)	(1)	—
Plan amendment	—	—	5
Prior service credits	—	7	—
Actuarial (loss) gain	(13)	29	(31)
Ending balance	\$ (34)	\$ (20)	\$ (60)

Approximately \$1 million, net of tax, of the actuarial losses and less than \$1 million, net of tax, of the prior service credits from defined benefit pension plans in AOCI are required to be amortized into net periodic benefit cost over the next fiscal year. Approximately \$1 million, net of tax, of the actuarial losses and prior service credits, from retiree health and welfare benefit plans in AOCI are required to be amortized into net periodic benefit cost over the next fiscal year. Pre-tax amounts currently recognized in AOCI consist of the following (in millions):

	Pension Benefits		Retiree Health and Welfare Benefits	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Net gain (loss)	\$ 29	\$ 420	\$ (43)	\$ (31)
Plan amendment	6	7	5	5
Prior service costs	—	—	4	6
Settlements	(1)	—	—	—
Pre-tax amount recognized in AOCI at December 31,	\$ 34	\$ 427	\$ (34)	\$ (20)
After-tax amount recognized in AOCI at December 31,	\$ 21	\$ 263	\$ (21)	\$ (12)

The assumptions used in accounting for the BNSF plans were as follows:

<b>Assumptions Used to Determine Net Cost</b>	<b>Pension Benefits</b>		
	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2014</b>	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2013</b>	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2012</b>
Discount rate	4.50%	3.75%	4.50%
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets	6.75%	6.75%	6.75%
Rate of compensation increase	3.80%	3.80%	3.80%

<b>Assumptions Used to Determine Net Cost</b>	<b>Retiree Health and Welfare Benefits</b>		
	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2014</b>	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2013</b>	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2012</b>
Discount rate	4.50%	3.75%	4.50%
Rate of compensation increase	3.80%	3.80%	3.80%

<b>Assumptions Used to Determine Benefit Obligations</b>	<b>Pension Benefits</b>		<b>Retiree Health and Welfare Benefits</b>	
	<b>December 31, 2014</b>	<b>December 31, 2013</b>	<b>December 31, 2014</b>	<b>December 31, 2013</b>
Discount rate	3.79%	4.50%	3.69%	4.50%
Rate of compensation increase	3.80%	3.80%	3.80%	3.80%

BNSF determined the discount rate based on a yield curve that utilizes year-end market yields of high-quality corporate bonds whose maturities match expected payments. The discount rate used for the 2015 calculation of net benefit cost decreased to 3.79 percent for pension and 3.69 percent for retiree health and welfare benefits, which reflects market conditions at the December 31, 2014, measurement date.

In October 2014, the Society of Actuaries (SOA) released the final report of the RP-2014 mortality tables, which BNSF utilized in the calculation of its December 31, 2014 liabilities. At December 31, 2013, BNSF's liabilities were calculated utilizing the RP-2000 mortality tables. The adoption of new mortality tables increased BNSF's pension and retiree health and welfare benefits liabilities by \$65 million and \$5 million, respectively.

Pension plan assets are generally invested with the long-term objective of earning sufficient amounts to cover expected benefit obligations, while assuming a prudent level of risk. Allocations may change as a result of changing market conditions and investment opportunities. The expected rates of return on plan assets reflect subjective assessments of expected invested asset returns over a period of several years. Generally, past investment returns are not given significant consideration when establishing assumptions for expected long-term rates of returns on plan assets. Actual experience will differ from the assumed rates. The expected rate of return on plan assets was 6.75 percent for 2014 and will be 6.60 percent for 2015.

The following table is an estimate of the impact on future net benefit cost that could result from hypothetical changes to the most sensitive assumptions, the discount rate and rate of return on plan assets:

<b>Sensitivity Analysis</b>			
<b>Hypothetical Discount Rate Change</b>	<b>Change in Net Benefit Cost</b>		
		<b>Pension</b>	<b>Retiree Health and Welfare</b>
50 basis point decrease	\$	3 million increase	\$ 1 million increase
50 basis point increase	\$	1 million decrease	\$ 1 million decrease
<b>Hypothetical Rate of Return on Plan Assets Change</b>	<b>Pension</b>		
50 basis point decrease	\$	10 million increase	
50 basis point increase	\$	10 million decrease	

The following table presents assumed health care cost trend rates:

	Year Ended December 31, 2014	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012
Assumed health care cost trend rate for next year (participants over 65) <sup>a</sup>	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Assumed health care cost trend rate for next year (participants under 65)	7.90%	8.20%	8.40%
Rate to which health care cost trend rate for participants under 65 is expected to decline and remain	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%
Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2028	2028	2028

<sup>a</sup> Effective January 1, 2013, Medicare-eligible retirees who are enrolled in the retiree medical program received a contribution to a Health Reimbursement Account, which can be used to reimburse plan participants for health insurance premiums and to pay eligible out-of-pocket expenses.

Assumed health care cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the health care plans. A one percentage point change in assumed health care cost trend rates would have the following effects (in millions):

	One Percentage- Point Increase	One Percentage- Point Decrease
Effect on total service and interest cost	\$ 1	\$ (1)
Effect on postretirement benefit obligation	\$ 21	\$ (18)

Investments are stated at fair value. The various types of investments are valued as follows:

- (i) Equity securities are valued at the last trade price at primary exchange close time on the last business day of the year (Level 1 input). If the last trade price is not available, values are based on bid, ask/offer quotes from contracted pricing vendors, brokers, or investment managers (Level 3 input or Level 2 if corroborated).
- (ii) Corporate debt securities, government debt securities, and collateralized obligations and mortgage backed securities are valued based on institutional bid evaluations from contracted vendors. Where available, vendors use observable market-based data to evaluate prices (Level 2 input). This also applies to U.S. Treasury securities included in cash and cash equivalents. If observable market-based data is not available, unobservable inputs such as extrapolated data, proprietary models, and indicative quotes are used to arrive at estimated prices representing the price a dealer would pay for the security (Level 3 input).
- (iii) Registered investment companies and common/collective trusts are valued at the daily net asset value of shares held at year end. Net asset value is considered a Level 1 input if net asset value is computed daily and redemptions at this value are available to all shareholders without restriction. Net asset value is considered a Level 2 input if the fund may restrict share redemptions under limited circumstances or if net asset value is not computed daily. Net asset value is considered a Level 3 input if shares could not be redeemed on the reporting date and net asset value can not be corroborated by trading activity.

The following table summarizes the investments of BNSF’s funded pension plans as of December 31, 2014, based on the inputs used to value them (in millions):

Asset Category	Total as of December 31, 2014	Level 1 Inputs <sup>a</sup>	Level 2 Inputs <sup>a</sup>	Level 3 Inputs <sup>a</sup>
Equity securities: <sup>b</sup>				
U.S.	\$ 2,091	\$ 2,091	\$ —	\$ —
International	77	77	—	—
Corporate debt securities	30	—	30	—
Registered investment companies	28	28	—	—
U.S. government debt securities	13	—	13	—
Collateralized obligations and mortgage backed securities (MBS)	6	—	6	—
Cash and cash equivalents	97	—	97	—
Total <sup>c</sup>	\$ 2,342	\$ 2,196	\$ 146	\$ —

<sup>a</sup> See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements under the heading “Fair Value Measurements” for a definition of each of these levels of inputs.

<sup>b</sup> As of December 31, 2014, three equity securities each exceeded 10 percent of total plan assets. These investments represent approximately 43 percent of total plan assets.

<sup>c</sup> Excludes less than \$1 million accrued for dividend and interest receivable.

Comparative Prior Year Information

The following table summarizes the investments of BNSF’s funded pension plans as of December 31, 2013, based on the inputs used to value them (in millions):

Asset Category	Total as of December 31, 2013	Level 1 Inputs <sup>a</sup>	Level 2 Inputs <sup>a</sup>	Level 3 Inputs <sup>a</sup>
U.S. equity securities <sup>b</sup>	\$ 2,240	\$ 2,240	\$ —	\$ —
Corporate debt securities	16	—	16	—
Registered investment companies	60	60	—	—
U.S. government debt securities	10	—	10	—
Collateralized obligations and mortgage backed securities (MBS)	2	—	2	—
Cash and cash equivalents	162	—	162	—
Total <sup>c</sup>	\$ 2,490	\$ 2,300	\$ 190	\$ —

<sup>a</sup> See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements under the heading “Fair Value Measurements” for a definition of each of these levels of inputs.

<sup>b</sup> As of December 31, 2013, four U.S. equity securities each exceeded 10 percent of total plan assets. These investments represented approximately 62 percent of total plan assets.

<sup>c</sup> Excludes \$1 million accrued for dividend and interest receivable.

The table below sets forth a summary of changes in the fair value of Level 3 assets held by BNSF's funded pension plans for the year ended December 31, 2013 (in millions):

<b>Level 3 Inputs</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Real Estate</b>
Balance as of December 31, 2012	\$ 32	\$ 32
Purchases, sales and settlements	(32)	(32)
Balance as of December 31, 2013	\$ —	\$ —

The Company is not required to make contributions to the BNSF Retirement Plan in 2015. The Company is required to make contributions of less than \$1 million to its other funded pension plans. The Company expects to make benefit payments in 2015 of \$9 million from its unfunded non-qualified pension plan.

The following table shows expected benefit payments from its defined benefit pension plans and expected claim payments for the retiree health and welfare plan for the next five fiscal years and the aggregate five years thereafter (in millions):

<b>Fiscal year</b>	<b>Expected Pension Plan Benefit Payments<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Expected Retiree Health and Welfare Payments</b>
2015	\$ 167	\$ 21
2016	\$ 156	\$ 21
2017	\$ 155	\$ 20
2018	\$ 153	\$ 20
2019	\$ 149	\$ 19
2020-2024	\$ 692	\$ 86

<sup>a</sup> Primarily consists of the BNSF Retirement Plan payments, which are made from the plan trust and do not represent an immediate cash outflow to the Company.

### **Defined Contribution Plans**

BNSF and BNSF Railway sponsor qualified 401(k) plans that cover substantially all employees and a non-qualified defined contribution plan that covers certain officers and other employees. The Company matched 75 percent of the first six percent of non-union employees' contributions and matched 25 percent on the first four percent of a limited number of union employees' contributions, which are subject to certain percentage limits of the employees' earnings, at each pay period. Employer contributions are subject to a five-year length of service vesting schedule. The Company's 401(k) matching expense was \$35 million, \$34 million and \$32 million during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

### **Other**

Under collective bargaining agreements, BNSF Railway participates in multi-employer benefit plans that provide certain postretirement health care and life insurance benefits for eligible union employees. Insurance premiums paid attributable to retirees, which are generally expensed as incurred, were \$65 million, \$65 million and \$71 million during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The average number of employees covered under these plans were 40 thousand, 37 thousand and 36 thousand during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

## 14. Related Party Transactions

BNSF Railway is involved with BNSF and certain of its subsidiaries in related party transactions in the ordinary course of business, which include payments made on each other's behalf and performance of services. Under the terms of a tax allocation agreement with BNSF, BNSF Railway made federal and state income tax payments, net of refunds, of \$1,645 million, \$2,455 million and \$1,235 million during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively, which are reflected in changes in working capital in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, BNSF Railway had \$44 million and \$62 million, respectively, of intercompany receivables which are reflected in accounts receivable in the respective Consolidated Balance Sheets. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, BNSF Railway had \$23 million and \$141 million of intercompany payables, which are reflected in accounts payable in the respective Consolidated Balance Sheets. Net intercompany balances are settled in the ordinary course of business.

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, BNSF Railway had \$9,963 million and \$8,397 million, respectively, of intercompany notes receivable from BNSF. During the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, loans to BNSF were \$2,806 million, \$2,781 million and \$2,252 million, respectively, partially offset by repayments received of \$1,240 million, \$809 million and \$391 million, respectively.

BNSF Railway engages in various arm's-length transactions with affiliates in the ordinary course of business. The following table summarizes revenues earned by BNSF Railway for services provided to affiliates and expenditures to affiliates (in millions):

	Year Ended December 31, 2014	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012
Revenues	\$ 175	\$ 179	\$ 83
Expenditures	\$ 91	\$ 66	\$ 60

## 15. Stock-Based Compensation

Prior to the Merger, BNSF shareholders approved the Burlington Northern Santa Fe 1999 Stock Incentive Plan and subsequent amendments which authorized BNSF common stock to be issued in connection with stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units and performance stock.

Following the Merger, no further grants of BNSF stock were made under the BNSF stock-based compensation plans and each outstanding stock option or share award of BNSF common stock was converted into an option or restricted stock unit of Berkshire Class B Common Stock, in accordance with a formula to convert such awards.

A summary of the status of stock options is presented below (options in thousands, aggregate intrinsic value in millions):

	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Prices	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Balance at December 31, 2013	5,450	\$ 59.78	3.77	\$ 320
Exercised	(1,581)	60.43		
Cancelled	(1)	78.43		
Balance at December 31, 2014	<b>3,868</b>	<b>\$ 59.51</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>\$ 351</b>
Options exercisable at December 31, 2014	<b>3,868</b>	<b>\$ 59.51</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>\$ 351</b>

The total intrinsic value of options exercised was \$111 million, \$75 million and \$95 million during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

## 16. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

The following table provides the changes of AOCI by component (in millions):

	Pension and Retiree Health and Welfare Benefit Items <sup>a</sup>	Equity Method Investments	Total
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 251	\$ (6)	\$ 245
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	(250)	4	(246)
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	(1)	—	(1)
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ —	\$ (2)	\$ (2)
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ (241)	\$ (4)	\$ (245)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	478	(2)	476
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	14	—	14
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 251	\$ (6)	\$ 245

<sup>a</sup> Amounts are net of tax. See Note 13 for additional details.

Reclassifications out of AOCI <sup>b</sup>			
Details about AOCI Components	Year Ended December 31, 2014	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Income Statement Line Item
<b>Amortization of pension and retiree health and welfare benefit items</b>			
Actuarial losses	\$ (2)	\$ (22)	<sup>c</sup>
Prior service costs	3	1	<sup>c</sup>
	1	(21)	Total before tax
	—	7	Tax (expense) / benefit
<b>Total reclassifications for the period</b>	<b>\$ 1</b>	<b>\$ (14)</b>	Net of tax

<sup>b</sup> Amounts in parenthesis indicate debits in the income statement.

<sup>c</sup> This component is included in the computation of net periodic pension and retiree health and welfare cost (see Note 13 for additional details).

## 17. Quarterly Financial Data—Unaudited

Dollars in millions

2014	Fourth	Third	Second	First
Revenues	\$ 6,027	\$ 5,739	\$ 5,614	\$ 5,334
Operating income	\$ 2,092	\$ 1,869	\$ 1,673	\$ 1,360
Net income	\$ 1,322	\$ 1,181	\$ 1,046	\$ 848
2013	Fourth	Third	Second	First
Revenues	\$ 5,638	\$ 5,527	\$ 5,207	\$ 5,180
Operating income	\$ 1,877	\$ 1,736	\$ 1,587	\$ 1,468
Net income	\$ 1,236	\$ 1,111	\$ 1,012	\$ 912

## ***Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure***

None.

### ***Item 9A. Controls and Procedures***

#### **Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

Based on their evaluation as of the end of the period covered by this annual report on Form 10-K, BNSF Railway's principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that BNSF Railway's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by BNSF Railway in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to BNSF Railway's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

#### **Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

The management of BNSF Railway is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. BNSF Railway's internal control over financial reporting was designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of BNSF Railway's financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America.

Management assessed the effectiveness of BNSF Railway's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014. In making this assessment, management adopted and used the criteria set forth in the *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on management's assessment, management concluded that as of December 31, 2014, BNSF Railway's internal control over financial reporting was effective based on those criteria.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of the Company's independent registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the Company's registered public accounting firm pursuant to rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit the Company to provide only management's report in this annual report.

#### **Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

As of the period covered by this report, the Company has concluded that there have been no changes in BNSF Railway's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during BNSF Railway's fourth fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, BNSF Railway's internal control over financial reporting.

### ***Item 9B. Other Information***

None.

## Part III

### *Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services*

#### **Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Fees**

The following table presents the fees incurred by BNSF, including its wholly-owned subsidiary, BNSF Railway, for services provided by Deloitte & Touche LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm, for the twelve months ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 (in thousands):

	2014	2013
Audit fees	\$ 2,217	\$ 2,200
Audit-related fees	59	—
Tax fees	—	—
All other fees	16	15
Total	\$ 2,292	\$ 2,215

#### **Audit Fees**

Audit fees consist of professional services for audits of financial statements, quarterly reviews, internal control reviews, comfort letters provided in conjunction with the issuance of debt, and agreed-upon procedures performed on the Annual Report R-1 filed by BNSF Railway with the Surface Transportation Board.

#### **Audit-Related Fees**

Audit-related fees consist of agreed-upon procedures.

#### **Tax Fees**

Tax fees consist of professional services for tax compliance, tax audit and tax planning for specific transactions or potential transactions of the Company. No tax fees were billed in 2014.

#### **All Other Fees**

All other fees consist of subscription-related fees.

#### **Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures**

Burlington Northern Santa Fe, LLC is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway Inc. and does not have an audit committee. During 2014 and 2013, the Audit Committee of Berkshire Hathaway Inc. pre-approved all fees and services provided by the independent registered public accounting firm, subject to the exceptions for non-audit services described in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and rules and regulations thereunder.

## Part IV

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### ***Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules***

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this report:

1. Consolidated Financial Statements—see Item 8.

Schedules are omitted because they are not required or applicable, or the required information is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements or related notes.

2. Exhibits:

See Index to Exhibits beginning on page E-1 for a description of the exhibits filed as a part of this Report on Form 10-K.



**BNSF Railway Company and Subsidiaries**

**Exhibit Index**

Exhibit Number and Description	Incorporated by Reference (if applicable)			
	Form	File Date	File No.	Exhibit
3.1 Restated Certificate of Incorporation of BNSF Railway Company, dated January 17, 2005.	10-Q	7/26/2005	001-06324	3.1
3.2 By-Laws of BNSF Railway Company, as amended February 28, 2014.				
<a href="#">12.1 Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges.*</a>				
<a href="#">31.1 Principal Executive Officer’s Certifications Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.*</a>				
<a href="#">31.2 Principal Financial Officer’s Certifications Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.*</a>				
<a href="#">32.1 Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350 (Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002).*</a>				
101 XBRL - Related Documents eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) documents submitted electronically: 101.INS - XBRL Instance Document 101.SCH - XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document 101.CAL - XBRL Extension Calculation Linkable Document 101.DEF - XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkable Document 101.LAB - XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document 101.PRE - XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document				
The following financial information from BNSF Railway Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, formatted in XBRL includes: (i) the Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012, (iii) the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of the December 31, 2014 and 2013, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, (v) the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, and (vi) the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. *				

\*Filed herewith

**BY-LAWS**  
**OF**  
**BNSF RAILWAY COMPANY**

Effective February 28, 2014

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**BY-LAWS OF  
BNSF RAILWAY COMPANY**

**(Amended and Restated as of February 28, 2014)**

**ARTICLE I.**

**Offices**

Section 1. Registered Office and Agent.

The registered office of the Corporation is located at 1209 North Orange Street, in the City of Wilmington, County of New Castle, State of Delaware, and the name of its registered agent at such address is The Corporation Trust Company.

Section 2. Other Offices.

The Corporation may have offices at such other places both within and without the State of Delaware as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine or the business of the corporation may require.

**ARTICLE II.**

**Meetings of Stockholders.**

Section 1. Annual Meetings.

A meeting of the stockholders for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting shall be held annually at ten o'clock a.m. on the second Thursday of May, or at such other time on such other day as shall be fixed by resolution of the Board of Directors. If the day fixed for the annual meeting shall be a legal holiday, such meeting shall be held on the next succeeding business day.

Section 2. Special Meetings.

Special meetings of the stockholders for any purpose or purposes may be called at any time only by a majority of the Board of Directors, the Executive Chairman of the Board or the President.

Section 3. Place of Meetings.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Corporation shall be held at the general offices of the Corporation in the City of Fort Worth, State of Texas, or at such other place in the United States as may be stated in the notice of the meeting. All other meetings of the stockholders shall be held at such places within or without the State of Delaware as shall be stated in the notice of the meeting. The Board of Directors may, in

its sole discretion, determine that the meeting shall not be held at any place, but may instead be held solely by means of remote communication as authorized by Section 211(a)(2) of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware (the “DGCL”) (or any successor provision thereto).

#### Section 4. Notice of Meetings.

Except as otherwise provided by statute, written notice of each meeting of the stockholders, whether annual or special, shall be given not less than ten nor more than sixty days before the date of the meeting to each stockholder entitled to vote at such meeting. Each such notice shall state the place, if any, date and hour of the meeting, the means of remote communications, if any, by which stockholders may be deemed to be present in person and vote at such meeting and, in the case of a special meeting, the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called.

When a meeting is adjourned to another time and place, if any, notice of the adjourned meeting need not be given if the time, place, if any, thereof and the means of remote communications, if any, by which stockholders may be deemed to be present in person and vote at such adjourned meeting are announced at the meeting at which the adjournment is given. If the adjournment is for more than thirty days, or if after the adjournment a new record date is fixed for the adjourned meeting, a notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given to each stockholder of record entitled to vote at the meeting.

#### Section 5. Quorum.

At any meeting of the stockholders, the holders of record of a majority of the total number of outstanding shares of stock of the Corporation entitled to vote, present in person or represented by proxy, shall constitute a quorum for all purposes.

If a quorum is present at any meeting of stockholders, the vote of the holders of a majority of the shares present in person or represented by proxy and entitled to vote at the meeting shall be sufficient for the transaction of any business, unless otherwise provided by statute or the Restated Certificate of Incorporation.

In the absence of a quorum at any meeting, the Executive Chairman of the Board or the holders of a majority of the shares of stock entitled to vote thereat, present in person or represented by proxy at the meeting, may adjourn the meeting, from time to time, until the holders of the number of shares requisite to constitute a quorum shall be present in person or represented at the meeting. At any adjourned meeting at which a quorum is present, any business may be transacted that might have been transacted at the meeting as originally convened.

#### Section 6. Organization.

At each meeting of the stockholders, the Executive Chairman of the Board, or in his or her absence the President, or, if both of the said officers are absent, the Chief Executive

Officer, or, if all of the said officers are absent, a person designated by the Board of Directors, or in the absence of such designation a person elected by the holders of a majority in number of shares of stock present in person or represented by proxy and entitled to vote, shall act as chairman of the meeting.

The Secretary, or in his or her absence, an Assistant Secretary or, in the absence of the Secretary and all of the Assistant Secretaries, any person appointed by the chairman of the meeting, shall act as Secretary of the meeting.

#### Section 7. Voting.

At each meeting of the stockholders, each holder of stock entitled to vote at such meeting shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock having voting power in respect of each matter upon which a vote is to be taken, standing in his or her name on the stock ledger of the corporation on the record date fixed as provided in these By-Laws for determining the stockholders entitled to vote at such meeting or, if no record date be fixed, at the close of business on the day next preceding the day on which notice of the meeting is given. Shares of its own capital stock belonging to the Corporation, or to another Corporation if a majority of the shares entitled to vote in the election of Directors of such other Corporation is held by the Corporation, shall neither be entitled to vote nor counted for quorum purposes.

At each election of Directors the voting shall be by ballot, and the nominees having the greatest number of votes shall be deemed and declared elected. Except as otherwise provided in the preceding sentence or as required by statute, the Restated Certificate of Incorporation or these By-Laws, all matters shall be decided by a majority of the votes cast, a quorum being present.

#### Section 8. Nominations.

Nominations of persons for election to the Board of Directors may be made at an annual meeting of the stockholders pursuant to the Corporation's notice of meeting delivered pursuant to Section 4 of this Article II or by or at the direction of the Board of Directors.

#### Section 9. Written Consent of Stockholders without a Meeting.

Any action to be taken at any annual or special meeting of stockholders may be taken without a meeting, without prior notice and without a vote, if a consent or consents in writing, setting forth the action to be so taken, shall be signed by the holders of outstanding stock having not less than the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to authorize or take such action at a meeting at which all shares entitled to vote thereon were present and voted.

## **ARTICLE III.**

### **Board of Directors.**

#### Section 1. Number, Qualification and Term of Office.

The business, property and affairs of the Corporation shall be managed by or under the direction of a Board of Directors consisting of not less than three or more than seven Directors. The Board of Directors shall from time to time by a vote of a majority of the Directors then in office fix within the maximum and minimum limits the number of Directors to constitute the Board of Directors. However, no decrease in the number of Directors constituting the Board of Directors shall shorten the term of any incumbent Director. At each annual meeting of stockholders a Board of Directors shall be elected by the stockholders for a term of one year and the term shall begin immediately after such election. Each Director shall serve until his or her successor is elected and shall qualify or until he or she shall have died, resigned or been removed in the manner hereinafter provided.

#### Section 2. Vacancies.

Vacancies in the Board of Directors and newly created Directorships resulting from any increase in the authorized number of Directors may be filled by a majority of the Directors then in office, although less than a quorum, or by a sole remaining Director. Any Director elected in accordance with the preceding sentence shall hold office until the next annual meeting of stockholders and until such Director's successor shall have been duly elected and qualified.

#### Section 3. Resignations.

Any Director may resign at any time upon written notice to the Secretary of the Corporation. Such resignation shall take effect on the date of receipt of such notice or at any later date specified therein; and the acceptance of such resignation, unless required by the terms thereof, shall not be necessary to make it effective. When one or more Directors shall resign effective at a future date, a majority of the Directors then in office, including those who have resigned, shall have power to fill such vacancy or vacancies to take effect when such resignation or resignations shall become effective.

#### Section 4. Removals.

Any Director may be removed, with cause, at any special meeting of the stockholders called for that purpose, by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority in number of shares of the Corporation entitled to vote for the election of Directors, and the vacancy in the Board of Directors caused by any such removal may be filled by the stockholders at such meeting.

Section 5. Place of Meetings; Books and Records.

The Board of Directors may hold its meetings, and have an office or offices, at such place or places within or without the State of Delaware as the Board of Directors from time to time may determine, unless otherwise provided in the Restated Certificate of Incorporation or in these By-Laws.

The Board of Directors, subject to the provisions of the DGCL, may authorize the books and records of the Corporation, and offices or agencies for the issue, transfer and registration of the capital stock of the Corporation, to be kept at such place or places outside of the State of Delaware as, from time to time, may be designated by the Board of Directors.

Section 6. Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors.

The first meeting of each newly elected Board of Directors, to be known as the Annual Meeting of the Board, for the purpose of electing officers and the transaction of such other business as may come before the Board of Directors, shall be held at the same place as and immediately after the adjournment of the annual meeting of stockholders, and no notice of such meeting shall be necessary to the newly elected Directors in order legally to constitute the meeting, provided a quorum shall be present. In the event such meeting is not held due to the absence of a quorum, the meeting may be held at such time and place as shall be specified in a notice given as hereinafter provided for special meetings of the Board of Directors, or as shall be specified in a written waiver signed by all of the newly elected Directors.

Section 7. Regular Meetings.

The Board of Directors may, by resolution, provide for the time and place for the holding of additional regular meetings of the Board of Directors without notice other than such resolution.

Section 8. Special Meetings.

Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the Executive Chairman of the Board or the President and shall be called by the Secretary on the written request of three Directors on such notice as the person or persons calling the meeting shall deem appropriate in the circumstances. Notice of each such special meeting shall be mailed to each Director, addressed to his or her residence or usual place of business, or shall be sent to such Director by telegraph or facsimile or other electronic transmission, in each case, in the manner set forth in Article VIII of these By-Laws or be communicated to such Director personally or by telephone. The notice of meeting shall state the time and place of the meeting but need not state the purpose thereof. Attendance of a Director at any meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting except when a Director attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business because the meeting was not lawfully called or convened.

Section 9. Quorum and Manner of Acting.

Except as otherwise provided by the DGCL, the Restated Certificate of Incorporation, or these By-Laws, the presence of a majority of the total number of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any regular or special meeting of the Board of Directors, and the act of a majority of the Directors present at any such meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Board of Directors. In the absence of a quorum, a majority of the Directors present may adjourn the meeting, from time to time, until a quorum is present. Notice of any such adjourned meeting need not be given.

Section 10. Organization.

At every meeting of the Board of Directors, the Executive Chairman of the Board, or in his or her absence, the President, or, if both of the said officers are absent, the Chief Executive Officer, or, if all of the said officers are absent, a chairman chosen by a majority of the Directors present shall act as chairman of the meeting. The Secretary, or in his or her absence, an Assistant Secretary, or in the absence of the Secretary and all the Assistant Secretaries, any person appointed by the chairman of the meeting, shall act as Secretary of the meeting.

Section 11. Consent of Directors in Lieu of Meeting.

Unless otherwise restricted by the Restated Certificate of Incorporation or by these By-Laws, any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of the Board of Directors may be taken without a meeting if all members of the Board of Directors consent thereto in writing or by electronic transmission, and such written consent or electronic transmission is filed with the minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Directors. Such filing shall be in paper form if the minutes are maintained in paper form and shall be in electronic form if the minutes are maintained in electronic form.

Section 12. Telephonic Meetings.

Members of the Board of Directors may participate in a meeting of the Board of Directors by means of conference telephone or similar communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other, and participation in a meeting pursuant to this provision shall constitute presence in person at such meeting.

Section 13. Compensation.

Each Director, who is not a full-time salaried officer of the Corporation or its parent, or a subsidiary or affiliated corporation, when authorized by resolution of the Board of Directors may receive as a Director a stated salary or an annual retainer and in addition may be allowed a fixed fee and his or her reasonable expenses for attendance at each regular or special meeting of the Board of Directors. No full-time salaried officer of the Corporation shall receive compensation for serving as a Director of any of the Corporation's wholly-owned subsidiaries.

## **ARTICLE IV.**

### **Officers.**

#### **Section 1. Elected Officers.**

The elected officers of the Corporation shall be an Executive Chairman of the Board, a President, a Chief Executive Officer, one or more Executive Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and such other officers as may be elected by the Board of Directors. Any number of offices may be held by the same person. Any officer may hold such additional title descriptions or qualifiers such as “Chief Financial Officer”, “Chief Operating Officer”, “Chief Marketing Officer”, “Comptroller”, or “Assistant Secretary” or such other title as the Board of Directors shall determine. Any reference to “Chairman” shall be synonymous with “Executive Chairman”.

#### **Section 2. Election and Term of Office.**

The elected officers of the Corporation shall be elected by the Board of Directors and shall hold office for such terms as may be determined by the Board of Directors. Each officer shall hold office until his or her successor shall have been duly elected and qualified or until or until he or she shall have died, resigned or been removed in the manner hereinafter provided.

#### **Section 3. Appointed Officers.**

In addition to the elected officers of the Corporation, the Corporation shall have such Vice Presidents as may be appointed by the Executive Chairman of the Board and the President for such terms as may be determined by the Executive Chairman of the Board and the President. The Corporation shall also have such Assistant Vice Presidents and other lower level officers as may be appointed by the President for such terms as may be determined by the President. Any number of offices may be held by the same person. Each such appointed officer shall hold office until his or her successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified, or until he or she shall have died, resigned or been removed in the manner hereinafter provided.

#### **Section 4. Resignations.**

Any officer may resign at any time upon written notice to the Secretary of the Corporation. Such resignation shall take effect at the date of its receipt, or at any later date specified therein; and the acceptance of such resignation, unless required by the terms thereof, shall not be necessary to make it effective.

#### **Section 5. Removals.**

Any officer elected by the Board of Directors may be removed, either with or without cause, by the Board of Directors at a regular or special meeting of the Board of Directors. Any officer or agent appointed by the Executive Chairman of the Board and the President may be removed, either with or without cause, by the Executive Chairman of the Board and President. Any officer or agent appointed by the President may be removed, either with or without cause, by the President.

Section 6. Vacancies.

Any vacancy occurring in any office of the Corporation by reason of death, retirement, resignation, removal, or otherwise shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the term in the same manner as prescribed in these By-Laws for regular election or appointment to such office.

Section 7. Compensation of Officers.

The compensation of all officers elected by the Board of Directors and of all other officers whose compensation is prescribed by the Board of Directors shall be fixed from time to time by the Board of Directors, or by the Executive Chairman of the Board or the President when so authorized by the Board of Directors.

Section 8. Executive Chairman of the Board.

The Executive Chairman of the Board (A/K/A Chairman) shall discharge those responsibilities as shall be determined by the Board of Directors, including the power to sign and acknowledge in the name and on behalf of the Corporation, all stock certificates, contracts or other documents and instruments, except when the signing thereof shall have been expressly delegated to some other officer or agent, or required by law to be otherwise signed or executed, and unless otherwise provided by law or by the Board of Directors. The Executive Chairman of the Board shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors and have authority to call special meetings of the Board of Directors.

Section 9. President.

The President shall have general authority over the property, business and affairs of the Corporation and over all other officers, agents and employees of the Corporation, subject to the control and direction of the Board of Directors including the power to sign and acknowledge in the name and on behalf of the Corporation, all stock certificates, contracts or other documents and instruments, except when the signing thereof shall have been expressly delegated to some other officer or agent, or required by law to be otherwise signed or executed, and unless otherwise provided by law or by the Board of Directors, may authorize any officer, employee or agent of the Corporation to sign, execute and acknowledge in his or her place and stead all such documents and instruments. He or she shall have power to appoint Vice Presidents, Assistant Vice Presidents and other officers as set forth in Section 3 of this Article IV and shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him or her by the Board of Directors. He or she shall have power to delegate to other officers of the Corporation, through written delegations or otherwise, such authority to transact the business affairs of the Corporation. The President shall, in the absence of the Executive Chairman of the Board, preside at meetings of the stockholders and at meetings of the Board of Directors.

Section 10. Chief Executive Officer.

The Chief Executive Officer shall have general authority over the property, business and affairs of the Corporation and over all other officers, agents and employees of the Corporation, subject to the control of the Board of Directors and the President, and shall report directly to the President. The Chief Executive Officer shall, in the absence of the Executive Chairman of the Board and the President, preside at meetings of the stockholders and of the Board of Directors.

Section 11. Secretary.

The Secretary shall attend and keep minutes of meetings of the stockholders and the Board of Directors in books of the Corporation provided for that purpose; shall have custody of the corporate records of the Corporation; shall see that notices are given and records properly kept and filed by the Corporation, as required by the By-Laws or as required by law; and in general, shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as are incident to the office of Secretary and as may from time to time be assigned to him or her by the Board of Directors or the President.

Section 12. Treasurer.

The Treasurer shall have responsibility for the custody and safekeeping of all funds of the Corporation and shall have charge of their collection, receipt and disbursement; shall receive and have authority to sign receipts for all monies paid to the Corporation and shall deposit the same in the name and to the credit of the Corporation in such banks or depositories as the Board of Directors shall approve; shall endorse for collection on behalf of the Corporation all checks, drafts, notes and other obligations payable to the Corporation; shall disburse the funds of the Corporation only in such manner as provided in the By-Laws or as the Board of Directors may require; shall sign or countersign all notes, endorsements, guarantees and acceptances made on behalf of the Corporation when and as directed by the Board of Directors; shall keep full and accurate accounts of the transactions in his or her office in books belonging to the Corporation and render to the Board of Directors whenever it may require an account of his or her transactions as Treasurer; shall give bond for the faithful discharge of his or her duties in such sum and with such surety or sureties as the Board of Directors may require; shall have the responsibility for the custody and safekeeping of all securities of the Corporation; and in general, shall have such other power and perform such other duties as are incident to the office of Treasurer and as from time to time may be prescribed by the Board of Directors, or be delegated to him or her by the President or its designees.

Section 13. Executive Vice President.

Any Executive Vice President shall have such powers and duties as the Board of Directors, the Executive Chairman of the Board, the President or these By-Laws may from time to time prescribe.

Section 14. Vice President.

Any Vice President shall have such powers and duties as the Executive Chairman of the Board, the President or these By-Laws may from time to time prescribe.

Section 15. Assistant Vice President.

Any Assistant Vice President shall have such powers and duties as the President or these By-Laws may from time to time prescribe.

Section 16. Absence or Disability of Officers.

In the absence or disability of the Executive Chairman of the Board or the President, the Board of Directors may designate, by resolution, individuals to perform the duties of those absent or disabled.

**ARTICLE V.**

**Stock Certificates and Transfer Thereof.**

Section 1. Stock Certificates.

The interest of each stockholder shall be evidenced by certificates for shares of stock in such form as the appropriate officers of the Corporation may from time to time prescribe; provided that the Board of Directors may provide by resolution or resolutions that all or some of all classes or series of the stock of the Corporation shall be represented by uncertificated shares. Every holder of stock represented by certificates shall be entitled to have a certificate, signed by or in the name of the Corporation by the Executive Chairman of the Board, the President, the Chief Executive Officer or an Executive Vice President, and by the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer, or the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary of the Corporation, certifying the number of shares, and the class and series thereof, owned by him in the Corporation. Any or all of the signatures on the certificate may be a facsimile. In case any officer, transfer agent or registrar who has signed or whose facsimile signature has been placed upon a certificate shall have ceased to be such officer, transfer agent or registrar before such certificate is issued, it may be issued by the Corporation with the same effect as if he or she were such officer, transfer agent or registrar at the date of issue. Except as otherwise expressly provided by applicable law, the rights and obligations of the holders of uncertificated stock, if any, and the rights and obligations of the holders of certificates representing stock of the same class and series shall be identical.

Section 2. Designation of Preferences.

If the Corporation shall be authorized to issue more than one class of stock or more than one series of any class, the powers, designations, preferences and relative, participating, optional or other special rights of each class of stock or series thereof and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions of such preferences and rights shall be set forth in full or summarized on the face or back of the certificate which the Corporation shall issue to represent such class or series of stock, except that in lieu of the foregoing requirements, there may be set forth on the face or back of the certificate which the Corporation shall issue to represent such class or series of stock, a statement that the Corporation will furnish without charge to each stockholder who so requests the powers, designations, preferences and relative, participating, optional or

other special rights of each class of stock or series thereof and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions of such preferences and rights.

Section 3. Transfer of Stock.

Transfer of shares of the capital stock of the Corporation represented by certificates shall be made only on the books of the Corporation by the holder thereof, or by his or her attorney thereunto duly authorized, and on surrender of the certificate or certificates for such shares. Upon receipt of proper transfer instructions from the registered owner of uncertificated shares such uncertificated shares shall be canceled and issuance of new equivalent uncertificated shares or certificated shares shall be made to the person entitled thereto and the transaction shall be recorded upon the books of the Corporation. Within a reasonable time after the issuance or transfer of uncertificated stock, the Corporation shall send to the registered owner thereof a written notice containing the information required to be set forth or stated on certificates pursuant to the DGCL or, unless otherwise provided by the DGCL, a statement that the Corporation will furnish without charge to each stockholder who so requests the powers, designations, preferences and relative, participating, optional or other special rights of each class of stock or series thereof and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions of such preferences and rights. A person in whose name shares of stock stand on the books of the Corporation shall be deemed the owner thereof as regards the Corporation, and the Corporation shall not, except as expressly required by statute, be bound to recognize any equitable or other claim to, or interest in, such shares on the part of any other person whether or not it shall have express or other notice thereof.

Section 4. Transfer Agent and Registrar.

The Corporation may, if and whenever the Board of Directors shall so determine, maintain in such place or places as the Board of Directors shall so determine, one or more transfer offices or agencies, each in charge of a transfer agent designated by the Board of Directors where the shares of the capital stock of the Corporation of any class or classes shall be transferable, and also one or more registry offices, each in charge of a registrar designated by the Board of Directors, where such shares of stock of any class or classes shall be registered.

Section 5. Additional Regulations.

The Board of Directors may make such additional rules and regulations as it may deem expedient concerning the issue, transfer and registration of certificated or uncertificated shares of the capital stock of the Corporation.

Section 6. Lost, Destroyed or Mutilated Certificates.

The holder of any certificate representing any shares of stock of the Corporation shall immediately notify the Corporation of any loss, theft, destruction or mutilation of such certificate, and the Board of Directors may, in its discretion, cause a new certificate to be issued to him or her in case of mutilation of the certificate upon surrender of the mutilated certificate, or in case of loss, theft or destruction of the certificate upon satisfactory proof of such loss or destruction, and in any case, if the Board of Directors shall so determine, upon the delivery of a bond in such form and sum, and with such surety or sureties, as the Board of Directors may direct, to indemnify the Corporation and its agent against any claim that may be made against it or them on account of the alleged loss, theft or destruction of any such certificate or the issuance of such new certificate.

**ARTICLE VI.**

**Dividends, Surplus, Etc.**

Except as otherwise provided by statute or the Restated Certificate of Incorporation, the Board of Directors may declare dividends upon the shares of its capital stock either (1) out of its surplus, or (2) in case there be no such surplus, out of its net profits for the fiscal year in which the dividend is declared or its preceding fiscal year, whenever, and in such amounts as, in its opinion, the condition of the affairs of the Corporation shall render it advisable. Dividends may be paid in cash, in property, or in shares of the capital stock of the Corporation. The Board of Directors may use and apply any of such surplus or net profits in purchasing or acquiring any of the bonds, debentures, notes, scrip, other securities or evidences of indebtedness of the Corporation or of any of its controlled or subsidiary corporations, or may set apart from any of the funds of the Corporation available for dividends such sum or sums as it, in its absolute discretion, may think proper as a reserve or reserves to meet contingencies, or for equalizing dividends, or for the purpose of maintaining or increasing the property or business of the Corporation, or for any other purpose it may think conducive to the best interests of the Corporation. The Board of Directors may modify or abolish any such reserve in the manner in which it was created.

**ARTICLE VII.**

**Fiscal Year.**

The fiscal year of the Corporation shall begin on the first day of January of each year.

**ARTICLE VIII.**

**Notices.**

Notices to stockholders and Directors shall be given in the manner and form hereinbefore provided, and (a) if given by mail shall be deemed to be given at the time deposited in the United States mail, enclosed in a sealed envelope properly addressed and postage prepaid, (b) if given by telegraph, cable or wireless shall be deemed to be given at the time delivered to a representative of a telegraph, cable or wireless company, as the case may be,

properly addressed, with instructions that it be transmitted, (c) if given by facsimile telecommunication, shall be deemed to be given when directed to a number at which such stockholder or Director has consented to receive notice, (d) if by electronic mail, shall be deemed to be given when directed to an electronic mail address at which such stockholder or Director has consented to receive notice and (e) if by any other form of electronic transmission to which such stockholder or Director has consented to receive notice, shall be deemed to be given when directed to such stockholder or Director. For purposes of these By-Laws, "electronic transmission" means any form of communication, not directly involving the physical transmission of paper, that creates a record that may be retained, retrieved and reviewed by a recipient thereof, and that may be directly reproduced in paper form by such a recipient through an automated process.

Whenever any notice is required to be given under the provisions of the statute, the Restated Certificate of Incorporation or these By-Laws, a waiver thereof in writing, signed by the person or persons entitled to said notice, or a waiver thereof by electronic transmission by the person or persons entitled to such notice, whether before or after the time stated therein, shall be deemed equivalent to notice.

## **ARTICLE IX.**

### **Checks, Drafts, Bank Accounts, Etc.**

#### Section 1. Checks, Drafts, Etc.; Loans.

All checks, drafts or other orders for the payment of money, notes or other evidences of indebtedness issued in the name of the Corporation shall be signed by such officer or officers, agent or agents of the Corporation and in such manner as shall, from time to time, be determined by resolution of the Board of Directors. No loans shall be contracted on behalf of the Corporation unless authorized by the Board of Directors.

#### Section 2. Deposits.

All funds of the Corporation shall be deposited, from time to time, to the credit of the Corporation in such banks, trust companies or other depositories as the Board of Directors may select, or as may be selected by any officer or officers, agent or agents of the Corporation to whom such power may, from time to time, be delegated by the Board of Directors; and for the purpose of such deposit, the Executive Chairman of the Board, the President, the Chief Executive Officer, any Executive Vice President, the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer, or any other officer or agent to whom such power may be delegated by the Board of Directors, may endorse, assign and deliver checks, drafts and other orders for the payment of money which are payable to the order of the Corporation.

## **ARTICLE X.**

### **Amendments.**

These By-Laws may be altered or repealed and new By-Laws may be made by the affirmative vote, at any meeting of the Board of Directors, of a majority of the whole Board of Directors, subject to the right of the stockholders of the Corporation to amend or repeal By-Laws made or amended by the Board of Directors by the affirmative vote of the holders of record of a majority in number of shares of the outstanding stock of the Corporation present or represented at any meeting of the stockholders and entitled to vote thereon, provided that notice of the proposed action be included in the notice of such meeting.

## Exhibit 12.1

### *BNSF Railway Company and Subsidiaries* *Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges*

In millions, except ratio amounts  
(Unaudited)

	2014 <sup>a</sup>	2013 <sup>a</sup>	2012 <sup>a</sup>	2011 <sup>a</sup>	February 13 - December 31, 2010 <sup>a</sup>	January 1 - February 12, 2010 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Earnings:</b>						
Income before income taxes	\$ 7,041	\$ 6,683	\$ 5,954	\$ 5,220	\$ 3,899	\$ 482
<b>Add:</b>						
Interest and other fixed charges, excluding capitalized interest	44	57	55	73	72	16
Reasonable approximation of portion of rent under long-term operating leases representative of an interest factor	199	188	196	249	225	35
Distributed income of investees accounted for under the equity method	7	7	6	6	5	—
Amortization of capitalized interest	3	2	1	1	—	1
<b>Less:</b>						
Equity in earnings of investments accounted for under the equity method	16	14	14	15	15	1
Total earnings available for fixed charges	\$ 7,278	\$ 6,923	\$ 6,198	\$ 5,534	\$ 4,186	\$ 533
<b>Fixed charges:</b>						
Interest and fixed charges	\$ 74	\$ 86	\$ 79	\$ 93	\$ 85	\$ 17
Reasonable approximation of portion of rent under long-term operating leases representative of an interest factor	199	188	196	249	225	35
Total fixed charges	\$ 273	\$ 274	\$ 275	\$ 342	\$ 310	\$ 52
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	26.66x	25.27x	22.54x	16.18x	13.50x	10.25x

<sup>a</sup> For the periods through February 12, 2010, amounts relate to BNSF Railway Company prior to Merger. For all periods on or after February 13, 2010, amounts relate BNSF Railway after Merger.

# Exhibit 31.1

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## ***Principal Executive Officer's Certifications*** **Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Carl R. Ice, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of BNSF Railway Company;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
  - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
  - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
  - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 27, 2015

/s/ Carl R. Ice

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Carl R. Ice  
President and  
Chief Executive Officer

## Exhibit 31.2

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### ***Principal Financial Officer's Certifications*** **Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Julie A. Piggott, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of BNSF Railway Company;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
  - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
  - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
  - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 27, 2015

/s/ Julie A. Piggott

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Julie A. Piggott  
Executive Vice President and  
Chief Financial Officer

## Exhibit 32.1

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### ***Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350***

(Section 906 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)

#### **BNSF Railway Company**

In connection with the Annual Report of BNSF Railway Company (the “Company”) on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), the undersigned, Carl R. Ice, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and Julie A. Piggott, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, each hereby certifies that, to his/her knowledge on the date hereof:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: February 27, 2015

/s/ Carl R. Ice

\_\_\_\_\_  
Carl R. Ice  
President and  
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Julie A. Piggott

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Julie A. Piggott  
Executive Vice President and  
Chief Financial Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to BNSF Railway Company and will be retained by BNSF Railway Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.