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Bank of America Merrill Lynch Power & Gas Leaders Conference 2014



Forward-Looking Statements

Statements contained in this presentation that include company expectations or predictions should be considered forward-looking statements that are covered by the safe harbor provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934.

It is important to note that the actual results could differ materially from those projected in such forward-looking statements.

For additional information that could cause actual results to differ materially from such forward-looking statements, refer to ONE Gas' Securities and Exchange Commission filings.

All future cash dividends (declared or paid) discussed in this presentation are subject to the approval of the ONE Gas board of directors.

All references in this presentation to guidance are based on news releases issued on Dec. 2, 2013, and Aug. 4, 2014, and are not being updated or affirmed by this presentation.

Key Points

Highlights

Competitive Strengths

- 100% regulated natural gas utility focus
- Third largest publicly traded natural gas distributor

Regulatory Overview

- Mechanisms and timelines

Financial

- Maintain conservative financial posture
- Capital investments result in rate base growth

Creating value for stakeholders

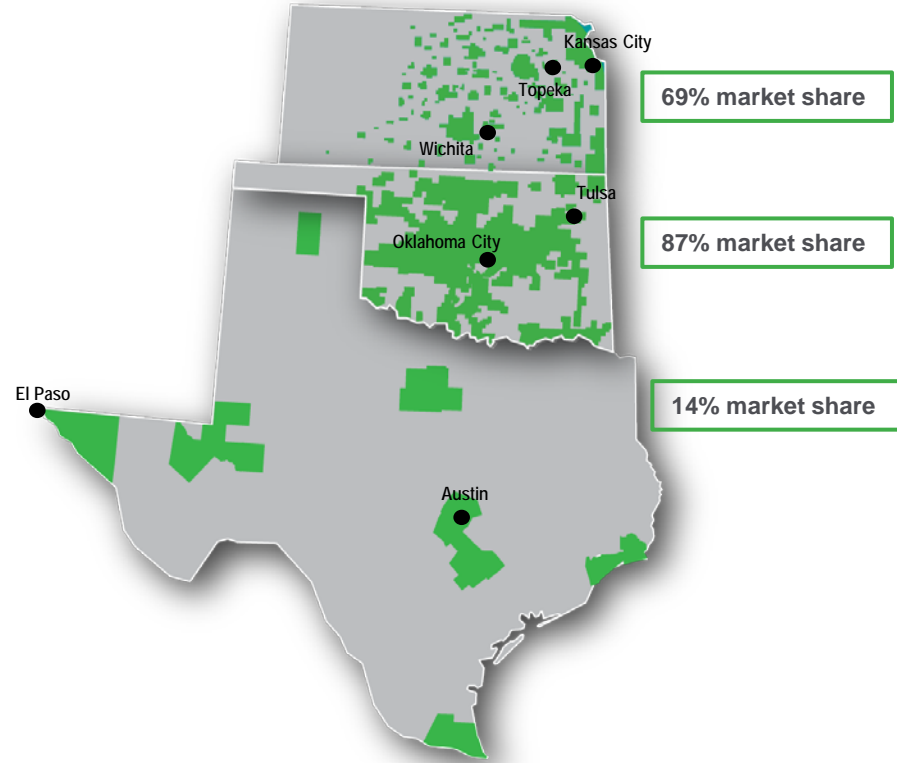
- Employees, customers, investors and communities

Competitive Strengths

Competitive Strengths

Sustainable Business

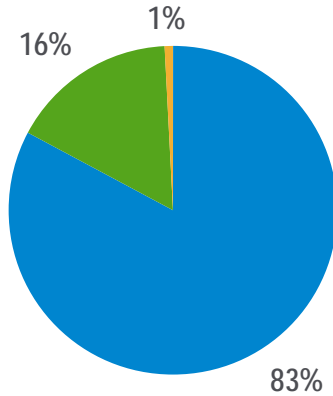
- **Focused business strategy**
 - 100% regulated natural gas distribution utility
 - Third largest publicly traded natural gas distributor
- **Significant scale**
 - 2.1 million customers
 - High percentage of residential customers and fixed charges
- **Proximity to natural gas resources**
- **Constructive regulatory environment**
 - Multiple mechanisms and riders
- **Conservative financial profile**
 - Commitment to “A-level” investment-grade credit ratings



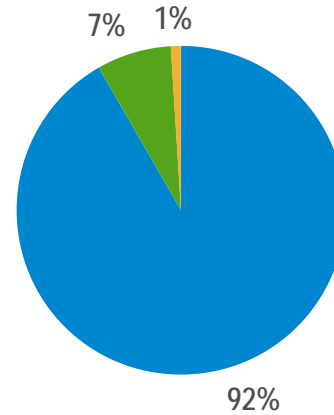
Significant Scale

High Percentage of Residential Customers

Net Sales Margin*
2013



Customer Count
2013



Customer Type

- Residential
- Commercial/Industrial
- Other

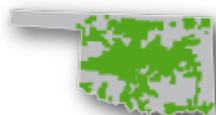
* Excludes transportation margin

Significant Scale

High Percentage of Fixed Charges



Kansas



Oklahoma



Texas

Total

	Kansas	Oklahoma	Texas	Total
Fixed Charges – Sales customers ¹	51%	83%	70%	69%
Average Heating Degree Days – Normal	4,860	3,316	1,785	-
Weather Normalization	100%	100%	62%	87%
Governance	Kansas Corporation Commission (three commissioners appointed by the governor to four-year staggered terms)	Oklahoma Corporation Commission (three commissioners elected to six-year staggered terms)	“Home Rule” with 10 jurisdictions (Texas Railroad Commission has appellate authority)	

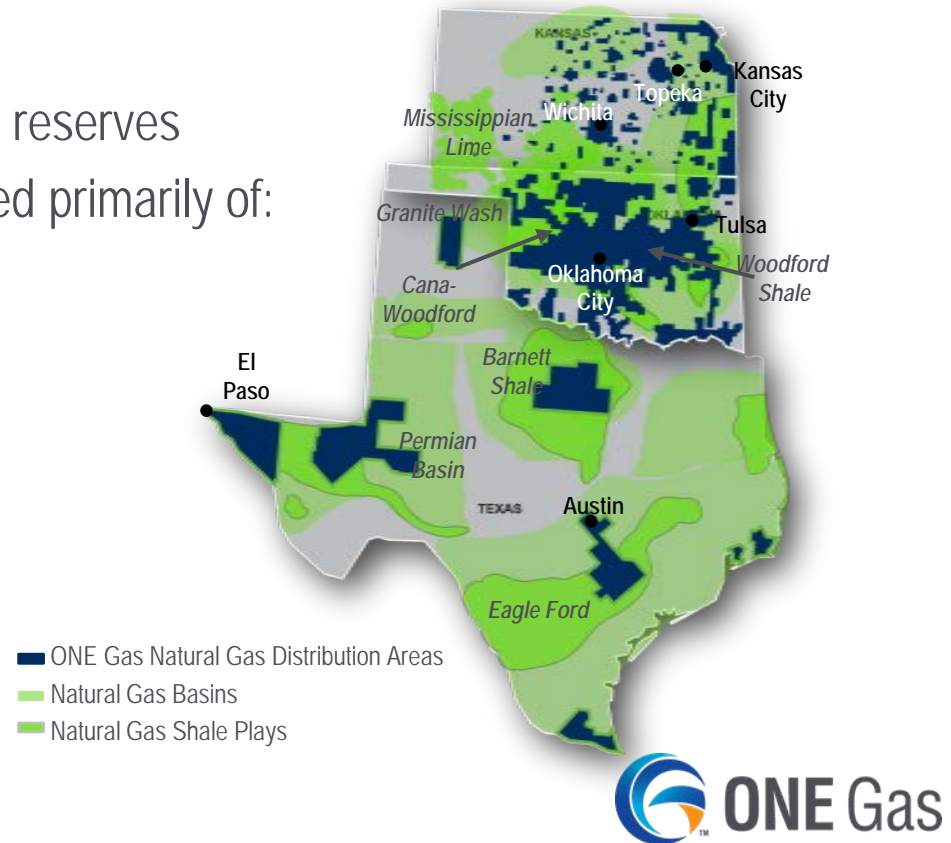
Note: Based on 2013 annual results

¹ Fixed percentage of total net margin on natural gas sales

Proximity to Natural Gas Supply

Location Supports Sustainability

- Close proximity to significant natural gas reserves
- Delivered natural gas costs are comprised primarily of:
 - Cost of the commodity
 - Transportation costs
 - Storage fees



Regulatory Overview

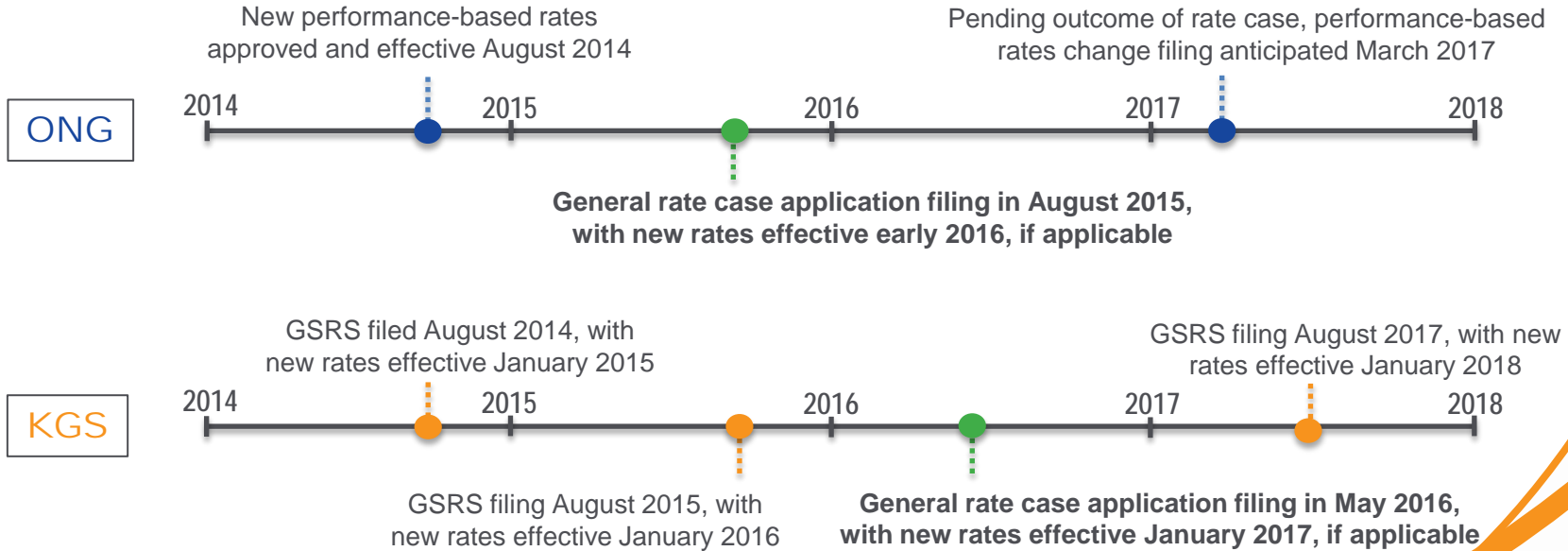
Regulatory Mechanisms

Overview

- **Oklahoma Natural Gas**
 - Performance-based rate structure with a targeted ROE between 10-11 percent that provides for annual rate reviews between rate cases
- **Kansas Gas Service**
 - Gas System Reliability Surcharge – for incremental safety-related and government-mandated capital investments made between rate cases
- **Texas Gas Service**
 - Cost-of-service adjustments and El Paso Annual Rate Review (EPARR) for capital investments and certain changes in operating expenses
 - Gas Reliability Infrastructure Program for capital investments made between rate cases

Regulatory Filing Overview

Oklahoma & Kansas



Regulatory Update

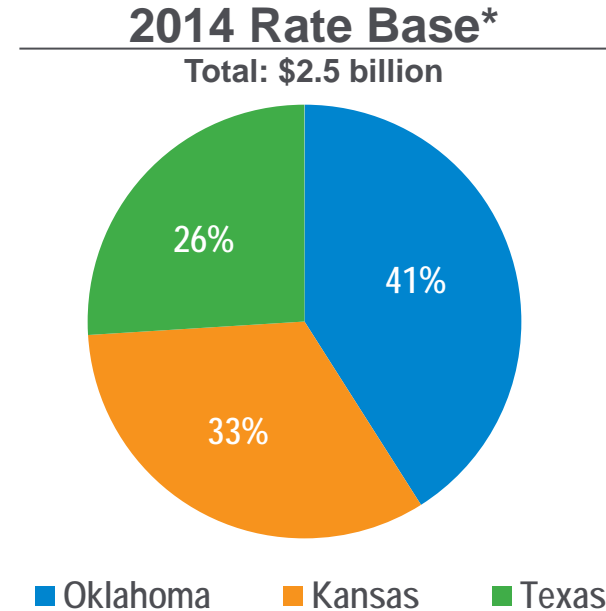
Recent Activity

- **Oklahoma**
 - March 2014: Filed a Performance-Based Rate Change application requesting an increase in base rates
 - August 2014: New rates approved, includes an increase in base rates of approximately \$13.7 million and an energy-efficiency program true-up and a utility incentive adjustment of \$0.9 million
- **Texas**
 - May 2014: Austin City Council approved request for interim rate relief under the Gas Reliability Infrastructure Program (GRIP) statute for approximately \$5.2 million
 - July 2014: City of El Paso approved an annual increase in revenues of \$3.5 million, resulting from the EPARR filing
 - GRIP filing for the remainder of the El Paso service area approved with an increase in revenues of \$0.6 million
 - Received approval for interim rate relief under the GRIP statute and cost-of-service adjustments in various Texas jurisdictions totaling approximately \$2.1 million
- **Kansas**
 - August 2014: Filed a request for interim rate relief under the Gas System Reliability Surcharge (GSRS) rider, with new rates effective January 2015

Projected Rate Base

By State

- Projected rate base consists of:
 - + Accumulated capital expenditures
 - + Accumulated working capital
 - + / – Other rate base items
 - Accumulated deferred income taxes
 - Accumulated depreciation



* Estimated average rate base for the year ending Dec. 31, 2014

Opportunity to Narrow the Gap

Return on Equity

- Goal: Minimize the gap between allowed and actual returns*
 - 2014 ROE estimate: 7.4%
 - 2013 ROE achieved: 8.0%
 - 2012 ROE achieved: 8.3%

**ROE calculations are consistent with utility ratemaking in each jurisdiction*

Financial Overview

Financial Highlights

Maintain Conservative Posture

- ONE Gas will maintain a conservative financial posture
 - Prudent capital investment results in steady rate base growth
 - Financial metrics necessary to maintain strong investment-grade credit ratings
 - Dividend policy in line with peers
- Financings completed in conjunction with the legal separation from ONEOK
 - \$700 million revolving credit facility
 - Issued \$1.2 billion of long-term debt at weighted average coupon rate of 3.75 percent
 - Distributed \$1.13 billion to ONEOK at separation; retained \$60 million
- Utilize operating cash flows and short-term borrowings for working capital and capital expenditures

Balance Sheet

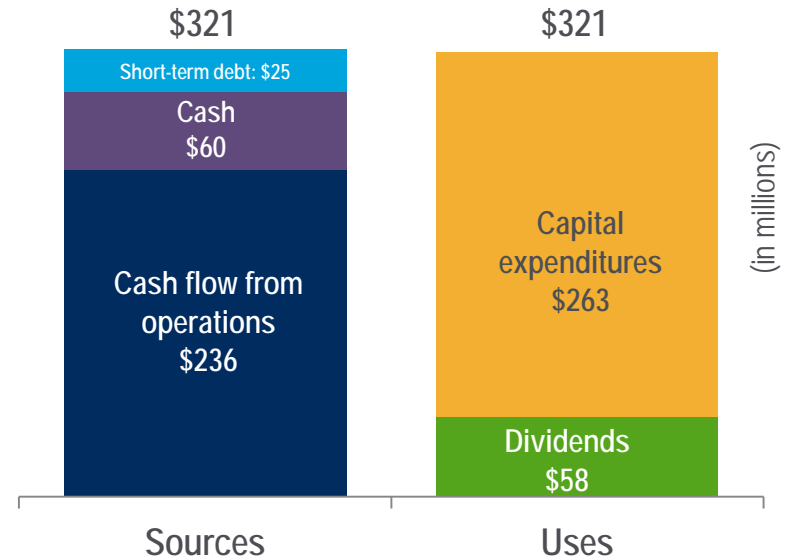
Commitment to Strong Investment-Grade Ratings

- Strong investment-grade credit ratings, consistent with peers
 - Moody's: A2 (Stable)
 - S&P: A- (Stable)
- Capital structure
 - Long-term debt-to-capitalization ratio of 40%
 - Long-term debt-to-EBITDA of 3.5x
 - EBIT-to-interest of 4.0x
- Strong liquidity position will support capital expenditure and working capital needs
 - Stable operating cash flows
 - \$700 million revolving credit facility
 - Commercial paper program
- Pension funding of approximately 99% at Jan. 1, 2014

Cash Flow

2014 Sources and Uses

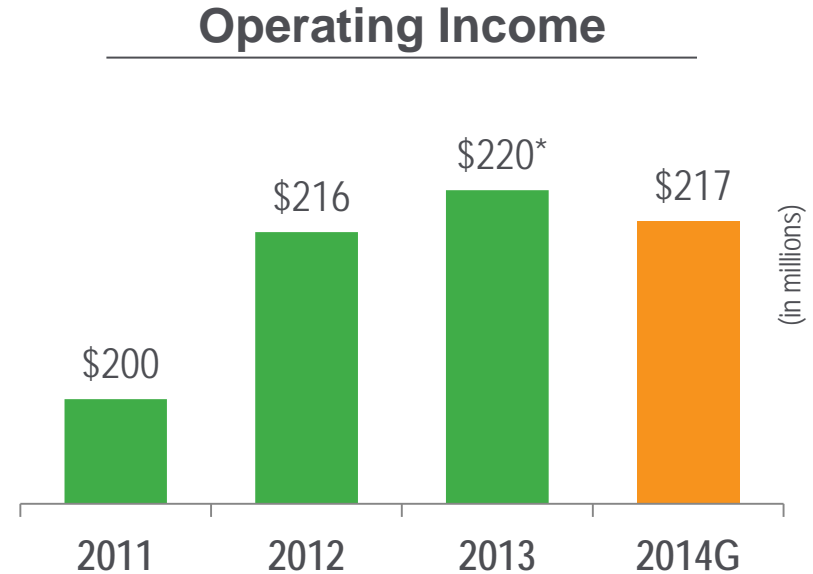
- Target dividend payout ratio of 55-65% of net income
- Capital expenditures primarily funded by cash flow from operations
- Dividend of 28 cents per share per quarter



2014 Guidance

Financial

- Net income: range of \$95-\$105 million
- Cash flows from operations midpoint: \$236 million
- Capital expenditures expected at high end of \$240-\$285 million range



**Includes \$10.2 million charge related to separation*

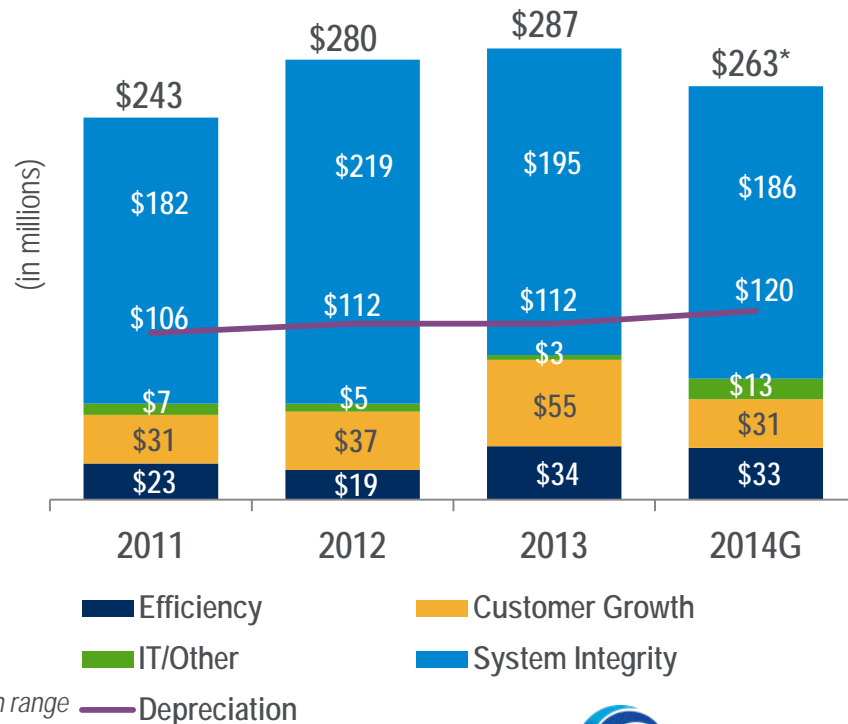
Five-year Financial Outlook

- Expected average annual net income growth of 4-6% between 2014-2018
 - Driven by regulatory filings
 - Rate base expected to grow an average of 5-6% per year between 2013-2018
- Expected average annual dividend growth of 5% between 2014-2018
 - Target dividend payout ratio of 55-65% of net income
- Expected capital expenditures of between \$240-\$285 million per year in 2014-2018

Capital Expenditures

Capital Spending Exceeds Depreciation

- Majority of capital expenditures for safety, reliability and efficiency
 - System integrity and replacements
 - Efficiency
 - Automated meter reading (64% coverage)
 - Operational efficiency efforts
- New service lines and main extensions for customer growth
- 2014 by state:
 - Oklahoma: ~40%
 - Kansas: ~30%
 - Texas: ~30%



* Midpoint of provided guidance range; Expected at high end of \$240-\$285 million range
 Note: Capital expenditures include accruals and any adjustments in the fiscal year.

Creating value for stakeholders

Creating Value for Stakeholders

Identify and Pursue Growth Opportunities

- Capital investments targeted toward safety, reliability and efficiency
 - Results in steady rate base growth
 - Efficiency projects reduce expenses to sustainable levels
- Minimize gap between actual and allowed returns
 - Continued filings for interim rate adjustments
 - File rate cases as warranted
- Develop incremental sources of regulated revenue
 - Transportation revenues to new compressed natural gas (CNG) stations
 - Transportation revenues to distributed generation

Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)

Current Environment

- Currently operate 27 fueling stations accessible to the public
- Currently providing supply to 39 retail and 35 private CNG stations
- Increased CNG volumes 44% between Q2 2013 and Q2 2014
- Supporting industry efforts to encourage development of more vehicle options by car and truck manufacturers
- **Industry**
 - Increased interest in CNG for transportation, particularly by fleet operators
 - Tax incentives further contribute to positive economics
 - Increased industry investments in fueling stations
- **Benefits**
 - Use of CNG increases load
 - One vehicle is equivalent to one home
 - One pickup truck is equivalent to two homes
 - One refuse truck is equivalent to 12 homes
 - One transit bus is equivalent to 25 homes
 - Incremental margins from CNG demand could mitigate residential rate increases, enhancing competitive position
 - Home-fueling technology innovations could be a game changer

Summary

Key Investment Considerations

Focused business strategy

- 100% regulated natural gas distribution utility

Constructive regulatory environment

- Multiple mechanisms and riders

Significant scale

- 2.1 million customers
- High percentage of residential customers and fixed charges

Conservative financial profile

- Stable earnings and cash flow
- Commitment to “A-level” investment-grade credit ratings



Appendix

Customer and Asset Mix

Key Statistics as of Dec. 31, 2013



Kansas



Oklahoma



Texas

Total

	Kansas	Oklahoma	Texas	Total
Average Number of Customers	632,638	847,023	634,251	2,113,912
Number of Employees	1,000	1,100	700	3,100*
Miles of Service Lines	8,000	4,600	5,700	18,300
Distribution – Miles	11,400	18,200	9,600	39,200
Transmission – Miles	1,600	800	400	2,800
High Density Cities	Kansas City, Topeka, Wichita	Oklahoma City, Tulsa	Austin, El Paso	7 cities make up the majority of customers
Percentage of Customers in Metropolitan Areas	59%	81%	75%	73%
Market Share - Customers Served	69%	87%	14%	

**Includes corporate employees*

Regulatory Information

By State as of June 30, 2014

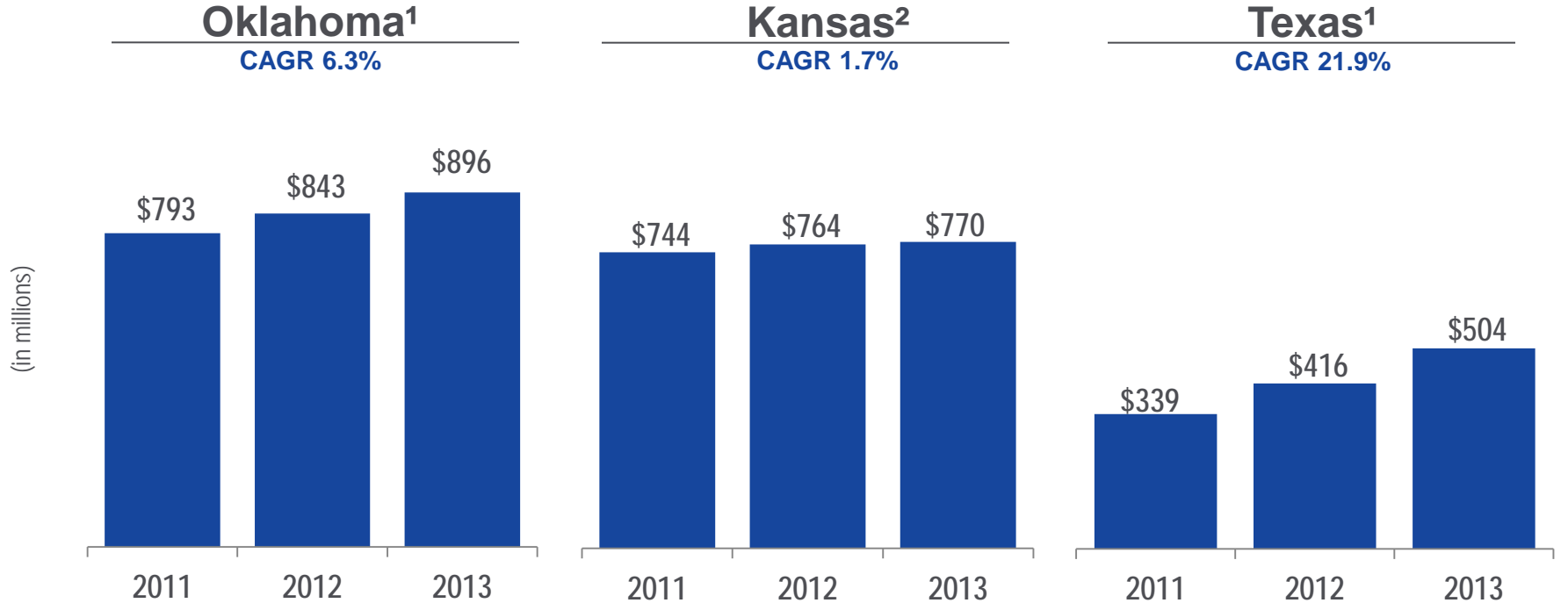
	Rate Base (in millions)	Authorized Rate of Return	Authorized Return on Equity
Oklahoma Natural Gas ¹	\$896	8.535%	10-11%
Kansas Gas Service ²	\$770	N/A	N/A
Texas Gas Service ¹	\$579	8.55%	10.4%

¹ The rate base, authorized rate of return and authorized return on equity presented in this table are those from the last approved rate filings for each jurisdiction. These amounts are not necessarily indicative of current or future rate bases, rates of return or returns on equity.

² Last rate case was settled without a determination of rate base, return on equity or rate of return; rate base includes the amounts included in the company's filings and is not necessarily indicative of current or future rate base.

Authorized Rate Base

Historical by State

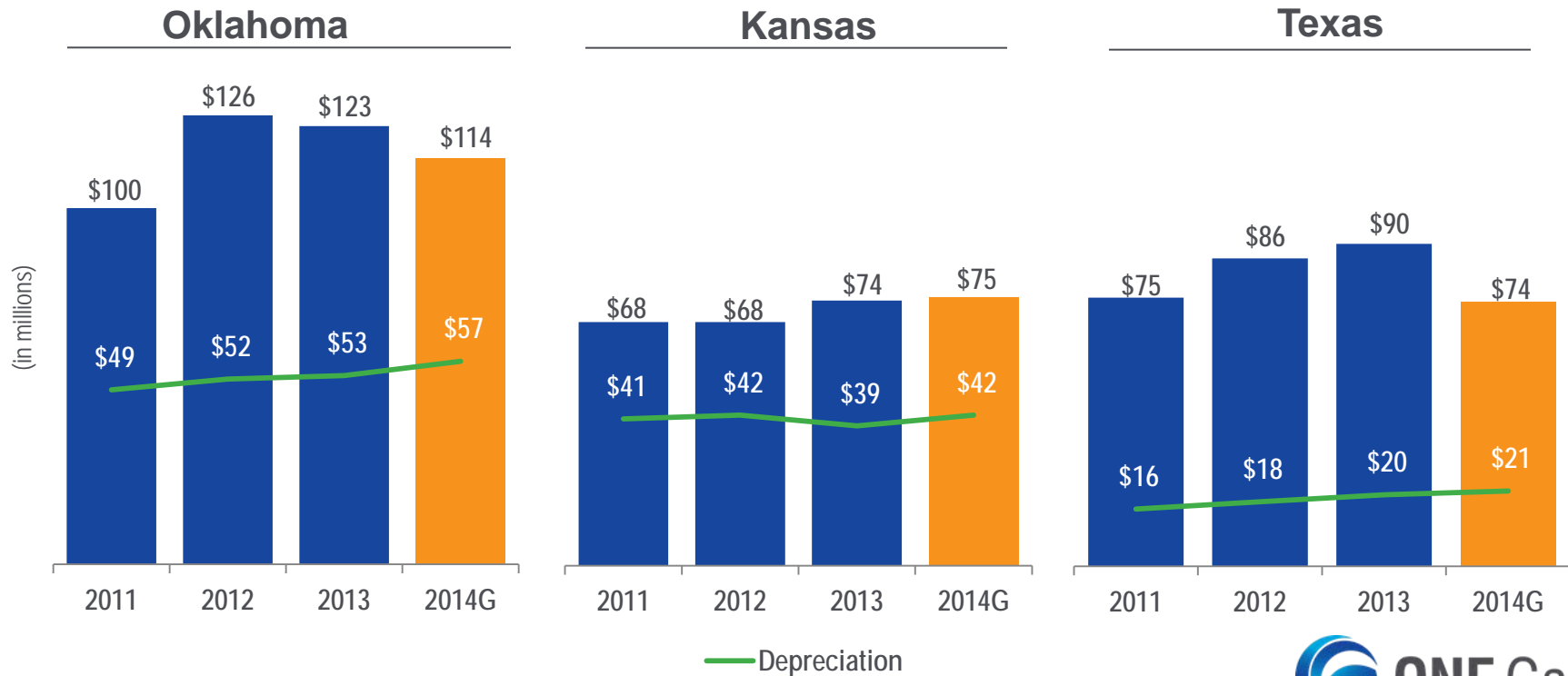


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Capital Expenditures

By State



Regulatory Constructs

By State

Mechanism	Oklahoma	Kansas	Texas*
Performance-based rates	X		
Capital investments; safety-related riders	X**	X	X
Weather normalization	X	X	X
Purchased Gas Adjustment/Cost of Gas riders	X	X	X
Energy efficiency/conservation programs	X		X
Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefits Trackers	X**	X	X
Cost of Service Adjustment / El Paso Annual Rate Review	X**		X

*10 jurisdictions in Texas; not all mechanisms apply to each jurisdiction

**Incorporated in performance-based rates

Heating Degree Days

Second Quarter 2014

	Three months ended June 30,				
	Normal	2014	2013	Variance to Normal (%)	Variance to Last Year (%)
Oklahoma Natural Gas	195	228	381	16.9	(40.2)
Kansas Gas Service	411	409	586	(0.5)	(30.2)
Texas Gas Service	58	63	85	8.6	(25.9)
Total	664	700	1,052	5.4	(33.5)

Heating Degree Days

YTD 2014

	Six months ended June 30,				
	Normal	2014	2013	Variance to Normal (%)	Variance to Last Year (%)
Oklahoma Natural Gas	1,998	2,370	2,282	18.6	3.9
Kansas Gas Service	2,913	3,288	3,156	12.9	4.2
Texas Gas Service	1,037	1,041	1,110	0.4	(6.2)
Total	5,948	6,699	6,548	12.6	2.3

Heating Degree Days

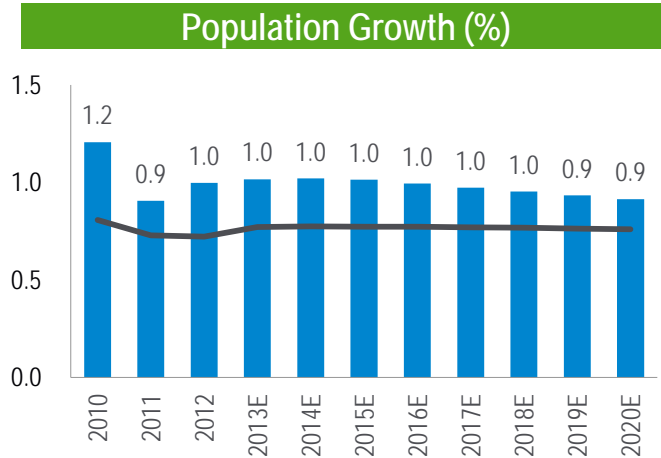
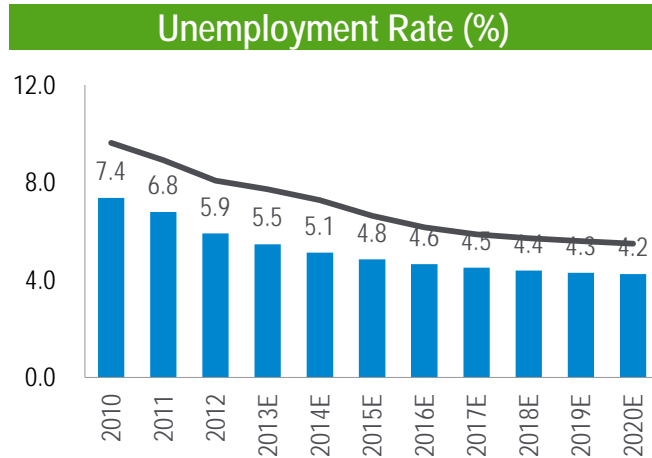
Annual

	Year ended December 31,			Variance to Normal (%)	Variance to Last Year (%)
	Normal	2013	2012		
Oklahoma Natural Gas	3,316	3,848	2,721	16.0	41.4
Kansas Gas Service	4,860	5,246	3,796	7.9	38.2
Texas Gas Service	1,785	1,985	1,514	11.2	31.1
Total	9,961	11,079	8,031	11.2	40.0

Stable Economic Environment

High-Quality Service Territories

- Unemployment rate below national average
 - 2013: 29% below national average
- Population growth above national average
 - 2013: 32% above national average



Source: IHS Global Insight

Cost of Gas

Passed Through to Customers

- Actual costs of the commodity, transportation and storage of natural gas are passed through to customers without markup
 - Natural gas used in operations is recovered in “Purchased Gas” or “Cost of Gas” riders
 - Cost of Gas component of bad debts is included in cost of gas
- No direct commodity risk to ONE Gas divisions
- 52 Bcf of natural gas storage leased for 2014/2015 heating season
 - 31 Bcf in storage at June 30, 2014
- Purchased 189 Bcf of natural gas in 2013

Non-GAAP Reconciliations

ONE Gas has disclosed in this presentation targeted long-term debt-to-EBITDA and EBIT-to-interest ratios, which are calculated using amounts disclosed in our financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and EBITDA and EBIT amounts that are non-GAAP financial measures.

Management believes these measures provide useful information to investors as a measure of financial performance as a stand-alone public company for comparison with peer companies; however, these calculations may vary from company to company, so the Company's computations may not be comparable with those of other companies. Additionally, we have not calculated these measures for the periods in which we were part of ONEOK.

EBITDA is defined as net income adjusted for interest expense, depreciation and amortization and income taxes. EBIT is defined as net income adjusted for interest expense and income taxes.

These measures should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for net income, income from operations or other measures of financial performance determined in accordance with GAAP.

