

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 August 31, 2004

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 1-11727

ENERGY TRANSFER PARTNERS, L.P.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

73-1493906
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

2838 Woodside Street, Dallas, Texas 75204
(Address of principal executive offices and zip code)

(918) 492-7272
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of class Common Units	Name of each exchange on which registered New York Stock Exchange
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Securities registered pursuant to section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the 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. [☐]

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The aggregate market value as of February 29, 2004, of the registrant's Common Units held by non-affiliates of the registrant, based on the reported closing price of such units on the New York Stock Exchange on such date, was approximately \$880,100,000. Common Units held by each executive officer and director and by each person who owns 5% or more of the outstanding Common Units have been excluded in that such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

At November 12, 2004, the registrant had units outstanding as follows:

Energy Transfer Partners, L.P.	44,639,306 Common Units
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Documents Incorporated by Reference: None

ENERGY TRANSFER PARTNERS, L.P.

2004 FORM 10-K ANNUAL REPORT

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. is one of the ten largest publicly traded master limited partnerships in the United States. We are engaged in the natural gas midstream and transportation business through our operating subsidiary, La Grange Acquisition, L.P. (ETC OLP), and are a retail marketer of propane in the United States through our operating subsidiary, Heritage Operating, L.P. (HOLP). We are a publicly traded Delaware limited partnership formed in conjunction with an initial public offering as Heritage Propane Partners, L.P. in June of 1996. Following the completion of a series of transactions in January 2004, we combined the retail propane operations of Heritage Propane Partners, L.P. with the natural gas midstream and transportation operations of ETC OLP. In March 2004, we changed our name to Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. References to “we,” “us,” “our,” or the “Partnership” are intended to mean Energy Transfer Partners, L.P., our operating limited partnerships and subsidiaries. The business of Heritage Propane Partners, L.P. and Heritage Operating, L.P. prior to the transaction in January 2004, is referred to as Predecessor Heritage or Heritage.

ETC OLP’s operations are divided into two business segments, consisting of the midstream segment and the transportation segment. We own and operate approximately 7,750 miles of natural gas gathering and transportation pipelines, four natural gas processing plants connected to our gathering systems, thirteen natural gas treating facilities and two natural gas storage facilities. Our midstream segment focuses on the gathering, compression, treating, blending, processing and marketing of natural gas and is currently concentrated in the Austin Chalk trend of southeast Texas, the Anadarko Basin of western Oklahoma and the Permian Basin of west Texas. Our transportation segment focuses on the transportation of natural gas mainly through the Oasis Pipeline, the Bossier Pipeline, and the ET Fuel System, which are described below.

Through HOLP, we are the fourth largest retail propane marketer in the United States, serving more than 650,000 customers from 310 customer service locations in 32 states. Our propane operations extend from coast to coast, with concentrations in the western, upper midwestern, northeastern and southeastern regions of the United States. Volumes of propane sold to retail customers have increased steadily from 63.2 million gallons for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1992, to 397.9 million gallons for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004.

See Note 13 – “Reportable Segments” to the Consolidated Financial Statements beginning on page F-1 of this report for financial information about these operating segments.

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

/d	per day
Bbls	barrels
Btu	British thermal unit, an energy measurement
Mcf	thousand cubic feet
MMBtu	million British thermal unit
MMcf	million cubic feet
Bcf	Billion cubic feet
NGL	natural gas liquid, such as propane, butane and natural gasoline

Energy Transfer Transactions

On January 20, 2004, Heritage and La Grange Energy, L.P. (“La Grange Energy”) completed a series of transactions whereby La Grange Energy contributed its subsidiary ETC OLP to Heritage in exchange for cash of \$300.0 million less the amount of ETC OLP debt in excess of \$151.5 million, less ETC OLP’s accounts payable and other specified liabilities, plus agreed-upon capital expenditures paid by La Grange Energy relating to the ETC OLP business prior to closing, \$433.9 million of Heritage Common and Class D Units, and the repayment of the ETC OLP debt of \$151.5 million. These transactions and the other transactions described in the following paragraphs are referred to herein as the Energy Transfer Transactions. In conjunction with the Energy Transfer Transactions and

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prior to the contribution of ETC OLP to Heritage, ETC OLP distributed its cash and accounts receivables to La Grange Energy and an affiliate of La Grange Energy contributed an office building to ETC OLP. La Grange Energy also received 3,742,515 Special Units as consideration for the project it had in progress to construct the Bossier Pipeline. The Special Units converted to Common Units upon the Bossier Pipeline becoming commercially operational and such conversion being approved by Energy Transfer Partners, L.P.'s Unitholders. The Bossier Pipeline became commercially operational on June 21, 2004, and the Unitholders approved the conversion of the Special Units at a special meeting held on June 23, 2004.

Simultaneously with the transactions described in the preceding paragraph, La Grange Energy obtained control of Heritage by acquiring all of the interests in U.S. Propane, L.P., ("U.S. Propane") the General Partner of Heritage, and U.S. Propane's general partner, U.S. Propane, L.L.C., from subsidiaries of AGL Resources, Atmos Energy Corporation, TECO Energy, Inc. and Piedmont Natural Gas Company, Inc. for \$30.0 million (the "General Partner Transaction"). In conjunction with the General Partner Transaction, U.S. Propane L.P. contributed its 1.0101% General Partner interest in HOLP to Heritage in exchange for an additional 1% General Partner interest in Heritage. Simultaneously with these transactions, Heritage purchased the outstanding stock of Heritage Holdings, Inc. ("Heritage Holdings") for \$100.0 million.

Concurrent with the Energy Transfer Transactions, ETC OLP borrowed \$325.0 million from financial institutions and Heritage raised \$355.9 million of gross proceeds net of underwriter's discount through the sale of 9,200,000 Common Units at an offering price of \$38.69 per unit. The net proceeds were used to finance the Energy Transfer Transactions and for general partnership purposes.

Recent Acquisitions and Expansion

TUFCO Acquisition. On June 2, 2004, we announced the closing of the acquisition of the midstream natural gas assets of TXU Fuel Company, a gas transportation subsidiary of TXU Corp., which we refer to as the TUFCO acquisition, for approximately \$500.0 million in cash, subject to post-closing adjustments. The former TUFCO System, which we refer to as the ET Fuel System, serves some of the most active drilling areas in the United States. The ET Fuel System is comprised of approximately 2,000 miles of intrastate natural gas pipeline and related natural gas storage facilities located in Texas. With approximately 460 receipt and/or delivery points, including interconnects with pipelines providing direct access to power plants and interconnects with other intrastate and interstate pipelines, the ET Fuel System is strategically located near high-growth production areas and major markets such as the Waha Hub, the Katy Hub and the Carthage Hub, three major natural gas trading centers located in Texas. The ET Fuel System has total system throughput capacity of approximately 1.3 Bcf/d of natural gas and total working storage capacity of 14.0 Bcf of natural gas. The ET Fuel System had been operated by TUFCO primarily as a natural gas transmission pipeline system to supply natural gas from various natural gas producing areas to electric generating power plants of TXU Corp. and its affiliates, which we refer to as TXU. As part of this acquisition, we entered into an eight-year transportation agreement with TXU Portfolio Management Company, LP, a subsidiary of TXU, which we refer to as TXU Shipper, to transport a minimum of 115.6 MMbtu per year, subject to adjustments, of gas to TXU's electric generating power plants and two eight-year natural gas storage agreements with TXU Shipper to store gas at two natural gas storage facilities that are part of the ET Fuel System. We also acquired existing transportation contracts for the ET Fuel System with other natural gas producers, natural gas marketing companies, industrial end-users and other customers, which accounted for approximately 30% of the total revenue of the ET Fuel System for the year ended December 31, 2003.

Bossier Pipeline Expansion. In June 2004, we completed our Bossier Pipeline expansion, which consisted of 78 miles of pipeline that connected certain third party and ETC OLP-owned treating facilities to our Southeast Texas assets. The Bossier Pipeline expansion provides initial capacity of 500 MMcf/d that can be increased to 1.0 Bcf/d. The pipeline provides producers in North Central and East Texas access to the Katy Hub. We currently have contracted under long-term agreements over 400 MMcf/d of pipeline capacity on the Bossier Pipeline.

Devon Acquisition. On November 1, 2004 we announced the closing of the acquisition of certain midstream natural gas assets of Devon Energy Corporation ("Devon") for approximately \$64.6 million in cash after adjustments. The assets, known as the Texas Chalk and Madison Systems, include approximately 1,800 miles of gathering and mainline pipeline systems, four natural gas treating plants, condensate stabilization facilities, fractionation facilities and the 80 MMcf/d Madison gas processing plant.

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Fort Worth Basin Expansion. We are currently constructing a 54-mile pipeline in the Fort Worth Basin that will connect certain pipelines in North Texas. We expect that this expansion will provide us with 400 MMcf/d of pipeline capacity and is anticipated to be completed by March 2005. The expansion is estimated to cost approximately \$53.0 million, which we expect to finance from internally generated funds.

Recent Propane Acquisitions. In April 2004, we announced the acquisition of the assets of Edwards Propane of Marshville, North Carolina. Edwards Propane serves approximately 9,000 customers in and around the Marshville area. In July 2004, we announced the acquisition of the assets of Custer Gas Service, Inc., in Custer, South Dakota. Custer Gas serves approximately 1,800 customers in the Custer area. We recently announced two additional propane acquisitions made during the first quarter of fiscal year 2005. The acquisition of the assets of Boland Energy in September 2004 and of Trenton Propane in October 2004, added customer bases purchasing approximately 4.8 million gallons annually in the rural area west of St. Louis, Missouri and approximately 2.0 million gallons annually in the area north of Dallas, Texas, respectively.

Other Developments

Distribution Increases. On April 14, 2004, we paid a quarterly cash distribution of \$0.70 per Common Unit (an annualized rate of \$2.80 per Common Unit) on our outstanding Common Units for the second quarter of fiscal year 2004. The \$0.70 per Common Unit quarterly distribution represented an increase of \$0.05 per Common Unit (an annualized increase of \$0.20 per unit) over the distribution paid for the first quarter of fiscal 2004. In connection with the completion of our acquisition of the ET Fuel System, our Board of Directors approved an increase in the quarterly cash distribution from \$0.70 to \$0.75 per Common Unit, which resulted in an annualized rate of \$3.00 per Common Unit with respect to the quarter ended May 31, 2004. On September 20, 2004, we announced our twelfth increase in our quarterly cash distribution, a 10% increase to \$0.825 per Common Unit (an annualized rate of \$3.30 per unit) on our outstanding Common Units with respect to the quarter ended August 31, 2004.

Amendment to Midstream Credit Facilities. On June 1, 2004, we amended our credit facilities secured by the assets of ETC OLP, which we refer to as our Midstream Facilities, to increase the available borrowing capacity. The borrowing capacity under our Term Loan Facility was increased to \$725.0 million from \$325.0 million and the borrowing capacity under our Revolving Credit Facility was increased to \$225.0 million from \$175.0 million. Our Midstream Facilities were also amended to increase our leverage ratio to 4.75 to 1.0 during the 365-day period following the funding of the purchase price of the ET Fuel System and to 4.00 to 1.00 during any period other than the 365-day period following the funding of the purchase price of the ET Fuel System. Leverage ratio means, as of any date of determination, the ratio of (a) consolidated funded indebtedness to (b) consolidated EBITDA (terms as defined in the bank credit facilities) for the four fiscal quarter period most recently ended prior to the date of determination for which financial statements are available. Effective August 31, 2004 we amended the Credit Agreement relating to our Midstream Facilities to ease the administration of our reporting obligations thereunder and to correct other inconsistencies.

Special Unitholder Meeting. On June 23, 2004, we held a special meeting for our Common Unitholders of record on May 17, 2004 for the purpose of approving a proposal to change the terms of the Class D Units and the Special Units issued in connection with the Energy Transfer Transactions and to approve our 2004 Unit Plan. At the meeting, our Common Unitholders approved (1) the change in terms and conversion of all 7,721,542 outstanding Class D Units into 7,721,542 Common Units, (2) the change in terms and conversion of all 3,742,515 outstanding Special Units into 3,742,515 Common Units upon the Bossier Pipeline becoming commercially operational, which occurred on June 21, 2004, and (3) our 2004 Unit Plan, which provides for awards of Common Units and other rights to our employees, officers and directors.

Secondary Equity Offering. On June 30, 2004, we completed the sale of 4.5 million Common Units at a public offering price of \$39.20 per unit. Net proceeds from the Common Unit offering of approximately \$169.0 million were used to repay a portion of the outstanding indebtedness incurred to fund the ET Fuel System acquisition and for general partnership purposes. On July 2, 2004 we issued 675,000 Common Units to the Underwriters upon their exercise of their over-allotment option at the offering price of \$39.20 per unit.

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Energy Transfer Company

The following table set forth below contains certain information regarding our midstream and transportation assets.

Asset	Type	Length (Miles)	Approximate Wells Connected	Throughput Capacity MMct/d	Approximate Current	
					Average Throughput (MMct/d)	Utilization of Capacity (%)
Midstream						
Southeast Texas System	Gathering pipelines	2,379	1,050	720	250	35%
	Processing facility	—	—	240	120	50%
	6 Treating facilities	—	—	490	163	33%
Southeast Texas System — Devon Assets (c)	Gathering pipelines	1,800	1,000	525	120	23%
	Processing facility	—	—	80	25	31%
	4 Treating facilities	—	—	250	70	28%
	Stabilizer plant	—	—	—	—	—
	Fractionator plant	—	—	—	—	—
Elk City System	Gathering pipelines	318	300	410	250	61%
	Processing facility	—	—	130	120	92%
	2 Treating facilities	—	—	275	245	89%
Small Systems (a) (d)	Gathering pipelines	525	138	556	140	25%
	Processing facility	—	—	20	20	100%
	1 Treating facility	—	—	30	8	27%
Transportation						
Oasis Pipeline	Transportation pipeline	583	—	1,200	1,180	98%
ET Fuel System (b)	Transportation pipeline	2,000	—	1,300	730	56%
Bossier Pipeline (c) (East Texas Pipeline)	Transportation pipeline	132	—	500	300	60%
			Working Storage Capacity			
ET Fuel System (b)	Bethel Storage Facility			7.5 Bcf		
	Bryson Storage Facility			6.5 Bcf		

(a) We own interests in various midstream assets located in Texas and Louisiana. Amounts represent 100% and not just our interests.

(b) ET Fuel System was acquired in June 2004.

(c) Bossier Pipeline became operational in June 2004. Average throughput is based on date the pipeline became operational through August 31, 2004. Includes 78 miles of pipeline for Bossier Pipeline and 54 mile of pipeline for Katy Pipeline.

(d) Small Systems include: Chalkley, Rusk County, Whiskey Bay, Vantex, Ranger, Dorado, and Traders Creek.

(e) The Devon assets were acquired November 1, 2004 and will be added to the southeast Texas System. All information for these assets is based on Devon's prior historical information available.

Midstream and Transportation Operations. Our midstream and transportation operations are primarily located in major natural gas producing regions of Texas and Oklahoma. Our midstream and transportation assets, including the newly acquired ET Fuel System and the midstream assets acquired from Devon Energy Corporation on November 1, 2004, consist of our interests in approximately 7,750 miles of natural gas pipelines, four natural gas processing plants connected to our gathering systems with a total processing capacity of approximately 470 MMcf/d and thirteen natural gas treating facilities with a total treating capacity of approximately 1,050 MMcf/d. Our midstream and transportation operations relating to these assets consist of the following:

- the gathering of natural gas from approximately 2,488 producing wells;

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- the compression of natural gas to facilitate its flow from the wells through ETC OLP's gathering systems;
- the treating and blending of natural gas to remove impurities such as carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide to ensure that the natural gas meets pipeline quality specifications;
- the processing of natural gas to extract natural gas liquids, or NGLs; the sale of the pipeline quality natural gas, or "residue gas," remaining after it is processed; and the sale of the NGLs to third parties at fractionation facilities where the NGLs are separated into their individual components, including ethane, propane, mixed butanes and natural gasoline;
- the transportation of natural gas on the Oasis Pipeline, Bossier Pipeline, and ET Fuel Systems to industrial end-users, independent power plants, utilities and other pipelines; and
- the purchase for resale of natural gas from producers connected to its systems and from other third parties.

Our midstream segment consists of the following:

- the Southeast Texas System, a 4,179-mile integrated system located in southeast Texas that gathers, compresses, treats, processes and transports natural gas from the Austin Chalk trend. The Southeast Texas System is a large natural gas gathering system covering thirteen counties between Austin and Houston. The system includes the La Grange processing plant, the Madison processing plant, and ten treating facilities. This system is connected to the Katy Hub through the 55-mile Katy Pipeline and is also connected to the Oasis Pipeline, as well as two power plants.

The La Grange and Madison processing plants are cryogenic natural gas processing plants that process the rich natural gas that flows through our system to produce residue gas and NGLs. The plants have a processing capacity of approximately 320 MMcf/d. Our ten treating facilities have an aggregate capacity of 740 MMcf/d. These treating facilities remove carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide from natural gas that is gathered into our system before the natural gas is introduced to transportation pipelines to ensure that the gas meets pipeline quality specifications.

- the Elk City System, a 318-mile gathering system located in western Oklahoma that gathers, compresses, treats and processes natural gas from the Anadarko Basin. The Elk City System also includes the Elk City processing plant and one treating facility. The Elk City System is connected, either directly or indirectly, to six major interstate and intrastate natural gas pipelines providing access to natural gas markets throughout the United States. The Elk City System has a processing capacity of approximately 130 MMcf/d.

The Elk City System is located in an area where certain producers are actively drilling in the Springer, Atoka and Arbuckle formations in western Oklahoma at depths in excess of 15,000 feet. We recently moved one of our treating plants from Texas to Beckham County, Oklahoma to treat natural gas produced in the western portion of the system. We believe that many of the producers in the area will choose to treat their gas through our new treating plant due to the lack of other competitive alternatives.

- an interest in various midstream assets located in Texas and Louisiana, including the Vantex System, the Rusk County Gathering System, the Whiskey Bay System, the Dorado System and the Chalkley Transmission System. On a combined basis, these assets have a capacity of approximately 600 MMcf/d.
- marketing operations through our producer services business, in which we market the natural gas that flows through its assets, referred to as on-system gas, and attracts other customers by marketing volumes of natural gas that do not move through its assets, referred to as off-system gas. For both on-system and off-system gas, we purchase natural gas from natural gas producers and other supply points

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and sell the natural gas to utilities, industrial consumers, other marketers and pipeline companies, thereby generating gross margins based upon the difference between the purchase and resale prices.

Substantially all of our on-system marketing efforts involve natural gas that flows through either the Southeast Texas System or the Oasis Pipeline. We market only a small amount of natural gas that flows through our Elk City System.

For the off-system gas, we purchase gas or act as an agent for small independent producers that do not have marketing operations. We develop relationships with natural gas producers to facilitate the purchase of their production on a long-term basis. We believe that this business provides us with strategic insights and valuable market intelligence, which may impact our expansion and acquisition strategy.

Our transportation segment consists of the following:

- the Oasis Pipeline, a 583-mile natural gas pipeline that directly connects the Waha Hub to the Katy Hub. The Oasis pipeline is primarily a 36-inch diameter natural gas pipeline. It has bi-directional capability with approximately 1.2 Bcf/d of throughput capacity moving west-to-east and greater than 750 MMcf/d of throughput capacity moving east-to-west. The Oasis Pipeline has many interconnections with other pipelines, power plants, processing facilities, municipalities and producers.
- The Oasis Pipeline is integrated with our Southeast Texas System and is an important component to maximizing our Southeast Texas System's profitability. The Oasis pipeline enhances the Southeast Texas System by:
- providing us with the ability to bypass the La Grange processing plant when processing margins are unfavorable;
 - providing natural gas on the Southeast Texas system access to other third party supply and market points and interconnecting pipelines; and
 - allowing us to bypass our treating facilities on the Southeast Texas System and blend untreated natural gas from the Southeast Texas System with gas on the Oasis Pipeline while continuing to meet pipeline quality specifications.
- the ET Fuel System, which serves some of the most active drilling areas in the United States, is comprised of approximately 2,000 miles of intrastate natural gas pipeline and related natural gas storage facilities. With approximately 460 receipt and/or delivery points, including interconnects with pipelines providing direct access to power plants and interconnects with other intrastate and interstate pipelines, the ET Fuel System is strategically located near high-growth production areas and provides access to the Waha Hub, the Katy Hub and the Carthage Hub, the three major natural gas trading centers in Texas. The ET Fuel System has total system throughput capacity of approximately 1.3 Bcf/d of natural gas and total working storage capacity of 14.0 Bcf of natural gas. Prior to our acquisition in June 2004, the ET Fuel System had been operated primarily as a natural gas transmission pipeline system to supply natural gas from various natural gas producing areas to electric generating power plants of TXU Corp. and its affiliates ("TXU"). In connection with our acquisition of the ET Fuel System, we entered into an eight-year transportation agreement with TXU Portfolio Management Company, LP ("TXU Shipper"), a subsidiary of TXU, to transport a minimum of 115.6 MMBtu per year, subject to certain adjustments as defined in the agreement. We also entered into two eight-year natural gas storage agreements with TXU Shipper to store gas at two natural gas storage facilities that were part of the ET Fuel system.
 - the Bossier Pipeline is a 78-mile natural gas pipeline that connects three treating facilities with our Southeast Texas System of which one treating facility is owned by us. This pipeline is the first phase of a multi-phased project that will service producers in East and North Central Texas providing access to the Katy Hub. The Bossier Pipeline expansion has initial capacity of 500 MMcf/d and currently has over 400 MMcf/d of pipeline capacity contracted under long-term agreements with XTO Energy Inc. and other producers.

Heritage Operating, L.P.

We believe we are the fourth largest retail propane marketer in the United States, serving more than 650,000 customers from 310 customer service locations in 32 states. Our operations extend from coast to coast, with concentrations in the western, upper midwestern, northeastern and southeastern regions of the United States. We are also a wholesale propane supplier in the southwestern and southeastern United States and in Canada, the latter through participation in M-P Energy Partnership. M-P Energy Partnership is a Canadian partnership in which we own a 60% interest that is engaged in wholesale distribution and in supplying our northern U.S. locations. Our propane business has grown primarily through acquisitions of retail propane operations and, to a lesser extent, through internal growth. Since Heritage's inception through August 2004, we have completed 106 propane-related acquisitions for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$738 million. Volumes of propane sold to retail customers have increased from 63.2 million gallons for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1992 to 397.9 million gallons for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004.

Following is a summary of the retail sales volumes per fiscal year for the last three fiscal years.

	For the Years Ended August 31,		
	2002	2003	2004
Retail Gallons Sold (in millions):	329.6	375.9	397.9

Business Strategy

Our goal is to increase Unitholder distributions and the value of our Common Units. We believe we have engaged, and will continue to engage, in a well-balanced plan for growth through acquisitions, internally generated expansion, and measures aimed at increasing the profitability of our existing assets.

We intend to continue to operate as a diversified, growth-oriented master limited partnership with a focus on increasing the amount of cash available for distribution on each Common Unit. We believe that by pursuing independent operating and growth strategies for our midstream and transportation and propane businesses, we will be best positioned to achieve our objectives.

We expect that midstream and transportation acquisitions, such as our recent acquisition of the ET Fuel System, will be the primary focus of our acquisition strategy going forward, although we will also continue to pursue complementary propane acquisitions. We also anticipate that our midstream and transportation business will provide internal growth projects of greater scale compared to those available in our propane business.

Midstream and Transportation Business Strategies

Growth through acquisitions. As demonstrated by our recent acquisition of the ET Fuel System and our recent announcement of the Devon acquisition, we intend to make strategic acquisitions of midstream and transportation assets in our current areas of operation that offer the opportunity for operational efficiencies and the potential for increased utilization and expansion of our existing and acquired assets. We will also pursue midstream and transportation asset acquisition opportunities in other regions of the U.S. with significant natural gas reserves and high levels of drilling activity or with growing demand for natural gas. We believe we will be well positioned to benefit from the additional acquisition opportunities likely to arise as a result of the ongoing divestiture of midstream assets by large industry participants.

Enhance profitability of existing assets. We intend to increase the profitability of our existing asset base by adding new volumes of natural gas, undertaking additional initiatives to enhance utilization and reducing costs by improving operations.

Engage in construction and expansion opportunities. We intend to leverage our existing infrastructure and customer relationships by constructing and expanding systems to meet new or increased demand for midstream services. These projects include expansion of existing systems, such as the Bossier Pipeline in east Texas and the

Fort Worth Basin project in North Texas, and construction of new facilities. Once completed, we expect that these expansions will lead to additional growth opportunities in this area.

Increase cash flow from fee-based businesses. Fee-based margin represents approximately 76% of our midstream and transportation segments' total gross margin for the year ended August 31, 2004. We generated approximately 29% of our gross margin during the year ended August 31, 2004 from fees charged for providing midstream services, including a transportation fee we charge our producer services business for natural gas that it transports on the Oasis Pipeline equal to the fee charged to third parties. This transportation fee accounted for 9% of total gross margin for this period. These fee-based services are dependent on throughput volume and are typically less affected by short-term changes in commodity prices. We intend to seek to increase the percentage of our midstream business conducted with third parties under fee-based arrangements in order to reduce exposure to changes in the prices of natural gas and NGLs. For example, we expect the fee-based contracts associated with the Bossier Pipeline to significantly increase the fee-based component of our gross margin.

Propane Business Strategies

Growth through complementary acquisitions. We believe that our position as the fourth largest propane marketers provides us a solid foundation to continue our acquisition growth strategy through consolidation. We believe that the fragmented nature of the propane industry will continue to provide opportunities for growth through the acquisition of propane businesses that complement our existing asset base. In addition to focusing on propane acquisition candidates in our existing areas of operations, we will also consider core acquisitions in other higher-than-average population growth areas in which we have no presence in order to further reduce the impact adverse weather patterns and economic downturns in any one region may have on our overall operations.

Maintain low-cost, decentralized operations. We focus on controlling costs, and we attribute our low overhead costs primarily to our decentralized structure. By delegating all customer billing and collection activities to the customer service location level, as well as delegating other responsibilities to the operating level, we have been able to operate without a large corporate staff. In addition, our customer service location level incentive compensation program encourages employees at all levels to control costs while increasing revenues.

Pursue internal growth opportunities. In addition to pursuing expansion through acquisitions, we have aggressively focused on high return internal growth opportunities at our existing customer service locations. We believe that by concentrating our operations in areas experiencing higher-than-average population growth, we are well positioned to achieve internal growth by adding new customers.

Competitive Strengths

We believe that we are well positioned to compete in both the natural gas midstream and transportation and propane industries based on the following strengths:

Midstream and Transportation Business Strengths

We are diversified into major natural gas supply areas. We have a significant market presence in each of our operating areas, which are located in major natural gas producing regions of the United States.

Our Southeast Texas System has additional capacity, which provides opportunities for higher levels of utilization. We expect to connect new supplies of natural gas volumes by utilizing the available capacity on the Southeast Texas System. The available capacity also provides us with opportunities to extend the Southeast Texas System to additional natural gas producing areas, such as east Texas through the recently completed Bossier Pipeline.

Our assets provide marketing flexibility through our access to numerous markets and customers. Our Oasis Pipeline combined with its Southeast Texas System provides our customers direct access to the Waha and Katy Hubs and to virtually all other market areas in the United States via interconnections with major intrastate and interstate natural gas pipelines. Furthermore, our Oasis Pipeline is tied directly or indirectly to a number of major power generation facilities in Texas as well as several industrial and utility end-users. Additionally, our Elk City System has direct access to six major intrastate and interstate pipelines. With the acquisition of the ET Fuel System in June

2004, we have also enhanced our opportunities with additional power plants, industrial users, municipalities, and co-operatives, and the added storage facilities add flexibility for fuel management services.

Our ability to bypass our La Grange and Elk City processing plants reduces our commodity price risk. A significant benefit of our ownership of the Oasis Pipeline is that we can elect not to process natural gas at our La Grange processing plant when processing margins (or the difference between NGL sales prices and the cost of natural gas) are unfavorable. Instead of processing the natural gas, we are able to deliver natural gas meeting pipeline quality specifications by blending rich gas, or gas with a high NGL content, from the Southeast Texas System with lean gas, or gas with a low NGL content, transported on the Oasis Pipeline. This enables us to sell the blended natural gas for a higher price than we would have been able to realize upon the sale of NGLs if we had to process the natural gas to extract NGLs. In addition, we also have the option to not process natural gas at our Elk City processing plant because the gas produced in this area meets pipeline quality specifications without processing.

Propane Business Strengths

Experience in identifying, evaluating and completing acquisitions. Since inception through August 31, 2004, we completed 106 propane acquisitions. We follow a disciplined acquisition strategy that concentrates on propane companies that (1) are located in geographic areas experiencing higher-than-average population growth, (2) provide a high percentage of sales to residential customers, (3) have a strong reputation for quality service, and (4) own a high percentage of the propane tanks used by their customers. In addition, we attempt to capitalize on the reputations of the companies we acquire by maintaining local brand names, billing practices and employees, thereby creating a sense of continuity and minimizing customer loss. We believe that this strategy has also helped to make us an attractive buyer for many propane acquisition candidates from the seller's viewpoint.

Geographically diverse retail propane network. We believe our geographically diverse network of retail propane assets reduces our exposure to unfavorable weather patterns and economic downturns in any one geographic region, thereby reducing the volatility of our cash flows.

Operations that are focused in areas experiencing higher-than-average population growth. We believe that our concentration in higher-than-average population growth areas provides a strong economic foundation for expansion through acquisitions and internal growth. We do not believe that we are more vulnerable than our competitors to displacement by natural gas distribution systems because the majority of our areas of operations are located in rural areas where natural gas is not readily available.

Low-cost administrative infrastructure. We are dedicated to maintaining a low-cost operating profile and have a successful track record of aggressively pursuing opportunities to reduce costs. Of the 2,600 full-time employees as of October 31, 2004, only 98, or approximately 4%, were general and administrative.

Decentralized operating structure and entrepreneurial workforce. We believe that our decentralized operations foster an entrepreneurial corporate culture by: (1) having operational decisions made at the customer service location and operating level, (2) retaining billing, collection and pricing responsibilities at the local and operating level, and (3) rewarding employees for achieving financial targets at the local level.

Midstream Natural Gas Industry Overview

The midstream natural gas industry is the link between the exploration and production of natural gas and the delivery of its components to end-use markets and consists of natural gas gathering, compression, treating, processing and transportation and NGL fractionation and transportation. The midstream industry is generally characterized by regional competition based on the proximity of gathering systems and processing plants to natural gas producing wells.

Natural gas has a widely varying composition, depending on the field, the formation, or the reservoir from which it is produced. The principal constituents of natural gas are methane and ethane, though most natural gas also contains varying amounts of heavier components, such as propane, butane and natural gasoline that may be removed by a number of processing methods. Most raw material produced at the wellhead is not suitable for long-haul pipeline transportation or commercial use and must be compressed, transported via pipeline to a central processing

facility, and then processed to remove the heavier hydrocarbon components and other contaminants that would interfere with pipeline transportation or the end use of gas.

Demand for natural gas. Natural gas continues to be a critical component of energy consumption in the United States. According to the Energy Information Administration, or the EIA, total domestic consumption of natural gas is expected to increase by over 2.2% per annum, on average, to 27.1 Tcf by 2010, from an estimated 22.2 Tcf consumed in 2001, representing approximately 25% of all total end-user energy requirements by 2010. During the last five years, the United States has on average consumed approximately 22.6 Tcf per year, with average domestic production of approximately 19.1 Tcf per year during the same period. The industrial and electricity generation sectors currently account for the largest usage of natural gas in the United States.

Natural gas gathering. The natural gas gathering process begins with the drilling of wells into gas bearing rock formations. Once a well has been completed, the well is connected to a gathering system. Gathering systems generally consist of a network of small diameter pipelines and, if necessary, compression systems that collect natural gas from points near producing wells and transport it to larger pipelines for further transportation.

Natural gas compression. Gathering systems are operated at design pressures that will maximize the total throughput from all connected wells. Specifically, lower pressure gathering systems allow wells, which produce at progressively lower field pressures as they age, to remain connected to gathering systems and continue to produce for longer periods of time. As the pressure of a well declines, it becomes increasingly more difficult to deliver the remaining production in the ground against a higher pressure that exists in the connecting gathering system. Field compression is typically used to lower the pressure of a gathering system. If field compression is not installed, then the remaining production in the ground will not be produced because it cannot overcome the higher gathering system pressure. In contrast, if field compression is installed, then a well can continue delivering production that otherwise would not be produced.

Natural gas treating. Natural gas has a varied composition depending on the field, the formation and the reservoir from which it is produced. Natural gas from certain formations is high in carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide or certain other contaminants. Treating plants remove carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide from natural gas to ensure that it meets pipeline quality specifications.

Natural gas processing. Some natural gas produced by a well does not meet pipeline quality specifications or is not suitable for commercial use and must be processed to remove the mixed NGL stream. In addition, some natural gas produced by a well, while not required to be processed, can be processed to take advantage of favorable processing margins. Natural gas processing involves the separation of natural gas into pipeline quality natural gas, or residue gas, and a mixed NGL stream.

Natural gas fractionation. NGL fractionation facilities separate mixed NGL streams into discrete NGL products: ethane, propane, isobutane, normal butane and natural gasoline. Ethane is primarily used in the petrochemical industry as feedstock for ethylene, one of the basic building blocks for a wide range of plastics and other chemical products. Isobutane is fractionated from mixed butane (a stream of normal butane and isobutane in solution) or refined from normal butane through the process of isomerization, principally for use to enhance the octane content of motor gasoline. Normal butane is used as a petrochemical feedstock in the production of ethylene and butadiene (a key ingredient in synthetic rubber), as a blendstock for motor gasoline and to derive isobutane through isomerization. Natural gasoline, a mixture of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, is used primarily as motor gasoline blend stock or petrochemical feedstock. We acquired a fractionation facility as part of the asset acquisition from Devon on November 1, 2004.

Natural gas transportation. Natural gas transportation pipelines receive natural gas from other mainline transportation pipelines and gathering systems and deliver the natural gas to industrial end-users, utilities and other pipelines.

Propane Industry Overview

Propane, a by-product of natural gas processing and petroleum refining, is a clean-burning energy source recognized for its transportability and ease of use relative to alternative forms of stand-alone energy sources. Retail propane use falls into three broad categories: (i) residential applications, (ii) industrial, commercial and agricultural

applications and (iii) other retail applications, including motor fuel sales. Residential customers use propane primarily for space and water heating. Industrial customers use propane primarily as fuel for forklifts, stationary engines, furnaces, as a cutting gas, in mining operations and in other process applications. Commercial customers, such as restaurants, motels, laundries and commercial buildings, use propane in a variety of applications, including cooking, heating and drying. In the agricultural market, propane is primarily used for tobacco curing, crop drying, poultry brooding and weed control. Other retail uses include motor fuel for cars and trucks, outdoor cooking and other recreational uses, propane resales and sales to state and local governments. In our wholesale operations, we sell propane principally to large industrial end-users and other propane distributors.

Propane is extracted from natural gas at processing plants or separated from crude oil during the refining process. Propane is normally transported and stored in a liquid state under moderate pressure or refrigeration for ease of handling in shipping and distribution. When the pressure is released or the temperature is increased, it is usable as a flammable gas. Propane is naturally colorless and odorless. An odorant is added to allow its detection. Like natural gas, propane is a clean burning fuel and is considered an environmentally preferred energy source.

Propane competes with other sources of energy, some of which are less costly for equivalent energy value. We compete for customers against suppliers of electricity, natural gas and fuel oil. Competition from alternative energy sources has been increasing as a result of reduced utility regulation. Except for certain industrial and commercial applications, propane is generally not competitive with natural gas in areas where natural gas pipelines already exist because natural gas is a significantly less expensive source of energy than propane. The gradual expansion of the nation's natural gas distribution systems has resulted in the availability of natural gas in many areas that previously depended upon propane. Although the extension of natural gas pipelines tends to displace propane distribution in areas affected, we believe that new opportunities for propane sales arise as more geographically remote neighborhoods are developed. Even though propane is similar to fuel oil in certain applications and market demand, propane and fuel oil compete to a lesser extent primarily because of the cost of converting from one to another. Based upon industry publications, propane accounts for three to four percent of household energy consumption in the United States.

In addition to competing with alternative energy sources, we compete with other companies engaged in the retail propane distribution business. Competition in the propane industry is highly fragmented and generally occurs on a local basis with other large multi-state propane marketers, thousands of smaller local independent marketers and farm cooperatives. Most of our customer service locations compete with five or more marketers or distributors. Each retail distribution outlet operates in its own competitive environment because retail marketers tend to locate in close proximity to customers. The typical retail distribution outlet generally has an effective marketing radius of approximately 50 miles although in certain rural areas the marketing radius may be extended by satellite locations.

The ability to compete effectively further depends on the reliability of service, responsiveness to customers and the ability to maintain competitive prices. We believe that our safety programs, policies and procedures are more comprehensive than many of our smaller, independent competitors and give us a competitive advantage over such retailers. We also believe that our service capabilities and customer responsiveness differentiate us from many of these smaller competitors. Our employees are on call 24-hours-a-day, 7-days-a-week for emergency repairs and deliveries.

The wholesale propane business is highly competitive. For fiscal year 2004, our domestic wholesale operations (excluding M-P Energy Partnership) accounted for only 3.0% of our total gallons sold in the United States and approximately 1.2% of our gross profit. We do not emphasize wholesale operations, but we believe that limited wholesale activities enhance our ability to supply our retail operations.

The Midstream and Transportation Segments

Competition

The business of providing natural gas gathering, transmission, treating, transporting and marketing services is highly competitive. Our principal areas of competition include obtaining natural gas supplies for the Southeast Texas System and Elk City System and natural gas transportation customers for the Oasis Pipeline, Bossier Pipeline, and the ET Fuel System. Our competitors include major integrated oil companies, interstate and intrastate pipelines

and companies that gather, compress, treat, process, transport and market natural gas. The Southeast Texas System primarily competes with natural gas gathering and processing systems owned by Duke Energy Field Services. The Elk City System competes with natural gas gathering and processing systems owned by Enogex, Inc., Oneok Gas Gathering, L.L.C., CenterPoint Energy Field Services, Inc. and Enbridge, Inc., as well as producer-owned systems. The Oasis Pipeline competes directly with two other major intrastate pipelines that link the Waha Hub and the Houston area, one of which is owned by Duke Energy Field Services and the other, which is owned by El Paso and American Electric Power Service Corporation. The ET Fuel System and the Bossier Pipeline compete with various pipelines including those owned by Atmos Energy Corporation, Gulfterra Energy Partners, L.P., and Enbridge, Inc.

Many of our competitors, such as major oil and gas and pipeline companies, have capital resources and control supplies of natural gas substantially greater than ours. In marketing natural gas, we have numerous competitors, including marketing affiliates of interstate pipelines, major integrated oil companies, and local and national natural gas gatherers, brokers and marketers of widely various sizes, financial resources and experience. Local utilities and distributors of natural gas are, in some cases, engaged directly, and through affiliates, in marketing activities that compete with our marketing operations.

Credit Risk and Customers

We have a concentration of customers in natural gas transmission, distribution and marketing as well as industrial end-users and customers in the refining and petrochemical industries. We are diligent in attempting to ensure that we issue credit to credit-worthy customers. However, our purchase and resale of gas exposes us to significant credit risk, as the margin on any sale is generally a very small percentage of the total sale price. Therefore, a credit loss can be very large relative to our overall profitability.

During the year ended August 31, 2004, we had three customers that individually accounted for more than 10% of Midstream and Transportation segment revenues. While these customers represent a significant percentage of Midstream and Transportation segment revenues, the loss of any one of these customers would not have a material impact on our results of operations.

Regulation

Regulation by FERC of Interstate Natural Gas Pipelines. Under the Natural Gas Act (“NGA”), the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (“FERC”) generally regulates the transportation of natural gas in interstate commerce. We do not own any interstate natural gas pipelines, so FERC does not directly regulate any of our pipeline operations pursuant to its jurisdiction under the NGA. However, FERC’s regulation influences certain aspects of our business and the market for our products. In general, FERC has authority over natural gas companies that provide natural gas pipeline transportation services in interstate commerce and its authority to regulate those services includes:

- the certification and construction of new facilities;
- the extension or abandonment of services and facilities;
- the maintenance of accounts and records;
- the acquisition and disposition of facilities;
- the initiation and discontinuation of services; and
- various other matters.

Failure to comply with the NGA can result in the imposition of administrative, civil and criminal remedies.

In recent years, FERC has pursued pro-competitive policies in its regulation of interstate natural gas pipelines. However, we cannot assure you that FERC will continue this approach as it considers matters such as pipelines’ rates and rules and policies that may affect rights of access to natural gas transportation capacity.

Intrastate Pipeline Regulation. Our intrastate natural gas pipeline operations generally are not subject to rate regulation by FERC, but they are subject to regulation by various agencies in Texas, principally the Texas Railroad Commission (“TRRC”), where they are located. However, to the extent that our intrastate pipeline systems transport natural gas in interstate commerce, the rates, terms and conditions of such transportation service are subject

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to FERC jurisdiction under Section 311 of the Natural Gas Policy Act (“NGPA”), which regulates, among other things, the provision of transportation services by an intrastate natural gas pipeline on behalf of a local distribution company or an interstate natural gas pipeline. Under Section 311, rates charged for transportation must be fair and equitable, and amounts collected in excess of fair and equitable rates are subject to refund with interest. Failure to comply with the NGPA can result in the imposition of administrative, civil and criminal remedies.

Our intrastate pipeline operations in Texas are subject to the Texas Utilities Code, as implemented by the TRRC. Generally, the TRRC is vested with authority to ensure that rates, operations and services of gas utilities, including intrastate pipelines, are just and reasonable and not discriminatory. The TRRC has authority to ensure that rates charged by intrastate pipelines for natural gas sales or transportation services are just and reasonable. The rates we charge for transportation services are deemed just and reasonable under Texas law unless challenged in a complaint. We cannot predict whether such a complaint will be filed against us or whether the TRRC will change its regulation of these rates. Failure to comply with the Texas Utilities Code can result in the imposition of administrative, civil and criminal remedies.

Gathering Pipeline Regulation. Section 1(b) of the NGA exempts natural gas gathering facilities from the jurisdiction of FERC under the NGA. We own a number of natural gas pipelines in Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana that we believe meet the traditional tests FERC has used to establish a pipeline’s status as a gatherer not subject to FERC jurisdiction. However, the distinction between FERC-regulated transmission services and federally unregulated gathering services is the subject of substantial, on-going litigation, so the classification and regulation of our gathering facilities are subject to change based on future determinations by FERC and the courts. State regulation of gathering facilities generally includes various safety, environmental and, in some circumstances, nondiscriminatory take requirements and in some instances complaint-based rate regulation.

In Texas, our gathering facilities are subject to regulation by the TRRC under the Texas Utilities Code in the same manner as described above for our intrastate pipeline facilities. Our operations in Oklahoma are regulated by the Oklahoma Corporation Commission through a complaint-based procedure. Under the Oklahoma Corporation Commission’s regulations, we are prohibited from charging any unduly discriminatory fees for our gathering services and in certain circumstances are required to provide open access natural gas gathering for a fee. Louisiana’s Pipeline Operations Section of the Department of Natural Resources’ Office of Conservation is generally responsible for regulating intrastate pipelines and gathering facilities in Louisiana and has authority to review and authorize natural gas transportation transactions and the construction, acquisition, abandonment and interconnection of physical facilities. Historically, apart from pipeline safety, it has not acted to exercise this jurisdiction respecting gathering facilities. Our Chalkley System is regulated as an intrastate transporter, and the Office of Conservation has determined that our Whiskey Bay System is a gathering system.

We are subject to state ratable take and common purchaser statutes in all of the states in which we operate. The ratable take statutes generally require gatherers to take, without undue discrimination, natural gas production that may be tendered to the gatherer for handling. Similarly, common purchaser statutes generally require gatherers to purchase without undue discrimination as to source of supply or producer. These statutes are designed to prohibit discrimination in favor of one producer over another producer or one source of supply over another source of supply. These statutes have the effect of restricting our right as an owner of gathering facilities to decide with whom it contracts to purchase or transport natural gas.

Natural gas gathering may receive greater regulatory scrutiny at both the state and federal levels now that FERC has taken a more light-handed approach to regulation of the gathering activities of interstate pipeline transmission companies and a number of such companies have transferred gathering facilities to unregulated affiliates. For example, the TRRC has approved changes to its regulations governing transportation and gathering services performed by intrastate pipelines and gatherers, which prohibit such entities from unduly discriminating in favor of their affiliates. Many of the producing states have adopted some form of complaint-based regulation that generally allows natural gas producers and shippers to file complaints with state regulators in an effort to resolve grievances relating to natural gas gathering access and rate discrimination. Our gathering operations could be adversely affected should they be subject in the future to the application of state or federal regulation of rates and services. Our gathering operations also may be or become subject to safety and operational regulations relating to the design, installation, testing, construction, operation, replacement and management of gathering facilities. Additional rules and legislation pertaining to these matters are considered or adopted from time to time. We cannot predict what effect, if any, such changes might have on our operations, but the industry could be required to incur additional

capital expenditures and increased costs depending on future legislative and regulatory changes.

Sales of Natural Gas. Sales for resale of natural gas in interstate commerce made by intrastate pipelines or their affiliates are subject to FERC regulation unless the gas is produced by the pipeline or affiliate. Under current federal rules, however, the price at which we sell natural gas currently is not regulated, insofar as the interstate market is concerned and, for the most part, is not subject to state regulation. Effective as of January 12, 2004, the FERC's rules require pipelines (including intrastate pipelines) and their affiliates who sell gas in interstate commerce subject to FERC's jurisdiction to adhere to a code of conduct prohibiting market manipulation and transactions that have no legitimate business purpose or result in prices not reflective of legitimate forces of supply and demand. Those who violate such code of conduct may be subject to suspension or loss of authorization to perform such sales, disgorgement of unjust profits, or other appropriate non-monetary remedies imposed by FERC. FERC denied rehearing of these rules on May 19, 2004, but the rules are still subject to possible court appeals. We cannot predict the outcome of these further proceedings, but do not believe we will be affected materially differently from other intrastate gas pipelines and their affiliates. In addition, our sales of natural gas are affected by the availability, terms and cost of pipeline transportation. As noted above, the price and terms of access to pipeline transportation are subject to extensive federal and state regulation. FERC is continually proposing and implementing new rules and regulations affecting those segments of the natural gas industry, most notably interstate natural gas transmission companies, that remain subject to FERC's jurisdiction. These initiatives also may affect the intrastate transportation of natural gas under certain circumstances. The stated purpose of many of these regulatory changes is to promote competition among the various sectors of the natural gas industry and these initiatives generally reflect more light-handed regulation. We cannot predict the ultimate impact of these regulatory changes to our natural gas marketing operations, and we note that some of FERC's more recent proposals may adversely affect the availability and reliability of interruptible transportation service on interstate pipelines. We do not believe that it will be affected by any such FERC action materially differently than other natural gas marketers with whom it competes.

Pipeline Safety. The states in which we conduct operations administer federal pipeline safety standards under the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968, as amended, which requires certain pipelines to comply with safety standards in constructing and operating the pipelines and subjects the pipelines to regular inspections. Failure to comply with the Act may result in the imposition of administrative, civil and criminal remedies. The "rural gathering exemption" under the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 presently exempts substantial portions of our gathering facilities from jurisdiction under that statute. The portions of our facilities that are exempt include those portions located outside of cities, towns or any area designated as residential or commercial, such as a subdivision or shopping center. The "rural gathering exemption", however, may be restricted in the future, and it does not apply to our intrastate natural gas pipelines.

Propane Segments

Products, Services and Marketing

We distribute propane through a nationwide retail distribution network consisting of 310 customer service locations in 32 states. Our operations are concentrated in large part in the western, upper midwestern, northeastern and southeastern regions of the United States. We serve more than 650,000 active customers. Historically, approximately two-thirds of Heritage's retail propane volumes and in excess of 90% of its EBITDA, as adjusted, (please read footnote (c) under "Item 6 – Selected Historical Financial Data" – and "Item 7 – Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" for a more detailed discussion of EBITDA, as adjusted) were attributable to sales during the six-month peak-heating season from October through March, as many customers use propane for heating purposes. Consequently, sales and operating profits are normally concentrated in the first and second fiscal quarters, while cash flows from operations are generally greatest during the second and third fiscal quarters when customers pay for propane purchased during the six-month peak season. To the extent necessary, we will reserve cash from peak periods for distribution to Unitholders during the warmer seasons.

Typically, customer service locations are found in suburban and rural areas where natural gas is not readily available. Generally, such locations consist of a one to two acre parcel of land, an office, a small warehouse and service facility, a dispenser and one or more 18,000 to 30,000 gallon storage tanks. Propane is generally transported from refineries, pipeline terminals, leased storage facilities and coastal terminals by rail or truck transports to our customer service locations where it is unloaded into storage tanks. In order to make a retail delivery of propane to a

customer, a bobtail truck is loaded with propane from the storage tank. Propane is then delivered to the customer by the bobtail truck, which generally holds 2,500 to 3,000 gallons of propane, and pumped into a stationary storage tank on the customer's premises. The capacity of these customer tanks ranges from approximately 100 gallons to 1,200 gallons, with a typical tank capacity of 100 to 300 gallons in milder climates and from 500 to 1,000 gallons in colder climates. We also deliver propane to retail customers in portable cylinders, which typically have a capacity of 5 to 35 gallons. When these cylinders are delivered to customers, empty cylinders are picked up for refilling at our distribution locations or are refilled on site. We also deliver propane to certain other bulk end-users of propane in tractor-trailer transports, which typically have an average capacity of approximately 10,500 gallons. End-users receiving transport deliveries include industrial customers, large-scale heating accounts, mining operations and large agricultural accounts.

We encourage our customers whose propane needs are temperature sensitive to implement a regular delivery schedule. Many of our residential customers receive their propane supply pursuant to an automatic delivery system, which eliminates the customer's need to make an affirmative purchase decision and allows for more efficient route scheduling. We also sell, install and service equipment related to our propane distribution business, including heating and cooking appliances.

We own, through our subsidiaries, a 60% interest in M-P Energy Partnership, a Canadian partnership that supplies us with propane as described below under "Propane Supply and Storage."

Approximately 97% of the domestic gallons we sold in the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004 were to retail customers and 3% were to wholesale customers. Of the retail gallons we sold, approximately 57% were to residential customers, 27% were to industrial, commercial and agricultural customers, and 16% were to other retail users. Sales to residential customers in the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004 accounted for 55% of total domestic gallons sold but accounted for approximately 70% of our gross profit from propane sales. Residential sales have a greater profit margin and a more stable customer base than the other markets we serve. Industrial, commercial and agricultural sales accounted for 21% of our gross profit from propane sales for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004, with all other retail users accounting for 9%. Additional volumes sold to wholesale customers contributed 1% of our gross profit from propane sales. No single customer accounts for 10% or more of revenues. These figures are on an aggregate basis, which includes the historical figures of the operations of HOLP from the period from September 1, 2003 through August 31, 2004.

The propane business is very seasonal with weather conditions significantly affecting demand for propane. We believe that the geographic diversity of our operations helps to reduce our overall exposure to less than favorable weather conditions in any particular region of the United States. Although overall demand for propane is affected by climate, changes in price and other factors, we believe our residential and commercial business to be relatively stable due to the following characteristics:

- residential and commercial demand for propane has been relatively unaffected by general economic conditions due to the largely non-discretionary nature of most propane purchases,
- loss of customers to competing energy sources has been low due to the lack of availability or the high cost of alternative fuels,
- the tendency of our customers to remain with us due to the product being delivered pursuant to a regular delivery schedule and to our ownership as of August 31, 2004 of 90% of the storage tanks utilized by our customers, which prevents fuel deliveries from competitors, and
- our historic ability to more than offset customer losses through internal growth of our customer base in existing markets.

Since home heating usage is the most sensitive to temperature, residential customers account for the greatest usage variation due to weather. Variations in the weather in one or more regions in which we operate can significantly affect the total volumes of propane that we sell and the margins realized thereon and, consequently, our results of operations. We believe that sales to the commercial and industrial markets, while affected by economic patterns, are not as sensitive to variations in weather conditions as sales to residential and agricultural markets.

Propane Supply and Storage

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Supplies of propane from our sources historically have been readily available. We purchase from over 50 energy companies and natural gas processors at numerous supply points located in the United States and Canada. In the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004, Enterprise Products Operating L.P. (“Enterprise”) and Dynegy Liquids Marketing and Trade (“Dynegy”) provided approximately 24.9% and 18.8% of ours and Heritage’s combined total propane supply, respectively. In addition, M-P Energy Partnership, a Canadian partnership in which our wholly owned subsidiary M.P. Oils, Ltd. owns a 60% interest in, procured 19% of Heritage’s combined total propane supply during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004. M-P Energy Partnership buys and sells propane for its own account and supplies propane to us for our northern United States operations.

We believe that if supplies from Enterprise and Dynegy were interrupted we would be able to secure adequate propane supplies from other sources without a material disruption of our operations. Aside from Enterprise, Dynegy and the supply procured by M-P Energy Partnership, no single supplier provided more than 10% of our total domestic propane supply during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004. We believe that our diversification of suppliers will enable us to purchase all of our supply needs at market prices without a material disruption of our operations if supplies are interrupted from any of our existing sources. Although no assurances can be given that supplies of propane will be readily available in the future, we expect a sufficient supply to continue to be available. However, increased demand for propane in periods of severe cold weather, or otherwise, could cause future propane supply interruptions or significant volatility in the price of propane.

We typically enter into one-year supply agreements. The percentage of contract purchases may vary from year to year. Supply contracts generally provide for pricing in accordance with posted prices at the time of delivery or the current prices established at major delivery or storage points, and some contracts include a pricing formula that typically is based on these market prices. Most of these agreements provide maximum and minimum seasonal purchase guidelines. We receive our supply of propane predominately through railroad tank cars and common carrier transport.

Because our profitability is sensitive to changes in wholesale propane costs, we generally seek to pass on increases in the cost of propane to customers. We have generally been successful in maintaining retail gross margins on an annual basis despite changes in the wholesale cost of propane, but there is no assurance that we will always be able to pass on product cost increases fully, particularly when product costs rise rapidly. Consequently, our profitability will be sensitive to changes in wholesale propane prices. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Overview.”

We lease space in larger storage facilities in New York, Georgia, Michigan, South Carolina, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Alberta, Canada and smaller storage facilities in other locations and have the opportunity to use storage facilities in additional locations when we “pre-buy” product from sources having such facilities. We believe that we have adequate third party storage to take advantage of supply purchasing advantages as they may occur from time to time. Access to storage facilities allows us to buy and store large quantities of propane during periods of low demand, which generally occur during the summer months, or at favorable prices, thereby helping to ensure a more secure supply of propane during periods of intense demand or price instability.

Pricing Policy

Pricing policy is an essential element in the marketing of propane. We rely on regional management to set prices based on prevailing market conditions and product cost, as well as local management input. All regional managers are advised regularly of any changes in the posted price of each customer service location’s propane suppliers. In most situations, we believe that our pricing methods will permit us to respond to changes in supply costs in a manner that protects our gross margins and customer base, to the extent such protection is possible. In some cases, however, our ability to respond quickly to cost increases could occasionally cause our retail prices to rise more rapidly than those of our competitors, possibly resulting in a loss of customers.

Billing and Collection Procedures

Customer billing and account collection responsibilities for our propane operations are retained at the local customer service locations. We believe that this decentralized approach is beneficial for several reasons:

- the customer is billed on a timely basis;

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- the customer is more apt to pay a “local” business;
- cash payments are received more quickly, and
- local personnel have a current account status available to them at all times to answer customer inquiries.

Our propane distribution business is largely seasonal and dependent upon weather conditions in its service areas. Propane sales to residential and commercial customers are affected by winter heating season requirements. This generally results in higher operating revenues and net income during the period from October through March of each year and lower operating revenues and, in some cases, net losses or lower net income during the period from April through September of each year. Sales to industrial and agricultural customers are much less weather sensitive.

Gross profit margins are not only affected by weather patterns but also by changes in customer mix. For example, sales to residential customers generate higher margins than sales to other customer groups, such as commercial or agricultural customers. Wholesale margins are substantially lower than retail margins. In addition, gross profit margins vary by geographic region. Accordingly, a change in customer or geographic mix can affect gross profit without necessarily affecting total revenues.

Government Regulation and Environmental Matters

The operation of pipelines, plants and other facilities for gathering, compressing, treating, processing, or transporting natural gas, natural gas liquids and other products is subject to stringent and complex federal, state, and local laws and regulations relating to release of hazardous contaminants into the environment or otherwise relating to the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations can restrict or prohibit our business activities that affect the environment in many ways, such as:

- restricting the way we can release materials or waste products into the air, water, or soils;
- limiting or prohibiting construction activities in sensitive areas such as wetlands or areas of endangered species habitat, or otherwise constraining how or when construction is conducted;
- requiring remedial action to mitigate pollution from former operations, or requiring plans and activities to prevent pollution from ongoing operations; and
- imposing substantial liabilities on us for pollution resulting from our operations, including, for example, potentially enjoining the operations of facilities if it were determined that they were not in compliance with permit terms.

In most instances, the environmental laws and regulations affecting our operations relate to the potential release of substances or waste products into the air, water or soils and include measures to control or prevent the release of substances or waste products to the environment. Costs of planning, designing, constructing and operating pipelines, plants and other facilities must incorporate compliance with environmental laws and regulations and safety standards. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations may trigger a variety of administrative, civil and criminal enforcement measures, which can include the assessment of monetary penalties, the imposition of remedial requirements, the issuance of injunctions and federally authorized citizen suits. Moreover, it is not uncommon for neighboring landowners and other third parties to file claims for personal injury and property damage allegedly caused by the release of substances or other waste products to the environment.

The clear trend in environmental regulation is to place more restrictions and limitations on activities that may affect the environment, and thus, there can be no assurance as to the amount or timing of future expenditures for environmental compliance or remediation, and actual future expenditures may be different from the amounts we currently anticipate. Moreover, risks of process upsets, accidental releases or spills are associated with our operations, and we cannot assure you that we will not incur significant costs and liabilities as a result of such upsets, releases, or spills, including those relating to claims for damage to property and persons. In the event of future increases in costs, we may not be able to pass on those increases to our customers. We will attempt to anticipate future regulatory requirements that might be imposed and plan accordingly in order to remain in compliance with changing environmental laws and regulations and to minimize the costs of such compliance.

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The following is a discussion of certain environmental and safety concerns that relate to the midstream natural gas and NGLs industry. It is not intended to constitute a complete discussion of all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations, or specific matters, to which ETC OLP may be subject.

Our operations are subject to the federal Clean Air Act and comparable state laws and regulations. These laws and regulations govern emissions of pollutants into the air resulting from our activities, for example in relation to our processing plants and our compressor stations, and also impose procedural requirements on how we conducts our operations. Such laws and regulations may include requirements that we obtain pre-approval for the construction or modification of certain projects or facilities expected to produce air emissions, strictly comply with the emissions and operational limitations of air emissions permits we are required to obtain, or utilize specific equipment or technologies to control emissions. Failure to comply with these requirements exposes us to civil enforcement actions from the state agencies and perhaps the EPA, including monetary penalties, injunctions, conditions or restrictions on operations and potentially criminal enforcement actions or federally authorized citizen suits.

Our operations generate wastes, including some hazardous wastes, that are subject to the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (“RCRA”) and comparable state laws. However, RCRA currently exempts many natural gas gathering and field processing wastes from classification as hazardous waste. Specifically, RCRA excludes from the definition of hazardous waste produced waters and other wastes associated with the exploration, development, or production of crude oil, natural gas or geothermal energy. Unrecovered petroleum product wastes, however, may still be regulated under RCRA as solid waste. Moreover, ordinary industrial wastes such as paint wastes, waste solvents, laboratory wastes and waste compressor oils, may be regulated as hazardous waste. The transportation of natural gas and NGLs in pipelines may also generate some hazardous wastes. Although we believe it is unlikely that the RCRA exemption will be repealed in the near future, repeal would increase costs for waste disposal and environmental remediation at our facilities.

Our operations could incur liability under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended (“CERCLA”) and comparable state laws regardless of our fault, in connection with the disposal or other release of hazardous substances or wastes, including those arising out of historical operations conducted by our predecessors. Although “petroleum” as well as natural gas and NGLs are excluded from CERCLA’s definition of “hazardous substance,” in the course of its ordinary operations we will generate wastes that may fall within the definition of a “hazardous substance.” CERCLA authorizes the Environmental Protection Agency (the “EPA”) and, in some cases, third parties to take actions in response to threats to the public health or the environment and to seek to recover from the responsible classes of persons the costs they incur. It is not uncommon for neighboring landowners and other third parties to file claims for personal injury and property damage allegedly caused by hazardous substances or other wastes released into the environment. If we were to incur liability under CERCLA, we could be subject to joint and several liability for the costs of cleaning up hazardous substances, for damages to natural resources and for the costs of certain health studies.

We currently own or lease, and have in the past owned or leased, numerous properties that for many years have been used for the measurement, gathering, field compression and processing of natural gas and NGLs. Although we used operating and disposal practices that were standard in the industry at the time, hydrocarbons or wastes may have been disposed of or released on or under the properties owned or leased by us or on or under other locations where such wastes have been taken for disposal. In addition, some of these properties have been operated by third parties whose treatment and disposal or release of hydrocarbons or wastes was not under our control. These properties and the substances disposed or released on them may be subject to CERCLA, RCRA and analogous state laws. Under such laws, we could be required to remove or remediate previously disposed wastes (including waste disposed of or released by prior owners or operators) or property contamination (including groundwater contamination, whether from prior owners or operators or other historic activities or spills) or to perform remedial plugging or pit closure operations to prevent future contamination, in some instances regardless of fault or the amount of waste we sent to the site. For example, we are currently involved in several remediation operations in which our cost for cleanup and related liabilities is estimated to be between \$1.1 million and \$1.8 million in the aggregate. However, with respect to one of the remedial projects, we expect to recover approximately \$0.5 million to \$0.8 million of these estimated cleanup costs pursuant to a contractual requirement that makes a predecessor owner responsible for environmental liabilities. We have established environmental accruals totaling approximately \$0.5 million as of August 31, 2004 to address environmental conditions and related liabilities including costs for cleanup and remediation of properties.

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Our operations can result in discharges of pollutants to waters. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, as amended (“FWPCA”), also known as the Clean Water Act, and analogous state laws impose restrictions and strict controls regarding the discharge of pollutants into state waters or waters of the United States. The unpermitted discharge of pollutants such as from spill or leak incidents is prohibited. The FWPCA and regulations implemented thereunder also prohibit discharges of fill material and certain other activities in wetlands unless authorized by an appropriately issued permit. Any unpermitted release of pollutants, including NGLs or condensates, from our systems or facilities could result in fines or penalties as well as significant remedial obligations. We currently expect to incur costs of approximately \$0.1 million over the next year to make spill prevention upgrades or modifications at certain of its facilities as required under its recently updated spill prevention controls and countermeasures or “SPCC” plans.

Our operations are subject to regulation by the U.S. Department of Transportation (the “DOT”) under the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act, or HLPESA, pursuant to which the DOT has established requirements relating to the design, installation, testing, construction, operation, replacement and management of pipeline facilities. The HLPESA covers crude oil, carbon dioxide, NGL and petroleum products pipelines and requires any entity which owns or operates pipeline facilities to comply with the regulations under the HLPESA, to permit access to and allow copying of records and to make certain reports and provide information as required by the Secretary of Transportation. We believe that our pipeline operations are in substantial compliance with applicable HLPESA requirements; however, due to the possibility of new or amended laws and regulations or reinterpretation of existing laws and regulations, there can be no assurance that future compliance with the HLPESA will not have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial positions.

Currently, the Department of Transportation, through the Office of Pipeline Safety, is in the midst of promulgating a series of rules intended to require pipeline operators to develop integrity management programs for gas transmission pipelines that, in the event of a failure, could impact “high consequence areas”. “High consequence areas” are currently defined as areas with specified population densities, buildings containing populations of limited mobility and areas where people gather that occur along the route of a pipeline. Similar rules are already in place for operators of hazardous liquid pipelines, which are also applicable to ETC OLP’s pipelines in certain instances. The Office of Pipeline Safety has yet to publish a final rule requiring gas pipeline operators to develop integrity management plans, but it is expected that a rule will eventually be finalized. Compliance with such rule, or rules, when finalized, could result in increased operating costs that, at this time, cannot reasonably be quantified.

We are subject to the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, referred to as OSHA, and comparable state laws that regulate the protection of the health and safety of workers. In addition, the OSHA hazard communication standard requires that information be maintained about hazardous materials used or produced in our operations and that this information be provided to employees, state and local government authorities and citizens. ETC OLP believes that its operations are in substantial compliance with the OSHA requirements, including general industry standards, record keeping requirements and monitoring of occupational exposure to regulated substances.

We do not believe that compliance with federal, state or local environmental laws and regulations will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position or results of operations. In addition, we believe that the various environmental activities in which we are presently engaged are not expected to materially interrupt or diminish our operational ability to gather, compress, treat, process and transport natural gas and NGLs. We cannot assure you, however, that future events, such as changes in existing laws, the promulgation of new laws, or the development or discovery of new facts or conditions will not cause us to incur significant costs.

HOLP is subject to various federal, state and local environmental, health and safety laws and regulations. Generally, these laws impose limitations on the discharge of pollutants and establish standards for the handling of solid and hazardous wastes. These laws include, without limitation, RCRA, CERCLA, the Clean Air Act, the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, the Clean Water Act and comparable state statutes. CERCLA, also known as the “Superfund” law, imposes joint and several liability in most instances, without regard to fault or the legality of the original conduct, on certain classes of persons that are considered to have contributed to the release or threatened release of a “hazardous substance” into the environment. Propane is not a hazardous substance within the meaning of CERCLA. However, certain automotive waste products generated by our truck fleet, as well as “hazardous substances” or “hazardous waste” disposed of during past operations by third parties on our properties, could subject us to liability under CERCLA. Such laws and regulations could result in civil or criminal penalties in cases of non-compliance and impose liability for remediation costs. In

addition, third parties may make claims against owners or operators of properties for personal injuries and property damage associated with releases of hazardous or toxic substances or waste.

In connection with all acquisitions of retail propane businesses that involve the acquisition of any interests in real estate, we conduct an environmental review in an attempt to determine whether any substance other than propane has been sold from, or stored on, any such real estate prior to its purchase. Such review includes questioning the seller, obtaining representations and warranties concerning the seller's compliance with environmental laws and conducting inspections of the properties. Where warranted, independent environmental consulting firms are hired to look for evidence of hazardous substances or the existence of underground storage tanks.

Petroleum-based contamination or environmental wastes are known to be located on or adjacent to six sites, which we presently have or which we or our predecessors formerly had operations. These sites were evaluated at the time of their acquisition. In all cases, remediation operations have been or will be undertaken by others, and in all six cases, we obtained indemnification for expenses associated with any remediation from the former owners or related entities. We have not been named as a potentially responsible party at any of these sites, nor have our operations contributed to the environmental issues at these sites. Accordingly, no amounts have been recorded in our August 31, 2004 consolidated balance sheets for any liability that may be attributable to any required remediation. Based on information currently available to us, such projects are not expected to have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

In July 2001, Heritage acquired a company that had previously received a request for information from the EPA regarding potential contribution to a widespread groundwater contamination problem in San Bernardino, California, known as the Newmark Groundwater Contamination. Although the EPA has indicated that the groundwater contamination may be attributable to releases of solvents from a former military base located within the subject area that occurred long before the facility acquired by us was constructed, it is possible that the EPA may seek to recover all or a portion of groundwater remediation costs from private parties under CERCLA. Based upon information currently available to us, it is not believed that our liability, if such action were to be taken by the EPA, would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

National Fire Protection Association Pamphlets No. 54 and No. 58, which establish rules and procedures governing the safe handling of propane, or comparable regulations, have been adopted as the industry standard in all of the states in which we operate. In some states these laws are administered by state agencies, and in others they are administered on a municipal level. With respect to the transportation of propane by truck, we are subject to regulations promulgated under the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Act. These regulations cover the transportation of hazardous materials and are administered by the United States Department of Transportation. We conduct ongoing training programs to help ensure that our operations are in compliance with applicable regulations. We maintain various permits that are necessary to operate our facilities, some of which may be material to our operations. We believe that the procedures currently in effect at all of our facilities for the handling, storage, and distribution of propane are consistent with industry standards and are in compliance in all material respects with applicable laws and regulations.

We have implemented environmental programs and policies designed to avoid potential liability and cost under applicable environmental laws. It is possible, however, that we will have increased costs due to stricter pollution control requirements or liabilities resulting from non-compliance with operating or other regulatory permits. It is not anticipated that our compliance with or liabilities under environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, including CERCLA, will have a material adverse effect on us. To the extent that there are any environmental liabilities unknown to us or environmental, health and safety laws or regulations are made more stringent, there can be no assurance that our results of operations will not be materially and adversely affected.

Employees

To carry out our operations for the midstream and transportation segments, we employ 301 people as of October 31, 2004. As of October 31, 2004, our propane operations had 2,600 full time employees, of whom 98 were general and administrative and 2,502 were operational employees. Of our operational employees, 52 are represented by labor unions. We believe that our relations with our employees are satisfactory. Historically, Heritage has also hired seasonal workers to meet peak winter demands in our propane operations.

SEC Reporting

We electronically file certain documents with the SEC. We file annual reports on Form 10-K; quarterly reports on Form 10-Q; current reports on Form 8-K (as appropriate); along with any related amendments and supplements thereto. From time-to-time, we may also file registration and related statements pertaining to equity or debt offerings. You may read and copy any materials we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20549. You may obtain information regarding the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, the SEC maintains an Internet website at www.sec.gov that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC.

We provide electronic access to its periodic and current reports on our Internet website, www.energytransfer.com, free of charge. These reports are available on our website as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such materials with the SEC.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Substantially all of our pipelines are constructed on rights-of-way granted by the apparent record owners of the property. Lands over which pipeline rights-of-way have been obtained may be subject to prior liens that have not been subordinated to the right-of-way grants. We have obtained, where necessary, easement agreements from public authorities and railroad companies to cross over or under, or to lay facilities in or along, watercourses, county roads, municipal streets, railroad properties and state highways, as applicable. In some cases, property on which our pipeline was built was purchased in fee.

Some of the leases, easements, rights-of-way, permits, licenses and franchise ordinances that will be transferred to us will require the consent of the current landowner to transfer these rights, which in some instances is a governmental entity. We believe that we have obtained or will obtain sufficient third-party consents, permits and authorizations for the transfer of the assets necessary for us to operate our business in all material respects as described in this prospectus supplement. With respect to any consents, permits or authorizations that have not been obtained, we believe that these consents, permits or authorizations will be obtained, or that the failure to obtain these consents, permits or authorizations will have no material adverse effect on the operation of our business.

We own an office building with 7,500 square feet of space for our executive offices in Dallas, Texas. We also lease office facilities in San Antonio, Texas, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Helena, Montana, which consist of 39,235 square feet, 6,740 square feet, and 22,000 square feet, respectively. While we may require additional office space as our business expands, we believe that our existing facilities are adequate to meet its needs for the immediate future, and that additional facilities will be available on commercially reasonable terms as needed. We are currently in negotiations to replace our leased facility in Helena, Montana, which is for the administration of our propane operations, with a new building that we anticipate owning.

We operate bulk storage facilities at over 300 customer service locations for our propane operations. We own substantially all of these facilities and have entered into long-term leases for those that we do not own. We believe that the increasing difficulty associated with obtaining permits for new propane distribution locations makes our high level of site ownership and control a competitive advantage. We own approximately 21.5 million gallons of above ground storage capacity at our various propane plant sites and have leased an aggregate of approximately 46 million gallons of underground storage facilities in New York, Georgia, Michigan, South Carolina, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Alberta, Canada. We do not own or operate any underground propane storage facilities (excluding customer and local distribution tanks) or propane pipeline transportation assets (other than local delivery systems).

Prior to January 2004, Heritage owned a 50% interest in Bi-State Propane, a California general partnership that conducts business in California and Nevada. In January 2004, Heritage's subsidiary, Heritage Bi-State, L.L.C., acquired 100% of the assets of Bi-State Propane, and we conduct those operations under the tradename Bi-State Propane.

The transportation of propane requires specialized equipment. The trucks and railroad tank cars used for

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this purpose carry specialized steel tanks that maintain the propane in a liquefied state. As of August 31, 2004, we utilized approximately 52 transport truck tractors, 50 transport trailers, 10 railroad tank cars, 1,157 bobtails and 1,804 other delivery and service vehicles, all of which we own. As of August 31, 2004, we owned approximately 690,000 customer storage tanks with typical capacities of 120 to 1,000 gallons that are leased or available for lease to customers. These customer storage tanks are pledged as collateral to secure our obligations to our banks and the holders of our notes.

We utilize a variety of trademarks and tradenames in our propane operations that we own or have secured the right to use, including “Heritage Propane.” These trademarks and tradenames have been registered or are pending registration before the United States Patent and Trademark Office or the various jurisdictions in which the marks or tradenames are used. We believe that our strategy of retaining the names of the companies we have acquired has maintained the local identification of these companies and has been important to the continued success of these businesses. Some of our most significant trade names include Balgas, Bi-State Propane, Blue Flame Gas of Charleston, Blue Flame Gas of Mt. Pleasant, Blue Flame Gas, Carolane Propane Gas, Gas Service Company, EnergyNorth Propane, Gibson Propane, Guilford Gas, Holton’s L.P. Gas, Ikard & Newsom, Northern Energy, Sawyer Gas, ProFlame, Rural Bottled Gas and Appliance, ServiGas, and V-1 Propane. We regard our trademarks, tradenames and other proprietary rights as valuable assets and believe that they have significant value in the marketing of our products.

We believe that we have satisfactory title to or valid rights to use all of our material properties. Although some of such properties are subject to liabilities and leases, liens for taxes not yet due and payable, encumbrances securing payment obligations under non-competition agreements and immaterial encumbrances, easements and restrictions, we do not believe that any such burdens will materially interfere with our continued use of such properties in our business, taken as a whole. In addition, we believe that we have, or are in the process of obtaining, all required material approvals, authorizations, orders, licenses, permits, franchises and consents of, and have obtained or made all required material registrations, qualifications and filings with, the various state and local government and regulatory authorities which relate to ownership of our properties or the operations of our business.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Although our midstream operating partnership, ETC OLP, may, from time to time, be involved in litigation and claims arising out of its operations in the normal course of business, ETC OLP is not currently a party to any material legal proceedings. In addition, we are not aware of any material legal or governmental proceedings against ETC OLP, or contemplated to be brought against ETC OLP, under the various environmental protection statutes to which it is subject.

Propane is a flammable, combustible gas. Serious personal injury and significant property damage can arise in connection with its storage, transportation or use. In the ordinary course of business, we are sometimes threatened with or are named as a defendant in various lawsuits seeking actual and punitive damages for product liability, personal injury and property damage. We maintain liability insurance with insurers in amounts and with coverages and deductibles we believe are reasonable and prudent, and which are generally accepted in the industry. However, there can be no assurance that the levels of insurance protection currently in effect will continue to be available at reasonable prices or that such levels will remain adequate to protect us from material expenses related to product liability, personal injury or property damage in the future. Although any litigation is inherently uncertain, based on past experience, the information currently available and the availability of insurance coverage, we do not believe that pending or threatened litigation matters will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

Of the pending or threatened matters in which we are a party, none have arisen outside the ordinary course of business except for an action filed by Heritage on November 30, 1999 against SCANA Corporation, Cornerstone Ventures, L.P. and Suburban Propane, L.P. in the Fifth Judicial Circuit Court of Common Pleas, Richland county, South Carolina (the “SCANA litigation”). Prior to trial, a settlement was reached with Defendant Cornerstone Ventures, L.P. and they were dismissed from the litigation. The trial began on October 4, 2004 against the remaining defendants and testimony was concluded on October 20, 2004. On October 21, 2004, the jury returned a verdict in favor of Heritage against SCANA and in favor of defendant Suburban. The jury found in favor of Heritage on all four claims against SCANA, awarding a total of \$48 million in actual and punitive damages. It is expected that the

court will render a final judgment by the end of November 2004. SCANA has publicly stated that it plans to appeal any adverse judgment by the court. We cannot predict whether the final judgment will affirm the jury verdict without any modification or whether any appeal of the final judgment by SCANA will be successful. As a result, we cannot yet predict whether we will receive any of the damages award covered by this verdict.

The Partnership is a party to various legal proceedings and/or regulatory proceedings incidental to its business. Certain claims, suits and complaints arising in the ordinary course of business have been filed or are pending against the Partnership. In the opinion of management, all such matters are either covered by insurance, are without merit or involve amounts, which, if resolved unfavorably, would not have a significant effect on the financial position or results of operations of the Partnership. Once management determines that information pertaining to a legal proceeding indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred, an accrual is established equal to management's estimate of the likely exposure. For matters that are covered by insurance, the Partnership accrues the related deductible. As of August 31, 2004 and 2003, an accrual of \$930 and \$112, respectively, was recorded as accrued and other current liabilities on the Partnership's consolidated balance sheets.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS.

On June 23, 2004, we held a special meeting for our Common Unitholders of record on May 17, 2004. At the meeting, our Common Unitholders approved (1) the change in the terms and conversion of all 7,721,542 outstanding Class D Units into 7,721,542 Common Units, (2) the change in the terms and conversion of all 3,742,515 outstanding Special Units into 3,742,515 Common Units upon the Bossier Pipeline becoming commercially operational, which occurred on June 21, 2004, and (3) our 2004 Unit Plan, which provides for awards of Common Units and other rights to our employees, officers and directors. The outcome of the vote to approve (a) a change in the terms of our Class D Units to provide that each Class D Unit convert into one of our Common Units and (b) the issuance of additional Common Units upon such conversion was 23,274,201 for, 647,923 against, 301,151 abstentions, and 0 broker non-votes. The approval of (a) a change in the terms of our Special Units to provide that each Special Unit convert into one of our Common Units upon the Bossier Pipeline becoming commercially operational and (b) the issuance of additional Common Units upon the Bossier Pipeline becoming commercially operational was 23,339,007 for, 579,583 against, 304,685 abstentions, and 0 broker non-votes. The Special Units voting as a separate class voted 3,605,894 for, 89,546 against, 47,074 abstentions, and 0 broker non-votes. At the special meeting, the votes cast with respect to the proposal to approve the terms of our 2004 Unit Plan was 23,108,023 for, 892,449 against, 222,754 abstentions, and 0 broker non-votes.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT'S UNITS, RELATED UNITHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.

Market Price of and Distributions on the Common Units and Related Unitholder Matters

Our Common Units are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "ETP". The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales prices per Common Unit, as reported on the New York Stock Exchange Composite Tape, and the amount of cash distributions paid per Common Unit for the period indicated.

	Price Range		Cash Distribution (1)
	High	Low	
2004 Fiscal Year			
Fourth Quarter Ended August 31, 2004	\$43.38	\$37.87	\$0.8250
Third Quarter Ended May 31, 2004	\$40.25	\$34.50	\$0.7500
Second Quarter Ended February 29, 2004	\$42.66	\$37.56	\$0.7000
First Quarter Ended November 30, 2003	\$38.70	\$31.02	\$0.6500

	Price Range		Cash
	High	Low	Distribution (1)
2003 Fiscal Year			
Fourth Quarter Ended August 31, 2003	\$32.54	\$29.60	\$0.6500
Third Quarter Ended May 31, 2003	\$29.90	\$27.76	\$0.6375
Second Quarter Ended February 28, 2003	\$29.57	\$27.05	\$0.6375
First Quarter Ended November 30, 2002	\$28.25	\$24.50	\$0.6375

(1) Distributions are shown in the quarter with respect to which they were declared. For each of the indicated quarters for which distributions have been made, an identical per unit cash distribution was paid on any units subordinated to our Common Units outstanding at such time.

Description of Units

As of September 30, 2004, there were approximately 42,800 individual Common Unitholders, which includes Common Units held in Street name. Common Units and Class C Units represent limited partner interest in the Name never changed – any explanation needed? Partnership’s Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership (the “Partnership Agreement”) that entitle the holders to the rights and privileges specified in the Partnership Agreement. As of August 31, 2004, we had 44,559,031 Common Units outstanding, of which 27,735,060 were held by the public, 15,883,234 were held by La Grange Energy or its affiliates, and 940,737 were held by our officers and directors. As of such date, the Common Units represent an aggregate 98.0% limited partner interest in the Partnership. Our General Partner owns an aggregate 2.0% general partner interest in the Partnership.

Common Units. Our Common Units are registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and are listed for trading on the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”). Each holder of a Common Unit is entitled to one vote per unit on all matters presented to the limited partners for a vote. In addition, if at any time any person or group (other than our General Partner and its affiliates) owns beneficially 20% or more of all Common Units, any Common Units owned by that person or group may not be voted on any matter and are not considered to be outstanding when sending notices of a meeting of Unitholders (unless otherwise required by law), calculating required votes, determining the presence of a quorum or for other similar purposes under our Partnership Agreement. The Common Units are entitled to distributions of Available Cash as described below under “Cash Distribution Policy.”

Class C Units. In conjunction with the transaction with U.S. Propane and the change of control of our General Partner in August 2000, we issued 1,000,000 newly created Class C Units to Heritage Holdings in conversion of that portion of its incentive distribution rights that entitled it to receive any distribution attributable to the net amount received by us in connection with the settlement, judgment, award or other final nonappealable resolution of specified litigation filed by us prior to the transaction with U.S. Propane, which we refer to as the “SCANA litigation.” The Class C Units have a zero initial capital account balance and were distributed by Heritage Holdings to its former stockholders in connection with the transaction with U.S. Propane.

On October 21, 2004, we announced that Heritage received a favorable jury verdict with respect to the SCANA litigation. The jury found in favor of Heritage on all four claims against SCANA, awarding a total of \$48 million in actual and punitive damages. It is expected that the court will render a final judgment by the end of November 2004. SCANA has publicly stated that it plans to appeal any adverse judgment by the court. We cannot predict whether the final judgment will affirm the jury verdict without any modification or whether any appeal of the final judgment by SCANA will be successful. As a result, we cannot yet predict whether we will receive any of the damages award covered by this verdict. All decisions of our General Partner relating to the SCANA litigation are determined by a special litigation committee consisting of one or more independent directors of our General Partner. As soon as practicable after the time that we receive any final cash payment as a result of the resolution of the SCANA litigation, the special litigation committee will determine the aggregate net amount of these proceeds distributable by us by deducting from the amounts received all costs and expenses incurred by us and our affiliates in connection with the SCANA litigation and any cash reserves necessary or appropriate to provide for operating expenditures.

When the special litigation committee decides to distribute the distributable proceeds, the amount of the distribution will be deemed to be “Available Cash” under our Partnership Agreement and will be distributed as described below under “Cash Distribution Policy.” The amount of distributable proceeds that would be distributed to holders of Incentive Distribution Rights will instead be distributed to the holders of the Class C Units, pro rata. We

cannot predict whether we will receive any cash payments as a result of the SCANA litigation and, if so, when these distributions might be received.

The Class C Units do not have any rights to share in any of our assets or distributions upon dissolution and liquidation of our Partnership, except to the extent that any such distributions consist of proceeds from the SCANA litigation to which the Class C Unitholders would have otherwise been entitled. The Class C Units do not have the privilege of conversion into any other unit and do not have any voting rights except to the extent provided by law, in which case the Class C Units will be entitled to one vote.

The amount of cash distributions to which the Incentive Distribution Rights are entitled was not increased by the creation of the Class C Units; rather, the Class C Units are a mechanism for dividing the Incentive Distribution Rights that Heritage Holdings and its former stockholders would have been entitled to.

Class D Units. The Class D Units were issued to La Grange Energy, L.P. in connection with our acquisition of the ETC OLP operations in January 2004 and generally had voting rights identical to the voting rights of the Common Units, and the Class D Units voted with the Common Units as a single class on each matter with respect to which the Common Units were entitled to vote. Each Class D Unit initially was entitled to receive 100% of the quarterly amount distributed on each Common Unit, for each quarter, provided that the Class D Units were subordinated to the Common Units with respect to the payment of the minimum quarterly distribution for such quarter (and any arrearage in the payment of the minimum quarterly distribution for all prior quarters). We were required, as promptly as practicable following the issuance of the Class D Units, to submit to a vote of our Unitholders a change in the terms of the Class D Units to provide that each Class D Unit would convert into one Common Unit immediately upon such approval. Holders of the Class D Units were entitled to vote upon the proposal to change the terms of the Class D Units and the Special Units in the same proportion as the votes cast by the holders of the Common Units (other than the Common Units issued to La Grange Energy in connection with the Energy Transfer Transaction) with respect to this proposal. Our Unitholders approved this change in the terms of the Class D Units on June 23, 2004 at a special meeting of the Common Unitholders. Pursuant to the request of the holders of the Class D Units, these Class D Units were converted to an equal number of Common Units on June 24, 2004.

Class E Units. In conjunction with our purchase of the capital stock of Heritage Holdings in January 2004, the 4,426,916 Common Units held by Heritage Holdings were converted into 4,426,916 Class E Units. The Class E Units generally do not have any voting rights but were entitled to vote on the proposals to make Class D Units and Special Units convertible into Common Units. These Class E Units are entitled to aggregate cash distributions equal to 11.1% of the total amount of cash distributed to all Unitholders, including the Class E Unitholders, up to \$2.82 per unit per year. We plan to leave the Class E Units in the form described here indefinitely. In the event of our termination and liquidation, the Class E Units will be allocated 1% of any gain upon liquidation and will be allocated any loss upon liquidation to the same extent as the Common Units. After the allocation of such amounts, the Class E Units will be entitled to the balance in their capital accounts, as adjusted for such termination and liquidation. The terms of the Class E Units were determined in order to provide us with the opportunity to minimize the impact to us of our ownership of Heritage Holdings, including the \$57.4 million in deferred tax liabilities of Heritage Holdings that we inherited in connection with our purchase of Heritage Holdings. The Class E Units are treated as treasury stock for accounting purposes because they are owned by our wholly-owned subsidiary, Heritage Holdings. Due to the ownership of the Class E Units by this corporate subsidiary, the payment of distributions on the Class E Units will result in annual tax payments by Heritage Holdings at corporate federal income tax rates, which tax payments will reduce the amount of cash that would otherwise be available for distribution to us, as the owners of Heritage Holdings. Because distributions on the Class E Units will be available to us as the owner of Heritage Holdings, those funds will be available, after payment of taxes, for our General Partnership purposes, including to satisfy working capital requirements, for the repayment of outstanding debt and to make distributions to our Unitholders. Because the Class E Units are not entitled to receive any allocation of Partnership income, gain, loss, deduction or credit that is attributable to our ownership of Heritage Holdings, such amounts will instead be allocated to our General Partner in accordance with its respective interest and the remainder to all Unitholders other than the holders of Class E Units pro rata. In the event that Partnership distributions exceed \$2.82 per unit annually, all such amounts in excess thereof will be available for distribution to Unitholders other than the holders of Class E Units in proportion to their respective interests.

Special Units. The Special Units were issued to La Grange Energy, L.P. on January 20, 2004 by us as consideration for the Bossier Pipeline in connection with the Energy Transfer Transactions. The Special Units

generally did not have any voting rights but were entitled to vote on the proposal to change the terms of the Special Units in the same proportion as the votes cast by the holders of the Common Units (other than the Common Units issued to La Grange Energy in connection with the Energy Transfer Transactions) with respect to this proposal, and were not entitled to share in partnership distributions. We were required, as promptly as practicable following the issuance of the Special Units, to submit to a vote of our Unitholders the approval of the conversion of the Special Units into Common Units in accordance with the terms of the Special Units. Following Unitholder approval at a special meeting of the Unitholders on June 23, 2004 and upon the Bossier Pipeline becoming commercially operational June 21, 2004, each Special Unit converted into one Common Unit on June 24, 2004 upon the request of the holder.

Incentive Distribution Rights. Incentive Distribution Rights represent the contractual right to receive an increasing percentage of quarterly distributions of Available Cash from operating surplus after the minimum quarterly distribution has been paid. Please read “Quarterly Distributions of Available Cash” below. The General Partner owns all of the Incentive Distribution Rights, except that in conjunction with the August 2000 transaction with U.S. Propane, the Partnership issued 1,000,000 Class C Units to Heritage Holdings’, its general partner at that time, in conversion of that portion of Heritage Holdings’ Incentive Distribution Rights that entitled it to receive any distribution made by the Partnership of funds attributable to the net amount received in connection with the settlement, judgment, award or other final nonappealable resolution of the SCANA litigation. The Class C Units were distributed by Heritage Holdings to its former shareholders. Any amount payable on the Class C Units in the future will reduce the amount otherwise distributable to holders of Incentive Distribution Rights at the time the distribution of such litigation proceeds is made and will not reduce the amount distributable to holders of Common Units. No payments to date have been made on the Class C Units.

Issuance of Additional Securities

Our Partnership Agreement authorizes us to issue an unlimited number of additional partnership securities and rights to buy partnership securities for the consideration and on the terms and conditions established by our General Partner in its sole discretion, without the approval of the Unitholders. Any such additional partnership securities may be senior to the Common Units.

It is possible that we will fund acquisitions through the issuance of additional Common Units or other equity securities. Holders of any additional Common Units we issue will be entitled to share equally with the then-existing holders of Common Units in our distributions of Available Cash. In addition, the issuance of additional partnership interests may dilute the value of the interests of the then-existing holders of Common Units in our net assets.

In accordance with Delaware law and the provisions of our Partnership Agreement, we may also issue additional partnership securities that, in the sole discretion of the General Partner, have special voting rights to which the Common Units are not entitled.

Upon issuance of additional partnership securities, our General Partner will be required to make additional capital contributions to the extent necessary to maintain its 2.0% General Partner interest in us. Moreover, our General Partner will have the right, which it may from time to time assign in whole or in part to any of its affiliates, to purchase Common Units or other equity securities whenever, and on the same terms that, we issue those securities to persons other than the General Partner and its affiliates, to the extent necessary to maintain its percentage interest, including its interest represented by Common Units, that existed immediately prior to each issuance. The holders of Common Units will not have preemptive rights to acquire additional Common Units or other partnership securities.

The following matters require the approval of the majority of the outstanding Common Units, including the Common Units owned by the General Partner and its affiliates:

- a merger of our Partnership;
- a sale or exchange of all or substantially all of our assets;
- dissolution or reconstitution of our Partnership upon dissolution;
- certain amendments to the Partnership Agreement;
- the transfer to another person of our General Partner interest before June 30, 2006 or the Incentive

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Distribution Rights at any time, except for transfers to affiliates of our General Partner or transfers in connection with the General Partner's merger or consolidation with or into, or sale of all or substantially all of its assets to, another person; and

- the withdrawal of the General Partner prior to June 30, 2006 in a manner that would cause the dissolution of our Partnership.

The removal of our General Partner requires the approval of not less than 66 2/3% of all outstanding units, including units held by our General Partner and its affiliates. Any removal is subject to the election of a successor General Partner by the holders of a majority of the outstanding Common Units, including units held by our General Partner and its affiliates.

Amendments to Our Partnership Agreement

Amendments to our Partnership Agreement may be proposed only by our General Partner. Certain amendments require the approval of a majority of the outstanding Common Units, including Common Units owned by the General Partner and its affiliates. Any amendment that materially and adversely affects the rights or preferences of any class of partnership interests in relation to other classes of partnership interests will require the approval of at least a majority of the class of partnership interests so affected. Our General Partner may make amendments to the Partnership Agreement without Unitholder approval to reflect:

- a change in our name, the location of our principal place of business or our registered agent or office;
- the admission, substitution, withdrawal or removal of partners;
- a change to qualify or continue our qualification as a limited partnership or a partnership in which the limited partners have limited liability or to ensure that neither we nor our operating partnership will be treated as an association taxable as a corporation or otherwise taxed as an entity for federal income tax purposes;
- a change that does not affect our Unitholders in any material respect;
- a change to (i) satisfy any requirements, conditions or guidelines contained in any opinion, directive, order, ruling or regulation of any federal or state agency or judicial authority or contained in any federal or state statute, (ii) facilitate the trading of Common Units or comply with any rule, regulation, guideline or requirement of any national securities exchange on which the Common Units are or will be listed for trading, (iii) that is necessary or advisable in connection with action taken by our General Partner with respect to subdivision and combination of our securities or (iv) that is required to effect the intent expressed in our Partnership Agreement;
- a change in our fiscal year or taxable year and any changes that are necessary or advisable as a result of a change in our fiscal year or taxable year;
- an amendment effected, necessitated or contemplated by a merger agreement approved in accordance with our Partnership Agreement;
- an amendment that is necessary or advisable to reflect, account for and deal with appropriately our formation of, or investment in, any corporation, partnership, joint venture, limited liability company or other entity other than our Operating Partnerships, in connection with our conduct of activities permitted by our Partnership Agreement;
- a merger or conveyance to effect a change in our legal form; or
- any other amendment substantially similar to the foregoing.

Withdrawal or Removal of Our General Partner

Our General Partner has agreed not to withdraw voluntarily as our General Partner prior to June 30, 2006 without obtaining the approval of the holders of a majority of our outstanding Common Units, excluding those held by our General Partner and its affiliates, and furnishing an opinion of counsel stating that such withdrawal (following the selection of the successor general partner) would not result in the loss of the limited liability of any of our limited partners or of the limited partner of our operating partnership or cause us or our operating partnership to be treated as an association taxable as a corporation or otherwise to be taxed as an entity for federal income tax purposes (to the extent not previously treated as such).

On or after June 30, 2006, our General Partner may withdraw as our General Partner without first obtaining

approval of any Unitholder by giving 90 days' written notice, and that withdrawal will not constitute a violation of our Partnership Agreement. In addition, our General Partner may withdraw without Unitholder approval upon 90 days' notice to our limited partners if at least 50% of our outstanding Common Units are held or controlled by one person and its affiliates other than our General Partner and its affiliates.

Upon the voluntary withdrawal of our General Partner, the holders of a majority of our outstanding Common Units, excluding the Common Units held by the withdrawing general partner and its affiliates, may elect a successor to the withdrawing general partner. If a successor is not elected, or is elected but an opinion of counsel regarding limited liability and tax matters cannot be obtained, we will be dissolved, wound up and liquidated, unless within 90 days after that withdrawal, the holders of a majority of our outstanding units, excluding the Common Units held by the withdrawing general partner and its affiliates, agree to continue our business and to appoint a successor general partner. Our General Partner may not be removed unless that removal is approved by the vote of the holders of not less than two-thirds of our outstanding units, including units held by our General Partner and its affiliates, and we receive an opinion of counsel regarding limited liability and tax matters. Any removal of this kind is also subject to the approval of a successor general partner by the vote of the holders of the majority of our outstanding Common Units, including those held by our General Partner and its affiliates.

While our Partnership Agreement limits the ability of our General Partner to withdraw, it allows the general partner interest to be transferred to an affiliate or to a third party in conjunction with a merger or sale of all or substantially all of the assets of our General Partner. In addition, our Partnership Agreement expressly permits the sale, in whole or in part, of the ownership of our General Partner. Our General Partner may also transfer, in whole or in part, any Common Units it owns.

Liquidation and Distribution of Proceeds

Upon our dissolution, unless we are reconstituted and continue as a new limited partnership, the person authorized to wind up our affairs (the liquidator) will, acting with all the powers of our General Partner that the liquidator deems necessary or desirable in its good faith judgment, liquidate our assets. The proceeds of the liquidation will be applied as follows:

- first, towards the payment of all of our creditors and the creation of a reserve for contingent liabilities; and
- then, to all partners in accordance with the positive balance in their respective capital accounts.

Under some circumstances and subject to some limitations, the liquidator may defer liquidation or distribution of our assets for a reasonable period of time. If the liquidator determines that a sale would be impractical or would cause a loss to our partners, our General Partner may distribute assets in kind to our partners.

Limited Call Right

If at any time less than 20% of the outstanding Common Units of any class are held by persons other than our General Partner and its affiliates, our General Partner will have the right to acquire all, but not less than all, of those Common Units at a price no less than their then-current market price. As a consequence, a Unitholder may be required to sell his Common Units at an undesirable time or price. Our General Partner may assign this purchase right to any of its affiliates or us.

Indemnification

Under our Partnership Agreement, in most circumstances, we will indemnify our General Partner, its affiliates and their officers and directors to the fullest extent permitted by law, from and against all losses, claims or damages any of them may suffer by reason of their status as general partner, officer or director, as long as the person seeking indemnity acted in good faith and in a manner believed to be in or not opposed to our best interest. Any indemnification under these provisions will only be out of our assets. Our General Partner shall not be personally liable for, or have any obligation to contribute or loan funds or assets to us to effectuate any indemnification. We are authorized to purchase insurance against liabilities asserted against and expenses incurred by persons for our activities, regardless of whether we would have the power to indemnify the person against liabilities under our Partnership Agreement.

Cash Distribution Policy

General. We will distribute all of our “Available Cash” to our Unitholders and our General Partner within 45 days following the end of each fiscal quarter.

Definition of Available Cash. Available Cash is defined in our Partnership Agreement and generally means, with respect to any calendar quarter, all cash on hand at the end of such quarter:

- less the amount of cash reserves that are necessary or appropriate in the reasonable discretion of the General Partner to:
 - provide for the proper conduct of our business;
 - comply with applicable law or and debt instrument or other agreement (including reserves for future capital expenditures and for our future capital needs); or
 - provide funds for distributions to Unitholders and our General Partner in respect of any one or more of the next four quarters;
- plus all cash on hand on the date of determination of Available Cash for the quarter resulting from working capital borrowings made after the end of the quarter. Working capital borrowings are generally borrowings that are made under our credit facilities and in all cases are used solely for working capital purposes or to pay distributions to partners.

Available Cash is more fully defined in the Partnership Agreement previously filed as an exhibit.

Characterization of Cash Distributions. We will treat all Available Cash distributed as coming from operating surplus until the sum of all Available Cash distributed since we began operations equals the operating surplus as of the most recent date of determination of Available Cash. We will treat any amount distributed in excess of operating surplus, regardless of its source, as capital surplus. As defined in our Partnership Agreement, operating surplus includes \$10.0 million in addition to our cash balance on the closing date of our initial public offering, cash receipts from our operations and cash from working capital borrowings. This amount does not reflect actual cash on hand that is available for distribution to our Unitholders. Rather, it is a provision that will enable us, if we choose, to distribute as operating surplus up to \$10.0 million of cash we receive in the future from non-operating sources, such as asset sales, issuances of securities, and long-term borrowings, that would otherwise be distributed as capital surplus. We have not made, and we anticipate that we will not make, any distributions from capital surplus.

Distributions of Available Cash from Operating Surplus

We will make distributions of Available Cash from operating surplus for any quarter in the following manner:

- First, 98% to all Common and Class E Unitholders, in accordance with their percentage interests, and 2% to the General Partner, until each Common Unit has received \$0.50 per unit for such quarter (the “minimum quarterly distribution”);
- Second, 98% to all Common and Class E Unitholders, in accordance with their percentage interests, and 2% to the General Partner, until each Common Unit has received \$0.55 per unit for such quarter (the “first target distribution”);
- Third, 85% to all Common and Class E Unitholders, in accordance with their percentage interests, 13% to the holders of Incentive Distribution Rights, pro rata, and 2% to the General Partner, until each Common Unit has received at least \$0.635 per unit for such quarter (the “second target distribution”);
- Fourth, 75% to all Common and Class E Unitholders, in accordance with their percentage interests, 23% to the holders of Incentive Distribution Rights, pro rata, and 2% to the General Partner, until each Common Unit has received at least \$0.825 per unit for such quarter; (the “third target distribution”); and

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- Fifth, thereafter, 50% to all Common and Class E Unitholders, in accordance with their percentage interests, 48% to the holders of Incentive Distribution Rights, pro rata, and 2% to the General Partner.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, any arrearage in the payment of the minimum quarterly distribution for all prior quarters and the distributions on each Class E unit may not exceed \$2.82 per year. Please read “Description of Units” for a discussion of the Class C Units and the percentage interests in distributions of the different classes of units.

The total amount of distributions for the 2004 fiscal year on Common Units, the Class D Units, the Class E, the General Partner interests and the Incentive Distribution Rights totaled \$76.7 million, \$5.4 million, \$6.2 million, \$1.9 million and \$4.3 million, respectively. All such distributions were made from Available Cash from operating surplus.

Changes in Securities and Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

A total of 20,000 units were issued by the Partnership pursuant to the employment agreement with a former officer, Michael L. Greenwood following his retirement in August 2004. These units were not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Partnership relied on an exemption under section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 for their issuance. All other issuances of unregistered securities during fiscal year 2004 have previously been reported in an applicable report for the period in which such issuances were made.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

At the time of its initial public offering, the shareholders of the Partnership’s General Partner adopted a Restricted Unit Plan, amended and restated as of February 4, 2002 as the Partnership’s Second Amended and Restated Restricted Unit Plan (the “Restricted Unit Plan”), which provided for the awarding of Common Units to key employees. See “Executive Compensation—Restricted Unit Plan” for a description of the Restricted Unit Plan. At the June 23, 2004 special meeting of our Common Unitholders, Common Unitholders approved our 2004 Unit Plan, which provides for awards of Common Units and other rights to our employees, officers and directors and the Restricted Unit Plan was terminated except for our future obligation to issue Common Units that have not previously vested.

The following table sets forth in tabular format, a summary of the Partnership’s equity plan information:

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders:			
Restricted Unit Plan	28,296 (1)	\$1,410,839	—
2004 Unit Plan	4,000 (1)	199,440	896,000
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders:	—	—	—
Total (2)	<u>32,296</u>	<u>\$ 1,610,279</u>	<u>896,000</u>

(1) Valued as of October 29, 2004. Actual exercise price may differ depending on the Common Unit price on the date such units vest.

(2) As of August 31, 2004.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Although Heritage Propane Partners, L.P. was the surviving parent entity for legal purposes in the Energy Transfer Transactions, ETC OLP was the acquiror for accounting purposes. As a result, following the Energy Transfer Transactions, the historical financial statements of ETC OLP for periods prior to the closing of the Energy Transfer Transactions became our historical financial statements. ETC OLP was formed on October 1, 2002 and has an August 31 year-end. ETC OLP's predecessor entities had a December 31 year-end. Accordingly, ETC OLP's 11-month period ended August 31, 2003 is treated as a transition period.

ETC OLP's historical financial information for the period from October 1, 2002 to August 31, 2003 has been derived from the historical financial statements of ETC OLP included elsewhere in this report. During this time period, ETC OLP owned the Southeast Texas System and the Elk City System. From October 1, 2002 through December 27, 2002, ETC OLP also owned a 50% equity interest in Oasis Pipe Line Company, which owns the Oasis Pipeline. After December 27, 2002, ETC OLP owned a 100% interest in Oasis Pipe Line. In addition, on December 27, 2002, an affiliate of La Grange Energy's general partner contributed to ETC OLP its marketing business and its interest the Vantex System, the Rusk County Gathering System, the Whiskey Bay System and the Chalkley Transmission System.

ETC OLP's historical financial information for periods prior to October 1, 2002 has been derived from the historical financial statements of Aquila Gas Pipeline. Prior to October 1, 2002, Aquila Gas Pipeline owned the Southeast Texas System, the Elk City System and a 50% equity interest in Oasis Pipe Line. All of these assets were acquired by ETC OLP effective on October 1, 2002.

The financial information below for Aquila Gas Pipeline for the nine months ended September 30, 2002 and the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000 and as of September 30, 2002 and December 31, 2001 has been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of Aquila Gas Pipeline included elsewhere in this report. The financial information below for Aquila Gas Pipeline for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 1999 1998 has been derived from unaudited consolidated financial statements of Aquila Gas Pipeline, which are not included in this report or any other report.

The selected historical financial data should be read in conjunction with the financial statements of Energy Transfer Partners, L.P., ETC OLP, Aquila Gas Pipeline and Heritage Propane Partners, L.P. included elsewhere in this report and with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included in this report. The amounts in the table below, except per unit data, are in thousands.

	Aquila Gas Pipeline				Energy Transfer	
	Year Ended December 31,			Nine Months Ended September 30,	Eleven Months Ended August 31,	Year Ended August 31,
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003(a)	2004
	(unaudited)					
Statement of Operating Data:						
Revenues						
Midstream segment	\$1,030,554	\$1,758,530	\$1,813,850	\$933,099	\$ 981,968	\$1,988,163
Transportation segment	—	—	—	—	41,500	113,938
Propane segments	—	—	—	—	—	342,522
Other segment	—	—	—	—	—	37,631
Total revenues	1,030,554	1,758,530	1,813,850	933,099	1,023,468	2,482,254
Gross profit	94,109	117,663	98,589	53,035	121,965	356,104
Depreciation and amortization	27,061	30,049	30,779	22,915	13,461	50,848
Operating income	30,795	31,024	42,990	2,862	61,589	145,520
Interest expense	12,894	12,098	6,858	3,931	12,456	41,458
Income before income taxes	17,502	18,892	41,161	4,272	51,057	103,633
Provision for income taxes (b)	5,913	7,657	15,403	(467)	4,432	4,481
Net income	11,589	11,235	25,758	4,739	46,625	99,152
Net income share/unit (c)	—	—	—	—	6.90	3.45
Cash distribution share/unit	—	—	—	—	—	2.93

	Aquila Gas Pipeline				Energy Transfer	
	Year Ended December 31,			Nine Months Ended September 30,	Eleven Months Ended August 31,	Year Ended August 31,
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003(a)	2004
	(unaudited)					
Balance Sheet Data (at period end):						
Current assets	108,552	231,260	144,396	116,831	185,180	436,882
Total assets	620,920	724,161	633,260	601,528	602,103	2,326,682
Current liabilities	160,419	313,506	194,816	144,076	169,473	397,460
Long-term debt	163,273	110,721	66,250	66,250	196,000	1,070,871
Stockholders' equity/Partners' equity	237,877	254,248	249,520	254,259	181,088	746,980
Other Financial Data:						
EBITDA, as adjusted (unaudited) (d)	57,457	61,039	78,798	31,118	77,476	196,918
Cash flow provided by operating activities	43,182	76,011	65,198	12,987	70,916	162,695
Cash flow used in investing activities	(13,785)	(23,459)	(20,727)	(487)	(310,160)	(790,737)
Cash flow provided by (used in) financing activities	(34,544)	(52,552)	(44,471)	(12,500)	292,366	656,665
Capital expenditures (e)						
Maintenance and Growth	19,166	26,866	23,944	5,486	13,872	109,688
Acquisition	—	—	—	—	306,131	681,835

- (a) On December 27, 2002, ETC OLP purchased the remaining 50% of Oasis Pipe Line. Prior to December 27, 2002, the interest in Oasis Pipe Line was treated as an equity method investment. After this date, Oasis Pipe Line's results of operations are consolidated with ETC OLP as a wholly-owned subsidiary.
- (b) As a partnership, we are not subject to income taxes. However, our subsidiaries, Oasis Pipe Line, Heritage Holdings and Heritage Service Corporation, are corporations that are subject to income taxes. Prior to 2003, Oasis Pipe Line was an equity method investment of ETC OLP, and taxes were netted against the equity method earnings. Aquila Gas Pipeline was a tax-paying corporation, and as such recognized income taxes related to its earnings in all periods presented.
- (c) Net income per unit is computed by dividing the limited partners' interest in net income by the weighted average number of units outstanding. Although the equity account of ETC OLP survive the Energy Transfer Transactions, Heritage's partnership structure and partnership units survive. Accordingly, the equity account of ETC OLP have been restated based on general partner interest and Common Units received by ETC OLP in the Energy Transfer Transactions.
- (c) EBITDA, as adjusted, is defined as the Partnership's earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization and other non-cash items, such as compensation charges for unit issuances to employees, gain or loss on disposal of assets, and other expenses. We present EBITDA, as adjusted, on a Partnership basis, which includes both the general and limited partner interests. Non-cash compensation expense represents charges for the value of the Common Units awarded under the Partnership's compensation plans that have not yet vested under the terms of those plans and are charges which do not, or will not, require cash settlement. Non-cash income such as the gain arising from our disposal of assets is not included when determining EBITDA, as adjusted. EBITDA, as adjusted, (i) is not a measure of performance calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and (ii) should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for net income, income from operations or cash flow as reflected in our consolidated financial statements.

EBITDA, as adjusted, is presented because such information is relevant and is used by management, industry analysts, investors, lenders and rating agencies to assess the financial performance and operating results of the Partnership's fundamental business activities. Management believes that the presentation of EBITDA, as adjusted, is useful to lenders and investors because of its use in the natural gas and propane industries and for master limited partnerships as an indicator of the strength and performance of the Partnership's ongoing business operations, including the ability to fund capital expenditures, service debt and pay distributions. Additionally, management believes that EBITDA, as adjusted, provides additional and useful information to the Partnership's investors for trending, analyzing and benchmarking the operating results of the Partnership from period to period as compared to other companies that may have different financing and capital structures. The presentation of EBITDA, as adjusted, allows investors to view the Partnership's performance in a manner similar to the methods used by management and provides additional insight to the Partnership's operating results.

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EBITDA, as adjusted, is used by management to determine our operating performance, and along with other data as internal measures for setting annual operating budgets, assessing financial performance of the Partnership's numerous business locations, as a measure for evaluating targeted businesses for acquisition and as a measurement component of incentive compensation. The Partnership has a large number of business locations located in different regions of the United States. EBITDA, as adjusted, can be a meaningful measure of financial performance because it excludes factors which are outside the control of the employees responsible for operating and managing the business locations, and provides information management can use to evaluate the performance of the business locations, or the region where they are located, and the employees responsible for operating them. Our EBITDA, as adjusted, includes non-cash compensation expense which is a non-cash expense item resulting from our unit based compensation plans that does not require cash settlement and is not considered during management's assessment of the operating results of the Partnership's business. By adding these non-cash compensation expenses in EBITDA, as adjusted, allows management to compare the Partnership's operating results to those of other companies in the same industry who may have compensation plans with levels and values of annual grants that are different than the Partnership's. Other expenses include other finance charges and other asset non-cash impairment charges that are reflected in the Partnership's operating results but are not classified in interest, depreciation and amortization. We do not include gain on the sale of assets when determining EBITDA, as adjusted, since including non-cash income resulting from the sale of assets increases the performance measure in a manner that is not related to the true operating results of the Partnership's business. In addition, our debt agreements contain financial covenants based on EBITDA, as adjusted. For a description of these covenants, please read "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations-Description of Indebtedness."

There are material limitations to using a measure such as EBITDA, as adjusted, including the difficulty associated with using it as the sole measure to compare the results of one company to another, and the inability to analyze certain significant items that directly affect a company's net income or loss. In addition, our calculation of EBITDA, as adjusted, may not be consistent with similarly titled measures of other companies and should be viewed in conjunction with measurements that are computed in accordance with GAAP. EBITDA, as adjusted, for the periods described herein is calculated in the same manner as presented by us in the past. Management compensates for these limitations by considering EBITDA, as adjusted, in conjunction with its analysis of other GAAP financial measures, such as gross profit, net income (loss), and cash flow from operating activities. A reconciliation of EBITDA, as adjusted, to net income (loss) is presented below. Please read "Reconciliation of EBITDA, As Adjusted, to Net Income" below.

Reconciliation of EBITDA, As Adjusted, to Net Income

The following tables set forth the reconciliation of EBITDA, as adjusted, to net income for the periods indicated:

	Aquila Gas Pipeline					
	Year Ended August 31, 1999	Year Ended August 31, 2000	Year Ended August 31, 2001	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2002	Eleven Months Ended August 31, 2003	Year Ended August 31, 2004
Net income reconciliation						
Net income	\$11,589	\$11,235	\$25,758	\$ 4,739	\$46,625	\$ 99,152
Depreciation and amortization	27,061	30,049	30,779	22,915	13,461	50,848
Interest	12,894	12,098	6,858	3,931	12,456	41,458
Taxes	5,913	7,657	15,403	(467)	4,432	4,481
Non-cash compensation expense	—	—	—	—	—	42
Interest income and other	—	—	—	—	(501)	(509)
Depreciation, amortization, and interest and taxes of investee	—	—	—	—	1,003	440
(Gain) loss on disposal of assets	—	—	—	—	—	1,006
EBITDA, as adjusted (a)	\$57,457	\$61,039	\$78,798	\$31,118	\$77,476	\$196,918

Heritage

The following table sets forth, for the periods and as of the dates indicated, selected historical financial and operating data for Heritage and its subsidiaries. The selected historical financial and operating data should be read in conjunction with the financial statements of Heritage included elsewhere in this report and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” also included elsewhere in this report. The amounts in the table below, except per unit data, are in thousands.

	Years Ended August 31,		
	2001	2002	2003
Statement of Operating Data:			
Revenues	\$ 543,975	\$462,325	\$571,476
Gross profit (a)	237,419	224,140	274,320
Depreciation and amortization	40,431	36,998	37,959
Operating income	54,423	40,961	70,193
Interest expense	35,567	37,341	35,740
Income before income taxes and minority interests	20,524	5,476	33,041
Provision for income taxes	—	—	1,023
Net income	19,710	4,902	31,142
Net income per unit (b)	1.43	0.25	1.79
Cash distributions per unit	2.38	2.55	2.56
Balance Sheet Data:			
Current assets	\$ 138,263	\$ 95,387	\$ 94,138
Total assets	758,167	717,264	738,839
Current liabilities	127,655	122,069	151,027
Long-term debt	423,748	420,021	360,762
Minority interests	5,350	3,564	4,002
Partners’ capital - general partner (b)	1,875	1,585	2,190
Partners’ capital - limited partners (b)	206,080	173,677	221,207
Operating Data (unaudited):			
EBITDA, as adjusted (c)	\$ 97,444	\$ 81,536	\$110,963
Cash flows from operating activities	28,056	65,453	95,199
Cash flows used in investing activities	(122,313)	(33,412)	(48,389)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities	95,038	(33,071)	(44,289)
Capital expenditures (d)			
Maintenance and growth	23,854	27,072	27,294
Acquisition	94,860	19,742	24,956
Retail gallons sold	330,242	329,574	375,939

(a) Gross profit is computed by reducing total revenues by the direct cost of the products sold.

(b) Net income per unit is computed by dividing the limited partner’s interest in net income by the weighted average number of units outstanding.

(c) EBITDA, as adjusted, is defined as Heritage’s earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization and other non-cash items, such as compensation charges for unit issuances to employees, gain or loss on disposal of assets, and other expenses. Heritage presented EBITDA, as adjusted, on a partnership basis, which includes both the general and limited partner interests. Non-cash compensation expense represents charges for the value of the Common Units awarded under Heritage’s compensation plans that have not yet vested under the terms of those plans and are charges which do not, or will not, require cash settlement. Non-cash income such as the gain arising from our disposal of assets is not included when determining EBITDA, as adjusted. EBITDA, as adjusted, (i) is not a measure of performance calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and (ii) should not be considered in isolation or as a

substitute for net income, income from operations or cash flow as reflected in our consolidated financial statements.

EBITDA, as adjusted, is presented because such information is relevant and is used by management, industry analysts, investors, lenders and rating agencies to assess the financial performance and operating results of Heritage's fundamental business activities. Management believes that the presentation of EBITDA, as adjusted, is useful to lenders and investors because of its use in the propane industry and for master limited partnerships as an indicator of the strength and performance of Heritage's ongoing business operations, including the ability to fund capital expenditures, service debt and pay distributions. Additionally, management believes that EBITDA, as adjusted, provides additional and useful information to Heritage's investors for trending, analyzing and benchmarking the operating results of Heritage from period to period as compared to other companies that may have different financing and capital structures. The presentation of EBITDA, as adjusted, allows investors to view Heritage's performance in a manner similar to the methods used by management and provides additional insight to Heritage's operating results.

EBITDA, as adjusted, is used by management to determine our operating performance, and along with other data as internal measures for setting annual operating budgets, assessing financial performance of Heritage's numerous business locations, as a measure for evaluating targeted businesses for acquisition and as a measurement component of incentive compensation. The Heritage had a large number of business locations located in different regions of the United States. EBITDA, as adjusted, can be a meaningful measure of financial performance because it excludes factors which are outside the control of the employees responsible for operating and managing the business locations, and provides information management can use to evaluate the performance of the business locations, or the region where they are located, and the employees responsible for operating them. To present EBITDA, as adjusted on a full partnership basis, we add back the minority interest of the general partner because net income is reported net of the general partner's minority interest. Heritage's EBITDA, as adjusted, includes non-cash compensation expense which is a non-cash expense item resulting from our unit based compensation plans that does not require cash settlement and is not considered during management's assessment of the operating results of Heritage's business. By adding these non-cash compensation expenses in EBITDA, as adjusted, allows management to compare the Partnership's operating results to those of other companies in the same industry who may have compensation plans with levels and values of annual grants that are different than Heritage's. Other expenses include other finance charges and other asset non-cash impairment charges that are reflected in Heritage's operating results but are not classified in interest, depreciation and amortization. We do not include gain on the sale of assets when determining EBITDA, as adjusted, since including non-cash income resulting from the sale of assets increases the performance measure in a manner that is not related to the true operating results of the Partnership's business. In addition, Heritage's debt agreements contain financial covenants based on EBITDA, as adjusted. For a description of these covenants, please read "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations-Description of Indebtedness."

There are material limitations to using a measure such as EBITDA, as adjusted, including the difficulty associated with using it as the sole measure to compare the results of one company to another, and the inability to analyze certain significant items that directly affect a company's net income or loss. In addition, Heritage's calculation of EBITDA, as adjusted, may not be consistent with similarly titled measures of other companies and should be viewed in conjunction with measurements that are computed in accordance with GAAP. EBITDA, as adjusted, for the periods described herein is calculated in the same manner as presented by Heritage in the past. Management compensates for these limitations by considering EBITDA, as adjusted, in conjunction with its analysis of other GAAP financial measures, such as gross profit, net income, and cash flow from operating activities. A reconciliation of EBITDA, as adjusted, to net income is presented below. Please read "-Reconciliation of EBITDA, As Adjusted, to Net Income" below.

- (d) Capital expenditures fall generally into three categories: (i) maintenance capital expenditures of approximately \$15.1 and \$12.8 million in fiscal years 2003, and 2002, respectively, which include expenditures for repairs that extend the life of the assets and replacement of property, plant and equipment, (ii) growth capital expenditures, which include expenditures for purchase of new propane tanks and other equipment to facilitate retail customer base expansion, and (iii) acquisition expenditures which include

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expenditures related to the acquisition of retail propane operations and other business, and the portion of the purchase price allocated to intangibles associated with such acquired businesses.

Reconciliation of EBITDA, As Adjusted, to Net Income

The following tables set forth the reconciliation of EBITDA, as adjusted, to net income of Heritage for the periods indicated:

	Years Ended August 31,		
	2001	2002	2003
Net income reconciliation			
Net income	\$19,710	\$ 4,902	\$ 31,142
Depreciation and amortization	40,431	36,998	37,959
Interest	35,567	37,341	35,740
Taxes	—	—	1,023
Non-cash compensation expense	1,079	1,878	1,159
Other expenses	394	294	3,213
Depreciation, amortization, and interest and taxes of investee	792	743	901
Minority interest in the Operating Partnership	283	192	256
Less: Gain on disposal of assets	(812)	(812)	(430)
EBITDA, as adjusted (a)	\$97,444	\$81,536	\$110,963

(a) Please read footnote (c) under “Item 6. Selected Historical Financial and Operating Data — Heritage Propane Partners L.P.” and “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Description of Indebtedness” for a more detailed discussion of EBITDA, as adjusted.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. (the “Registrant” or “Partnership”), is a Delaware limited partnership. The Partnership’s Common Units are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “ETP”. Our business activities are primarily conducted through our subsidiaries, ETC OLP a Texas limited partnership, and HOLP, a Delaware limited partnership (the “Operating Partnerships”). The Partnership and the Operating Partnerships are sometimes referred to collectively in this report as “Energy Transfer.”

The following is a discussion of the historical financial condition and results of operations of the Partnership and its subsidiaries, and should be read in conjunction with our historical consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes thereto included elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain matters discussed in this report, excluding historical information, as well as some statements by the Partnership in periodic press releases and some oral statements of Energy Transfer Partners officials during presentations about the Partnership, include certain “forward-looking” statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Statements using words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “intend,” “project,” “plan,” “continue,” “estimate,” “forecast,” “may,” “will,” or similar expressions help identify forward-looking statements. Although the Partnership believes such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions and current expectations and projections about future events, no assurance can be given that every objective will be reached.

Actual results may differ materially from any results projected, forecasted, estimated or expressed in forward-looking statements since many of the factors that determine these results are subject to uncertainties and risks, difficult to predict, and beyond management's control. Such factors include:

- the general economic conditions in the United States of America as well as the general economic conditions and currencies in foreign countries;
- the amount of natural gas transported on Energy Transfer's pipelines and gathering systems;
- the level and throughput in Energy Transfer's natural gas processing and treating facilities;
- the fees ETC OLPcharges and the margins realized for its services;
- the prices and market demand for, and the relationship between, natural gas and NGLs;
- energy prices generally;
- the price of propane to the consumer compared to the price of alternative and competing fuels;
- the general level of petroleum product demand and the availability and price of propane supplies;
- the level of domestic oil and natural gas production;
- the availability of imported oil and natural gas;
- the ability to obtain adequate supplies of propane for retail sale in the event of an interruption in supply or transportation and the availability of capacity to transport propane to market areas;
- actions taken by foreign oil and gas producing nations;
- the political and economic stability of petroleum producing nations;
- the effect of weather conditions on demand for oil, natural gas and propane;
- the weather in our operating areas;
- availability of local, intrastate and interstate transportation systems;
- the continued ability to find and contract for new sources of natural gas supply;
- availability and marketing of competitive fuels;
- the impact of energy conservation efforts;
- energy efficiencies and technological trends;
- the extent of governmental regulation and taxation;
- hazards or operating risks incidental to the transporting, treating and processing of natural gas and NGLs or to the transporting, storing and distributing of propane that may not be fully covered by insurance;
- the maturity of the propane industry and competition from other propane distributors;
- competition from other midstream companies;

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- **loss of key personnel;**
- **loss of key natural gas producers or the providers of fractionation services;**
- **reductions in the capacity or allocations of third party pipelines that connect with Energy Transfer’s pipelines and facilities;**
- **the effectiveness of risk-management policies and procedures and the ability of Energy Transfer’s liquids marketing counterparties to satisfy their financial commitments and the nonpayment or nonperformance by its customers;**
- **the availability and cost of capital and Energy Transfer’s ability to access certain capital sources;**
- **changes in laws and regulations to which we are subject, including tax, environmental, transportation and employment regulations;**
- **the costs and effects of legal and administrative proceedings;**
- **the ability to successfully identify and consummate strategic acquisitions at purchase prices that are accretive to the Partnership’s financial results; and**
- **risks associated with the construction of new pipelines and treating and processing facilities or additions to Energy Transfer’s existing pipelines and facilities.**

Energy Transfer Transactions

On January 20, 2004, Heritage and La Grange Energy completed the series of transactions whereby La Grange Energy contributed its subsidiary, ETC OLP to Heritage in exchange for cash of \$300.0 million less the amount of ETC OLP debt in excess of \$151.5 million, less ETC OLP’s accounts payable and other specified liabilities, plus agreed-upon capital expenditures paid by La Grange Energy relating to the ETC OLP business prior to closing, \$433.9 million of Heritage Common and Class D Units, and the repayment of the ETC OLP debt of \$151.5 million. These transactions and the other transactions described in the following paragraphs are referred to herein as the Energy Transfer Transactions. In conjunction with the Energy Transfer Transactions and prior to the contribution of ETC OLP to Heritage, ETC OLP distributed its cash and accounts receivables to La Grange Energy and an affiliate of La Grange Energy contributed an office building to ETC OLP. La Grange Energy also received 3,742,515 Special Units as consideration for the project it had in progress to construct the Bossier Pipeline. The Special Units converted to Common Units upon the Bossier Pipeline becoming commercially operational and such conversion being approved by Energy Transfer’s Unitholders. The Bossier Pipeline became commercially operational on June 21, 2004, and the Unitholders approved the conversion of the Special Units at a special meeting held on June 23, 2004.

Simultaneously with the transactions described in the preceding paragraph, La Grange Energy obtained control of Heritage by acquiring all of the interest in U.S. Propane, L.P., (“U.S. Propane”) the General Partner of Heritage, and U.S. Propane, L.P.’s general partner, U.S. Propane, L.L.C., from subsidiaries of AGL Resources, Atmos Energy Corporation, TECO Energy, Inc. and Piedmont Natural Gas Company, Inc. for \$30.0 million (the “General Partner Transaction”). In conjunction with the General Partner Transaction, U.S. Propane L.P. contributed its 1.0101% General Partner interest in HOLP to Heritage in exchange for an additional 1% General Partner interest in Heritage. Simultaneously with these transactions, Heritage purchased the outstanding stock of Heritage Holdings, Inc. (“Heritage Holdings”) for \$100.0 million.

Concurrent with the Energy Transfer Transactions, ETC OLP borrowed \$325.0 million from financial institutions and Heritage raised \$355.9 million of gross proceeds through the sale of 9,200,000 Common Units at an offering price of \$38.69 per unit. The net proceeds were used to finance the Energy Transfer Transactions and for general partnership purposes.

Other Recent Transactions

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On June 2, 2004, we announced the closing of the acquisition of the midstream natural gas assets of TXU Fuel Company, a gas transportation subsidiary of TXU Corp., which we refer to as the TUFco acquisition, for approximately \$500.0 million in cash, subject to post-closing adjustments. The former TUFco System, which we refer to as the ET Fuel System, serves some of the most active drilling areas in the United States. The ET Fuel System is comprised of approximately 2,000 miles of intrastate natural gas pipeline and related natural gas storage facilities located in Texas. The ET Fuel System is strategically located near high-growth production areas and major markets such as the Waha Hub, the Katy Hub and the Carthage Hub, three major natural gas trading centers located in Texas.

On November 1, 2004 we announced the closing of the acquisition of certain midstream natural gas assets of Devon Energy Corporation (“Devon”) for approximately \$64.6 million in cash after adjustments. The assets, known as the Texas Chalk and Madison Systems, include approximately 1,800 miles of gathering and mainline pipeline systems, four natural gas treating plants, condensate stabilization facilities, fractionation facilities and the 80 MMcf/d Madison gas processing plant.

General

The Energy Transfer Transactions were accounted for as a reverse acquisition in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141, “*Business Combinations*” (SFAS 141). Although Heritage was the surviving parent entity for legal purposes, ETC OLP was the acquiror for accounting purposes. As a result, ETC OLP’s historical financial statements will be the historical financial statements of the registrant. The operations of Heritage prior to the Energy Transfer Transactions are referred to as Heritage.

Midstream and transportation segments

Our midstream and transportation segments are operated by ETC OLP. These segments commenced operations in October 2002 with ETC OLP’s acquisition of the natural gas gathering, processing and transportation assets previously owned by Aquila, Inc. The assets acquired from Aquila include the Southeast Texas system and the Oklahoma system as well as a 50% equity interest in the Oasis Pipe Line Company (“Oasis”). ETC OLP purchased the remaining 50% interest in Oasis Pipeline on December 27, 2002. The equity method of accounting was used to account for our Oasis Pipeline from October 1, 2002 through December 27, 2002 at which time it became a fully consolidated subsidiary.

We own and operate approximately 7,750 miles of natural gas gathering and transportation pipelines with an aggregate throughput capacity of 5.2 billion cubic feet of natural gas per day, with natural gas treating and processing plants located in Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana. Our major asset groups consist of the Southeast Texas System, the Elk City System, the Oasis Pipeline, the ET Fuel System, and the Bossier Pipeline. The Southeast Texas System has a throughput capacity of 2,300 MMcf/d and includes approximately 4,200 miles of pipeline with approximately 2,050 wells connected, the La Grange and Madison processing plants, and ten natural gas treating facilities. The Elk City System has a throughput capacity of 815 MMcf/d and includes approximately 318 miles of pipeline with 300 wells connected, the Elk City processing plant, and a treating facility. The 583 mile long Oasis pipeline, which connects the West Texas Waha Hub to the Katy Texas Tailgate, has a throughput capacity of 1.2 Bcf/d. The ET Fuel System, which serves some of the most active drilling areas in the United States, is comprised of approximately 2,000 miles of intrastate natural gas pipeline. The ET Fuel System is strategically located near high-growth production areas and major centers such as the Waha Hub, the Katy Hub, and the Carthage Hub and has a throughput capacity of 1.3 Bcf/d. The Bossier Pipeline is a 78-mile natural gas pipeline that connects three treating facilities with our Southeast Texas Assets of which, one treating facility is owned by us. This Bossier Pipeline is the first phase of a multi-phased project that will service producers in East and North Central Texas. The Bossier Pipeline has throughput capacity of 500 MMcf/d and currently has over 400 MMcf/d of pipeline capacity contracted under long-term agreements with XTO Energy Inc. and other producers.

Results from the midstream segment are determined primarily by the volumes of natural gas gathered, compressed, treated, processed, purchased and sold through our pipeline and gathering systems and the level of natural gas and NGL prices. We generate our midstream revenues and gross margins principally under fee-based arrangements or other arrangements. Under fee-based arrangements, we receive a fee for natural gas gathering, compressing, treating or processing services. The revenue we earn from these arrangements is directly related to the volume of natural gas that flows through its systems and is not directly dependent on commodity prices.

We also utilize other types of arrangements in the midstream segment, including (i) discount-to-index price arrangements which involve purchases of natural gas at either (1) a percentage discount to a specified index price, (2) a specified index price less a fixed amount or (3) a percentage discount to a specified index price less an additional fixed amount, (ii) percentage-of-proceeds arrangements under which we gather and process natural gas on behalf of producers, selling the resulting residue gas and NGL volumes at market prices and remitting to producers an agreed-upon percentage of the proceeds based on an index price, and (iii) keep-whole arrangements where we gather natural gas from the producer, process the natural gas and sell the resulting NGLs to third parties at market prices. In many cases, we provide services under contracts that contain a combination of more than one of the arrangements described above. The terms of our contracts vary based upon gas quality conditions, the competitive environment at the time the contracts are signed and customer requirements. The contract mix may change as a result of changes in producer preferences, expansion in regions where some types of contracts are more common and other market factors.

Our ownership of the Oasis Pipeline allows us to elect not to process natural gas at the La Grange processing plant when processing margins are unfavorable. We can bypass the La Grange processing plant and deliver natural gas meeting pipeline quality specifications by blending rich natural gas from the Southeast Texas System with lean natural gas transported on the Oasis Pipeline. We can also generally bypass the Elk City processing plant. The natural gas supplied to the Elk City System has a relatively low NGL content and does not require processing to meet pipeline quality specifications. During periods of unfavorable processing margins, we can bypass the Elk City processing plant and deliver the natural gas directly into connecting pipelines.

We conduct our marketing operations through our producer services business, in which we market the natural gas that flows through our assets, which we refer to as on-system gas, and attracts other customers by marketing volumes of natural gas that do not move through our assets, which we refer to as off-system gas. For both on-system and off-system gas, we purchase natural gas from natural gas producers and other supply points and sell that natural gas to utilities, industrial consumers, other marketers and pipeline companies, thereby generating gross margins based upon the difference between the purchase and resale prices.

Our marketing activities involve the marketing of on-system and off-system gas. For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004, we marketed approximately 975 MMcf/d of natural gas, 49% of which was on-system gas. Substantially all of our on-system marketing efforts involve natural gas that flows through either the Southeast Texas System or the Oasis Pipeline. We market only a small amount of natural gas that flows through the Elk City System.

For off-system gas, we purchase gas or act as an agent for small independent producers that do not have marketing operations. We develop relationships with natural gas producers, which facilitates our purchase of their production on a long-term basis. We believe that this business provides us with strategic insights and valuable market intelligence, which may impact our expansion and acquisition strategy.

Results from our transportation segment are determined primarily by the amount of capacity our customers reserve as well as the actual volume of natural gas that flows through our transportation pipelines. Under transportation contracts, we charge our customers (i) a demand fee, which is a fixed fee for the reservation of an agreed amount of capacity on the transportation pipeline for a specified period of time and which obligates the customer to pay us even if the customer does not transport natural gas on the respective pipeline, (ii) a transportation fee, which is based on the actual throughput of natural gas by the customer on the Oasis Pipeline, (iii) a fuel retention based on a percentage of gas transported on the pipeline, or a combination of the three, generally payable monthly.

Retail and Wholesale Propane segments

Our propane related segments are operated by HOLP and its subsidiaries who are engaged in the sale, distribution and marketing of propane and other related products through its retail, domestic wholesale and foreign wholesale propane segments, (the propane segments) and also through the liquids marketing activity of Heritage Energy Resources. HOLP derives its revenue primarily from the retail propane segment. We believe that Heritage was, and we are now, the fourth largest retail marketer of propane in the United States, based on retail gallons sold. We serve more than 650,000 propane customers in from 310 customer service locations in 32 states.

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The propane segments are margin-based businesses in which gross profits depend on the excess of sales price over propane supply cost. The market price of propane is often subject to volatile changes as a result of supply or other market conditions over which we will have no control. Product supply contracts are one-year agreements subject to annual renewal and generally permit suppliers to charge posted prices (plus transportation costs) at the time of delivery or the current prices established at major delivery points. Since rapid increases in the wholesale cost of propane may not be immediately passed on to retail customers, such increases could reduce gross profits. We generally have attempted to reduce price risk by purchasing propane on a short-term basis. We have on occasion purchased significant volumes of propane during periods of low demand, which generally occur during the summer months, at the then current market price, for storage both at our customer service locations and in major storage facilities for future resale.

Our retail propane business of the Partnership consists principally of transporting propane purchased in the contract and spot markets, primarily from major fuel suppliers, to our customer service locations and then to propane tanks located on the customers' premises, as well as to portable propane cylinders. In the residential and commercial markets, propane is primarily used for space heating, water heating, and cooking. In the agricultural market, propane is primarily used for crop drying, tobacco curing, poultry brooding, and weed control. In addition, propane is used for certain industrial applications, including use as an engine fuel to power vehicles and forklifts and as a heating source in manufacturing and mining processes.

Since its formation in 1989, Heritage grew primarily through acquisitions of retail propane operations and, to a lesser extent, through internal growth. Since its inception through January 19, 2004, Heritage completed 103 acquisitions for an aggregate purchase price approximating \$720 million. Since the Energy Transfer Transactions on January 20, 2004 through August 31, 2004, we have completed three additional retail propane acquisitions.

Our propane distribution business is largely seasonal and dependent upon weather conditions in our service areas. Propane sales to residential and commercial customers are affected by winter heating season requirements. Historically, approximately two-thirds of Heritage's retail propane volume and in excess of 80% of Heritage's EBITDA, as adjusted, is attributable to sales during the six-month peak-heating season of October through March. This generally results in higher operating revenues and net income in the propane segments during the period from October through March of each year and lower operating revenues and either net losses or lower net income during the period from April through September of each year. Consequently, sales and operating profits for the propane segments are concentrated in the first and second fiscal quarters, however, cash flow from operations is generally greatest during the second and third fiscal quarters when customers pay for propane purchased during the six-month peak-heating season. Sales to industrial and agricultural customers are much less weather sensitive.

A substantial portion of our propane is used in the heating-sensitive residential and commercial markets causing the temperatures realized in our areas of operations, particularly during the six-month peak-heating season, to have a significant effect on the financial performance in our propane operations. In any given area, sustained warmer-than-normal temperatures will tend to result in reduced propane use, while sustained colder-than-normal temperatures will tend to result in greater propane use. We use information on normal temperatures in understanding how temperatures that are colder or warmer than normal affect historical results of operations and in preparing forecasts related to our future operations.

The retail propane segment's gross profit margins are not only affected by weather patterns, but also vary according to customer mix. Sales to residential customers generate higher margins than sales to certain other customer groups, such as commercial or agricultural customers. Wholesale propane segment's margins are substantially lower than retail margins. In addition, propane gross profit margins vary by geographical region. Accordingly, a change in customer or geographic mix can affect propane gross profit without necessarily affecting total revenues.

Amounts discussed below reflect 100% of the results of MP Energy Partnership (the foreign wholesale propane segment). MP Energy Partnership is a Canadian general partnership in which HOLP owns a 60% interest. Because MP Energy Partnership is primarily engaged in lower-margin wholesale distribution, its contribution to our net income is not significant and the minority interest of this partnership is excluded from the EBITDA, as adjusted, calculation.

Analysis of Historical Results of Operations

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The Energy Transfer Transactions affect the comparability of our financial statements for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004 to the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 because our consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004 include the twelve month results for ETC OLP and its subsidiaries and the results of HOLP, its subsidiaries, and Heritage Holdings only for the period from January 20, 2004 through August 31, 2004. The financial statements of ETC OLP for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 reflect only the results of ETC OLP and its subsidiaries, and the financial statements of Heritage reflect the results of HOLP and its subsidiaries (see note 2 to the Partnership's consolidated financial statements). The changes in the line items discussed below are a result of these transactions. The aggregate results disclosed below reflect Heritage's historical results from September 1, 2003 until the closing of the Energy Transfer Transactions on January 19, 2004, and of Heritage's historical results for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2003, and the actual results for the year ended August 31, 2004, for comparability purposes only. This aggregate information is not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that would have occurred had the transactions been made at the beginning of the periods presented or the future results of the combined operations.

Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2004 Compared to the Eleven Months Ended August 31, 2003

Volume. Total volumes of natural gas sales, NGL sales including propane, and natural gas transported by our midstream, transportation, retail propane, domestic wholesale propane, and foreign wholesale propane segments for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004 and eleven months ended August 31, 2003 are as follows:

	Year Ended August 31, 2004	Year Ended August 31, 2004	Eleven Months Ended August 31, 2003	Year Ended August 31, 2003
	(actual)	(Aggregate – unaudited)	(ETC OLP actual)	(Aggregate – unaudited)
Midstream				
Natural gas MMBtu/d	975,000	975,000	524,000	524,000
NGLs bbls/d	12,000	12,000	13,000	13,000
Transportation				
Natural gas MMBtu/d	1,091,000	1,091,000	921,000	921,000
Propane gallons (in thousands)				
Retail	226,209	397,862	—	375,939
Domestic wholesale	7,071	12,452	—	15,343
Foreign wholesale	28,648	51,947	—	58,958
Total gallons	261,928	462,261	—	450,240

Natural gas sales volumes were 975,000 MMBtu/d for the year ended August 31, 2004 compared to 524,000 MMBtu/d for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003, an increase of 451,000 MMBtu/d or 86.1%. NGLs sales volumes decreased 7.7% from 13,000 Bbls/d for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 to 12,000 Bbls/d for the year ended August 31, 2004. The increased natural gas sales volumes are result of our expanded marketing efforts, enhanced relationships with producers and expanded credit facilities with commodity counter parties. As previously discussed, our sales volumes of NGLs varies due to our ability to by-pass our processing plants during unfavorable conditions to process and extract NGLs from our processing plants. The decrease in NGLs sales volumes was attributable to the bypassing of our La Grange plant.

Total retail propane gallons sold in the twelve months ended August 31, 2004 were 226.2 million gallons, with no retail propane gallons reflected in the year ended August 31, 2003. The difference in retail gallons sold is due to the Energy Transfer Transactions described above. We also sold approximately 7.1 million and 28.6 million domestic and foreign wholesale propane gallons, respectively, in the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004, with no domestic or foreign wholesale propane gallons reflected for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003. As a comparison, Heritage would have reflected aggregate volumes of 397.9 million retail propane gallons for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004 and historical volumes of 376.0 million gallons for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2003. Of the 21.9 million gallon aggregate increase, 27.8 million gallons are the result of volumes sold by customer service locations added through acquisitions, offset by a decrease of 5.9 million gallons that were weather related.

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We experienced temperatures that were on average, 2.73% warmer in the twelve months ended August 31, 2004 compared to last year and 6.47% warmer than normal during fiscal 2004. Also, as a comparison, Heritage would have reflected aggregated volumes of 12.5 million and 52.0 million domestic wholesale and foreign wholesale propane gallons, respectively, for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004 as compared to historical volumes of 15.3 million and 59.0 million domestic and foreign wholesale propane gallons for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2003. The 2.8 million gallon decrease in domestic wholesale propane gallons is primarily the effect of the loss of two commercial customers to alternative fuel sources, and the 7.0 million gallon decrease in foreign wholesale volumes is due to an exchange contract that was in effect during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2003, which was not economical to renew during fiscal 2004.

Set forth in the table below is certain financial data for the periods presented.

	Year Ended August 31, 2004	Year Ended August 31, 2004	Eleven Months Ended August 31, 2003	Year Ended August 31, 2003
	(Actual)	(Aggregate) (unaudited)	(ETC OLP)	(Aggregate) (unaudited)
Midstream Segment:				
Revenues	\$1,988,163	\$1,988,163	\$ 981,968	\$ 981,968
Cost of sales	1,904,777	1,904,777	899,420	899,420
Operating expenses	17,267	17,267	14,107	14,107
General and administrative	13,052	13,052	10,944	10,944
Depreciation and amortization	11,886	11,886	10,647	10,647
Unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives	25,499	25,499	(2,950)	(2,950)
Segment operating income	\$ 66,680	\$ 66,680	\$ 43,900	\$ 43,900
Transportation Segment:				
Revenues	\$ 113,938	\$ 113,938	\$ 41,500	\$ 41,500
Cost of sales	11,270	11,270	2,123	2,123
Operating expenses	30,571	30,571	13,853	13,853
General and administrative	8,372	8,372	5,021	5,021
Depreciation and amortization	7,426	7,426	2,814	2,814
Segment operating income	\$ 56,299	\$ 56,299	\$ 17,689	\$ 17,689
Retail Propane Segment:				
Retail propane revenues	\$ 315,177	\$ 536,636	\$ —	\$ 463,392
Other revenues	36,768	64,697	—	59,385
Liquids marketing	863	1,232	—	1,333
Retail propane cost of sales	174,769	296,206	—	236,307
Other cost of sales	10,463	18,816	—	17,213
Operating expenses	102,326	162,086	—	148,623
Depreciation and amortization	31,104	46,299	—	37,442
Segment operating income	\$ 34,146	\$ 79,158	\$ —	\$ 84,525
Wholesale Propane Segment:				
Revenues	\$ 5,358	\$ 9,394	\$ —	\$ 10,719
Cost of sales	4,742	8,345	—	9,620
Operating expenses	1,936	2,911	—	3,508
Depreciation and amortization	417	601	—	494
Segment operating loss	\$ (1,737)	\$ (2,463)	\$ —	\$ (2,903)
Foreign Wholesale Segment:				
Revenues	\$ 21,987	\$ 38,547	\$ —	\$ 36,647
Cost of sales	20,129	35,065	—	34,016
Depreciation and amortization	15	25	—	23
Segment operating income	\$ 1,843	\$ 3,457	\$ —	\$ 2,608
Unallocated selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 11,711	\$ 21,811	\$ —	\$ 14,037
Consolidated Information:				
Revenues	\$2,482,254	\$2,752,607	\$1,023,468	\$1,594,944
Cost of sales	2,126,150	2,274,480	901,543	1,198,699
Gross profit	356,104	478,127	121,925	396,245

	Year Ended August 31, 2004	Year Ended August 31, 2004	Eleven Months Ended August 31, 2003	Year Ended August 31, 2003
	(Actual)	(Aggregate) (unaudited)	(ETC OLP)	(Aggregate) (unaudited)
Operating expenses	152,100	212,835	27,960	180,091
Selling, general and administrative	33,135	43,234	15,965	30,002
Depreciation and amortization	50,848	66,237	13,461	51,420
Unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives	25,499	25,499	(2,950)	(2,950)
Consolidated operating income	\$145,520	\$181,320	\$61,589	\$131,782
Equity in earnings of affiliates	363	859	1,423	2,794
Interest expense	41,458	54,212	12,456	48,196
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets	(1,006)	(1,246)	—	430
Other income (expense)	509	443	501	(2,712)
Minority interests	(295)	(867)	—	(876)
Income tax expense	4,481	4,501	4,432	5,455
Net income	\$ 99,152	\$121,796	\$46,625	\$ 77,767

Revenues. Total revenues were \$2,482.3 million for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004 compared to \$1,023.5 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003. These revenues reflect a full twelve months of ETC OLP's revenues consolidated with the revenues of HOLP after the Energy Transfer Transactions occurred (from January 20, 2004 through August 31, 2004). The aggregate revenues for the periods presented would have been total revenues of \$2,752.6 million for the year ended August 31, 2004 as compared to aggregate total revenues of \$1,594.9 million for the year ended August 31, 2003.

Total midstream and transportation revenues were \$2,102.1 million for the year ended August 31, 2004 compared to \$1,023.5 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003, an increase of \$1,078.6 million or 105.4%. Midstream revenues increased \$1,006.2 million or 102.5% from \$982.0 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 to \$1,988.2 million for the year ended August 31, 2004. The increase is principally attributable to expanding our producer services activities and increases in sales volumes during the year ended August 31, 2004.

Our average natural gas sales prices were \$5.16 per MMBtu for the year ended August 31, 2004 compared to \$5.03 per MMBtu for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003. Average NGLs sales prices increased \$0.16 or 39% from \$0.41 per gallon for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 compared to \$0.57 per gallon for the year ended August 31, 2004. The market price for NGLs tends to correlate with the price of crude oil.

Transportation revenues were \$113.9 million for the year ended August 31, 2004 compared to \$41.5 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003, an increase of 174.5%. The significant increase in transportation revenues is principally due to the following:

- Accounting for Oasis Pipeline. As discussed above, we accounted for the Oasis Pipeline as an equity method investment prior to December 27, 2002 when we purchased the remaining 50% in Oasis Pipeline. As a result, the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 only includes the results of operations subsequent to December 27, 2002. Had Oasis Pipeline been consolidated for the entire 2003 reporting period, transportation revenues would have been \$49.5 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003.
- Increased volumes. During the year ended August 31, 2004, we transported 1,091,000 MMBtu/d through our transportation pipelines compared to 921,000 MMBtu/d during the period from December 27, 2002 to August 31, 2003, an increase of 170,000 MMBtu/d or 18.5%. The volume increase is a result of our decision to pursue additional volumes on the middle and west end of the system on the Oasis Pipeline, the acquisition of the ET Fuel System in June 2004, and the completion of the Bossier Pipeline in June 2004. The ET Fuel System and Bossier Pipeline contributed \$18.9 million in revenues from the date of acquisition or completion through August 31, 2004. We believe that we will be able to increase throughput on, and therefore revenue from, the ET Fuel System in future years through the addition of interconnects with other pipelines and other industrial end-users, the addition of new customers and more active management of the ET Fuel System and storage facilities to capitalize market opportunities. In addition, a wide basis differential between the Waha and Katy market hubs provides an incentive to transport increased volumes of natural gas to a more attractive marketplace.

For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004, we had retail propane revenues of \$315.2 million, domestic wholesale propane revenues of \$5.4 million, foreign wholesale propane revenues of \$22.0 million, other revenues of \$36.8 million and net liquids marketing activities of \$0.8 million with no propane revenues reflected in the eleven months ended August 31, 2003. These revenues reflect only the amounts earned after the Energy Transfer Transactions (from January 20, 2004 through August 31, 2004). As a comparison, for the fiscal ended August 31, 2004, Heritage would have reflected aggregate retail propane revenues of \$536.6 million as compared to historical revenues of \$463.4 million in the fiscal year ended August 31, 2003 for Heritage. Of the \$73.2 million increase from Heritage, \$37.4 million is due to the increase in volumes sold by customer service locations added through acquisitions, \$43.7 million is due to higher selling prices, offset by a decrease of \$7.9 million due to the decrease in weather related volumes described above. Aggregate domestic wholesale propane revenues were \$9.4 million for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004 as compared to historical \$10.7 million for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2003. Of the decrease, \$2.2 million is due to the lost commercial customers described above, offset by a \$0.9 million increase related to higher selling prices. Aggregate foreign wholesale propane revenues were \$38.5 million as compared to historical results of \$36.6 million for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2003, due to a \$7.1 million increase related to higher selling prices offset by a decrease of \$5.2 million due to the decrease in volumes described above. Aggregate other revenues were \$64.7 million compared to \$59.4 million for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2003, and net liquids marketing activities would have been \$1.2 million as compared to \$1.3 million for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2003.

Costs of Sales. Total cost of products sold increased to \$2,126.2 million for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004 as compared to \$901.5 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003. These costs of sales reflect the full twelve months of ETC OLP's cost of sales consolidated with the cost of sales of HOLP after the Energy Transfer Transactions (from January 20, 2004 through August 31, 2004). Aggregate total cost of sales for the periods presented, would have been \$2,274.5 million for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004 as compared to the aggregate total cost of sales of \$1,198.7 million for the year ended August 31, 2003.

Total cost of sales for our midstream and transportation segments was \$1,916.0 million for the year ended August 31, 2004 compared to \$901.5 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003, an increase of \$1,014.5 million or 112.5%.

Midstream cost of sales was \$1,904.8 million for the year ended August 31, 2004 compared to \$899.4 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003, an increase of \$1,005.4 million or 111.8%. The increase is principally attributable to the increase in sales volumes and prices during the year ended August 31, 2004 as we have expanded our marketing efforts. Transportation cost of sales was \$11.3 million for the year ended August 31, 2004 and \$2.1 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003. The transportation segment generally retains a portion of each shipper's gas to compensate for fuel used in operating the pipeline. The actual usage of gas can differ from the amounts retained from our customers. Cost of sales activity is typically generated from the sale of excess inventory or the recognition, either positive or negative, of unaccounted fuel within the pipeline system.

For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004, we had retail propane cost of sales of \$174.8 million, domestic wholesale propane cost of sales of \$4.7 million, foreign wholesale propane cost of sales of \$20.1 million, and other cost of sales of \$10.5 million with no propane cost of sales reflected in the fiscal year ended August 31, 2003. These costs reflect only the amounts that were incurred after the Energy Transfer Transactions (from January 20, 2004 through August 31, 2004). As a comparison, for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004, aggregated retail propane cost of sales would have been \$296.2 million as compared to the historical cost of sales of \$236.3 million in the fiscal year ended August 31, 2003. Of the \$59.9 million aggregate increase from Heritage, \$16.3 million reflects changes in volumes described above and \$43.6 reflects the increase due to higher selling prices. Aggregate domestic wholesale propane cost of sales would have been \$8.3 million as compared to historical cost of sales of \$9.6 million for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2003. Of the decrease, \$1.9 million is due to volume decreases described above offset by \$0.6 million increase due to increased selling prices. Aggregate foreign wholesale propane cost of sales would have been \$35.1 million as compared to historical cost of sale of \$34.0 million for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2003. Of the increase, \$5.8 million is related to higher selling prices offset by a decrease of \$4.7 million due to volume decreases described above. Aggregate other cost of sales would \$18.8 million as compared to historical other cost of sales of \$17.2 million for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2003.

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Operating Expenses. Operating expenses increased \$124.1 million to \$152.1 million for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004 as compared to \$28.0 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003. These operating expenses reflect a full fiscal year of ETC OLP's operating expenses consolidated with the operating expenses of HOLP after the Energy Transfer Transactions (from January 20, 2004 through August 31, 2004). Aggregate total operating expenses for the periods presented would have been \$212.8 million for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004 as compared to the aggregate total operating expenses of \$180.1 million for the year ended August 31, 2003.

Total midstream and transportation operating expenses were \$47.8 million for the year ended August 31, 2004 compared to \$28.0 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003, an increase of \$19.8 million or 70.7%.

Midstream operating expenses increased from \$14.1 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 to \$17.3 million for the year ended August 31, 2004. The increase was principally attributable to a \$1.6 million effect of reporting on an additional month during the year ended August 31, 2004 compared to the eleven months ended August 31, 2003, a \$0.7 million increase in plant expenses due to the completion of a new plant in August 2003, and an increase in chemical expense due to increased throughput. Transportation operating expenses were \$30.6 million for the year ended August 31, 2004 compared to \$13.9 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003, an increase of \$16.7 million or 120.1%. The increase was principally attributable to the Oasis Pipeline being accounted for as an equity method investment prior to December 27, 2002, \$11.0 million in additional operating expenses related to the acquisition of the ET Fuel System in June 2004, and the completion of the Bossier Pipeline in June 2004.

Total operating expenses for the propane operations were \$104.3 million for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004, which reflects from the date of the Energy Transfer Transaction. Our propane operations would have reflected total aggregate operating expense of \$165.0 million for the full year as compared to Heritage's historical total operating expenses of \$152.1 million for the year ended August 31, 2003, or an increase of \$12.9 million. Of this aggregate increase approximately \$12.4 million related to employee related expenses due to an increase in our employee base from acquisitions. During fiscal 2004, Heritage purchased the other 50% of Bi-State Partnership, which accounted for as an equity method investment prior to the purchase in December 2003.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$33.1 million for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004 compared to \$16.0 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003. Of this increase, \$4.5 million is due to the Energy Transfer Transactions described above. These selling, general and administrative expenses reflect the full fiscal year of ETC OLP's selling, general and administrative expenses consolidated with the selling, general and administrative expenses of HOLP after the Energy Transfer Transactions (from January 20, 2004 through August 31, 2004). Aggregate total selling, general, and administrative expenses for the periods presented, would have been \$43.2 million for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004 as compared to the aggregate total of \$30.0 million for the year ended August 31, 2003. Total general and administrative operating expenses for our midstream and transportation segments were \$21.4 million for the year ended August 31, 2004 compared to \$16.0 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003, an increase of \$5.4 million or 33.8%. Midstream general and administrative expenses increased 19.3% or \$2.1 million from \$10.9 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 to \$13.0 million principally due to a \$1.2 million effect of reporting on an additional month for the year ended August 31, 2004, a \$2.5 million increase in compensation expense related to our producer services, and a \$0.4 million increase in merger and reporting compliance expenses. The increase was offset by a \$2.0 million increase in costs allocated to the transportation segment for certain management services provided by the midstream. Transportation general and administrative expenses also increased \$3.4 million during the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 from \$5.0 million to \$8.4 million for the year ended August 31, 2004. The increase is principally attributable to the 2003 reporting period not including general and administrative expenses for the Oasis Pipeline prior to December 27, 2002 as it was accounted for as an equity method investment. Selling, general and administrative expenses are not allocated to our propane segments. The total unallocated selling, general, and administrative expenses were \$11.7 million for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004, which includes \$4.1 million of total unallocated Partnership selling, general and administrative expenses. On an aggregate basis, these unallocated selling general and administrative expenses would have been \$21.8 million for the full twelve months ended August 31, 2004, with \$8.1 million of Partnership selling, general and administrative expenses as compared to the historical amount of \$14.0 million for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2003 for Heritage.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004 was \$50.8 million compared to \$13.5 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003, an increase of \$37.3 million. This depreciation and amortization reflects the full fiscal year of ETC OLP's depreciation and amortization consolidated with the depreciation and amortization of HOLP after the Energy Transfer Transactions (from January 20, 2004 through August 31, 2004). Of the increase, \$31.5 million is due to the Energy Transfer Transactions for the depreciation on our propane assets from January 20, 2004 through August 31, 2004. Midstream depreciation and amortization increased \$1.2 million or 11.3% from \$10.6 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 to \$11.9 million for the year ended August 31, 2004 due to an additional month in the 2004 reporting period. Transportation depreciation and amortization increased \$4.6 million or 164.3% from \$2.8 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 to \$7.4 million for the year ended August 31, 2004. The increase was attributable to increased depreciation as a result of the consolidation of the Oasis Pipeline in December 2002 and the acquisition of the ET Fuel System in June 2004.

Operating Income. For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004, we had operating income of \$145.5 million as compared to operating income of \$61.6 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003. This increase is primarily due the Energy Transfer Transactions and changes in revenues and expenses described above. This operating income reflects the full fiscal year of ETC OLP's operating income consolidated with the operating income of HOLP after the Energy Transfer Transactions (from January 20, 2004 through August 31, 2004). Aggregate total operating income for the periods presented, would have been \$181.3 million for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004 as compared to \$131.8 million for the year ended August 31, 2003.

Unrealized/Realized Gain (Loss) on Derivatives. The unrealized gain on derivatives was \$25.5 million for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004 compared to an unrealized loss of \$3.0 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003. Derivative price changes worked to our favor during the 2004 reporting period compared to the 2003 reporting period.

Equity Income in Affiliates. Equity income in affiliates was \$1.4 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 compared to \$0.4 million for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004. The decrease was principally due to the consolidation of the Oasis Pipeline in December 2002.

Interest Expense. Interest expense was \$41.5 million for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004 as compared to \$12.5 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003. This interest expense reflects the full fiscal year of ETC OLP's interest expense consolidated with the interest expense of HOLP after the Energy Transfer Transactions (from January 20, 2004 through August 31, 2004). Of this increase, \$20.7 million is related to the interest expense of HOLP after the Energy Transfer Transactions and \$5.9 million is the result of additional interest in our midstream and transportation segments due to the Energy Transfer Transactions and the acquisition of ET Fuel System in June 2004. In addition, we incurred \$8.2 million in deferred financing costs during the year ended August 31, 2004, which we are amortizing on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the related credit facility and accounting for it in interest expense.

Income Tax Expense. Income tax expense was \$4.5 million for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004 compared to \$4.4 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003. As a partnership, we are not subject to income taxes. However, Oasis Pipeline, Heritage Service Company, and Heritage Holdings, wholly-owned subsidiaries, are corporations that are subject to income taxes. The decrease in income taxes is due to lower taxable income in Oasis Pipeline offset by the increase from the income taxes in Heritage Holdings after the Energy Transfer Transactions.

Net Income. Net income for the year ended August 31, 2004 was \$99.2 million for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004 compared to \$46.6 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003. The affects of the Energy Transaction described above together with the increase in acquisition related income, attributed to this increase.

EBITDA, as adjusted. EBITDA, as adjusted, increased \$119.4 million to \$196.9 million for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004 as compared to EBITDA, as adjusted, of \$77.5 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003. This increase is due to the Energy Transfer Transactions and operating performance described above. This EBITDA, as adjusted, reflects the full twelve months of ETC OLP's EBITDA, as adjusted, consolidated with the EBITDA, as adjusted, of HOLP after the Energy Transfer Transactions (from January 20, 2004 through August 31, 2004). Aggregate total EBITDA, as adjusted, for the periods presented, would have been \$249.8 million for the

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fiscal year ended August 31, 2004 as compared to the aggregate EBITDA, as adjusted, of \$188.4 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003, which includes the effect of \$3.3 million of transaction costs, net of non-cash compensation, which were expensed due to the Energy Transfer Transactions. EBITDA, as adjusted, is computed as follows:

	Fiscal year Ended				
	August 31, 2004	August 31, 2004	August 31, 2003	August 31, 2003	August 31, 2003
	(Actual)	(Aggregate)	(ETC OLP)	(Aggregate)	(Heritage Historical)
Net income reconciliation					
Net income	\$ 99,152	\$121,796	\$46,625	\$ 77,767	\$ 31,142
Depreciation and amortization	50,848	66,237	13,461	51,420	37,959
Interest	41,458	54,212	12,456	48,196	35,740
Taxes	4,481	4,501	4,432	5,455	1,023
Non-cash compensation expense	42	1,274	—	1,159	1,159
Other expense (income)	(509)	(443)	(501)	2,712	3,213
Depreciation, amortization, and interest of investee	440	762	1,003	1,904	901
Minority interests in Operating Partnership	—	178	—	256	256
(Gain) loss on disposal of assets	1,006	1,246	—	(430)	(430)
EBITDA, as adjusted (a)	<u>\$196,918</u>	<u>\$249,763</u>	<u>\$77,476</u>	<u>\$188,439</u>	<u>\$110,963</u>

- (a) EBITDA, as adjusted, is defined as the Partnership's earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization and other non-cash items, such as compensation charges for unit issuances to employees, gain or loss on disposal of assets, and other expenses. We present EBITDA, as adjusted, on a Partnership basis, which includes both the general and limited partner interests. Non-cash compensation expense represents charges for the value of the Common Units awarded under the Partnership's compensation plans that have not yet vested under the terms of those plans and are charges which do not, or will not, require cash settlement. Non-cash income or loss such as the gain or loss arising from our disposal of assets is not included when determining EBITDA, as adjusted. EBITDA, as adjusted, (i) is not a measure of performance calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and (ii) should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for net income, income from operations or cash flow as reflected in our consolidated financial statements.

EBITDA, as adjusted, is presented because such information is relevant and is used by management, industry analysts, investors, lenders and rating agencies to assess the financial performance and operating results of our fundamental business activities. Management believes that the presentation of EBITDA, as adjusted, is useful to lenders and investors because of its use in the natural gas and propane industries and for master limited partnerships as an indicator of the strength and performance of the Partnership's ongoing business operations, including the ability to fund capital expenditures, service debt and pay distributions. Additionally, management believes that EBITDA, as adjusted, provides additional and useful information to our investors for trending, analyzing and benchmarking the operating results of our partnership from period to period as compared to other companies that may have different financing and capital structures. The presentation of EBITDA, as adjusted, allows investors to view our performance in a manner similar to the methods used by management and provides additional insight to our operating results.

EBITDA, as adjusted, is used by management to determine our operating performance, and along with other data as internal measures for setting annual operating budgets, assessing financial performance of our numerous business locations, as a measure for evaluating targeted businesses for acquisition and as a measurement component of incentive compensation. We have a large number of business locations located

in different regions of the United States. EBITDA, as adjusted, can be a meaningful measure of financial performance because it excludes factors which are outside the control of the employees responsible for operating and managing the business locations, and provides information management can use to evaluate the performance of the business locations, or the region where they are located, and the employees responsible for operating them. To present EBITDA, as adjusted, on a full Partnership basis, we add back the minority interest of the general partner because net income is reported net of the general partner's minority interest. Our EBITDA, as adjusted, includes non-cash compensation expense which is a non-cash expense item resulting from our unit based compensation plans that does not require cash settlement and is not considered during management's assessment of the operating results of the our business. By adding these non-cash compensation expenses in EBITDA, as adjusted, allows management to compare our operating results to those of other companies in the same industry who may have compensation plans with levels and values of annual grants that are different than ours. Other expenses include other finance charges and other asset non-cash impairment charges that are reflected in our operating results but are not classified in interest, depreciation and amortization. We do not include gain or loss on the sale of assets when determining EBITDA, as adjusted, since including non-cash income or loss resulting from the sale of assets increases/decreases the performance measure in a manner that is not related to the true operating results of our business. In addition, our debt agreements contain financial covenants based on EBITDA, as adjusted. For a description of these covenants, please read — Financing and Sources of Liquidity in this Form 10-K.

There are material limitations to using a measure such as EBITDA, as adjusted, including the difficulty associated with using it as the sole measure to compare the results of one company to another, and the inability to analyze certain significant items that directly affect a company's net income or loss. In addition, our calculation of EBITDA, as adjusted, may not be consistent with similarly titled measures of other companies and should be viewed in conjunction with measurements that are computed in accordance with GAAP. EBITDA, as adjusted, for the periods described herein is calculated in the same manner as presented by us and Heritage in the past. Management compensates for these limitations by considering EBITDA, as adjusted in conjunction with its analysis of other GAAP financial measures, such as gross profit, net income (loss), and cash flow from operating activities.

Eleven Months Ended August 31, 2003 For ETC OLP Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2002 for Aquila Gas Pipeline Corporation

Revenues. Total revenues were \$1,023.5 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 compared to \$933.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2002, an increase of \$90.4 million or 9.7%. Midstream revenues were \$982.0 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 compared to \$933.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2002, an increase of \$48.9 million or 5.2%. The increase is primarily due to the difference in the number of operating periods. In order to fully understand the results of operations, we have also considered the impact of volumes and prices on our business as noted below.

Natural gas sales volumes were 524,000 MMBtu/d for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 compared to 1,147,000 MMBtu/d for the nine months ended September 30, 2002, a decrease of 623,000 MMBtu/d or 54.3%. NGL sales volumes were 13,000 Bbls/d for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 compared to 19,000 Bbls/d for the nine months ended September 30, 2002, a decrease of 6,000 Bbls/d or 31.6%. Natural gas sales volumes decreased significantly as a result of the smaller scope of our marketing activities as compared to Aquila Gas Pipeline's (the Predecessor) extensive marketing and trading activities. NGL sales volumes decreased due to our frequent election to bypass its La Grange processing plant and deliver unprocessed natural gas from our Southeast Texas System directly into the Oasis Pipeline during the portion of the eleven month period ended August 31, 2003 when we owned 100% of Oasis Pipeline. We elected to bypass the La Grange processing plant to avoid unfavorable processing margins.

Average realized natural gas sales prices were \$5.03 per MMBtu for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 compared to \$2.72 per MMBtu for the nine months ended September 30, 2002, an increase of \$2.31 per MMBtu or 85.0%. In addition, average realized NGL sales prices were \$0.41 per gallon for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 compared to \$0.32 per gallon for the nine months ended September 30, 2002, an increase of \$0.09 per gallon or 28.1%.

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Transportation revenues were \$41.5 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003. Our results for the nine months ended September 30, 2002 and for the 3 month period ended December 27, 2002 exclude revenues of Oasis Pipeline because our investment in Oasis Pipeline was treated as an equity method investment prior to December 27, 2002.

Cost of Sales. Total cost of sales was \$901.5 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 compared to \$880.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2002, an increase of \$21.4 million or 2.4%. Midstream cost of sales was \$899.4 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 compared to \$880.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2002, an increase of \$19.3 million or 2.3%. The increase is primarily due to the difference in the number of operating periods. The Transportation segment sold excess inventory during the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 resulting in a cost of sales of \$2.1 million. The Transportation segment only periodically engages in activities that generate cost of sales.

Operating Expenses. Operating expenses were \$28.0 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 compared to \$12.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2002, an increase of \$15.3 million. This increase was due to the inclusion of approximately \$4.9 million of operating expenses associated with Oasis Pipeline subsequent to December 27, 2002 and an additional two months of operations accounted for during the 2003 reporting period compared to the 2002 reporting period. Oasis Pipeline's operating expenses were not included in Aquila Gas Pipeline's results for the nine month period ended September 30, 2002, because Aquila Gas Pipeline accounted for its investment in Oasis Pipe Line under the equity method.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses were \$16.0 million for the 11 months ended August 31, 2003 compared to \$9.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2002, an increase of \$6.4 million or 66.7%. On an annualized basis this represents a 36.4% increase. This annualized increase resulted primarily from higher employee bonuses and increased travel and insurance costs as well as the inclusion of general and administrative expense of Oasis Pipe Line subsequent to December 27, 2002.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense was \$13.5 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 compared to \$22.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2002, a decrease of \$9.4 million or 41.0%. Depreciation and amortization expense decreased for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 primarily due to the acquisition of midstream assets from Aquila Gas Pipeline, which resulted in a reduction in the depreciable basis on which these assets are depreciated. In addition, Aquila Gas Pipeline amortized \$2.4 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2002 related to a transportation rights contract that has expired. This decrease was partially offset by the inclusion of \$2.8 million of depreciation and amortization expense of Oasis Pipe Line subsequent to December 27, 2002.

Unrealized/Realized Loss on Derivatives. The unrealized loss on derivatives was \$3.0 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 compared to \$5.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2002. Derivative price changes worked to the detriment of Aquila Gas Pipeline during the nine months ended September 30, 2002.

Equity in Net Income of Affiliates. Equity in net income of affiliates was \$1.4 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 compared to \$5.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2002, a decrease of \$4.0 million or 74.1%. This decrease resulted from equity in net income of affiliates for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 not reflecting any equity earnings associated with Oasis Pipe Line subsequent to December 27, 2002 while Oasis Pipeline's earnings were recognized under the equity method of accounting for the three months ended December 27, 2002 and the nine months ended September 30, 2002. Equity earnings from Oasis Pipeline included in total equity in net income (loss) of affiliates was \$1.6 million and \$5.4 million for the three months ended December 27, 2002 and nine months ended September 30, 2002, respectively.

Interest Expense, net. Interest expense was \$12.1 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 compared to \$3.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2002, an increase of \$8.2 million or 210.3%. The increase was primarily due to the increased borrowings used to finance the purchase of midstream assets from Aquila Gas Pipeline and Dow Hydrocarbons Resources, Inc.

Income Tax Expense. Income tax expense was \$4.4 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 compared to a benefit of \$0.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2002. As a partnership, we are not subject to income taxes. However, Oasis Pipeline, is a corporation that is subject to income taxes at an effective rate

of 35%. The benefit for the nine months ended September 30, 2002 was related to the operating results of Aquila Gas Pipeline, which is a corporation subject to income taxes.

Net Income. Net income for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 was \$46.6 million compared to \$4.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2002, an increase of \$41.9 million. The increase in net income was due to the reasons described above.

Analysis of Historical Results of Operations – Heritage

Amounts discussed below reflect 100% of the results of MP Energy Partnership. MP Energy Partnership is a Canadian general partnership in which Heritage owned a 60% interest. Because MP Energy Partnership is primarily engaged in lower-margin wholesale distribution, its contribution to Heritage's net income is not significant and the minority interest of this partnership not owned by Heritage is excluded from the EBITDA, as adjusted, calculation. All other financial information and operating data included in management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations includes references to the foreign wholesale results of MP Energy Partnership.

Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2003 Compared to the Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2002

Volume. Total retail gallons sold in fiscal year 2003 were 375.9 million, an increase of 46.3 million from the 329.6 million gallons sold in fiscal year 2002. Of the increase in volume, approximately 6.0 million gallons was attributable to the volume added through acquisitions and approximately 40.3 million gallons was attributable to more favorable weather conditions in 2003 in some of Heritage's areas of operations, offset by warmer than normal weather conditions in other areas of operations.

Heritage sold approximately 74.3 million wholesale gallons during fiscal year 2003 of which 15.3 million were domestic wholesale and 59.0 million were foreign wholesale. In fiscal year 2002, Heritage sold 16.8 million domestic wholesale gallons and 65.3 million foreign wholesale gallons. The 6.3 million gallon decrease in foreign wholesale volumes of MP Energy Partnership was primarily due to an exchange contract that was in effect during fiscal year 2002, which was not economical to renew during fiscal year 2003.

Revenues. Total revenues for fiscal year 2003 were \$571.4 million, an increase of \$109.1 million, as compared to \$462.3 million in fiscal year 2002. Retail revenues for fiscal year 2003 were \$463.4 million as compared to \$365.3 million for fiscal year 2002, an increase of \$98.1 million, of which \$40.9 million was primarily due to higher selling prices, and \$49.8 million was primarily due to the increase in gallons sold as a result of colder weather conditions, and \$7.4 million was due to the increase in gallons sold by customer service locations added through acquisitions. Selling prices in all the reportable segments increased from last year in response to higher supply costs. Domestic wholesale revenues increased \$0.7 million to \$10.7 million, due to an increase of approximately \$1.7 million related to higher selling prices, offset by a decrease of approximately \$1.0 million related to a decrease in gallons sold. Foreign wholesale revenues were \$36.6 million for fiscal year 2003 as compared to \$31.2 million for fiscal year 2002, an increase of \$5.4 million primarily due to an approximate \$9.3 million increase related to higher selling prices offset by an approximate \$3.9 million related to decreased volumes as described above. Net liquids marketing revenues increased from \$0.5 million in fiscal year 2002 to \$1.3 million in fiscal year 2003, primarily due to more favorable movement in product prices in the current fiscal year. Other domestic revenues increased by \$4.1 million to \$59.4 million for fiscal year 2003, compared to \$55.3 million for fiscal year ended 2002 primarily as a result of acquisitions.

Cost of Products Sold. Total cost of sales increased \$58.9 million to \$297.1 million as compared to \$238.2 million for fiscal year 2002. Retail fuel cost of sales increased \$51.7 million to \$236.3 million for fiscal year 2003, of which approximately \$29.1 million was due to increased volumes, and approximately \$22.6 million was due to higher supply costs. U.S. wholesale cost of sales decreased \$0.1 million to \$9.6 million. Foreign wholesale cost of sales increased \$4.7 million to \$34.0 million, of which approximately \$8.4 million was due to increased product costs this fiscal year, offset by an approximate decrease of \$3.7 million attributable to the decreased volumes described above. Other cost of sales increased \$2.6 million to \$17.2 million for fiscal year 2003 primarily due to acquisitions.

Gross Profit. Total gross profit increased to \$274.3 million in fiscal year 2003 as compared to \$224.1 million in fiscal year 2002, due to the aforementioned increases in volumes and revenues described above, and the

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results of acquisitions, offset in part by the increases in product costs. For fiscal year 2003, retail fuel gross profit was \$227.1 million, domestic wholesale fuel gross profit was \$1.1 million, liquids marketing gross profit was \$1.3 million, other gross profit was \$42.2 million, and foreign wholesale gross profit was \$2.6 million. As a comparison, for fiscal year 2002, Heritage recorded retail fuel gross profit of \$180.7 million, domestic wholesale fuel gross profit of \$0.3 million, liquids marketing gross profit of \$0.5 million, other gross profit of \$40.6 million, and foreign wholesale gross profit of \$2.0 million.

Operating Expenses. Operating expenses were \$152.1 million for fiscal year 2003 as compared to \$133.2 million for fiscal year 2002. The increase of \$18.9 million is primarily the result of \$6.8 million of additional operating expenses incurred for employee wages and benefits related to the growth of Heritage from acquisitions made during fiscal year 2002, an increase of \$5.5 million in the performance-based compensation plan expense due to higher operating performance, an increase of approximately \$5.5 million in operating expenses in certain areas of the Partnership's operations due to acquisitions and to accommodate increased winter demand, and industry-wide increases in business insurance costs of \$1.1 million.

Selling, General and Administrative. Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$14.0 million for fiscal year 2003 as compared to \$13.0 million for fiscal year 2002. This increase is primarily related to the performance-based compensation plan expense in 2003 that was not incurred in 2002, offset by a \$0.7 million decrease in deferred compensation expense related to the adoption of FASB Statement No. 123 Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation (SFAS 123).

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization for fiscal year 2003 was \$37.9 million, an increase of \$0.9 million as compared to \$37.0 million in fiscal year 2002. The increase is attributable to current year acquisitions.

Operating Income. Heritage reported operating income of \$70.2 million in fiscal year 2003 as compared to the operating income of \$41.0 million for fiscal year 2002. This increase is a combination of increased gross profit and a \$0.7 million increase due to the adoption of SFAS 123, offset by increased operating expenses described above.

Interest Expense. Interest expense for fiscal year 2003 was \$35.7 million, a decrease of \$1.6 million as compared to \$37.3 million in fiscal year 2002. The decrease was primarily attributable to the retirement of a portion of outstanding debt during the year.

Other Expense. Other expense for fiscal year 2003 was \$3.2 million, an increase of \$2.9 million as compared to \$0.3 million in fiscal year 2002. The increase was primarily attributable to the reclassification into earnings of a \$2.8 million loss on marketable securities in fiscal year 2003 that was previously recorded as accumulated other comprehensive loss on the balance sheet.

Taxes. Taxes for the year ended August 31, 2003 were \$1.0 million due to the tax expense incurred by Heritage's corporate subsidiaries and other franchise taxes owed. Of the \$1.0 million increase, \$0.3 million was incurred in connection with the liquidation of Guilford Gas Service, Inc. during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2003. There was no tax expense for these subsidiaries for the year ended August 31, 2002.

Net Income. Heritage reported net income of \$31.1 million, or \$1.79 per limited partner unit, for fiscal year 2003, an increase of \$26.2 million from net income of \$4.9 million for fiscal year 2002. The increase is primarily the result of the increase in operating income, which includes a \$0.7 million decrease in expenses due to the adoption of SFAS 123, partially offset by the increase in other expenses and taxes described above.

EBITDA, as adjusted. EBITDA, as adjusted, increased \$29.5 million to \$111.0 million for fiscal year 2003, as compared to EBITDA, as adjusted, of \$81.5 million for fiscal year 2002. This increase is due to the operating conditions described above and is a record level of EBITDA, as adjusted, for the fiscal year results of Heritage. Please read footnote (e) under "Item 6. Selected Historical Financial and Operating Data" and "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Description of Indebtedness" for a more detailed discussion of EBITDA, as adjusted.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

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

Future capital requirements of our business will generally consist of:

- maintenance capital expenditures which includes capital expenditures made to connect additional wells to the our natural gas systems in order to maintain or increase throughput on existing assets and capital expenditures to extend the useful lives of our propane assets in order to sustain our operations, including vehicle replacements on our propane vehicle fleet;
- growth capital expenditures, mainly for customer propane tanks and constructing new pipelines, processing plants and treating plants; and
- acquisition capital expenditures including acquisition of new pipeline systems and propane operations.

We believe that cash generated from the operations of our businesses will be sufficient to meet anticipated maintenance capital expenditures. We will initially finance all capital requirements by cash flows from operating activities. To the extent that our future capital requirements exceed cash flows from operating activities:

- maintenance capital expenditures will be financed by the proceeds of borrowings under the existing credit facilities described below, which will be repaid by subsequent season reductions in inventory and accounts receivable;
- growth capital expenditures will be financed by the proceeds of borrowings under the existing credit facilities; and
- acquisition capital expenditures will be financed by the proceeds of borrowings under the existing credit facilities, other lines of credit, long-term debt, the issuance of additional Common Units or a combination thereof.

The assets utilized in our propane operations do not typically require lengthy manufacturing process time or complicated, high technology components. Accordingly, we do not have any significant financial commitments for maintenance capital expenditures in our propane business. In addition, we do not experience any significant increases attributable to inflation in the cost of these assets or in our propane operations. The assets used in our midstream an transportation segments, including pipelines, gathering systems and related facilities, are generally long-lived assets and do not require significant maintenance capital expenditures other than new well connects.

Operating Activities. Cash provided by operating activities during the year ended August 31, 2004, was \$162.7 million as compared to cash provided by operating activities of \$70.9 million for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003. The net cash provided by operations for the year ended August 31, 2004 consisted of net income of \$99.2 million, non-cash charges of \$52.6 million, principally depreciation and amortization, and an increase in working capital of \$10.9 million. Various components of working capital changed significantly from the prior period due to factors such as the variance in the timing of accounts receivable collections, payments on accounts payable, purchase of inventories related to the propane operations, and the Energy Transfer Transactions.

Investing Activities. Cash used in investing activities during the year ended August 31, 2004 of \$790.7 million is comprised of cash paid for acquisitions of \$681.8 million and \$109.7 million invested for maintenance and growth capital expenditures needed to sustain operations at current levels and to support growth of operations. Cash used in investing activities also includes proceeds from the sale of idle property of \$1.1 million. The cash paid for acquisitions included \$166.6 million of cash paid in the Energy Transfer Transactions including \$100 million for the purchase of Heritage Holdings, \$16.7 million expended for retail propane acquisitions, and \$498.5 million expended for the ET Fuel System. Heritage expended \$22.5 million of cash for acquisitions of retail propane operations for the period ended January 19, 2004, issued \$17.9 million of Common Units and \$2.4 million of non-competes and assumed \$3.8 of liabilities in connection with these acquisitions.

Financing Activities. Cash received from financing activities during the year ended August 31, 2004 was \$656.7 million. ETC OLP borrowed \$325.0 million under the Term Loan Facility and the proceeds were used to retire \$218.5 million of debt outstanding at the time of the Energy Transfer Transactions, satisfy ETC OLP's accounts payable and other specified liabilities as they became due, and fund certain other expenses in connection with the Energy Transfer Transactions. In conjunction with the amendment to the Term Loan Facility on June 2, 2004, ETC OLP borrowed an additional \$400.0 million to partially finance the purchase of the ET Fuel System. The cash received from financing activities is net of \$8.2 million in debt issuance costs. The net decrease in HOLP's Bank Facility was \$79.9 million since the Energy Transfer Transactions, and \$35.1 million was used for principal payments on HOLP's notes and other long-term debt. We raised \$528.1 million of net proceeds through the sale of 9,200,000 million Common Units at an offering price of \$38.69 per unit in January 2004 and a Secondary Offering of 4,500,000 million Common Units at an offering price of \$39.20 per unit on June 30, 2004, including an over-allotment option at the offering price of \$39.20 per unit for 675,000 exercised on July 2, 2004. Proceeds of \$334.3 million from the January 2004 offering were used to finance the Energy Transfer Transactions and for general partnership purposes, including a total distribution of \$205.7 million to La Grange Energy in connection with the terms of the Energy Transfer Transactions. The net proceeds of \$193.8 million from our Secondary Offering and the exercise of the over-allotment were used to repay a portion of the outstanding indebtedness incurred to fund the ET Fuel System and for general partnership purposes. Cash received from financing activities includes the General Partner's contributions of \$22.2 million to maintain their 2% General Partners' interest and is reduced by the distributions we paid to our Common and Class D Unitholders and the General Partners' 2% interest of \$63.4 million.

Financing and Sources of Liquidity

We maintain separate credit facilities for each of ETC OLP and HOLP. Each credit facility is secured only by the assets of the operating partnership that it finances, and neither operating partnership nor its subsidiaries will guarantee the debt of the other operating partnership.

Energy Transfer Facilities

ETC OLP has a \$725.0 million Term Loan Facility that matures on January 18, 2008. Amounts borrowed under the ETC OLP Credit Facility bear interest at a rate based on either a Eurodollar rate or a prime rate. The Term Loan Facility is secured by substantially all of the ETC OLP's assets. On June 1, 2004, the Term Loan Facility was amended to increase the borrowing capacity from \$325.0 million to \$725.0 million. On June 2, 2004, ETC OLP borrowed an additional \$400.0 million to partially finance the purchase of the midstream natural gas assets of TXU Fuel Company. As of August 31, 2004, the Term Loan Facility had a balance of \$725.0 million with a weighted average interest rate of 4.45%.

A \$225.0 million Revolving Credit Facility is available through January 18, 2008. Amounts borrowed under the ETC OLP Credit Facility bear interest at a rate based on either a Eurodollar rate or a prime rate. The maximum commitment fee payable on the unused portion of the facility is 0.50%. The facility is fully secured by substantially all of ETC OLP's assets. As of August 31, 2004, there were no amounts outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility, and \$4.7 million in letters of credit outstanding, which reduce the amount available for borrowing under the Revolving Credit Facility. Letters of Credit under the Revolving Credit Facility may not exceed \$40.0 million. On June 1, 2004, the Revolving Credit Facility was amended to increase the borrowing capacity from \$175.0 million to \$225.0 million. On June 2, 2004 ETC OLP borrowed \$105.0 million under the Revolving Credit Facility to partially finance the purchase of the midstream natural gas assets of TXU Fuel Company. On July 6, 2004, ETC OLP repaid the amount borrowed on the Revolving Credit Facility and as of August 31, 2004 there were no amounts outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility.

HOLP Facilities

Effective March 31, 2004, HOLP entered into the Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, which includes a \$75.0 million Senior Revolving Working Capital Facility available through December 31, 2006. Amounts borrowed under the Working Capital Facility bear interest at a rate based on either a Eurodollar rate or a prime rate. The weighted average interest rate was 3.2038% for the amount outstanding at August 31, 2004. The maximum commitment fee payable on the unused portion of the facility is 0.50%. HOLP must reduce the principal amount of

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working capital borrowings to \$10.0 million for a period of not less than 30 consecutive days at least one time during each fiscal year. All receivables, contracts, equipment, inventory, general intangibles, cash concentration accounts, and the capital stock of HOLP's subsidiaries secure the Senior Revolving Working Capital Facility. As of August 31, 2004, the Senior Revolving Working Capital Facility had a balance outstanding of \$24.6 million and \$1.0 million of outstanding letters of credit. A \$5.0 million Letter of Credit issuance is available to HOLP for up to 30 days prior to the maturity date of the Working Capital Facility. Letter of Credit Exposure plus the Working Capital Loan cannot exceed the \$75.0 million maximum Working Capital Facility.

The Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement also includes a \$75.0 million Senior Revolving Acquisition Facility is available through December 31, 2006. Amounts borrowed under the Acquisition Credit Facility bear interest at a rate based on either a Eurodollar rate or a prime rate. The weighted average interest rate was 3.2038% for the amount outstanding at August 31, 2004. The maximum commitment fee payable on the unused portion of the facility is 0.50%. All receivables, contracts, equipment, inventory, general intangibles, cash concentration accounts, and the capital stock of HOLP's subsidiaries secure the Senior Revolving Acquisition Facility. As of August 31, 2004, the Senior Revolving Acquisition Facility had a balance outstanding of \$23.0 million.

Cash Distributions

We will use our cash provided by operating and financing activities from the Operating Partnerships to provide distributions to our Unitholders. Under the Partnership Agreement, we will distribute to our partners within 45 days after the end of each fiscal quarter, an amount equal to all of its Available Cash for such quarter. Available Cash generally means, with respect to any quarter of the Partnership, all cash on hand at the end of such quarter less the amount of cash reserves established by the General Partner in its reasonable discretion that is necessary or appropriate to provide for future cash requirements. Our commitment to our Unitholders is to distribute the increase in our cash flow while maintaining prudent reserves for the Partnership's operations. Heritage paid all quarterly distributions since its inception in 1996 up to and including the quarterly distribution of \$0.65 per unit paid on January 14, 2004. Heritage had raised its quarterly distribution over the years from \$0.50 per unit in 1996 to \$0.65 per unit as of the quarterly distribution paid on January 14, 2004. On April 14, 2004, we paid a quarterly distribution of \$0.70 per unit, or \$2.80 per unit annually, to the Unitholders of record at the close of business on April 2, 2004. On June 17, 2004, we announced that we raised the quarterly distribution to \$0.75 per unit (an annualized rate of \$3.00) an increase of \$0.05 per unit (an annualized increase of \$0.20 per unit) to the Unitholders of record as of July 2, 2004. On September 20, 2004, we announced another increase to our quarterly distribution, raising it to \$0.825 per unit, or \$3.30 per unit annually. This distribution represented an increase of \$0.075 per unit (an annualized increase of \$0.30 per unit) over the distribution paid for the third quarter of fiscal 2004. The distribution was payable on October 15, 2004 to Unitholders of record as of the close of business on October 7, 2004. The current distribution includes incentive distributions payable to the General Partner to the extent the quarterly distribution exceeds \$0.55 per unit (an annualized rate of \$2.20).

Description of Indebtedness

In connection with its initial public offering, on June 25, 1996, Heritage entered into a Note Purchase Agreement whereby Heritage issued \$120 million principal amount of 8.55% Senior Secured Notes (the "Notes") with institutional investors. Interest is payable semi-annually in arrears on each December 31 and June 30. The Notes have a final maturity of June 30, 2011, with ten equal mandatory repayments of principal, which began on June 30, 2002. At August 31, 2004, \$84 million of principal debt was outstanding under the Senior Secured Notes.

On November 19, 1997, Heritage entered into a Note Purchase Agreement ("Medium Term Note Program") that provided for the issuance of up to \$100 million of senior secured promissory notes if certain conditions were met. An initial placement of \$32 million (Series A and B), at an average interest rate of 7.23% with an average 10-year maturity, was completed at the closing of the Medium Term Note Program. Interest is payable semi-annually in arrears on each November 19 and May 19. An additional placement of \$15 million (Series C, D and E), at an average interest rate of 6.59% with an average 12-year maturity, was completed in March 1998. Interest is payable on Series C and D semi-annually in arrears on each September 13 and March 13. The proceeds of the placements were used to refinance amounts outstanding under the Acquisition Facility. No future placements are permitted under the unused portion of the Medium Term Note Program. During the fiscal year ended August 31, 2003, Heritage used \$3.9 million and \$5.0 million of the proceeds from the issuance of 1,610,000 of Common Units

to retire the balance of the Series D and Series E Senior Secured Notes, respectively. At August 31, 2004, \$31.8 million of principal debt was outstanding under the Medium Term Note Program.

On August 10, 2000, Heritage entered into a Note Purchase Agreement (“Senior Secured Promissory Notes”) that provided for the issuance of up to \$250 million of fixed rate senior secured promissory notes if certain conditions were met. An initial placement of \$180 million (Series A through F) at an average rate of 8.66% with an average 13-year maturity, was completed in conjunction with the merger with U.S. Propane. Interest is payable quarterly. The proceeds were used to finance the transaction with U.S. Propane and retire a portion of existing debt. On May 24, 2001, Heritage issued an additional \$70 million (Series G through I) of the Senior Secured Promissory Notes to a group of institutional lenders with 7-, 12- and 15-year maturities and an average coupon rate of 7.66%. Heritage used the net proceeds from the Senior Secured Promissory Notes to repay the balance outstanding under the Acquisition Facility and to reduce other debt. Interest is payable quarterly. During the fiscal year ended August 31, 2003, Heritage used \$7.5 million and \$19.5 million of the proceeds from the issuance of 1,610,000 of Common Units to retire a portion of the Series G and Series H Senior Secured Promissory Notes, respectively. At August 31, 2004, \$208.2 million of principal debt was outstanding under the Senior Secured Promissory Notes.

The Note Agreements for each of the Senior Secured Notes, Medium Term Note Program and Senior Secured Promissory Notes, and the Operating Partnership’s bank credit facilities contain customary restrictive covenants applicable to the Operating Partnerships, changes in ownership of the Operating Partnerships, including limitations on the level of additional indebtedness, creation of liens, and substantial disposition of assets. These covenants require the Operating Partnerships to maintain ratios of Consolidated Funded Indebtedness to Consolidated EBITDA (as these terms are similarly defined in the bank credit facilities and the Note Agreements) of not more than 4.75 to 1 for HOLP’s bank credit facility and Note Agreements and 4.75 to 1.0 during the 365-day period following the funding of the purchase price of the ET Fuel System and to 4.00 to 1.00 during any period other than the 365-day period following the funding of the purchase price of the ET Fuel System for ETC OLP’s bank credit facility and Consolidated EBITDA to Consolidated Interest Expense (as these terms are similarly defined in the bank credit facilities and the Note Agreements) of not less than 2.25 to 1 for HOLP’s bank credit facility and Note Agreements and 2.75 to 1 for ETC OLP’s bank credit facility. The Consolidated EBITDA used to determine these ratios is calculated in accordance with these debt agreements. For purposes of calculating the ratios under the bank credit facilities and the Note Agreements, Consolidated EBITDA is based upon the Operating Partnership’s EBITDA, as adjusted, during the most recent four quarterly periods and modified to give pro forma effect for acquisitions and divestures made during the test period, and is compared to Consolidated Funded Indebtedness as of the test date and the Consolidated Interest Expense for the most recent twelve months. The debt agreements also provide that the Operating Partnerships may declare, make, or incur a liability to make, a restricted payment during each fiscal quarter, if: (a) the amount of such restricted payment, together with all other restricted payments during such quarter, do not exceed Available Cash with respect to the immediately preceding quarter; (b) no default or event of default exists before such restricted payment; and (c) each Operating Partnership’s restricted payment is not greater than the product of each Operating Partnership’s Percentage of Aggregate Partner Obligations (as these terms are similarly defined in the bank credit facilities and the Note Agreements). The debt agreements further provide that HOLP’s Available Cash is required to reflect a reserve equal to 50% of the interest to be paid on the notes. In addition, in the third, second and first quarters preceding a quarter in which a scheduled principal payment is to be made on the notes, Available Cash is required to reflect a reserve equal to 25%, 50%, and 75%, respectively, of the principal amount to be repaid on such payment dates.

Failure to comply with the various restrictive and affirmative covenants of the Operating Partnership’s bank credit facilities and the Note Agreements could negatively impact our ability to incur additional debt and our ability to pay distributions. We are required to measure these financial tests and covenants quarterly and was in compliance or had no continuing defaults with all financial requirements, tests, limitations, and covenants related to financial ratios under the Senior Secured Notes, Medium Term Note Program, Senior Secured Promissory Notes, and the bank credit facilities at August 31, 2004. All receivables, contracts, equipment, inventory, general intangibles, cash concentration accounts, and the capital stock of HOLP and its subsidiaries secure the Senior Secured, Medium Term, and Senior Secured Promissory Notes. In addition to the stated interest rate for the Notes, we are required to pay an additional 1% per annum on the outstanding balance of the Notes at such time as the Notes are not rated investment grade status or higher. On April 18, 2004 the Notes were rated investment grade or better thereby alleviating the requirement that we pay the additional 1% interest. All of the ETC OLP assets secure the bank credit facilities of ETC OLP.

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The following table summarizes our long-term debt and other contractual obligations as of August 31, 2004:

In thousands	Payments Due by Period				
Contractual Obligations	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1–3 Years	3–5 Years	More Than 5 Years
Long-term debt	\$1,101,828	\$30,957	\$111,077	\$813,665	\$146,129
Interest on long-term debt (a)	257,463	60,377	110,060	46,946	40,080
Operating lease obligations	13,437	4,794	5,152	2,863	628
Totals	\$1,372,728	\$96,128	\$226,289	\$863,474	\$186,837

- (a) Interest expense includes fixed rate debt on the assumed outstanding principal and interest on variable rate debt at the current interest rates on the bank credit facilities. See Note 5 – “Working Capital Facility and Long-Term Debt” to the Consolidated Financial Statements beginning on Page F-1 of this report for further discussion of the long-term debt classifications and the maturity dates and interest rates related to long-term debt.

New Accounting Standards

In January of 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Financial Interpretation No. 46 *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities – An Interpretation of ARB No. 51* (FIN 46). In December 2003, the FASB issued FIN 46R, which clarified certain issues identified in FIN 46. FIN 46R requires an entity to consolidate a variable interest entity to consolidate a variable interest entity if it is designated as the primary beneficiary of that entity even if the entity does not have a majority of voting interest. A variable interest entity is generally defined as an entity where its equity is unable to finance its activities or where the owners of the entity lack the risk and rewards of ownership. The provisions of this statement apply at inception of any entity created after January 31, 2003. For an entity created before February 1, 2003, the provisions of this interpretation must be applied at the beginning of the first interim or annual period beginning after March 15, 2004. The adoption did not have an impact on the Partnerships consolidated financial position or results of operations.

As of August 31, 2004, we own various unconsolidated entities in which our share of the unconsolidated entities range from 49% to 50%. We account for our investments under the equity method of accounting as prescribed by APB Opinion No. 18, *The Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock*. We do not control these entities and each partner shares in all profits and losses equal to their respective share in the entities. There are no limits on the exposure to losses or on the ability to share in returns. Based on the analysis performed, we are not the primary beneficiary of the entities, and as a result, we will not consolidate the entities but will continue to account for our investment in these entities under the equity method.

In May 2003, the FASB issued Statement No. 150, *Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity* (SFAS 150). SFAS 150 establishes standards for how an issuer classifies and measures certain financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity. It requires that an issuer classify a financial instrument that is within the scope of SFAS 150 as a liability (or an asset in some circumstances). This statement is effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003, and otherwise is effective at the beginning of the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2003. We adopted the provisions of SFAS 150 as of September 1, 2003. The adoption did not have a material impact on the Partnership’s consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to establish accounting policies and make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The selection and application of accounting policies is an important process that has developed as our business activities

have evolved and as the accounting rules have developed. Accounting rules generally do not involve a selection among alternatives, but involve an implementation and interpretation of existing rules, and the use of judgment applied to the specific set of circumstances existing in our business. We make every effort to properly comply with all applicable rules on or before their adoption, and we believe the proper implementation and consistent application of the accounting rules are critical. Our critical accounting policies are discussed below. For further details on our accounting policies and a discussion of new accounting pronouncements, see Note 3 —“Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Balance Sheet Detail” to the Consolidated Financial Statements beginning on page F-1 of this report. We believe the following are critical accounting policies:

Revenue Recognition. We recognize revenue for sales or services at the time the natural gas or NGLs are delivered or at the time the service is performed. Transportation capacity payments are recognized when earned in the period the capacity is made available. Sales of propane, propane appliances, parts, and fitting are recognized at the later of the time of delivery of the product to the customer or the time of sale or installation. Revenue from service labor is recognized upon completion of the service and tank rent is recognized ratably over the period it is earned. Shipping and handling revenues are included in the price of propane charged to customers, and thus are classified as revenues.

Marketable Securities. We have marketable securities that are classified as available-for-sale. Unrealized holding losses occur as a result of declines in the market value of our holdings. The fair market value of these holdings is determined based upon the market price of the securities, which are publicly traded securities. Based on the performance of the securities over the preceding nine-month period, we reviewed the fair market value to determine if an other-than temporary impairment should be recorded.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and Goodwill. Long-lived assets are required to be tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. Goodwill must be tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related asset might be impaired. An impairment loss should be recognized only if the carrying amount of the asset/goodwill is not recoverable and exceeds its fair value.

In order to test for recoverability, we must make estimates of projected cash flows related to the asset which include, but are not limited to, assumptions about the use or disposition of the asset, estimated remaining life of the asset, and future expenditures necessary to maintain the asset’s existing service potential. In order to determine fair value, we make certain estimates and assumptions, including, among other things, changes in general economic conditions in regions in which our markets are located, the availability and prices of natural gas and propane supply, our ability to negotiate favorable sales agreements, the risks that natural gas exploration and production activities will not occur or be successful, our dependence on certain significant customers and producers of natural gas, and competition from other midstream companies, including major energy producers. Due to the subjectivity of the assumptions used to test for recoverability and to determine fair value, significant impairment charges could result in the future, thus affecting our future reported net income.

Stock Based Compensation Plans. We account for our stock compensation plans following the fair value recognition method. This method was adopted as we believe it is the preferable method of accounting for stock based compensation. Please see the caption “Stock Based Compensation Plans” in Note 3 – “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Balance Sheet Detail” to the Consolidated Financial Statements beginning on page F-1 of this report for additional information about this adoption.

Property, Plant, and Equipment. Maintenance capital expenditures are capital expenditures made to replace partially or fully depreciated assets in order to maintain the existing operating capacity of our assets and to extend their useful lives. Maintenance capital expenditures also include capital expenditures made to connect additional wells to our systems in order to maintain or increase throughput on its existing assets. Growth or expansion capital expenditures are capital expenditures made to expand the existing operating capacity of our assets, whether through construction or acquisition. We treat repair and maintenance expenditures that do not extend the useful life of existing assets as operating expenses as we incur them. Upon disposition or retirement of pipeline components or gas plant components, any gain or loss is recorded to accumulated depreciation. When entire pipeline systems, gas plants or other property and equipment are retired or sold, any gain or loss is included in operations. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is provided using the straight-line method based on their estimated useful life ranging from 5 to 65 years. Changes in the estimated useful lives of the assets could have a material effect

on our results of operation. We do not anticipate future changes in the estimated useful live of our property, plant, and equipment.

Amortization of Intangible Assets. We calculate amortization using the straight-line method over periods ranging from 2 to 15 years. We use amortization methods and determine asset values based on management’s best estimate using reasonable and supportable assumptions and projections. Changes in the amortization methods or asset values could have a material effect on our results of operations. We do not anticipate future changes in the estimated useful lives of our intangible assets.

Fair Value of Derivative Commodity Contracts. We utilize various exchange-traded and over-the-counter commodity financial instrument contracts to limit our exposure to margin fluctuations in natural gas, NGL and propane prices. These contracts consist primarily of commodity forward, future, swaps, options and certain basis contracts as cash flow hedging instruments. Many of these contracts, which, in accordance with SFAS No. 133 “Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities”, are not accounted for as hedges, but are marked to fair value on the income statement. In our retail propane business, we classify all gains and losses from these derivative contracts entered into for risk management purposes as liquids marketing revenue in the consolidated statement of operations. On our contracts that are designated as cash flow hedging instruments in accordance with SFAS No. 133, the effective portion of the hedged gain or loss is initially reported as a component of other comprehensive income and is subsequently reclassified into earnings when the instrument settles. The ineffective portion of the gain or loss is reported in earnings immediately. We utilize published settlement prices for exchange-traded contracts, quotes provided by brokers, and estimates of market prices based on daily contract activity to estimate the fair value of these contracts. The values have been adjusted to reflect the potential impact of liquidating a position in an orderly manner over a reasonable period of time under existing market conditions. Changes in the methods used to determine the fair value of these contracts could have a material effect on our results of operations. We do not anticipate future changes in the methods used to determine the fair value of these derivative contracts.

Natural Gas Imbalances. We record imbalance receivables and payables when a customer delivers more or less gas into our pipelines than they take out. We primarily estimate the value of our imbalances at prices representing the value of the commodity at the end of the accounting reporting period. Changes in natural gas prices may impact our valuation. Based on our net receivable position of \$6.1 million as of August 31, 2004, a change in natural gas prices of 10 percent could positively or negatively affect our results of operations by \$0.6 million.

Volume Measurement. We record amounts for natural gas gathering and transportation revenue, liquid transportation and handling revenue, natural gas sales and natural gas purchases, and the sale of production based on volumetric calculations. Variances resulting from such calculations are inherent in our business.

Asset retirement obligation. An entity is required to recognize the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation in the period in which it is incurred if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. If a reasonable estimate cannot be made in the period the asset retirement obligation is incurred, the liability should be recognized when a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made.

In order to determine fair value, management must make certain estimates and assumptions including, among other things, projected cash flows, a credit-adjusted risk-free rate, and an assessment of market conditions that could significantly impact the estimated fair value of the asset retirement obligation. These estimates and assumptions are very subjective. We have determined that we are obligated by contractual or regulatory requirements to remove assets or perform other remediation upon retirement of certain assets. However, the fair value of the asset retirement obligation cannot currently be reasonably estimated because the settlement dates are indeterminate. We will record an asset retirement obligation in the periods in which it can reasonably determine the settlement dates.

ITEM 7a. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

Market risk includes the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in market rates and prices. We face market risk from commodity variations, risks related to interest rate variations, and to a lesser extent, credit risks. From time to time, we may utilize derivative financial instruments as described below to manage our exposure to such risks.

Commodity Price Risk

We are exposed to commodity price risk from the risk of price changes in the natural gas and NGLs that we buy and sell and in our midstream, processing and marketing activities. Derivative instruments are used to protect margins on natural gas purchases, sales, transportation, and natural gas liquid sales. Pursuant to our risk management policy, we do not engage in speculative trading in our midstream, processing and marketing activities. In our retail propane business, the market price of propane is often subject to volatile changes as a result of supply or other market conditions over which we have no control. In the past, price changes have generally been passed along to our propane customers to maintain gross margins, mitigating the commodity price risk. In order to help ensure adequate supply sources are available to us during periods of high demand, we will at times purchase significant volumes of propane during periods of low demand, which generally occur during the summer months, at the then current market price, for storage both at our customer service locations and in major storage facilities and for future resale.

We use a combination of financial instruments including, but not limited to, futures, price swaps and basis trades to manage our exposure to market fluctuations in the prices of natural gas, NGLs and propane. Swaps and futures allow us to protect our margins because corresponding losses or gains in the value of financial instruments are generally offset by gains or losses in the physical market.

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

We manage our price risk related to future physical purchase or sale commitments for our producer services activities by entering into either corresponding physical delivery contracts or financial instruments with an objective to balance our future commitments and significantly reduce our risk to the movement in prices. However, we are subject to counterparty risk for both the physical and financial contracts. We account for such physical contracts under the “normal purchases and sales exception” in accordance with SFAS No. 133.

In our midstream and transportation segments, we account for certain of our derivatives as cash flow hedges under SFAS 133. This accounting allows for the effective portion of gains and losses on derivatives of cash flow hedges to be reported as other comprehensive income. The ineffective portion of the hedge will be reported in net income as it occurs. When the derivative is settled, along with the hedged transaction, the amount in other comprehensive income that is related to the derivative will be reported in net income.

For each reporting period, we record the fair value of financial instruments based on the difference between the quoted market price and the contract price. Accordingly, the change in fair value is recorded as a liability or asset. In addition, realized gains or losses from settled contracts are recorded in gain or loss from derivatives. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges is recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income until the related anticipated future cash flow is recognized in earnings.

The following summarizes our open commodity derivative positions as of August 31, 2004. Our counterparties to financial contracts include ABN Amro, BP Corporation, Sempra Energy Trading Corp., and Entergy-Koch Trading, LP.

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	Commodity	Notional Volume MMBTU	Maturity	Fair Value
Basis Swaps IFERC/Nymex	Gas	54,472,500	2004-2005	\$ 1,451
Basis Swaps IFERC/Nymex	Gas	62,767,500	2004-2005	592
				<u>\$ 2,043</u>
Swing Swaps IFERC	Gas	119,495,000	2004-2005	\$ 704
Swing Swaps IFERC	Gas	45,265,000	2004-2005	(399)
Swing Swaps IFERC	Gas	76,720,000	2006-2008	—
				<u>\$ 305</u>
Futures Nymex	Gas	10,057,500	2004-2005	\$(1,311)
Futures Nymex	Gas	12,677,500	2004-2005	2,941
				<u>\$ 1,630</u>
		Barrels		
NGL Swaps	Condensate, Propane & Ethane	250,000	2004-2005	<u>\$ (86)</u>

We also enter into energy trading contracts, which are not derivatives, and therefore are not within the scope of SFAS 133. EITF Issue No. 98-10, *Accounting for Contracts Involved in Energy Trading and Risk Management Activities* (EITF 98-10), applied to energy trading contracts not within the scope of SFAS 133 that were entered into prior to October 25, 2002. The types of contracts we utilize in our liquids marketing segment include energy commodity forward contracts, options, and swaps traded on the over-the-counter financial markets. In accordance with the provisions of SFAS 133, derivative financial instruments utilized in connection with our liquids marketing activity are accounted for using the mark-to-market method. Additionally, all energy-trading contracts entered into prior to October 25, 2002 were accounted for using the mark-to-market method in accordance with the provisions of EITF 98-10 by Heritage. Under the mark-to-market method of accounting, forwards, swaps, options, and storage contracts are reflected at fair value, and are shown in the consolidated balance sheet as assets and liabilities from liquids marketing activities. As of August 31, 2002, Heritage adopted the applicable provisions of EITF Issue No. 02-3, *Issues Related to Accounting for Contracts Involved in Energy Trading and Risk Management Activities* (EITF 02-3), which requires that gains and losses on derivative instruments be shown net in the statement of operations if the derivative instruments are held for trading purposes. Net realized and unrealized gains and losses from the financial contracts and the impact of price movements are recognized in the statement of operations as liquids marketing revenue. Changes in the assets and liabilities from the liquids marketing activities result primarily from changes in the market prices, newly originated transactions, and the timing and settlement of contracts. EITF 02-3 also rescinds EITF 98-10 for all energy trading contracts entered into after October 25, 2002 and specifies certain disclosure requirements. Consequently, we do not and Heritage did not apply mark-to-market accounting for any contracts entered into after October 25, 2002 that are not within the scope of SFAS 133. We attempt to balance its contractual portfolio in terms of notional amounts and timing of performance and delivery obligations. However, net unbalanced positions can exist.

The notional amounts and terms of these financial instruments as of August 31, 2004 include fixed price payor for 345,000 barrels of propane and fixed price receiver of 345,000 barrels of propane. Notional amounts reflect the volume of the transactions, but do not represent the amounts exchanged by the parties to the financial instruments. Accordingly, notional amounts do not accurately measure Heritage's exposure to market or credit risks.

The fair value of the financial instruments related to liquids marketing activities, as of August 31, 2004 were assets of \$1.5 million and liabilities of \$1.2 million.

On all transactions where we are exposed to counterparty risk, we analyze the counterparty's financial condition prior to entering into an agreement, establish limits, and monitor the appropriateness of these limits on an ongoing basis.

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Sensitivity analysis

At August 31, 2004, the fair value of Nymex futures was \$1.6 million on a net short position of 2,620,000 MMBtu. A hypothetical change of 10% in the underlying commodity value would change the fair value of the futures by \$1.1 million.

At August 31, 2004 the fair value of basis trades was \$2.0 million on a net short of position of 8,295,000 MMBtu. A hypothetical change of 10% in basis prices would change the fair value by \$0.4 million.

We also hedged liquid sales in our midstream segment during the quarter ended August 31, 2004. The fair value of these hedges at August 31, 2004 was \$0.1 million on a short position of 250,000 Bbbls. A hypothetical price change of 10% on the liquid hedges would have an effect of \$0.9 million on the fair value of derivatives.

Estimates related to our liquids marketing activities are sensitive to uncertainty and volatility inherent in the energy commodities markets and actual results could differ from these estimates. A theoretical change of 10% in the underlying commodity value of the liquids marketing contracts would not change the market value of the contracts as there was no unbalanced positions at August 31, 2004.

The following table summarizes the fair value of our liquids marketing contracts, aggregated by method of estimating fair value of the contracts as of August 31, 2004 where settlement had not yet occurred. These contracts all have a maturity of less than 1 year. The market prices used to value these transactions reflect management's best estimate considering various factors including closing average spot prices for the current and outer months plus a differential to consider time value and storage costs.

Source of Fair Value	August 31, 2004	Heritage August 31, 2003
Prices actively quoted	\$ 609	\$ 80
Prices based on other valuation methods	902	3
Assets from liquids marketing	<u>\$1,511</u>	<u>\$ 83</u>
Prices actively quoted	\$ 569	\$ 80
Prices based on other valuation methods	656	—
Liabilities from liquids marketing	<u>\$1,225</u>	<u>\$ 80</u>
Unrealized gains	<u>\$ 286</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>

The following table summarizes the changes in the unrealized fair value of our liquids marketing contracts where settlement had not yet occurred for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004 and for Heritage for the fiscal years ended 2003 and 2002.

	August 31, 2004	Heritage	
		August 31, 2003	August 31, 2002
Unrealized gains (losses) in fair value of contracts outstanding at the beginning of the period	\$ —	\$483	\$ (665)
Unrealized gains (losses) recognized at inception of contracts	—	—	—
Unrealized gains (losses) recognized as a result of changes in valuation techniques and assumptions	—	—	—
Other unrealized gains (losses) recognized during the period	1,286	850	1,207

		Heritage	
	August 31, 2004	August 31, 2003	August 31, 2002
Less: Realized gains (losses) recognized during the period	1,000	1,330	59
Unrealized gains (losses) in fair value of contracts outstanding at the end of the period	\$ 286	\$ 3	\$483

Interest Rate Risk

We are exposed to changes in interest rates, primarily as a result of our long-term debt with floating interest rates. An interest rate swap agreement is used to manage a portion of the exposure related to ETC OLP's Term Loan Facility to changing interest rates by converting floating rate debt to fixed rate debt. As of August 31, 2004, this interest rate swap had a notional amount of \$75 million that matures on October 9, 2005. The fair value of the interest rate swap is marked to market and the changes in the fair value are recorded in interest expense. The fair value of the interest rate swap was a liability of \$0.5 million as of August 31, 2004. We also have long-term debt instruments, which are typically issued at fixed interest rates. When these debt obligations mature, we may refinance all or a portion of such debt at then-existing market interest rates which may be more or less than the interest rates on the maturing debt.

As of August 31, 2004, we had \$772.6 million of variable rate debt of which \$75.0 million is covered by the interest rate swap discussed above. A change of one percent in the LIBOR rates effective as of August 31, 2004 would have changed interest expense by \$7.0 million. This amount has been determined by considering the impact of the hypothetical interest rates on our variable rate borrowings outstanding as of August 31, 2004.

Credit risk

We are diligent in attempting to ensure that we issue credit to only credit-worthy customers. However, our purchase and resale of gas exposes us to significant credit risk, as the margin on any sale is generally a small percentage of the total sales price. Therefore, a credit loss can be very large relative to our overall profitability.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

The Financial statements set forth starting on page F-1 of this report are incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

At the date of the Energy Transfer Transactions, Ernst & Young LLP was the independent auditor for ETC OLP, and Grant Thornton LLP was the independent auditor for Heritage. On February 3, 2004, our Audit Committee dismissed Ernst & Young LLP and appointed Grant Thornton LLP to serve as our independent auditors for the current fiscal year ending August 31, 2004. This matter was previously reported on Form 8-K dated February 4, 2004.

ETC OLP was formed on October 1, 2002, and Ernst & Young LLP rendered an audit opinion for the eleven month period since inception to August 31, 2003. Ernst & Young LLP's report on ETC OLP's combined financial statements for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 did not contain an adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion, nor was such report qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope or accounting principles. Since ETC OLP's inception and through the date of their dismissal, there were: (i) no disagreements with Ernst & Young LLP on any matter of accounting principle or practice, financial statement disclosure or auditing scope or procedure which, if not resolved to Ernst & Young LLP's satisfaction, would have caused them to make reference to the subject matter in connection with their report on the combined financial statements for such period; and (ii) no reportable events as defined in Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-K.

We have provided Ernst & Young LLP with a copy of the foregoing disclosure. Attached as Exhibit 16 to a

previously filed Form 8-K is a copy of Ernst & Young LLP's letter, dated February 4, 2004, stating its agreement with such statements.

Both Ernst & Young LLP and Grant Thornton LLP were engaged in discussions with respect to the preparation of the pro forma financial statements that were required in connection with the series of transactions described above.

Other than the above described discussions, since ETC OLP's inception and through the date of Ernst & Young LLP's dismissal, ETC OLP did not consult with Grant Thornton LLP with respect to the application of accounting principles to a specified transaction, either completed or proposed, or the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on ETC OLP's financial statements, or any other matters or reportable events as set forth in Items 304(a)(2)(i) and (ii) of Regulation S-K.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

We maintain controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC. An evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officers of our General Partner, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such terms are defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act). Based upon that evaluation, management, including the Chief Executive Officers of our General Partner, concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were adequate and effective as of August 31, 2004.

During fiscal year 2004, we began the implementation of a new accounting software system for our propane operations. In response to requirements associated with the implementation of this system and the transition from the prior system, certain changes were made to our internal controls over financial reporting. These changes were primarily made during the quarter ended May 31, 2004. Management continues to monitor these changes and have also continued the ongoing process of routinely reviewing and evaluating our internal controls over financial reporting. Based on that review and evaluation, management believes our disclosure controls and procedures were effective in enabling us to record, process, summarize and report the information required to be included in this annual report within the required time period.

There have been no other changes in our internal controls over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13(a)-15 or Rule 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act) or in other factors during the fiscal year covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting, and there have been no corrective actions with respect to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in our internal controls.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT.

Partnership Management

In February 2002, our Common Unitholders approved the substitution of U.S. Propane, L.P. (the "General Partner") as General Partner of the Partnership. The General Partner manages and directs all of the Partnership's activities. The activities of the General Partner are managed and directed by its general partner, U.S. Propane, L.L.C. ("USP LLC"). Our officers and directors are officers and directors of USP LLC. The owners of the General

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Partner and USP LLC appointed thirteen members, individually, each a manager of USP LLC, to USP LLC's Board of Directors. Collectively, these thirteen persons are referred to as our Board of Directors. Since February 2002 through January 2004, the Board of Directors has been comprised of its Chairman, its President and Chief Executive Officer, two persons designated by each of the four member/owners of USP LLC, and three independent persons approved by a majority of the member/owners.

In connection with the Energy Transfer Transactions in January 2004, the former owners of the General Partner sold all of their ownership interests in the General Partner and USP LLC to La Grange Energy, L.P. (the "General Partner Transaction"). The eight members of the Board of Directors that had been previously designated by the four member/owners of USP LLC and the former Chairman resigned at the time of the General Partner Transaction. The three independent members and USP LLC's President remained on the Board of Directors, and additional members were elected to the Board of Directors by La Grange Energy, L.P. Currently, USP LLC's Board of Directors is comprised of its two Co-Chairmen, USP LLC's President, four persons who qualify as "independent" under the NYSE's standards for audit committee members, and five persons elected by the other members of the Board of Directors.

Independent Committee

The Board of Directors appoints members of the Board to serve on the Independent Committee with the authority to review specific matters to which the Board of Directors believes there may be a conflict of interest in order to determine if the resolution of such conflict proposed by the General Partner is fair and reasonable to the Partnership and its Common Unitholders. Any matters approved by the Independent Committee will be conclusively deemed to be fair and reasonable to the Partnership, approved by all partners of the Partnership and not a breach by the General Partner or its Board of Directors of any duties they may owe the Partnership or the Common Unitholders. Bill W. Byrne, Stephen L. Cropper, and J. Charles Sawyer served as the members of the Independent Committee of the Board of Directors from the time of their appointment in October 2002 until February 2004. In February 2004, Stephen L. Cropper and Paul E. Glaske were appointed as members of the Independent Committee.

Audit Committee

The Board of Directors has established an Audit Committee in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The Board of Directors appoints persons who are independent under the NYSE's standards for audit committee members to serve on its Audit Committee. The Board has determined that based on relevant experience, Audit Committee member Stephen L. Cropper qualifies as an Audit Committee financial expert. A description of Mr. Cropper's qualifications may be found elsewhere in this Item 10 under "Directors and Executive Officers of the General Partner." The Audit Committee meets on a regularly scheduled basis with our independent accountants at least four times each year and is available to meet at their request. The Audit Committee has the authority and responsibility to review our external financial reporting, review our procedures for internal auditing and the adequacy of our internal accounting controls, consider the qualifications and independence of our independent accountants, engage and direct our independent accountants, including the letter of engagement and statement of fees relating to the scope of the annual audit work and special audit work which may be recommended or required by the independent accountants, and to engage the services of any other advisors and accountants as the Audit Committee deems advisable. The Audit Committee reviews and discusses the audited financial statements with management, discusses with our independent auditors matters required to be discussed by SAS 61, *Communications with Audit Committees*, and makes recommendations to the Board of Directors relating to our audited financial statements. The Audit Committee periodically recommends to the Board of Directors any changes or modifications to its charter that may be required. The Board of Directors adopts the Charter for the Audit Committee. Bill W. Byrne, Stephen L. Cropper, and J. Charles Sawyer have served as members of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors since their appointment in February 2002. In February 2004, Paul E. Glaske was appointed as the fourth member and Chairman of the Audit Committee. Messrs. Byrne, Cropper, Sawyer and Glaske were reappointed to serve as the Audit Committee in October 2004.

Compensation Committee

Although we are not required under NYSE rules to appoint a Compensation and Nominating Committee because we are a limited partnership, the Board of Directors of USP LLC has established a Compensation Committee to establish standards and make recommendations concerning the compensation of our officers and

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directors. In addition, the Compensation Committee determines and establishes the standards for any awards to our employees and officers under the equity compensation plans adopted by our Common Unitholders, including the performance standards or other restrictions pertaining to the vesting of any such awards. A director serving as a member of the Compensation Committee may not be an officer of or employed by the General Partner, the Partnership or its subsidiaries. Stephen L. Cropper, Bill W. Byrne and K. Rick Turner were appointed to serve as the members of the Compensation Committee in February 2004. Mr. Turner is the Chairman of the Compensation Committee.

Code of Ethics

The Board of Directors has adopted a Code of Ethics applicable to our officers, directors and employees. Specific provisions are applicable to the principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer and controller, or those persons performing similar functions, of our General Partner. The Code of Ethics can be viewed on our website at www.energytransfer.com. Amendments to, or waivers from, the Code of Ethics will also be available on our website and reported as may be required under SEC rules, however, any technical, administrative or other non-substantive amendments to the Code of Ethics may not be posted. Please note that the preceding Internet address is for information purposes only and is not intended to be a hyperlink. Accordingly, no information found and/or provided at such Internet addresses or at the Partnership's website in general is intended or deemed to be incorporated by reference herein.

Directors and Executive Officers of the General Partner

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the executive officers and members of the Board of Directors as of October 31, 2004. Executive officers and directors are elected for one-year terms.

Name	Age	Position with General Partner
Ray C. Davis	62	Co-Chief Executive Officer and Co-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the General Partner
Kelcy L. Warren	48	Co-Chief Executive Officer and Co-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the General Partner
H. Michael Krimbill	51	President, Chief Financial Officer and Director of the General Partner
R.C. Mills	67	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer
Mackie McCrea	45	Senior Vice President — Commercial Development
Bradley K. Atkinson	49	Vice President – Corporate Development
Robert A. Burk	47	Vice President and General Counsel and Secretary
John W. Daigh (1)	49	Vice President and Treasurer
Karen Z. Hicks (2)	42	Vice President of Administration and Controller
Stephen L. Cropper	54	Director of the General Partner
Bill W. Byrne	74	Director of the General Partner
J. Charles Sawyer	68	Director of the General Partner
David R. Albin	45	Director of the General Partner
Kenneth A. Hersh	41	Director of the General Partner
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Name	Age	Position with General Partner
Paul E. Glaske	71	Director of the General Partner
K. Rick Turner	46	Director of the General Partner
Ted Collins, Jr.	66	Director of the General Partner
John W. McReynolds	53	Director of the General Partner

(1) Elected Vice President and Treasurer September 2004.

(2) Elected Vice President of Administration September 2004.

Set forth below is biographical information regarding the foregoing officers and directors of our General Partner:

Ray C. Davis. Mr. Davis is Co-Chief Executive Officer and Co-Chairman of the Board of Directors of our General Partner and has served in that capacity since the combination of the operations of Energy Transfer and Heritage Propane in January 2004. Mr. Davis also serves as Co-Chief Executive Officer of the general partner of ETC OLP, and as Co-Chief Executive Officer and Co-Chairman of the Board of the general partner of La Grange Energy, positions he has held since their formation in 2002. Prior to the combination of the operations of Energy Transfer and Heritage Propane, Mr. Davis served as Vice President of the general partner of ET Company I, Ltd., the entity that operated Energy Transfer's midstream assets before it acquired Aquila, Inc.'s midstream assets, having served in that capacity since 1996. From 1996 to 2000, he served as a Director of Crosstex Energy, Inc. From 1993 to 1996, he served as Chairman of the board of directors and Chief Executive Officer of Cornerstone Natural Gas, Inc. Mr. Davis has more than 31 years of business experience in the energy industry.

Kelcy L. Warren. Mr. Warren is the Co-Chief Executive Officer and Co-Chairman of the Board of our General Partner and has served in that capacity since the combination of the operations of Energy Transfer and Heritage Propane in January 2004. Mr. Warren also serves as Co-Chief Executive Officer of the general partner of ETC OLP, and as Co-Chief Executive Officer and Co-Chairman of the Board of the general partner of La Grange Energy, positions he has held since their formation in 2002. Prior to the combination of the operations of Energy Transfer and Heritage Propane, Mr. Warren served as President of the general partner of ET Company I, Ltd., having served in that capacity since 1996. From 1996 to 2000, he served as a director of Crosstex Energy, Inc. From 1993 to 1996, he served as President, Chief Operating Officer and a director of Cornerstone Natural Gas, Inc. Mr. Warren has more than 20 years of business experience in the energy industry.

H. Michael Krimbill. Mr. Krimbill is the President and Chief Financial Officer of our General Partner, and is also a director of our General Partner. Mr. Krimbill joined Heritage as Vice President and Chief Financial Officer in 1990. He served as President of Heritage from April 1999 to January 2004 and as President and Chief Executive Officer from March 2000 to January 2004. Mr. Krimbill has served as a director of our General Partner since his election in August 2000. Prior to joining Heritage, Mr. Krimbill was the Treasurer of a publicly traded, fully integrated oil company.

R.C. Mills. Mr. Mills is the Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of our General Partner. Mr. Mills has over 40 years of experience in the propane industry. Mr. Mills joined Heritage in 1991 as Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer. Before coming to Heritage, Mr. Mills spent 25 years with Texgas Corporation and its successor, Suburban Propane, Inc. At the time he left Suburban in 1991, Mr. Mills was Vice President of Supply and Wholesale.

Mackie McCrea. Mr. McCrea is the Senior Vice President — Commercial Development of our General Partner and has served in that capacity since the combination of the operations of Energy Transfer and Heritage Propane in January 2004. Prior to the combination of the operations of Energy Transfer and Heritage Propane, Mr. McCrea served as Senior Vice President — Business Development and Producer Services of the general partner of ETC OLP and ET Company I, Ltd., having served in that capacity since 1997.

Bradley K. Atkinson. Mr. Atkinson is Vice President — Corporate Development of our General Partner and has served in that capacity since August 2000. Mr. Atkinson joined Heritage on April 16, 1998 as Vice President of

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Administration. Prior to joining Heritage, Mr. Atkinson spent 12 years with MAPCO/ Thermogas, eight of which were spent in the acquisitions and business development of Thermogas.

Robert A. Burk. Mr. Burk is Vice President — General Counsel and Secretary of our General Partner and has served in that capacity since February 2004. Prior to joining Energy Transfer, Mr. Burk was a partner in the law firm of Doerner, Sanders, Daniel & Anderson, LLP, which served as outside counsel to Heritage Propane since going public in 1996.

John W. Daigh. Mr. Daigh is Vice President and Treasurer of our General Partner and has served in that capacity since September 2004. Mr. Daigh joined Energy Transfer in October 2002, serving as ETC OLP's Vice President and Controller until assuming his current role as Vice President and Treasurer. Mr. Daigh served as Vice President of Economics at Aquila, Inc. from 1999 until the time that Energy Transfer acquired its assets in 2002. Mr. Daigh also served in various controller and management roles at Koch Industries, Inc. prior to his joining Aquila, Inc. in 1999.

Karen Z. Hicks. Ms. Hicks is Vice President of Administration and Controller of our General Partner, serving in that capacity since September 2004 and has served as Controller of our General Partner since July 2002. Ms. Hicks has spent 16 years in the propane industry, all of which have been with Energy Transfer and Heritage. Ms. Hicks started her career with Heritage as Accounting Manager and was promoted to Manager of Financial Reporting when the Partnership went public in 1996. In December 2000, Ms. Hicks was promoted to Assistant Controller and was promoted to Partnership Controller July 2002. Prior to her career in the propane industry, Ms. Hicks was a bank examiner for the State of Montana for 3 years.

Stephen L. Cropper. Mr. Cropper spent 25 years with The Williams Companies before retiring in 1998, as President and Chief Executive Officer of Williams Energy Services. Mr. Cropper is a director of NRG Energy, Inc. where he serves as the Chairman of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee. Mr. Cropper also serves as a director, Chairman of the Audit Committee, and member of the Compensation Committee of Sun Logistics Partners L.P. Mr. Cropper is a director and serves as the Chairman and an Audit Committee financial expert of Berry Petroleum Company. Mr. Cropper is a director of Rental Car Finance Corporation, a subsidiary of Dollar Thrifty Automotive Group. Mr. Cropper is also a director and serves as the Chairman of the Compensation Committee and a member of the Audit Committee and Executive Committee of QuikTrip Corporation. Mr. Cropper has served as a director of our General Partner since April 2000 and is a member of the Independent Committee, the Litigation Committee, the Compensation Committee, and the Audit Committee.

Bill W. Byrne. Mr. Byrne is the principal of Byrne & Associates, LLC, a gas liquids consulting group based in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and has held that position since 1992. Prior to that time, he served as Vice President of Warren Petroleum Company, the gas liquids division of Chevron Corporation, from 1982 to 1992. Mr. Byrne has served as a director of our General Partner since 1992 and is a member of both the Audit Committee and the Compensation Committee. Mr. Byrne is a former president and director of the National Propane Gas Association (NPGA).

J. Charles Sawyer. Mr. Sawyer is the President and Chief Executive Officer of Sawyer Cellars. Mr. Sawyer is also the President and Chief Executive Officer of Computer Energy, Inc., a provider of computer software to the propane industry since 1981. Mr. Sawyer was Chief Executive Officer of Sawyer Gas Co., a regional propane distributor, until it was purchased by Heritage in 1991. Mr. Sawyer has served as a director of or General Partner since 1991 and is a member of both the Independent Committee and the Audit Committee. Mr. Sawyer is a former president and director of the NPGA.

David R. Albin. Mr. Albin is a managing partner of Natural Gas Partners, L.L.C. and has served in that capacity or similar capacities since 1988. Prior to his participation as a founding member of Natural Gas Partners, L.P. in 1988, he was a partner in the \$600 million Bass Investment Limited Partnership. Prior to joining Bass Investment Limited Partnership, he was a member of the oil and gas group in the investment banking division of Goldman, Sachs & Co. Mr. Albin has served as a director of our General Partner since February 2004.

Kenneth A. Hersh. Mr. Hersh is a managing partner of Natural Gas Partners, L.L.C. and has served in that capacity or similar capacities since 1989. Prior to joining Natural Gas Partners, L.P. in 1989, he was a member of the energy group in the investment banking division of Morgan Stanley & Co. Mr. Hersh has served as a director of our General Partner since February 2004.

Paul E. Glaske. Mr. Glaske retired as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Blue Bird Corporation, the largest manufacturer of school buses with manufacturing plants in three countries. Prior to becoming president of Blue Bird in 1986, Mr. Glaske served as the president of the Marathon LeTourneau Company, a manufacturer of large off-road mining and material handling equipment and off-shore drilling rigs. He currently is a member of the board of directors of the Texas Association of Business; SunTrust Bank, Middle Georgia, N.A.; Borg Warner Automotive, Inc.; and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Glaske has served as a director of our General Partner since February 2004 and is chairman of the Audit Committee and a member of the Independent Committee. In addition, Mr. Glaske serves as the Vice-Chairman of the Natural Gas Vehicle Coalition.

K. Rick Turner. Mr. Turner has been a principal of Stephens, Inc., one of the largest off-Wall Street investment banking groups, since 1990. Prior to joining Stephens in 1983, Mr. Turner was employed with Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Company. Mr. Turner's areas of focus include oil and gas exploration, natural gas gathering and processing industries, and power technology. He currently serves as a director of Atlantic Oil Corporation; SmartSignal Corporation; Neucoll, Inc.; Jebco Seismic, LLC; and North American Energy Partners. Mr. Turner has served as a director of our General Partner since February 2004 and is a member of the Compensation Committee.

Ted Collins, Jr. Mr. Collins is an independent oil and gas producer. Mr. Collins previously served as President of Collins & Ware Inc. from 1988 to 2000, when its assets were sold to Apache Corporation. From 1982 to 1988, Mr. Collins was President of Enron Oil and Gas Company, and its predecessors, HNG Oil Company and HNG Internorth Exploration Co. From 1969 to 1982, Mr. Collins served as Executive Vice President of American Quaser Petroleum Company. Mr. Collins is a director and serves on the Finance Committee of Hanover Compression Company, and is a director and the Chairman of the Governance Committee of Encore Acquisition Company. Mr. Collins has served as a director of our General Partner since August 2004.

John W. McReynolds. Mr. McReynolds is a Partner in the Dallas law office of Hunton & Williams. Mr. McReynolds has been a practicing attorney with Hunton & Williams, and its predecessors, since beginning his career in 1978. Mr. McReynolds practice focuses on the energy industry and energy-related entities. Mr. McReynolds has served a director of our General Partner since August 2004.

Compensation of the General Partner

The General Partner does not receive any management fee or other compensation in connection with its management of the Partnership and the Operating Partnerships. The General Partner and its affiliates performing services for the Partnership and the Operating Partnerships are reimbursed at cost for all expenses incurred on behalf of the Partnership, including the costs of employee compensation allocable to Heritage, and all other expenses necessary or appropriate to the conduct of the business of, and allocable to, the Partnership. Following the Energy Transfer Transactions in January 2004, the employees of the General Partner became employees of our Operating Partnerships, and thus, the General Partner has not incurred additional reimbursable costs since that time. Heritage incurred costs reimbursable to the General Partner of \$108.9 million for the year ended August 31, 2003 and \$95.7 million for the year ended August 31, 2002.

Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Securities and Exchange Act

Section 16(a) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 requires the Partnership's officers and directors, and persons who own more than 10% of a registered class of the Partnership's equity securities, to file reports of beneficial ownership and changes in beneficial ownership with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Officers, directors and greater than 10% Unitholders are required by SEC regulations to furnish the General Partner with copies of all Section 16(a) forms.

Based solely on our review of the copies of such forms received by us, or written representations from certain reporting persons that no Form 5s were required for those persons, we believe that during fiscal year ending August 31, 2004, all filing requirements applicable to its officers, directors, and greater than 10% beneficial owners were met in a timely manner, other than one late Form 4 filing for each TAAP, LP and TAAP GP LLC, and a late Form 3 filing for Robert A. Burk.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

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The following table sets forth the annual salary, bonus and all other compensation awards and payouts for each of the past three fiscal years earned by: (i) all persons serving as the Chief Executive Officer of our General Partner during fiscal year 2004; (ii) the four next highly compensated executive officers other than the Chief Executive Officer, who served as executive officers of our General Partner during fiscal year 2004 and (iii) any persons who would have been reported had they been an executive officer of our General Partner at the end of fiscal year 2004.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary	Bonus (3)	Other Annual Compensation (4)	All Other Compensation (5)
Ray C. Davis	2004	\$120,000	\$ —	\$ 172	\$ —
Co-Chief Executive Officer (1)	2003	—	—	—	—
	2002	—	—	—	—
Kelcy L. Warren	2004	\$120,000	\$ —	\$ 172	\$ —
Co-Chief Executive Officer (1)	2003	—	—	—	—
	2002	—	—	—	—
H. Michael Krimbill	2004	\$350,000	\$609,000	\$ 372	\$1,321,240
President and Chief Financial Officer (2)	2003	350,000	60,000	325	356,878
	2002	350,000	350,000	242	—
R. C. Mills	2004	\$335,000	\$594,000	\$2,052	\$1,321,240
Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer	2003	335,000	60,000	2,052	356,878
	2002	335,000	350,000	1,700	—
Mackie McCrea	2004	\$183,042	\$248,000	\$ 186	\$ —
Senior Vice President – Commercial Development	2003	—	—	—	—
	2002	—	—	—	—
Bradley K. Atkinson	2004	\$220,000	\$479,000	\$ 165	\$1,321,240
Vice President – Corporate Development	2003	220,000	60,000	165	356,878
	2002	220,000	410,944	158	—
Robert A. Burk (6)	2004	\$200,000	\$ —	\$ 145	\$ —
Vice President – General Counsel and Secretary	2003	—	—	—	—
	2002	—	—	—	—
Michael L. Greenwood (7)	2004	\$240,000	\$499,000	\$ 184	\$1,024,756
Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	2003	240,000	—	184	118,950
	2002	240,000	—	—	—
A. Dean Fuller (8)	2004	\$205,755	\$ —	\$ 233	\$ —
Senior Vice President – Operations	2003	—	—	—	—
	2002	—	—	—	—

(1) Messrs Davis and Warren were named Co-Chief Executive Officers of our General Partner in January of 2004.

(2) Mr. Krimbill served as President and Chief Executive Officer of our General Partner until January 2004. After the transactions with ETC OLP, Mr. Krimbill was elected President and Chief Financial Officer of our General Partner.

(3) Bonuses are earned based on the results of operations for each fiscal year. Bonuses for the 2004 fiscal year for Messrs. Krimbill, Mills, Atkinson, and Greenwood also include payments for the termination of their employment contracts in connection with the Energy Transfer Transaction.

- (4) Consists of life insurance premiums.
- (5) Consists of the value of Common Units issued pursuant to awards under the Long-Term Incentive Compensation Plan, which terminated in conjunction with the Energy Transfer Transaction.
- (6) Mr. Burk was named Vice President – General Counsel of our General Partner in February of 2004. Mr. Burk’s 2004 salary is annualized.
- (7) Mr. Greenwood served as Vice President – Finance of our General Partner following the Energy Transfer Transaction until his retirement in August of 2004. Mr. Greenwood’s salary is annualized for the fiscal year 2002.
- (8) Mr. Fuller served as Senior Vice-President – Operations following the Energy Transfer Transaction until his retirement in August of 2004.

Restricted Unit Plan

We previously adopted the Amended and Restated Restricted Unit Plan dated August 10, 2000, and amended February 4, 2002 as the Second Amended and Restated Restricted Unit Plan. (the “Restricted Unit Plan”), copies of which have been previously filed as exhibits, for certain directors and key employees of the General Partner and its affiliates. The Restricted Unit Plan provided rights to acquire up to 146,000 Common Units. The Restricted Unit Plan provided for the award or grant to key employees of the right to acquire Common Units on such terms and conditions (including vesting conditions, forfeiture or lapse of rights) as the Compensation Committee of the General Partner shall determine. In addition, eligible directors automatically received a director’s grant of to 500 Common Units on each September 1, and newly elected directors were also entitled to receive a grant of 2,000 Common Units upon election or appointment to the Board. Directors who were our employees or employees of our General Partner were not entitled to receive a director’s grant of Common Units but could receive Common Units as employees.

Generally, awards granted under the Restricted Unit Plan vested upon the occurrence of specified performance objectives established by the Compensation Committee at the time designations of grants were made, or if later, the three-year anniversary of the grant date. In the event of a “change of control” (as defined in the Restricted Unit Plan), all rights to acquire Common Units pursuant to the Restricted Unit Plan immediately vested. In connection with La Grange Energy’s acquisition of our General Partner in January of 2004, all of the previous awards under the Restricted Unit Plan, except for awards for which waivers were granted thereunder or in conjunction with the employment agreement of the former Chairman of our General Partner, vested.

The issuance of Common Units pursuant to the Restricted Unit Plan was intended to serve as a means of incentive compensation, therefore, no consideration was payable by the plan participants upon vesting and issuance of the Common Units. As of August 31, 2004, 8,296 Units have been awarded and have not yet vested. Following the June 23, 2004 approval of the 2004 Unit Plan at a Special Meeting of the Unitholders the Restricted Unit Plan was terminated (except for the obligation to issue Common Units at the time the 8,296 Units previously awarded vest), and no additional grants will be made under the Restricted Unit Plan.

Long-Term Incentive Compensation Plan

Effective September 1, 2000, we adopted a long-term incentive compensation plan whereby units were to be awarded to the executive officers of our General Partner upon achieving certain targeted levels of Distributed Cash (as defined in the Long Term Incentive Plan) per unit. Awards under the program were made starting in 2003 based upon the average of the prior three years Distributed Cash per unit. A minimum of 250,000 units and if targeted levels were achieved, a maximum of 500,000 units were available for award under the Long-Term Incentive Plan. Awards under the program were made starting in 2003 based upon the average of the prior three years Distributed Cash per unit. During the fiscal year ended August 31, 2003, 66,118 units vested pursuant to the vesting rights of the Long-Term Incentive Plan and Common Units were issued. In connection with the acquisition by La Grange Energy of our General Partner in January 2004, 150,018 units vested and Common Units were issued, and the Long-Term Incentive Plan terminated. Heritage recognized compensation expense of \$0.6 million, \$0.9 million, and \$1.5 million for fiscal years 2004, 2003, and 2002, respectively.

2004 Unit Plan

On June 23, 2004 at a special meeting of the Common Unitholders, our Common Unitholders approved the terms of our 2004 Unit Plan (the “Plan”), which provides for awards of Common Units and other rights to our employees, officers, and directors and is filed as an exhibit to this Form 10-K. The maximum number of Common Units that may be granted under this Plan is 900,000 net units issued. Any awards that are forfeited or which expire for any reason, or any units which are not used in the settlement of an award will be available for grant under the Plan. Units to be delivered upon the vesting of awards granted under the Plan may be (i) units acquired by us in the open market, (ii) units already owned by us or our General Partner, (iii) units acquired by us or our General Partner directly from the Partnership, or any other person, (iv) units that are registered under a registration statement for this Plan, (v) Restricted Units, or (vi) any combination of the foregoing.

Employee Grants. The Compensation Committee, in its discretion, may from time to time grant awards to any employee, upon such terms and conditions as it may determine appropriate and in accordance with specific general guidelines as defined by the Plan. All outstanding awards shall fully vest into units upon any Change in Control as defined by the Plan or upon such terms as the Compensation Committee may require at the time the award is granted. As of August 31, 2004, no grants of awards had been made to any employee under the 2004 Unit Plan. Subsequent to August 31, 2004, 129,600 awards of units were made under the 2004 Unit Plan to employees, including executive officers. These awards will vest subject to vesting over a three-year period based upon the achievement of certain performance criteria. Vested awards will convert into Common Units upon the third anniversary of the measuring date for the grants, which is September 1 of each year. Vesting occurs based upon the total return to the Partnership’s Unitholders as compared to a group of MLP peers.

Director Grants. Each director who is not also (i) a shareholder or a direct or indirect employee of any parent, or (ii) a direct or indirect employee of USP LLC, the Partnership, or a subsidiary (“Director Participant”), who is elected or appointed to the Board for the first time shall automatically receive, on the date of his or her election or appointment, an award of up to 2,000 units (the “Initial Director’s Grant”). Commencing on September 1, 2004 and each September 1 thereafter that this Plan is in effect, each Director Participant who is in office on such September 1, shall automatically receive an award of units equal to \$15,000 divided by the fair market value of a Common Units on such date (“Annual Director’s Grant”). Each grant of an award to a Director Participant will vest at the rate of 20% per year, beginning on the first anniversary date of the Award; provided however, notwithstanding the foregoing, (i) all awards to a Director Participant shall become fully vested upon a change in control, as defined by the Plan, unless voluntarily waived by such Director Participant, and (ii) all awards which have not yet vested on the date a Director Participant ceases to be a director shall vest on such terms as may be determined by the Compensation Committee. As of August 31, 2004, Initial Director’s Grants totaling 4,000 units have been made.

Long-Term Incentive Grants. The Compensation Committee may, from time to time, grant awards under the Plan to any executive officer or any employee it may designate as a participant in accordance with general guidelines under the Plan. These guidelines include (i) options to purchase a specified number of units at a specified exercise price, which are clearly designated in the award as either an “incentive stock option” within the meaning of Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code, or a “non-qualifying stock option” that is not intended to qualify as an incentive stock option under Section 422; (ii) Unit Appreciation Rights that specify the terms of the fair market value of the award on the date the stock appreciation right is exercised and the strike price; (iii) units; or (iv) any combination hereof. As of August 31, 2004, there has been no Long-Term Incentive Grants made under the Plan.

This Plan will be administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors and may be amended from time to time by the Board; provided however, that no amendment will be made without the approval of a majority of the Unitholders (i) if so required under the rules and regulations of the New York Stock Exchange or the Securities and Exchange Commission; (ii) that would extend the maximum period during which an award may be granted under the Plan; (iii) materially increase the cost of the Plan to the Partnership; or (iv) result in this Plan no longer satisfying the requirements of Rule 16b-3 of Section 16 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934. This Plan shall terminate no later than the 10th anniversary of its original effective date.

Compensation of Directors

We currently pay no additional remuneration to our employees who also serve as directors of the General Partner. Prior to February 2004, our General Partner paid each of its non-employee and nonaffiliated director

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\$10,000 annually, plus \$1,000 per board meeting attended and \$500 per committee meeting attended. In addition, each of the members of the Independent Committee received a payment of \$30,000 during fiscal year 2004, as payment for services and expenses rendered in conjunction with our evaluation of potential acquisition candidates. We will reimburse all expenses associated with the compensation of directors to our General Partner.

In February 2004, the disinterested members of our Board of Directors, approved the payment to eligible directors of an annual retainer of \$20,000, plus \$2,000 per board meeting attended, an additional annual payment of \$5,000 to \$7,500 for serving on designated committees, plus \$1,000 per committee meeting attended, plus an Annual Director's Grant as defined by the 2004 Unit Plan.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth certain information as of October 31, 2004, regarding the beneficial ownership of the Partnership's securities by certain beneficial owners, all directors and named executive officers of the general partner of our General Partner, each of the named executive officers and all directors and executive officers of the general partner of our General Partner as a group, of our Common Units, Class C Units and Class E Units. The General Partner knows of no other person not disclosed herein beneficially owning more than 5% of our Common Units.

Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. Units

Title of Class	Name and Address of Beneficial Owner (1)	Beneficially Owned (2)	Percent of Class
Common Units	Ray C. Davis (3)	—	*
	Kelcy L. Warren (3)	—	*
	H. Michael Krimbill (4)	362,559	*
	Bill W. Byrne	78,157	*
	J. Charles Sawyer	68,657	*
	Stephen L. Cropper	7,500	*
	David R. Albin (5)	—	*
	Kenneth A. Hersh (5)	—	*
	Paul E. Glaske	10,000	*
	K. Rick Turner (5)	—	*
	Ted Collins, Jr.	—	*
	John McReynolds	—	*
	R.C. Mills (4)	368,009	*
	Mackie McCrea	—	*
	Bradley K. Atkinson	53,600	*
	Robert A. Burk	—	*
	Michael L. Greenwood (6)	61,111	*
	Dean A. Fuller (3) (6)	—	*
	All Directors and Executive Officers as a group (7) (19 persons)	985,181	2.21%
	La Grange Energy, L.P. (8)	15,883,234	35.58%
Class C Units	FHS Investments, L.L.C.	1,000,000	100%
Class E Units	Heritage Holdings, Inc. (9)	4,426,916	100%

* Less than one percent (1%)

(1) The address for La Grange Energy and Messrs. Davis and Warren is 2838 Woodside Street, Dallas, Texas 75204. The address for Heritage Holdings and Messrs. Krimbill, Atkinson, and Burk is 8801 S. Yale Avenue, Suite 310, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74137. The address for Mr. McCrea is 800 E. Sonterra Blvd., San Antonio, Texas 78258. The address for Mr.

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Mills is 5000 Sawgrass Village, Suite 4, Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida 32082. The address for FHS Investments is 2215 B Renaissance Dr., Suite 5, Las Vegas, Nevada 89119.

- (2) Beneficial ownership for the purposes of the foregoing table is defined by Rule 13-d-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Under that rule, a person is generally considered to be the beneficial owner of a security if he has or shares the power to vote or direct the voting thereof ("Voting Power") or to dispose or direct the disposition thereof ("Investment Power") or has the right to acquire either of those powers within sixty (60) days.
- (3) Due to the ownership of Messrs. Davis, Warren, McCrea, and Fuller in La Grange Energy, L.P., they may be deemed to beneficially own the limited partnership interests held by La Grange Energy, L.P. to the extent of their respective interests therein. Any such deemed ownership is not reflected in the table.
- (4) Each of Messrs. Mills and Krimbill shares Voting and Investment Power on a portion of their respective units with his/her spouse.
- (5) Each of Messrs. Albin, Hersh, and Turner are representatives of or owners in entities owning interests in La Grange Energy, L.P. and may be deemed to beneficially own the limited partnership interest held by La Grange Energy, L.P., though such ownership is not depicted in the table.
- (6) Messrs. Greenwood and Fuller retired from their respective offices prior to August 31, 2004.
- (7) Includes persons who were not officers of our general partner at August 31, 2004 but included in the named executive officers table under Item 11, and includes persons who were named officers between September 1, 2004 and October 31, 2004.
- (8) La Grange Energy, L.P. owns 95% all of the member interests of U.S. Propane, L.L.C. and 95% of the limited partner interests of U.S. Propane, L.P. U.S. Propane, L.L.C. is the General Partner of U.S. Propane, L.P. with a .01% general partner interest.
- (9) Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. owns 100% of the common stock of Heritage Holdings, Inc.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Our natural gas midstream operations secure compression services from third parties. Energy Transfer Technologies, Ltd. is one of the entities from which compression services are obtained. Energy Transfer Group, LLC is the general partner of Energy Transfer Technologies, Ltd. These entities are collectively referred to as the "ETG Entities". The ETG Entities were not acquired by us in conjunction with the January 2004 Energy Transfer Transactions. Our Co-Chief Executive Officers, Ray C. Davis and Kelcy L. Warren have an indirect ownership and one of our directors Ted Collins, Jr., has an ownership interest in the ETG Entities. In addition, two of our directors, Ted Collins, Jr. and John W. McReynolds, serve on the Board of Directors of the ETG Entities. The terms of each arrangement to provide compression services are reviewed by the Audit Committee, and are no less favorable than those available from other providers of compression services. During fiscal year 2004, payments totaling \$279,000 were made to the ETG Entities for compression services provided to and utilized in our natural gas midstream operations.

One of our natural gas midstream subsidiaries owns a 50% interest in South Texas Gas Gathering, a joint venture that owns an 80% interest in the Dorado System, a 61-mile gathering system located in South Texas. The other 50% equity interest in South Texas Gas Gathering is an entity in which one of our directors, Ted Collins, Jr. owns a 50% interest. We are the operator of the Dorado System. At August 31, 2004, there was a balance of \$248,000 owing to us by this co-owner entity for services we provided as operator.

During the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004, payments of approximately \$112,000 were made to the law firm of Hunton & Williams for legal services rendered. These services were provided to ETC OLP and the Partnership in connection with the Energy Transfer Transactions in January of 2004, and for the representation of ETC OLP in ongoing matters. John W. McReynolds, a director of our General Partner since August 2004, is a partner in the Dallas, Texas office of Hunton & Williams.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The following set forth fees billed by Grant Thornton LLP for the audit of our annual financial statements and other services rendered for the fiscal years ended August 31, 2004 and 2003:

	Year Ended August 31,	
	2004	2003
Audit fees (1)	\$1,024,033	\$371,175
Audit related fees (2)	\$ 1,500	\$ 2,100
Tax fees (3)	\$ —	\$ —
All other fees (4)	\$ —	\$ —
Total	\$1,025,533	\$373,275

(1) Includes fees for audits of annual financial statements of our companies, reviews of the related quarterly financial statements, and services that are normally provided by the independent accountants in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements, including reviews of documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

(2) Includes fees related to consultations concerning financial accounting and reporting standards.

(3) Includes fees related to professional services for tax compliance, tax advice, and tax planning.

(4) Consists of fees for services other than services reported above.

Pursuant to the charter of the Audit Committee, they are responsible for the oversight of our accounting, reporting and financial practices. The Audit Committee has the responsibility to select, appoint, engage, oversee, retain, evaluate and terminate our external auditors; pre-approve all audit and non-audit services to be provided, consistent with all applicable laws, to us by our external auditors; and establish the fees and other compensation to be paid to our external auditors. The Audit Committee also oversees and directs our internal auditing program and reviews our internal controls.

The Audit Committee has adopted a policy for the pre-approval of audit and permitted non-audit services provided by our principal independent accountants. The policy requires that all services provided by Grant Thornton LLP including audit services, audit-related services, tax services and other services, must be pre-approved by the Committee.

The Audit Committee reviews the external auditors' proposed scope and approach as well as the performance of the external auditors. It also has direct responsibility for and sole authority to resolve any disagreements between our management and our external auditors regarding financial reporting, regularly reviews with the external auditors any problems or difficulties the auditors encountered in the course of their audit work, and, at least annually, uses its reasonable efforts to obtain and review a report from the external auditors addressing the following (among other items):

- the auditors' internal quality-control procedures;
- any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality-control review, or peer review, of the external auditors;
- the independence of the external auditors;
- the aggregate fees billed by our external auditors for each of the previous two fiscal years; and
- the rotation of the lead partner.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES, AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K.

(a) 1. Financial Statements.

See "Index to Financial Statements" set forth on page F-1.

2. Financial Statement Schedules.

None.

3. Exhibits.

See “Index to Exhibits” set forth on page E-1.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

ENERGY TRANSFER PARTNERS, L.P.

By U.S. Propane L.P, its General Partner.
By U.S. Propane, L.L.C., its General Partner

By: /s/ Ray C. Davis

Ray C. Davis
Co-Chief Executive Officer and officer duly
authorized to sign on behalf of the registrant

By: /s/ Kelcy L. Warren

Kelcy L. Warren
Co-Chief Executive Officer and officer duly
authorized to sign on behalf of the registrant

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated:

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ Ray C. Davis</u>	Co-Chief Executive Officer and Co-Chairman of the Board	November 15, 2004
Ray C. Davis	(Principal Executive Officer)	
<u>/s/ Kelcy L. Warren</u>	Co-Chief Executive Officer and Co-Chairman of the Board	November 15, 2004
Kelcy L. Warren	(Principal Executive Officer)	
<u>/s/ H. Michael Krimbill</u>	President, Chief Financial Officer and Director	November 15, 2004
H. Michael Krimbill	(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	
<u>/s/ Bill W. Byrne</u>	Director	November 15, 2004
Bill W. Byrne		
<u>/s/ J. Charles Sawyer</u>	Director	November 15, 2004
J. Charles Sawyer		
<u>/s/ Stephen L. Cropper</u>	Director	November 15, 2004
Stephen L. Cropper		
<u>/s/ David R. Albin</u>	Director	November 15, 2004
David R. Albin		
<u>/s/ Kenneth A. Hersh</u>	Director	November 15, 2004
Kenneth A. Hersh		

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Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Paul E. Glaske	Director	November 15, 2004
Paul E. Glaske		
/s/ K. Rick Turner	Director	November 15, 2004
K. Rick Turner		
/s/ Ted Collins, Jr.	Director	November 15, 2004
Ted Collins, Jr.		
/s/ John W. McReynolds	Director	November 15, 2004
John W. McReynolds		

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(Formerly Energy Transfer Company and surviving legal entity in the Energy Transfer Transactions)**

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PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The financial statements of Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. presented herein for the year ended August 31, 2004 include the results of operations for Energy Transfer Company for the entire period from September 1, 2003 through August 31, 2004, the results of operations for Heritage Propane Partners, L.P. (referenced herein as Heritage) only for the period from January 20, 2004 to August 31, 2004. Thus, the results of operations do not represent the entire results of operations for Heritage for the year ended August 31, 2004, as they do not include the results of operations of Heritage for the period prior to the Energy Transfer Transactions on January 20, 2004. Please read notes 1 and 2 to the Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. Consolidated Financial Statements for further explanation regarding the Energy Transfer Transactions.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Partners

Energy Transfer Partners, L.P.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. (a Delaware limited partnership) and subsidiaries, formerly Energy Transfer Company as of August 31, 2004 and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, partners' capital, and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Partnership's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit 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. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. and subsidiaries as of August 31, 2004 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ Grant Thornton LLP

Tulsa, Oklahoma

November 11, 2004

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Partners of
Energy Transfer Company

We have audited the accompanying combined balance sheet of Energy Transfer Company as of August 31, 2003, and the related combined statements of income, partners' capital, and cash flows for the eleven-month period ended August 31, 2003. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Partnership's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit 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. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the combined financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the combined financial position of Energy Transfer Company as of August 31, 2003, and the combined results of their operations and their cash flows for the eleven month period ended August 31, 2003 in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ ERNST & YOUNG LLP

San Antonio, Texas
December 5, 2003

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ENERGY TRANSFER PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(FORMERLY ENERGY TRANSFER COMPANY)CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except unit data)

	August 31, 2004	August 31, 2003
		(Energy Transfer Company)
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 81,745	\$ 53,122
Marketable securities	2,464	—
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	275,424	105,987
Accounts receivable from related companies	34	—
Inventories	54,067	3,947
Deposits paid to vendors	3,023	19,053
Exchanges receivable	8,852	1,373
Price risk management asset	4,615	928
Prepaid expenses and other	6,658	770
Total current assets	436,882	185,180
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, net	1,467,649	393,025
INVESTMENT IN AFFILIATES	8,010	6,844
GOODWILL	313,720	13,409
INTANGIBLES AND OTHER ASSETS, net	100,421	3,645
Total assets	<u>\$2,326,682</u>	<u>\$602,103</u>

ENERGY TRANSFER PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(FORMERLY ENERGY TRANSFER COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except unit data)

	August 31, 2004	August 31, 2003
		(Energy Transfer Company)
LIABILITIES AND PARTNERS' CAPITAL		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Working capital facility	\$ 14,550	\$ —
Accounts payable	274,122	114,198
Accounts payable to related companies	4,276	820
Exchanges payable	2,846	1,410
Customer deposits	11,378	11,600
Accrued and other current liabilities	55,817	8,055
Price risk management liabilities	1,262	823
Income taxes payable	2,252	2,567
Current maturities of long-term debt	30,957	30,000
Total current liabilities	397,460	169,473
LONG-TERM DEBT, less current maturities	1,070,871	196,000
DEFERRED TAXES	109,896	55,385
OTHER NONCURRENT LIABILITIES	—	157
MINORITY INTERESTS	1,475	—
	<u>1,579,702</u>	<u>421,015</u>
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
PARTNERS' CAPITAL:		
Common Unitholders (44,559,031 and 6,621,737 units authorized, issued and outstanding at August 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively)	720,187	180,896
Class C Unitholders (1,000,000 and 0 units authorized, issued and outstanding at August 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively)	—	—
Class D Unitholders (0 authorized, issued and outstanding at August 31, 2004 and 2003)	—	—
Class E Unitholders (4,426,916 and 0 authorized, issued and outstanding at August 31, 2004 and August 31, 2003, respectively – held by subsidiary and reported as treasury units)	—	—
Special Units (0 authorized, issued and outstanding at August 31, 2004 and 2003)	—	—
General Partner	26,761	192
Accumulated other comprehensive income	32	—
Total partners' capital	746,980	181,088
Total liabilities and partners' capital	<u>\$2,326,682</u>	<u>\$602,103</u>

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

ENERGY TRANSFER PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(FORMERLY ENERGY TRANSFER COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(in thousands, except per unit and unit data)

	For the Year Ended August 31, 2004	For the Eleven Months Ended August 31, 2003
	(see Note 2)	(Energy Transfer Company)
REVENUES:		
Midstream and transportation	\$ 2,102,101	\$1,023,468
Propane	342,522	—
Other	37,631	—
Total revenues	<u>2,482,254</u>	<u>1,023,468</u>
COSTS AND EXPENSES:		
Cost of products sold	2,126,150	901,543
Operating expenses	152,100	27,960
Depreciation and amortization	50,848	13,461
Selling, general and administrative	33,135	15,965
Realized and unrealized (gains) losses on derivatives not accounted for as hedges	(25,499)	2,950
Total costs and expenses	<u>2,336,734</u>	<u>961,879</u>
OPERATING INCOME	145,520	61,589
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):		
Interest expense	(41,458)	(12,456)
Equity in earnings of affiliates	363	1,423
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets	(1,006)	—
Interest income and other	509	501
INCOME BEFORE MINORITY INTERESTS AND INCOME TAXES	103,928	51,057
Minority interests	(295)	—
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	103,633	51,057
Income tax expense	4,481	4,432
NET INCOME	99,152	46,625
GENERAL PARTNER'S INTEREST IN NET INCOME	8,938	932
LIMITED PARTNERS' INTEREST IN NET INCOME	\$ 90,214	\$ 45,693
BASIC NET INCOME PER LIMITED PARTNER UNIT	\$ 3.45	\$ 6.90
BASIC AVERAGE NUMBER OF UNITS OUTSTANDING	26,114,371	6,621,737
DILUTED NET INCOME PER LIMITED PARTNER UNIT	\$ 3.45	\$ 6.90
DILUTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF UNITS OUTSTANDING	26,141,605	6,621,737

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

ENERGY TRANSFER PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(FORMERLY ENERGY TRANSFER COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(in thousands)

	For the Year Ended August 31, 2004	For the Eleven Months Ended August 31, 2003
	(see Note 2)	(Energy Transfer Company)
Net income	\$99,152	\$46,625
Other comprehensive income:		
Reclassification adjustment for gains on derivative instruments included in net income accounted for as hedges	(3,396)	—
Change in value of derivative instruments accounted for as hedges	3,481	—
Change in value of available-for-sale securities	(53)	—
Comprehensive income	<u>\$99,184</u>	<u>\$46,625</u>
Reconciliation of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		
Balance, beginning of period	\$ —	\$ —
Current period reclassification to earnings	(3,396)	—
Current period change	3,428	—
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 32</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

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

ENERGY TRANSFER PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(FORMERLY ENERGY TRANSFER COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PARTNERS' CAPITAL

(in thousands, except unit data)

	Number of Units					Common	Class C	Class D	Class E	Special	General Partner	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Common	Class C	Class D	Class E	Special								
Balance, October 1, 2002	—	—	—	—	—	\$ —	\$—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Capital contribution	6,621,737	—	—	—	—	139,180	—	—	—	—	108	—	139,288
Distribution to parent	—	—	—	—	—	(4,815)	—	—	—	—	(10)	—	(4,825)
Net Income	—	—	—	—	—	46,531	—	—	—	—	94	—	46,625
Balance, August 31, 2003	6,621,737	—	—	—	—	180,896	—	—	—	—	192	—	181,088
Distribution to parent	—	—	—	—	—	(208,927)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(208,927)
Unit distribution	—	—	—	—	—	(52,963)	—	(5,405)	—	—	(5,015)	—	(63,383)
Merger with Heritage	16,502,913	1,000,000	7,721,542	—	3,742,515	103,631	—	205,382	—	38,000	(896)	—	346,117
Conversion of Class E Units	(4,426,916)	—	—	4,426,916	—	(158,235)	—	—	158,235	—	—	—	—
Class E Units held by subsidiary and reported as treasury units	—	—	—	(4,426,916)	—	—	—	—	(158,235)	—	—	—	(158,235)
Issuance of Common Units	14,375,000	—	—	—	—	528,129	—	—	—	—	—	—	528,129
General Partner capital contribution	—	—	—	—	—	(1,027)	—	(284)	—	—	23,542	—	22,231
Issuance of Common Units in connection with certain acquisitions	22,240	—	—	—	—	734	—	—	—	—	—	—	734
Conversion of Class D and Special Units	11,464,057	—	(7,721,542)	—	(3,742,515)	256,007	—	(218,007)	—	(38,000)	—	—	—
Net change in accumulated other comprehensive income per accompanying statements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	32
Other	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	42
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	71,900	—	18,314	—	—	8,938	—	99,152
Balance, August 31, 2004	<u>44,559,031</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>\$ 720,187</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$26,761</u>	<u>\$ 32</u>	<u>\$ 746,980</u>

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

ENERGY TRANSFER PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(FORMERLY ENERGY TRANSFER COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)

	Year Ended August 31, 2004	Eleven Months Ended August 31, 2003
	(see Note 2)	(Energy Transfer Company)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 99,152	\$ 46,625
Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	50,848	13,461
Amortization of deferred finance costs charged to interest	2,642	2,311
Provision for loss on accounts receivable	1,667	—
(Gain) loss on disposal of assets	1,006	—
Deferred compensation on restricted units and long-term incentive plan	42	—
Undistributed earnings of affiliates	(363)	(1,423)
Deferred income taxes	(3,723)	(1,116)
Dividend from subsidiary	—	1,000
Minority interests	502	—
Other noncash, net	—	(40)
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effect of acquisitions:		
Accounts receivable	(101,976)	(83,964)
Accounts receivable from related companies	331	—
Inventories	34,714	(138)
Deposits paid to vendors	16,030	(19,053)
Exchanges receivable	(7,479)	(1,373)
Prepaid expenses and other	3,192	—
Intangibles and other assets	(1,076)	282
Accounts payable	58,278	93,761
Accounts payable to related companies	599	820
Exchanges payable	1,436	1,410
Deposits from customers	(222)	11,600
Accrued and other current liabilities	10,730	4,134
Other long-term liabilities	(157)	157
Income taxes payable	(315)	2,567
Price risk management liabilities, net	(3,163)	(105)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>162,695</u>	<u>70,916</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Cash paid for acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(681,835)	(306,131)
Capital expenditures	(109,688)	(13,872)
Cash invested in affiliates	(322)	—
Proceeds from the sale of assets	1,108	9,843
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(790,737)</u>	<u>(310,160)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from borrowings	894,079	246,000
Principal payments on debt	(510,084)	(20,000)
Net proceeds from issuance of Common Units	528,129	—
Capital contribution from General Partner	22,231	77,706
Distributions to parent	(206,071)	(4,825)
Debt issuance costs	(8,236)	(6,515)
Unit distributions	(63,383)	—
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>656,665</u>	<u>292,366</u>
INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	<u>28,623</u>	<u>53,122</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of period	<u>53,122</u>	<u>—</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of period	<u><u>\$ 81,745</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 53,122</u></u>

ENERGY TRANSFER PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(FORMERLY ENERGY TRANSFER COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)

	Year Ended August 31, 2004	Eleven Months Ended August 31, 2003
	(see Note 2)	(Energy Transfer Company)
NONCASH FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Notes payable incurred on noncompete agreements	\$ 215	\$ —
Issuance of Common Units in connection with certain acquisitions	\$ 734	\$ —
General Partner capital contribution	\$ 1,311	\$ —
Contributed assets	\$ 1,743	\$31,017
Distributions payable to parent	\$ 2,856	—
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Cash paid during the period for interest	\$37,944	\$ 8,486
Cash paid during the period for income taxes	\$ 7,227	\$ 2,935

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

ENERGY TRANSFER PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(FORMERLY ENERGY TRANSFER COMPANY)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands, except unit and per unit data)

1. OPERATIONS AND ORGANIZATION:

Energy Transfer Transactions

On January 20, 2004, Heritage Propane Partners, L.P., (“Heritage”) and La Grange Energy, L.P. (“La Grange Energy”) completed the series of transactions whereby La Grange Energy contributed its subsidiary, La Grange Acquisition, L.P. and its subsidiaries who conduct business under the assumed name of Energy Transfer Company, (“ETC OLP”) to Heritage in exchange for cash of \$300,000 less the amount of ETC OLP debt in excess of \$151,500, less ETC OLP’s accounts payable and other specified liabilities, plus agreed upon capital expenditures paid by La Grange Energy relating to the ETC OLP business prior to closing, \$433,909 of Heritage Common and Class D Units, and the repayment of the ETC OLP debt of \$151,500. These transactions and the other transactions described in the following paragraphs are referred to herein as the Energy Transfer Transactions. In conjunction with the Energy Transfer Transactions and prior to the contribution of ETC OLP to Heritage, ETC OLP distributed its cash and accounts receivables to La Grange Energy and an affiliate of La Grange Energy contributed an office building to ETC OLP. La Grange Energy also received 3,742,515 Special Units as consideration for the project it had in progress to construct the Bossier Pipeline. The Special Units converted to Common Units upon the Bossier Pipeline becoming commercially operational on June 21, 2004. The conversion of the Special Units to Common Units was approved by Energy Transfer Partners’ Unitholders at a special meeting held on June 23, 2004.

Simultaneously with the Energy Transfer Transactions, La Grange Energy obtained control of Heritage by acquiring all of the interest in U.S. Propane, L.P., (“U.S. Propane”) the General Partner of Heritage, and U.S. Propane, L.P.’s general partner, U.S. Propane, L.L.C., from subsidiaries of AGL Resources, Atmos Energy Corporation, TECO Energy, Inc. and Piedmont Natural Gas Company, Inc. for \$30,000 (the “General Partner Transaction”). In conjunction with the General Partner Transaction, U.S. Propane, L.P. contributed its 1.0101% General Partner interest in Heritage Operating, L.P. (“HOLP”) to Heritage in exchange for an additional 1% General Partner interest in Heritage. Simultaneously with these transactions, Heritage purchased the outstanding stock of Heritage Holdings, Inc. (“Heritage Holdings”) from U.S. Propane, L.P. for \$100,000.

Concurrent with the Energy Transfer Transactions, ETC OLP borrowed \$325,000 from financial institutions and Heritage raised \$355,948 of gross proceeds through the sale of 9,200,000 Common Units at an offering price of \$38.69 per unit. The net proceeds were used to finance the transaction and for general partnership purposes.

Accounting Treatment of the Energy Transfer Transactions

The Energy Transfer Transactions were accounted for as a reverse acquisition in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard 141, *Business Combinations* (“SFAS 141”). Although Heritage is the surviving parent entity for legal purposes, ETC OLP is the acquiror for accounting purposes. As a result, ETC OLP’s historical financial statements are now the historical financial statements of the registrant. Consequently, the registrant’s financial statements do not reflect 100% of the results of Heritage within the period, as Heritage’s results for the period from September 1, 2003 through January 19, 2004 (the date of the Energy Transfer Transactions) are not included. See Note 2. The operations of Heritage prior to the Energy Transfer Transactions are referred to as Heritage. The assets and liabilities of Heritage were initially recorded at fair value to the extent acquired by La Grange Energy through its acquisition of the General Partner and limited partner interests of Heritage of approximately 35.4%, determined in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) 90-13 *Accounting for Simultaneous Common Control Mergers* and SFAS 141. The assets and liabilities of ETC OLP have been recorded at historical cost. Although the partners’ capital accounts of ETC OLP became the capital accounts of the Partnership, Heritage’s partnership structure and partnership units survive. Accordingly, the partners’ capital accounts of ETC OLP have been restated based on the general partner interests and units received by La Grange Energy in the Energy Transfer Transactions. The acquisition of Heritage Holdings by Heritage was accounted for as a capital transaction as the primary asset held by Heritage Holdings is 4,426,916 Common Units of Heritage. Following the acquisition of Heritage Holdings by Heritage, these Common Units were converted to Class E Units. The Class E Units are recorded as treasury units in the consolidated financial statements.

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Costs incurred to construct the Bossier Pipeline are recorded at historical cost. The issuance of the additional Common Units upon the conversion of the Special Units adjusted the percent of Heritage acquired by La Grange Energy in the Energy Transfer Transactions and resulted in an additional fair value step-up being recorded in accordance with EITF 90-13. Upon the conversion of the Special Units on June 23, 2004, La Grange Energy acquired approximately 41.5% of Heritage, and approximately \$38,000 additional step-up in the fair value of the assets and liabilities of Heritage was recorded. This does not consider any effects of the TUFCO System transaction or the unit offering that occurred in June 2004.

The excess purchase price over Heritage's cost was determined as follows:

Net book value of Heritage at January 20, 2004	\$ 239,102
Historical goodwill at January 20, 2004	(170,500)
Equity investment from public offering	355,948
Treasury Class E Unit purchase	(157,340)
	<u>267,210</u>
Percent of Heritage acquired by La Grange Energy	41.5%
Equity interest acquired	<u>\$ 110,892</u>
Fair market value of Limited Partner Units	668,534
Purchase price of General Partner Interest	30,000
Equity investment from public offering	355,948
Treasury Class E Unit purchase	(157,340)
	<u>897,142</u>
Percent of Heritage acquired by La Grange Energy	41.5%
Fair value of equity acquired	372,314
Net book value of equity acquired	<u>110,892</u>
Excess purchase price over Heritage cost	<u>\$ 261,422</u>

The excess purchase price over Heritage cost was allocated as follows:

Property, plant and equipment (25 year life)	\$ 40,461
Customer lists (15 year life)	15,991
Trademarks	12,152
Goodwill	<u>192,818</u>
	<u>\$261,422</u>

The purchase accounting allocations recorded as of August 31, 2004 are preliminary. However, management is in the process of obtaining an independent valuation and does not believe there will be material modifications to the purchase price allocations.

Change of Partnership Name

On February 12, 2004, the Board of Directors of Heritage's General Partner voted to change the name of Heritage to Energy Transfer Partners, L.P., and began trading on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "ETP". The name change and new ticker symbol were effective March 1, 2004.

Business Operations

In order to simplify the obligations of Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. (the "Partnership") under the laws of several jurisdictions in which it conducts business, the Partnership's activities are conducted through two subsidiary operating partnerships, ETC OLP, a Texas limited partnership which is engaged in midstream and transportation natural gas operations, and HOLP a Delaware limited partnership which is engaged in retail and wholesale propane operations (collectively the "Operating Partnerships"). The Partnership, the Operating Partnerships, and the Partnership's and Operating Partnership's other subsidiaries are collectively referred to in this report as "Energy Transfer."

As of August 31, 2004, ETC OLP owned and operated approximately 5,950 miles of natural gas gathering and transportation pipelines with an aggregate throughput capacity of 4.7 billion cubic feet of natural gas per day, with natural gas treating and processing plants located in Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana. Its major asset groups consist of the Southeast Texas System, Elk City System, Oasis Pipeline, East Texas Pipeline and TUFCO System. On November 1, 2004, the Partnership closed on the acquisition of certain midstream natural gas assets of Devon

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Energy Corporation (“Devon”). The assets, known as the Texas Chalk and Madison Systems, include approximately 1,800 miles of gathering and mainline pipeline systems, four natural gas treating plants, condensate stabilization facilities, fractionation facilities and the 80 MMcf/d Madison gas processing plant.

HOLP sells propane and propane-related products to more than 650,000 active residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural customers in 32 states. HOLP is also a wholesale propane supplier in the United States and in Canada, the latter through its participation in MP Energy Partnership. MP Energy Partnership is a Canadian partnership, in which the Partnership owns a 60% interest, engaged in lower-margin wholesale distribution and in supplying HOLP’s northern U.S. locations. HOLP buys and sells financial instruments for its own account through its wholly owned subsidiary, Heritage Energy Resources, L.L.C. (“Resources”).

2. PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

The accompanying financial statements for the year ended August 31, 2004 include the results of operations for ETC OLP for the entire period, consolidated with the results of operations of HOLP and Heritage Holdings beginning January 20, 2004. On June 2, 2004, ETC OLP acquired the TUFCO System from TXU Fuel Company, a subsidiary of TXU Corp. The former TUFCO System is referred to as the ET Fuel System. The accompanying financial statements for the year ended August 31, 2004 include the results of operations of the ET Fuel System beginning June 2, 2004 and the Bossier Pipeline since June 21, 2004.

During the eleven months ended August 31, 2003, ETC OLP owned the Southeast Texas System, the Oasis Pipeline, and the Elk City System. From October 1, 2002 through December 27, 2002, ETC OLP also owned a 50% equity interest in Oasis Pipe Line Company, which owns the Oasis Pipeline. After December 27, 2002, ETC OLP owned a 100% interest in Oasis Pipe Line Company. In addition, on December 27, 2002, an affiliate of La Grange Energy’s general partner contributed to ETC OLP its marketing business (ET Company I) and its interest in the Vantex System, the Rusk County Gathering System, the Whiskey Bay System and the Chalkley Transmission System.

As stated previously, the financial statements of ETC OLP are the financial statements of the registrant, as ETC OLP was deemed the accounting acquiror from the Energy Transfer Transactions. ETC OLP was formed on October 1, 2002, and has an August 31 year-end. ETC OLP’s predecessor entities had a December 31 year-end. Accordingly, ETC OLP’s eleven-month period ended August 31, 2003 was treated as a transition period under the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and therefore, only an eleven-month period is presented for the period ended August 31, 2003. The accompanying combined financial statements of ETC OLP as of August 31, 2003 present the combined financial statements of ETC OLP and subsidiaries after the elimination of significant intercompany balances and transactions.

The following unaudited pro forma consolidated results of operations are presented as if the ET Fuel System, Oasis Pipe Line Company and ET Company I were wholly owned at the beginning of the periods presented and the Energy Transfer Transactions had been made at the beginning of the periods presented.

	Year Ended August 31, 2004		Eleven Months, Ended August 31, 2003	Year Ended August 31, 2003
	(actual)	(pro forma) (unaudited)	(actual)	(pro forma) (unaudited)
REVENUES:				
Midstream and transportation	\$2,102,101	\$2,142,935	\$1,023,468	\$1,204,620
Propane Operations	342,522	584,577	—	510,757
Other	37,631	65,928	—	60,718
Total revenues	<u>2,482,254</u>	<u>2,793,440</u>	<u>1,023,468</u>	<u>1,776,095</u>
COSTS AND EXPENSES:				
Cost of products sold	2,126,150	2,274,480	901,543	1,310,409
Operating expenses	152,100	220,549	27,960	187,288
Depreciation and amortization	50,848	75,547	13,461	65,278
Selling, general and administrative	33,135	45,251	15,965	36,963
Realized and unrealized (gains) losses on derivatives	(25,499)	(25,499)	2,950	(912)
Total costs and expenses	<u>2,336,734</u>	<u>2,590,328</u>	<u>961,879</u>	<u>1,599,026</u>
OPERATING INCOME	145,520	203,112	61,589	177,069

	Year Ended August 31, 2004		Eleven Months, Ended August 31, 2003	Year Ended August 31, 2003
	(actual)	(pro forma) (unaudited)	(actual)	(pro forma) (unaudited)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)				
Interest expense	(41,458)	(69,273)	(12,456)	(68,433)
Equity in earnings of affiliates	363	859	1,423	1,120
Gain loss on disposal of assets	(1,006)	(1,006)	—	—
Other	509	305	501	(872)
INCOME BEFORE MINORITY INTERESTS AND INCOME TAXES	103,928	133,997	51,057	108,884
Minority interests	(295)	(636)	—	(558)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	103,633	133,361	51,057	108,326
Income Taxes	4,481	6,058	4,432	15,401
NET INCOME	99,152	127,303	46,625	92,925
GENERAL PARTNER'S INTEREST IN NET INCOME	8,938	10,199	932	4,578
LIMITED PARTNERS' INTEREST IN NET INCOME	\$ 90,214	\$ 117,104	\$ 45,693	\$ 88,347
BASIC EARNINGS PER LIMITED PARTNER UNIT	\$ 3.45	\$ 3.16	\$ 6.90	\$ 2.62
BASIC AVERAGE NUMBER OF UNITS OUTSTANDING	26,114,371	37,076,700	6,621,737	33,783,619
DILUTED EARNINGS PER LIMITED PARTNER UNIT	\$ 3.45	\$ 3.16	\$ 6.90	\$ 2.61
DILUTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF UNITS OUTSTANDING	26,141,605	37,103,194	6,621,737	33,808,119
	Year Ended August 31, 2004		Eleven Months, Ended August 31, 2003	Year Ended August 31, 2003
	(actual)	(pro forma)	(actual)	(pro forma)
VOLUMES				
Midstream				
Natural gas MMBtu/d	975,000	975,000	524,000	527,000
NGLs bbls/d	12,000	12,000	13,000	14,000
Transportation				
Natural gas MMBtu/d	1,091,000	2,297,000	921,000	2,141,000
Propane operations (in gallons)				
Retail propane	226,209	397,862	—	375,939
Domestic wholesale	7,071	12,452	—	15,343
Foreign wholesale	28,648	51,947	—	58,958

The pro forma consolidated results of operations include adjustments to give effect to depreciation on the step-up of property, plant and equipment, amortization of customer lists, interest expense on acquisition debt, and certain other adjustments. The unaudited pro forma information is not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that would have occurred had the transactions been made at the beginning of the periods presented or the future results of the combined operations.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BALANCE SHEET DETAIL:

Principles of Consolidation

La Grange Acquisition is a Texas limited partnership formed on October 1, 2002 and was 99.9% owned by its limited partner, La Grange Energy, L.P., and 0.1% owned by its general partner, LA GP, LLC. La Grange Acquisition is the 99.9% limited partner of ETC Gas Company, Ltd., ETC Texas Pipeline, Ltd., ETC Processing, Ltd., ETC Oklahoma Pipeline, Ltd., ETC Katy Pipeline, Ltd., and ETC Marketing, Ltd. and a

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99% limited partner of ETC Oasis, L.P. and ET Company I, Ltd. (collectively, the “Operating Companies”). The general partners of La Grange Acquisition, La Grange Energy, and the Operating Companies were ultimately owned and controlled by members of La Grange Energy’s management, a private equity investor fund, and a group of institutional investors prior to the Energy Transfer Transactions. La Grange Acquisition and the Operating Companies conducted business under the name Energy Transfer Company. The historical financial statements of Energy Transfer Company represent the accounts of La Grange Acquisition and the Operating Companies (collectively “ETC OLP”) on a combined basis as entities under common control. The accompanying combined financial statements of Energy Transfer Company as of August 31, 2003 and for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003, include the accounts of ETC OLP after the elimination of significant intercompany balances and transactions. Further, ETC OLP’s limited partner investments in each of the Operating Companies were eliminated against the Operating Companies’ limited partner’s capital. From October 2002 through December 2002, ETC OLP owned a 20% interest in the Nustar Joint Venture. Effective December 27, 2002, ETC OLP owned a 50% interest in Vantex Gas Pipeline Company, LLC, and a 49.5% interest in Vantex Energy Services, Ltd. These investments are accounted for under the equity method, and are recorded as an investment in affiliates on the Partnership’s consolidated balance sheets. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated. Prior to December 27, 2002, when the remaining 50% of Oasis Pipe Line Company (“Oasis”) capital stock was redeemed, ETC OLP accounted for its 50% ownership in Oasis under the equity method. ETC OLP purchased the remaining 50% interest in Oasis on December 27, 2002 and Oasis became a wholly owned subsidiary of ETC OLP. ETC OLP was contributed by La Grange Energy to Heritage and, thus, after the January 2004 Energy Transfer Transactions, ETC OLP, became wholly owned subsidiaries of the Partnership.

After the Energy Transfer Transactions, the consolidated financial statements of the registrant include the accounts of the Partnership’s subsidiaries, including the Operating Partnerships, Heritage Holdings, and MP Energy Partnership, in which HOLP owns a 60% interest. A minority interest liability and minority interest expense is recorded for all partially owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions and accounts have been eliminated in consolidation.

For purposes of maintaining partner capital accounts, the Partnership Agreement of Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. (the “Partnership Agreement”) specifies that items of income and loss shall generally be allocated among the partners in accordance with their percentage interests (see Note 11). Normal allocations according to percentage interests are made, however, only after giving effect to any priority income allocations in an amount equal to the incentive distributions that are allocated 100% to the General Partner.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Marketable Securities

Marketable securities owned by the Partnership are classified as available-for-sale securities and are reflected as a current asset on the consolidated balance sheet at their fair value. Unrealized holding losses were \$53 for the period ended August 31, 2004, and \$0 for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003.

Accounts Receivable

The Partnership’s midstream and transportation operations deal with counterparties that are typically either investment grade or are otherwise secured with a letter of credit or other form of security (corporate guaranty or prepayment). Management reviews midstream and transportation accounts receivable balances each week. Credit limits are assigned and monitored for all counterparties of the midstream and transportation operations. Management believes that the occurrence of bad debt in the Partnership’s midstream and transportation segments is not significant; therefore, an allowance for doubtful accounts for the midstream and transportation segments was not deemed necessary at August 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Bad debt expense related to these receivables is recognized at the time an account is deemed uncollectible. The bad debt expense recorded during the year ended August 31, 2004 and the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 in the midstream and transportation segments was \$123, and \$0, respectively.

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The Partnership enters into netting arrangements with counterparties of derivative contracts to mitigate credit risk. Transactions are confirmed with the counterparty and the net amount is settled when due.

The Partnership grants credit to its customers for the purchase of propane and propane-related products. Also included in accounts receivable are trade accounts receivable arising from the Partnership's retail and wholesale propane operations and receivables arising from liquids marketing activities. Accounts receivable for retail and wholesale propane and liquids marketing activities are recorded as amounts billed to customers less an allowance for doubtful accounts. The allowance for doubtful accounts for the retail and wholesale propane and liquids marketing segments is based on management's assessment of the realizability of customer accounts. Management's assessment is based on the overall creditworthiness of the Partnership's customers and any specific disputes. Accounts receivable consisted of the following:

	August 31, 2004	August 31, 2003
		(Energy Transfer Company)
Accounts receivable midstream and transportation	\$230,101	\$105,987
Accounts receivable propane	46,990	—
Less – allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,667)	—
Total, net	<u>\$275,424</u>	<u>\$105,987</u>

The activity in the allowance for doubtful accounts for the retail and wholesale propane and liquids marketing segments consisted of the following:

	Year Ended August 31, 2004	Eleven Months Ended August 31, 2003
		(Energy Transfer Company)
Balance, beginning of the period	\$ —	\$ —
Provision for loss on accounts receivable	1,667	—
Accounts receivable written off, net of recoveries	—	—
Balance, end of period	<u>\$1,667</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

Inventories

Midstream and transportation inventories are valued at market prices. These amounts turn over monthly and management believes the costs approximate market value. Propane inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market. The cost of propane inventories is determined using weighted-average cost of propane delivered to the customer service locations, and includes storage fees and inbound freight costs, while the cost of appliances, parts, and fittings is determined by the first-in, first-out method. Inventories consisted of the following:

	August 31, 2004	August 31, 2003
		(Energy Transfer Company)
Natural gas, propane and other NGLs	\$41,732	\$1,876
Appliances, parts and fittings and other	12,335	2,071
Total inventories	<u>\$54,067</u>	<u>\$3,947</u>

Deposits

Deposits are paid to vendors in the midstream and transportation business as prepayments for natural gas deliveries in the following month. The Partnership makes prepayments when the volume of business with a vendor exceeds the Partnership's credit limit and/or when it is economically beneficial to do so. Deposits with vendors for gas purchases were \$3,000 and \$16,962 as of August 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The Partnership also has deposits with derivative counterparties of \$23 and \$2,091 as of August 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Deposits are received from midstream and transportation customers as prepayments for natural gas deliveries in the following month and deposits from propane customers as security for future propane use. Prepayments and security deposits may also be required when customers exceed their credit limits or do not qualify for open credit. Deposits received from customers were \$11,378 and \$11,600 as of August 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Exchanges

Exchanges consist of natural gas and NGL delivery imbalances with others. These amounts, which are valued at market prices, turn over monthly and are recorded as exchanges receivable or exchanges payable on the Partnership's consolidated balance sheets.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs that do not add capacity or extend the useful life are expensed as incurred. Expenditures to refurbish assets that either extend the useful lives of the asset or prevent environmental contamination are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful life of the asset. Additionally, the Partnership capitalizes certain costs directly related to the installation of company-owned propane tanks and construction of assets including internal labor costs, interest and engineering costs. Upon disposition or retirement of pipeline components or natural gas plant components, any gain or loss is recorded to accumulated depreciation. When entire pipeline systems, gas plants or other property and equipment are retired or sold, any gain or loss is included in operations.

The Partnership reviews long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. If such a review should indicate that the carrying amount of long-lived assets is not recoverable, the Partnership reduces the carrying amount of such assets to fair value. No impairment of long-lived assets was recorded during the periods presented.

Components and useful lives of property, plant and equipment were as follows:

	August 31,	
	2004	2003
		(Energy Transfer Company)
Land and improvements	\$ 27,771	\$ 992
Buildings and improvements (10 to 30 years)	34,574	992
Pipelines and equipment (10 to 65 years)	833,538	385,448
Natural gas storage (40 years)	24,277	—
Bulk storage, equipment and facilities (3 to 30 years)	48,947	—
Tanks and other equipment (5 to 30 years)	328,026	—
Vehicles (5 to 10 years)	56,922	883
Right of way (20 to 65 years)	59,338	4,057
Furniture and fixtures (3 to 10 years)	7,336	273
Linepack	12,850	5,176
Pad Gas	42,136	—
Other (5 to 10 years)	5,581	1,453
	1,481,296	399,274
Less – Accumulated depreciation	(57,346)	(13,672)
	1,423,950	385,602
Plus – Construction work-in-process	43,699	7,423
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$1,467,649	\$393,025

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Capitalized interest is included for pipeline construction projects. Interest is capitalized based on the current borrowing rate. As of August 31, 2004, a total of \$926 has been capitalized for pipeline construction projects. There was no interest capitalized for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003.

Asset Retirement Obligation

The Partnership accounts for its asset retirement obligations in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*, ("SFAS 143"). SFAS No. 143 requires the Partnership to record the fair value of an asset retirement obligation as a liability in the period a legal obligation for the retirement of tangible long-lived assets is incurred, typically at the time the assets are placed into service. A corresponding asset is also recorded and depreciated over the life of the asset. After the initial measurement, an entity would recognize changes in the amount of the liability resulting from the passage of time and revisions to either the timing or amount of estimated cash flows.

The Partnership's management has completed the assessment of SFAS 143, and has determined that the Partnership is obligated by contractual requirements to remove facilities or perform other remediation upon retirement of certain assets. Determination of the amounts to be recognized is based upon numerous estimates and assumptions, including expected settlement dates, future retirement costs, future inflation rates, and the credit-adjusted risk-free interest rates. However, management is not able to reasonably determine the fair value of the asset retirement obligations as of August 31, 2004 because the settlement dates are indeterminable. An asset retirement obligation will be recorded in the periods management can reasonably determine the settlement dates.

Investment in Affiliates

The Partnership owns a 50% interest in Vantex Gas Pipeline Company, LLC, and a 49.5% interest in Vantex Energy Services, Ltd. The Partnership accounts for these investments under the equity method of accounting. The Vantex system is located in East Texas and is composed of approximately 250 miles of pipeline. Vantex Energy Services provides energy related marketing services to small and medium sized producers and end users on the Vantex Gas Pipeline system.

In December 2003, the Partnership purchased a 49% interest in Ranger Pipeline, L.P. (Ranger), which owns a 50% interest in Mountain Creek Joint Venture (Mountain Creek) for \$250. Mountain Creek is located in North Texas and is composed of approximately 15 miles of pipeline. Mountain Creek supplies gas to an electric generation plant and earns the majority of its yearly income between the months of June and October.

Prior to December 27, 2002, when the remaining 50% of Oasis Pipe Line capital stock was redeemed, the Partnership accounted for its initial 50% ownership in Oasis Pipe Line under the equity method. During the three month period ended December 2002, the Partnership recognized \$1.6 million of equity method income from the investment in Oasis Pipe Line. Oasis Pipe Line results from operations are recognized on a consolidated basis effective January 1, 2003.

Effective January 1, 2003, the Partnership sold its interest in the Nustar Joint Venture for approximately \$9.6 million. No gain or loss was recognized, as the proceeds equaled the value assigned to the joint venture in the October 2002 purchase allocation.

Goodwill

Goodwill is associated with acquisitions made for the Partnership's midstream and retail propane segments. There is no goodwill associated with the transportation segment. Of the \$313,720 balance in goodwill, \$25,442 is expected to be tax deductible. The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the years ended August 31, 2004 and the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 were as follows:

	Midstream	Retail Propane	Total
Balance October 1, 2002 (inception)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Goodwill acquired during the year	13,409	—	13,409
Balance as of August 31, 2003	\$13,409	\$ —	\$ 13,409
Goodwill acquired during the year	—	300,311	300,311
Impairment losses	—	—	—
Balance as of August 31, 2004	\$13,409	\$300,311	\$313,720

The Partnership assesses the impairment of its goodwill in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, ("SFAS 142"), by determining whether the carrying amount exceeds the fair value of the recognized goodwill asset. If impairment has occurred, the difference between the carrying amount and the fair value is recognized as a loss in the consolidated statements of operations in the period of the impairment. Based on the annual impairment tests performed, there was no impairment as of August 31, 2004 or 2003.

Intangibles and Other Assets

Intangibles and other assets are stated at cost net of amortization computed on the straight-line method. The Partnership eliminates from its balance sheet the gross carrying amount and the related accumulated amortization for any fully amortized intangibles in the year they are fully amortized. Components and useful lives of intangibles and other assets were as follows:

	August 31, 2004		August 31, 2003	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
(Energy Transfer Company)				
Amortized intangible assets - Noncompete agreements (5 to 15 years)	\$ 27,952	\$ (3,006)	\$ —	\$ —
Customer lists (15 years)	43,756	(2,307)	—	—
Financing costs (3 to 15 years)	18,125	(5,515)	5,724	(2,464)
Consulting agreements (2 to 7 years)	132	(29)	—	—
Other (10 years)	477	(143)	477	(92)
Total	90,442	(11,000)	6,201	(2,556)
Unamortized intangible assets - Trademarks	19,719	—	—	—
Other assets	1,260	—	—	—
Total intangibles and other assets	\$111,421	\$(11,000)	\$6,201	\$(2,556)

Aggregate amortization expense of intangible assets was \$8,444 and \$2,556 for the year ended August 31, 2004, and the eleven months ended August 31, 2003, respectively. Aggregate amortization expense includes \$2,642 and \$2,311 from amortization of deferred financing fees that was charged to interest expense for the year ended August 31, 2004 and the eleven-month period ended August 31, 2003, respectively. The estimated aggregate amortization expense for the next five fiscal years is \$11,140 for 2005; \$10,560 for 2006; \$10,170 for 2007; \$7,630 for 2008, and \$6,075 for 2009.

The Partnership reviews other intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. If such a review should indicate that the carrying amount of other intangible assets is not recoverable, the Partnership reduces the carrying amount of such assets to fair value. No impairment of other intangible assets has been recorded as of August 31, 2004 or 2003.

Accrued and Other Current Liabilities

Accrued and other current liabilities consisted of the following:

	August 31, 2004	August 31, 2003
		(Energy Transfer Company)
Interest payable	\$ 6,633	\$1,014
Wages, payroll taxes and employee benefits	16,012	2,702
Deferred tank rent	4,581	—
Taxes other than income	7,185	2,460
Advanced budget payments and unearned revenue	14,632	—
Liquids Marketing	1,225	—
Other	5,549	1,879
Accrued and other current liabilities	<u>\$55,817</u>	<u>\$8,055</u>

Fair Value

The carrying amounts of accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate their fair value. Based on the estimated borrowing rates currently available to the Partnership for long-term loans with similar terms and average maturities, the aggregate fair value and carrying amount of long-term debt at August 31, 2004 was \$1,127,971 and \$1,101,828, respectively. At August 31, 2003, the carrying amount of long-term debt approximated its fair value.

Revenue Recognition

Revenues for sales of natural gas, natural gas liquids (“NGLs”) including propane, and propane appliances, parts, and fittings are recognized at the later of the time of delivery of the product to the customer or the time of sale or installation. Revenue from service labor, transportation, treating, compression, and gas processing, is recognized upon completion of the service. Transportation capacity payments are recognized when earned in the period the capacity is made available. Tank rent is recognized ratably over the period it is earned.

Results from the midstream segment are determined primarily by the volumes of natural gas gathered, compressed, treated, processed, purchased and sold through our pipeline and gathering systems and the level of natural gas and NGL prices. The Partnership generates our midstream revenues and our gross margins principally under fee-based arrangements or other arrangements. Under fee-based arrangements, we receive a fee for natural gas gathering, compressing, treating or processing services. The revenue earned from these arrangements is directly related to the volume of natural gas that flows through its systems and is not directly dependent on commodity prices.

The Partnership also utilizes other types of arrangements in its midstream segment, including (i) discount-to-index price arrangements, which involve purchases of natural gas at either (1) a percentage discount to a specified index price, (2) a specified index price less a fixed amount or (3) a percentage discount to a specified index price less an additional fixed amount, (ii) percentage-of-proceeds arrangements under which we gather and processes natural gas on behalf of producers, selling the resulting residue gas and NGL volumes at market prices and remitting to producers an agreed upon percentage of the proceeds based on an index price, and (iii) keep-whole arrangements where we gather natural gas from the producer, processes the natural gas and sells the resulting NGLs to third parties at market prices. In many cases, the Partnership provides services under contracts that contain a combination of more than one of the arrangements described above. The terms of our contracts vary based on gas quality conditions, the competitive environment at the time the contracts are signed and customer requirements. Its contract mix may change as a result of changes in producer preferences, expansion in regions where some types of contracts are more common and other market factors.

Primarily the amount of capacity customers reserve as well as the actual volume of natural gas that flows through the transportation pipelines determines transportation segment results. Under transportation contracts, our customers

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are charged (i) a demand fee, which is a fixed fee for the reservation of an agreed amount of capacity on the transportation pipeline for a specified period of time and which obligates the customer to pay us even if the customer does not transport natural gas on the respective pipeline, (ii) a transportation fee, which is based on the actual throughput of natural gas by the customer on the Oasis Pipeline, (iii) a fuel retention based on a percentage of gas transported on the pipeline, or a combination of the three, generally payable monthly.

Shipping and Handling Costs

In accordance with the Emerging Issues Task Force Issue 00-10, *Accounting for Shipping and Handling Fees and Costs*, the Partnership has classified \$35,895 and \$10,883 from producer payments for natural gas, compression and treating, which can be considered handling costs, as revenue for the year ended August 31, 2004 and the eleven months ended August 31, 2003, respectively. Costs related to fuel sold are included in cost of sales, while the remaining costs of approximately \$19,834 and \$8,879 included in operating expenses reflect the cost of fuel consumed for compression and treating for the year ended August 31, 2004 and the eleven months ended August 31, 2003, respectively. The Partnership does not separately charge shipping and handling costs of propane to customers.

Costs and Expenses

Costs of products sold include actual cost of fuel sold adjusted for the effects of qualifying cash flow hedges, storage fees and inbound freight on propane, and the cost of appliances, parts, and fittings. Operating expenses include all costs incurred to provide products to customers, including compensation for operations personnel, insurance costs, vehicle maintenance, advertising costs, shipping and handling costs related to propane, purchasing costs, and plant operations. Selling, general and administrative expenses include all corporate expenses and compensation for corporate personnel.

Income Taxes

Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. is a limited partnership. As a result, the Partnership's earnings or losses for federal and state income tax purposes are included in the tax returns of the individual partners. Net earnings for financial statement purposes may differ significantly from taxable income reportable to unitholders as a result of differences between the tax basis and financial reporting basis of assets and liabilities and the taxable income allocation requirements under the Partnership Agreement.

Oasis, Heritage Holdings, and certain other of the Partnership's subsidiaries are taxable corporations and follow the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes* (SFAS 109). Under SFAS 109, deferred income taxes are recorded based upon differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the underlying assets are received and liabilities settled.

Income Per Limited Partner Unit

Basic net income per limited partner unit is computed by dividing net income, after considering the General Partner's interest, by the weighted average number of Common outstanding. Diluted net income per limited partner unit is computed by dividing net income, after considering the General Partner's interest, by the weighted average number of Common outstanding and the weighted average number of restricted units ("Phantom Units") granted under the Restricted Unit Plan. A reconciliation of net income and weighted average units used in computing basic and diluted net income per unit is as follows:

	Year Ended August 31, 2004	Eleven Months Ended August 31, 2003
Basic Net Income per Limited Partner Unit:		
Limited Partners' interest in net income	\$ 90,214	\$ 45,693
Weighted average limited partner units	26,114,371	6,621,737
Basic net income per limited partner unit	\$ 3.45	\$ 6.90
Diluted Net Income per Limited Partner Unit:		
Limited partners' interest in net income	\$ 90,214	\$ 45,963
Weighted average limited partner units	26,114,371	6,621,737
Dilutive effect of phantom units	27,234	—
Weighted average limited partner units, assuming dilutive effect of phantom units	26,141,605	6,621,737
Diluted net income per limited partner unit	\$ 3.45	\$ 6.90

Unit Based Compensation Plans

The Partnership follows the fair value recognition provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 *Accounting for Stock-based Compensation* (SFAS 123). SFAS 123 requires that significant assumptions be used during the year to estimate the fair value, which includes the risk-free interest rate used, the expected life of the grants under each of the plans and the expected distributions on each of the units granted. The Partnership assumed a weighted average risk free interest rate of 2.35% for the year ended August 31, 2004, in estimating the present value of the future cash flows of the distributions during the vesting period on the measurement date of each grant. Annual average cash distributions at the grant date were estimated to be \$2.22 for the year ended August 31, 2004. The expected life of each grant is assumed to be the minimum vesting period under certain performance criteria of each grant. There were no grants outstanding at August 31, 2003.

Restricted Unit Plan

The General Partner previously adopted the Amended and Restated Restricted Unit Plan dated August 10, 2000, amended February 4, 2002 as the Second Amended and Restated Restricted Unit Plan (the "Restricted Unit Plan"), for certain directors and key employees of the General Partner and its affiliates. The Restricted Unit Plan provided rights to acquire up to 146,000 Common Units. The Restricted Unit Plan provided for the award or grant to key employees of the right to acquire Common Units on such terms and conditions (including vesting conditions, forfeiture or lapse of rights) as the Compensation Committee of the General Partner shall determine. In addition, eligible directors automatically received a director's grant of 500 Common Units on each September 1, and newly elected directors were also entitled to receive a grant of 2,000 Common Units upon election or appointment to the Board. Directors who were our employees or employees of the General Partner were not entitled to receive a director's grant of Common Units but could receive Common Units as employees.

Generally, awards granted under the Restricted Unit Plan vested upon the occurrence of specified performance objectives established by the Compensation Committee at the time designations of grants were made, or if later, the three-year anniversary of the grant date. In the event of a "change of control" (as defined in the Restricted Unit Plan), all rights to acquire Common Units pursuant to the Restricted Unit Plan immediately vested. Pursuant to the January 2004 acquisition of the General Partner of the Partnership by La Grange Energy, the change of

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control provisions of the Restricted Unit Plan were triggered, resulting in the early vesting of 21,600 units by Heritage. Individuals holding 4,500 grants waived their rights to early vesting under the change of control provisions. Heritage recognized compensation expense on the units that vested.

The issuance of the Common Units pursuant to the Restricted Unit Plan was intended to serve as a means of incentive compensation for performance and not primarily as an opportunity to participate in the equity appreciation in respect of the Common Units. Therefore, no consideration was payable by the plan participants upon vesting and issuance of the Common Units. Following the June 23, 2004 approval of the 2004 Unit Plan at the special meeting of the Unitholders, the Restricted Unit Plan was terminated (except for the obligation to issue Common Units at the time the 8,296 units previously awarded vest), and no additional grants will be made under the Restricted Unit Plan.

Deferred compensation expense recognized under the Restricted Unit Plan for the year ended August 31, 2004 and the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 was \$42 and \$0, respectively.

Long-Term Incentive Plan

Effective September 1, 2000, the General Partner adopted a long-term incentive compensation plan whereby units were to be awarded to the Executive Officers of the General Partner upon achieving certain targeted levels of Distributed Cash (as defined in the Long Term Incentive Plan) per unit. Awards under the program were made starting in 2003 based upon the average of the prior three years Distributed Cash per unit. A minimum of 250,000 units and if targeted levels were achieved, a maximum of 500,000 units were available for award under the Long Term Incentive Plan. During the fiscal year ended August 31, 2003, 66,118 units vested pursuant to the vesting rights of the Long-Term Incentive Plan and Common Units were issued. In connection with the acquisition by La Grange Energy of the General Partner in January 2004, 150,018 units vested and Common Units were issued, and the Long-Term Incentive Plan terminated. No deferred compensation expense was recognized under the long-term incentive plan for the year ended August 31, 2004, or the eleven months ended August 31, 2003. Heritage recorded deferred compensation expense of \$564 on the units that vested in connection with the acquisition by La Grange Energy of the General Partner in January 2004.

2004 Unit Plan

On June 23, 2004 at a special meeting of the Common Unitholders, the Common Unitholders approved the terms of the Partnership's 2004 Unit Plan (the "Plan"), which provides for awards of Common Units and other rights to the Partnership's employees, officers, and directors. The maximum number of Common Units that may be granted under this Plan is 900,000 total units issued. Any awards that are forfeited or which expire for any reason, or any units which are not used in the settlement of an award will be available for grant under the Plan. Units to be delivered upon the vesting of awards granted under the Plan may be (i) units acquired by the Partnership in the open market, (ii) units already owned by the Partnership or its General Partner, (iii) units acquired by the Partnership or its General Partner directly from the Partnership, or any other person, (iv) units that are registered under a registration statement for this Plan, (v) Restricted Units, or (vi) any combination of the foregoing.

Employee Grants. The Compensation Committee, in its discretion, may from time to time grant awards to any employee, upon such terms and conditions as it may determine appropriate and in accordance with specific general guidelines as defined by the Plan. All outstanding awards shall fully vest into units upon any Change in Control as defined by the Plan or upon such terms as the Compensation Committee may require at the time the award is granted. As of August 31, 2004, no grants of awards had been made to any employee under the 2004 Unit Plan. Subsequent to August 31, 2004, awards totaling 129,600 units were made under the 2004 Unit Plan to employees, including executive officers. These awards will vest subject to vesting over a three-year period based upon the achievement of certain performance criteria. Vested awards will convert into Common Units upon the third anniversary of the measuring date for the grants, which is September 1 of each year. Vesting occurs based upon the total return to the Partnership's Unitholders as compared to a group of Master Limited Partnership peer companies. The issuance of Common Units pursuant to the 2004 Unit Plan is intended to serve as a means of incentive compensation, therefore, no consideration will be payable by the plan participants upon vesting and issuance of the Common Units.

Director Grants. Each director who is not also (i) a shareholder or a direct or indirect employee of any parent, or (ii) a direct or indirect employee of USP LLC, the Partnership, or a subsidiary ("Director Participant"), who is elected or appointed to the Board for the first time shall automatically receive, on the date of his or her election or appointment, an award of up to 2,000 Units (the "Initial Director's Grant"). Commencing on September 1, 2004 and each September 1 thereafter that this Plan is in effect, each Director Participant who is in office on

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such September 1, shall automatically receive an award of Units equal to \$15,000 divided by the fair market value of a Common Units on such date (“Annual Director’s Grant”). Each grant of an award to a Director Participant will vest at the rate of 20% per year, beginning on the first anniversary date of the Award; provided however, notwithstanding the foregoing, (i) all awards to a Director Participant shall become fully vested upon a change in control, as defined by the Plan, unless voluntarily waived by such Director Participant, and (ii) all awards which have not yet vested on the date a Director Participant ceases to be a director shall vest on such terms as may be determined by the Compensation Committee. As of August 31, 2004, initial Director’s Grants totaling 4,000 Units have been made.

Long-Term Incentive Grants. The Compensation Committee may, from time to time, grant awards under the Plan to any executive officer or any employee it may designate as a participant in accordance with general guidelines under the Plan. These guidelines include (i) options to purchase a specified number of units at a specified exercise price, which are clearly designated in the award as either an “incentive stock option” within the meaning of Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code, or a “non-qualifying stock option” that is not intended to qualify as an incentive stock option under Section 422; (ii) Unit Appreciation Rights that specify the terms of the fair market value of the award on the date the unit appreciation right is exercised and the strike price; (iii) units; or (iv) any combination hereof. As of August 31, 2004, there has been no Long-Term Incentive Grants made under the Plan.

This Plan will be administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors and may be amended from time to time by the Board; provided however, that no amendment will be made without the approval of a majority of the Unitholders (i) if so required under the rules and regulations of the New York Stock Exchange or the Securities and Exchange Commission; (ii) that would extend the maximum period during which an award may be granted under the Plan; (iii) materially increase the cost of the Plan to the Partnership; or (iv) result in this Plan no longer satisfying the requirements of Rule 16b-3 of Section 16 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934. This Plan shall terminate no later than the 10th anniversary of its original effective date.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

Some of the other more significant estimates made by management include, but are not limited to, allowances for doubtful accounts, the fair value of derivative instruments, useful lives for depreciation and amortization, purchase accounting allocations and subsequent realizability of intangible assets, deferred taxes, and general business and medical self-insurance reserves. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Reclassifications

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform with the 2004 presentation. These reclassifications have no impact on net income or total partners’ capital.

Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Partnership applies Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* (SFAS 133) as amended. This statement requires that all derivatives be recognized in the balance sheet as either an asset or liability measured at fair value. Special accounting for qualifying hedges allows a derivative’s gains and losses to offset related results on the hedged item in the statement of operations and requires that a company must formally document, designate and assess the effectiveness of transactions that receive hedge accounting treatment.

The Partnership has established a formal risk management policy in which derivative financial instruments are employed in connection with an underlying asset, liability and/or anticipated transaction. The midstream and transportation segments do not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. At inception, the Partnership formally documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, the risk management objectives, and the methods used for assessing and testing effectiveness. The Partnership also assesses, both at the inception of the hedge and on an on-going basis, whether the derivatives that are used in its hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in cash flows. Furthermore, management meets on a weekly basis to assess the creditworthiness of the derivative counterparties to manage against the risk of default. If the

Partnership determines that a derivative is no longer highly effective as a hedge, it discontinues hedge accounting prospectively by including changes in the fair value of the derivative in current earnings.

The Partnership utilizes various exchange-traded and over-the-counter commodity financial instrument contracts to limit its exposure to margin fluctuations in natural gas and NGL prices. These contracts consist primarily of futures and swaps. Generally, management has previously elected not to apply hedge accounting to these contracts, therefore, the net gain or loss arising from marking to market these derivative instruments was previously recognized in earnings as unrealized gains and losses on the statement of operations. However, during the year ended August 31, 2004, the Partnership designated various new futures and certain associated basis contracts as cash flow hedging instruments in accordance with SFAS 133. The effective portion of the hedge gain or loss is initially reported as a component of other comprehensive income and is subsequently reclassified into earnings when the transaction being hedged occurs. The ineffective portion of the gain or loss is reported in earnings immediately. As of August 31, 2004, these hedging instruments had a net fair value of \$85, which was recorded as price risk management assets and liabilities on the balance sheet through other comprehensive income. The Partnership reclassified into earnings gains of \$3,396 for the year ended August 31, 2004 related to the commodity financial instruments, that were previously reported in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). The amount of hedge ineffectiveness recognized in income was a gain of \$895 for the year ended August 31, 2004. There were no financial instruments designated as hedges for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003.

The Partnership also entered into an interest rate swap agreement for the purpose of mitigating the interest rate risk associated with the ETC OLP Acquisition Term Note. The interest rate swap agreement is used to manage a portion of the exposure to changing interest rates by converting floating rate debt to fixed rate debt. The fair value of the swap was a liability of \$539 and \$807 as of August 31, 2004 and August 31, 2003, respectively, which is recorded as price risk management liabilities on the balance sheet. The Partnership recorded losses related to the changes in the fair value of the interest rate swap of \$1,239 and \$312 for the year ended August 31, 2004 and the eleven months ended August 31, 2003, respectively.

In the course of normal operations, the Partnership routinely enters into contracts such as forward physical contracts for the purchase and sale of natural gas, propane, and other NGLs that qualify for and are designated as a normal purchase and sales contracts. Such contracts are exempted from the fair value accounting requirements of SFAS 133 and are accounted for using traditional accrual accounting.

The market prices used to value the financial derivative transactions reflect management's estimates considering various factors including closing exchange and over-the-counter quotations, and the time value of the underlying commitments. The values are adjusted to reflect the potential impact of liquidating a position in an orderly manner over a reasonable period of time under present market conditions.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In January of 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Financial Interpretation No. 46 *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities – An Interpretation of ARB No. 51* (FIN 46). In December 2003, the FASB issued FIN 46R, which clarified certain issues identified in FIN 46. FIN 46R requires an entity to consolidate a variable interest entity if the entity is designated as the primary beneficiary of that variable interest entity even if the entity does not have a majority of voting interest. A variable interest entity is generally defined as an entity where its equity is unable to finance its activities or where the owners of the entity lack the risk and rewards of ownership. The provisions of this statement apply at inception of any entity created after January 31, 2003. For an entity created before February 1, 2003, the provisions of this interpretation must be applied at the beginning of the first interim or annual period beginning after March 15, 2004. The implementation of FIN 46 did not have an impact on the Partnership's financial position or results of operations.

As of August 31, 2004, the Partnership owned various unconsolidated entities in which its share of the unconsolidated entities ranges from 49% to 50%. The Partnership accounts for its investments under the equity method of accounting as prescribed by APB Opinion No. 18, *The Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock*. The Partnership does not control these entities, and each partner shares in all profits and losses equal to their respective share in the entities. There are no limits on the exposure to losses or on the ability to share in returns. Based on the analysis performed, the Partnership is not the primary beneficiary of the entities, and as a result, will not consolidate the entities but will continue to account for the investment in these entities under the equity method.

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In May 2003, the FASB issued Statement No. 150, *Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity* (SFAS 150). SFAS 150 establishes standards for how an issuer classifies and measures certain financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity. It requires that an issuer classify a financial instrument that is within the scope of SFAS 150 as a liability (or an asset in some circumstances). This statement is effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003, and otherwise is effective at the beginning of the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2003. The Partnership adopted the provisions of SFAS 150 as of September 1, 2003. The adoption did not have a material impact on the Partnership's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

4. ACQUISITIONS:

Fiscal year 2004 acquisitions

On June 2, 2004, ETC OLP acquired the transportation assets of TXU Fuel Company (formerly the TUFCO System now referred to as the ET Fuel System) for \$498,571 in cash. The assets include approximately 2,000 miles of intrastate pipeline and related storage facilities located in Texas, with a total system capacity of 1.3 billion cubic feet or natural gas per day. The purchase price was funded with borrowings under ETC OLP's amended debt agreement.

These assets allow ETC OLP to provide multiple services to producers in four major producing areas of Texas, as well as providing access to major natural gas markets. In addition, these assets are expected to provide significant growth opportunities for the Partnership going forward. The acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method. The purchase price has been initially allocated based on the estimated fair values of the individual assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at the date of the acquisition. The final allocation of the purchase price is pending completion of an independent appraisal. The results of operations for the ET Fuel System are included in the consolidated income statements beginning on June 2, 2004.

The unaudited pro forma results of operations as if the ET Fuel System had been acquired at the beginning of the periods presented are presented in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements.

During the period from January 20, 2004 to August 31, 2004, HOLP acquired substantially all of the assets of three propane companies, which included Edwards Propane of Marshville, North Carolina, Custer Gas Service of Custer, South Dakota, and one other small company. The aggregate purchase price for these acquisitions totaled \$16,967, which included liabilities assumed of \$268. In the aggregate, these acquisitions are not material for pro forma disclosure purposes. These acquisitions were financed primarily with the HOLP Senior Revolving Acquisition facility and were accounted for by the purchase method under SFAS 141.

Fiscal year 2003 acquisitions

In October 2002, ETC OLP purchased certain operating assets from Aquila Gas Pipeline, primarily natural gas gathering, treating and processing assets in Texas and Oklahoma, for \$263,676 in cash. At the closing of the acquisition of Aquila Gas Pipeline's assets, \$5,000 was put into escrow until such time that proper consents and conveyance could be achieved related to a sales contract. It was later determined that it was unlikely that a proper conveyance could be achieved which resulted in the escrowed amount of \$5,000 being returned to ETC OLP during the eight months ended August 31, 2003. The return of the \$5,000 purchase price reduced ETC OLP's basis in property, plant and equipment.

Assets acquired and purchase price allocation

The assets acquired and purchase price allocation of material acquisitions for the year ended August 31, 2004 and the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 were as follows:

	ET Fuel System June 2, 2004	Aquila Gas Pipeline October 2003
Materials and supplies	\$ —	\$ 1,626
Other assets	57	194
Property, plant and equipment	499,789	213,374
Investment in Oasis	—	41,670
Investment in Nustar Joint Venture	—	9,600
Deposits from vendor	(750)	—
Accrued expenses	(525)	(2,788)
Total	<u>\$498,571</u>	<u>\$263,676</u>

On December 27, 2002, Oasis Pipe Line Company redeemed the remaining 50% of its capital stock owned by Dow Hydrocarbons Resources, Inc. for \$87,000 and cancelled the stock which resulted in ETC OLP owning 100% of the capital stock of Oasis Pipe Line Company effective December 27, 2002.

Also, on December 27, 2002, ETC OLP Holdings, LP, a limited partner of La Grange Energy, contributed ET Company I to the Partnership. The investment in the Vantex system was included in the assets contributed.

5. WORKING CAPITAL FACILITY AND LONG-TERM DEBT:

Long-term debt consists of the following:

	August 31, 2004	August 31, 2003
		(Energy Transfer Company)
1996 8.55% Senior Secured Notes	\$ 84,000	\$ —
1997 Medium Term Note Program:		
7.17% Series A Senior Secured Notes	12,000	—
7.26% Series B Senior Secured Notes	18,000	—
6.50% Series C Senior Secured Notes	1,786	—
2000 and 2001 Senior Secured Promissory Notes:		
8.47% Series A Senior Secured Notes	9,600	—
8.55% Series B Senior Secured Notes	27,429	—
8.59% Series C Senior Secured Notes	27,000	—
8.67% Series D Senior Secured Notes	58,000	—
8.75% Series E Senior Secured Notes	7,000	—
8.87% Series F Senior Secured Notes	40,000	—
7.21% Series G Senior Secured Notes	15,200	—
7.89% Series H Senior Secured Notes	8,000	—
7.99% Series I Senior Secured Notes	16,000	—
Term Loan Facility	725,000	226,000
Senior Revolving Acquisition Facility	23,000	—

	August 31, 2004	August 31, 2003
		(Energy Transfer Company)
Long term portion of the Senior Revolving Working Capital Facility	10,000	—
Notes Payable on noncompete agreements with interest imputed at rates averaging 7.38%, due in installments through 2010	18,218	—
Other	1,595	—
Current maturities of long-term debt	(30,957)	(30,000)
	<u>\$1,070,871</u>	<u>\$196,000</u>

Maturities of the Senior Secured Notes, the Medium Term Note Program and the Senior Secured Promissory Notes (the “Notes”) are as follows:

1996 8.55% Senior Secured Notes:

mature at the rate of \$12,000 on June 30 in each of the years 2002 to and including 2011. Interest is paid semi-annually.

1997 Medium Term Note Program:

Series A Notes: mature at the rate of \$2,400 on November 19 in each of the years 2005 to and including 2009. Interest is paid semi-annually.

Series B Notes: mature at the rate of \$2,000 on November 19 in each of the years 2003 to and including 2012. Interest is paid semi-annually.

Series C Notes: mature at the rate of \$714 on March 13 in each of the years 2000 to and including 2003, \$357 on March 13, 2004, \$1,073 on March 13, 2005, and \$357 in each of the years 2006 and 2007. Interest is paid semi-annually.

2000 and 2001 Senior Secured Promissory Notes:

Series A Notes: mature at the rate of \$3,200 on August 15 in each of the years 2003 to and including 2007. Interest is paid quarterly.

Series B Notes: mature at the rate of \$4,571 on August 15 in each of the years 2004 to and including 2010. Interest is paid quarterly.

Series C Notes: mature at the rate of \$5,750 on August 15 in each of the years 2006 to and including 2007, \$4,000 on August 15, 2008 and \$5,750 on August 15, 2009 to and including 2010. Interest is paid quarterly.

Series D Notes: mature at the rate of \$12,450 on August 15 in each of the years 2008 and 2009, \$7,700 on August 15, 2010, \$12,450 on August 15, 2011 and \$12,950 on August 15, 2012. Interest is paid quarterly.

Series E Notes: mature at the rate of \$1,000 on August 15 in each of the years 2009 to and including 2015. Interest is paid quarterly.

Series F Notes: mature at the rate of \$3,636 on August 15 in each of the years 2010 to and including 2020. Interest is paid quarterly.

Series G Notes: mature at the rate of \$3,800 on May 15 in each of the years 2004 to and including 2008. Interest is paid quarterly. \$7.5 million of these notes were retired during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2003.

Series H Notes: mature at the rate of \$727 on May 15 in each of the years 2006 to and including 2016. Interest is paid quarterly. \$19.5 million of these notes were retired during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2003.

Series I Notes: mature in one payment of \$16,000 on May 15, 2013. Interest is paid quarterly.

All receivables, contracts, equipment, inventory, general intangibles, cash concentration accounts, and the capital stock of HOLP and its subsidiaries secure the Senior Secured, Medium Term, and Senior Secured Promissory Notes.

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In addition to the stated interest rate for the Notes, the Partnership is required to pay an additional 1% per annum on the outstanding balance of the Notes at such time as the Notes are not rated investment grade status or higher. As of August 31, 2004 the Notes were rated investment grade or better thereby alleviating the requirement that HOLP pay the additional 1% interest.

Effective August 31, 2004, ETC OLP entered into the Third Amendment to the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. The terms of the Agreement are as follows:

A \$725,000 Term Loan Facility that matures on January 18, 2008. Amounts borrowed under the ETC OLP Credit Facility bear interest at a rate based on either a Eurodollar rate, or a prime rate. The weighted average interest rate was 4.45% as of August 31, 2004. The Term Loan Facility is secured by substantially all of the ETC OLP's assets. As of August 31, 2004 and 2003, the Term Loan Facility had a balance of \$725,000, and \$226,000, respectively.

A \$225,000 Revolving Credit Facility is available through January 18, 2008. Amounts borrowed under the ETC OLP Credit Facility bear interest at a rate based on either a Eurodollar rate, or a prime rate. The maximum commitment fee payable on the unused portion of the facility is 0.50%. The facility is fully secured by substantially all of ETC OLP's assets. As of August 31, 2004, there were no amounts outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility, and \$4,650 in letters of credit outstanding which reduce the amount available for borrowing under the Revolving Credit Facility. Letters of Credit under the Revolving Credit Facility may not exceed \$40,000.

Effective March 31, 2004, HOLP entered into the Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. The terms of the Agreement are as follows:

A \$75,000 Senior Revolving Working Capital Facility is available through December 31, 2006. Amounts borrowed under the Working Capital Facility bear interest at a rate based on either a Eurodollar rate or a prime rate. The weighted average interest rate was 3.2038% for the amount outstanding at August 31, 2004. The maximum commitment fee payable on the unused portion of the facility is 0.50%. HOLP must reduce the principal amount of working capital borrowings to \$10,000 for a period of not less than 30 consecutive days at least one time during each fiscal year. All receivables, contracts, equipment, inventory, general intangibles, cash concentration accounts, and the capital stock of HOLP's subsidiaries secure the Senior Revolving Working Capital Facility. As of August 31, 2004, the Senior Revolving Working Capital Facility had a balance outstanding of \$24,550, of which \$10,000 was long-term and \$14,550 was short-term. A \$5,000 /Letter of Credit issuance is available to HOLP for up to 30 days prior to the maturity date of the Working Capital Facility. Letter of Credit Exposure plus the Working Capital Loan cannot exceed the \$75,000 maximum Working Capital Facility. HOLP had outstanding Letters of Credit of \$1,002 at August 31, 2004.

A \$75,000 Senior Revolving Acquisition Facility is available through December 31, 2006. Amounts borrowed under the Acquisition Credit Facility bear interest at a rate based on either a Eurodollar rate or a prime rate. The weighted average interest rate was 3.2038% for the amount outstanding at August 31, 2004. The maximum commitment fee payable on the unused portion of the facility is 0.50%. All receivables, contracts, equipment, inventory, general intangibles, cash concentration accounts, and the capital stock of HOLP's subsidiaries secure the Senior Revolving Acquisition Facility. As of August 31, 2004, the Senior Revolving Acquisition Facility had a balance outstanding of \$23,000.

The agreements for each of the Senior Secured Notes, Medium Term Note Program, Senior Secured Promissory Notes, and the Operating Partnerships' bank credit facilities contain customary restrictive covenants applicable to the Operating Partnerships, including limitations on substantial disposition of assets, changes in ownership of the Operating Partnerships, the level of additional indebtedness and creation of liens. These covenants require the Operating Partnerships to maintain ratios of Consolidated Funded Indebtedness to Consolidated EBITDA (as these terms are similarly defined in the bank credit facilities and the Note Agreements) of not more than, 4.75 to 1 for HOLP and 4.75 to 1.0 during the 365-day period following the funding of the purchase price of the ET Fuel System and to 4.00 to 1.00 during any period other than the 365-day period following the funding of the purchase price of

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the ET Fuel System for ETC OLP and Consolidated EBITDA to Consolidated Interest Expense (as these terms are similarly defined in the bank credit facilities and the Note Agreements) of not less than 2.25 to 1 for HOLP and 2.75 to 1 for ETC OLP. The Consolidated EBITDA used to determine these ratios is calculated in accordance with these debt agreements. For purposes of calculating the ratios under the bank credit facilities and the Note Agreements, Consolidated EBITDA is based upon the Operating Partnerships' EBITDA, as adjusted for the most recent four quarterly periods, and modified to give pro forma effect for acquisitions and divestitures made during the test period and is compared to Consolidated Funded Indebtedness as of the test date and the Consolidated Interest Expense for the most recent twelve months. These debt agreements also provide that the Operating Partnerships may declare, make, or incur a liability to make, restricted payments during each fiscal quarter, if: (a) the amount of such restricted payment, together with all other restricted payments during such quarter, do not exceed Available Cash with respect to the immediately preceding quarter; (b) no default or event of default exists before such restricted payments; and (c) each Operating Partnership's restricted payment is not greater than the product of each Operating Partnership's Percentage of Aggregate Available Cash multiplied by the Aggregate Partner Obligations (as these terms are similarly defined in the bank credit facilities and the Note Agreements). The debt agreements further provide that HOLP's Available Cash is required to reflect a reserve equal to 50% of the interest to be paid on the notes and in addition, in the third, second and first quarters preceding a quarter in which a scheduled principal payment is to be made on the notes, and a reserve equal to 25%, 50%, and 75%, respectively, of the principal amount to be repaid on such payment dates.

Failure to comply with the various restrictive and affirmative covenants of the Operating Partnerships' bank credit facilities and the Note Agreements could negatively impact the Operating Partnerships' ability to incur additional debt and/or the Partnership's ability to pay distributions. The Operating Partnerships are required to measure these financial tests and covenants quarterly and were in compliance with all requirements, tests, limitations, and covenants related to the Senior Secured Notes, Medium Term Note Program and Senior Secured Promissory Notes, and the bank credit facilities as of August 31, 2004.

Future maturities of long-term debt for each of the next five fiscal years and thereafter are \$30,957 in 2005; \$39,068, in 2006; \$72,009 in 2007; \$770,756 in 2008; \$42,909 in 2009, and \$146,129 thereafter.

6. INCOME TAXES:

The components of the federal and state income tax provision (benefit) of the Partnership's taxable subsidiaries is summarized as follows at August 31, 2004 and 2003:

	Year Ended August 31, 2004	Eleven Months Ended August 31, 2003
Current Provision		
Federal	\$ 6,505	\$ 5,548
State	830	—
Total	\$ 7,335	\$ 5,548
Deferred Provision		
Federal	(2,677)	(1,116)
State	(177)	—
Total	\$(2,854)	\$(1,116)
Total tax provision	\$ 4,481	\$ 4,432
Effective tax rate	4.32%	8.68%

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The effective tax rate is different than the statutory rate due primarily from income attributable to the Partnership earnings not subject to federal and state income taxes. The difference between the statutory rate and the effective rate is summarized as follows:

	Year Ended August 31, 2004	Eleven Months Ended August 31, 2003
Federal income tax rate	35.00%	35.00%
State income tax rate net of federal benefit	3.96%	—
Increase (decrease) as a result of:		
Partnership earnings not subject to tax	(31.08%)	(26.32%)
Corporate subsidiary earnings not subject to state tax	(3.56%)	—
Effective tax rate	4.32%	8.68%

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. The components of the deferred tax liability were as follows:

	August 31, 2004	August 31, 2003
		(Energy Transfer Company)
Property, plant and equipment	\$108,661	\$55,736
Other	1,235	(351)
	<u>\$109,896</u>	<u>\$55,385</u>

7. MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

The Partnership had gross sales as a percentage of total revenues to nonaffiliated major customers as follows:

	Year Ended August 31, 2004	Eleven Months Ended August 31, 2003
Midstream Segment:		
BP Energy Company	11.6%	1.5%
Houston Pipeline Company	11.2%	11.1%
Dow Hydrocarbon and Resources, Inc.	10.7%	18.6%

The Partnership's major customers are in the midstream segment. The Partnership's natural gas operations have a concentration of customers in natural gas transmission, distribution and marketing, as well as industrial end-users while its NGL operations have a concentration of customers in the refining and petrochemical industries for the year ended August 31, 2004. These concentrations of customers may impact the Partnership's overall exposure to credit risk, either positively or negatively. As of August 31, 2004, the Partnership had a receivable from BP Energy Company that was 13.9% of the Partnership's total net accounts receivable. Management attempts to mitigate its credit risk by establishing strict credit policies for significant accounts receivable.

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The Partnership had gross purchases as a percentage of total purchases from major suppliers as follows:

	Year Ended August 31, 2004	Eleven Months Ended August 31, 2003
Midstream Segment:		
Unaffiliated		
BP Energy Company	11.0%	2.1%
Burlington Resources	6.1%	10.1%
Propane Segments (a)		
Unaffiliated		
Enterprise	22.5%	—
Dynegy	21.8%	—
Affiliated		
M.P. Oils, Ltd.	21.0%	—

- (a) Purchases from major suppliers in the propane segment represent amounts purchased from January 20, 2004 through August 31, 2004. If the Energy Transfer Transactions had occurred at the beginning of the periods presented, the percentages purchased from Enterprise, Dynegy and MP Oils Ltd. would have been 24.9%, 18.8%, and 19%, respectively for the year ended August 31, 2004 and 28.6%, 13.5% and 19% for the period ended August 31, 2003, respectively.

These concentrations of suppliers may impact the Partnership's overall exposure to credit risk, either positively or negatively. However, managements believes that the diversification of suppliers is sufficient to enable the Partnership to purchase all of its supply needs at market prices without a material disruption of operations if supplies are interrupted from any of our existing sources. Although no assurances can be given that supplies of propane will be readily available in the future, we expect a sufficient supply to continue to be available.

8. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:

Commitments

Certain property and equipment is leased under noncancelable leases, which require fixed monthly rental payments and expire at various dates through 2020. Rental expense under these leases totaled approximately \$4,283 and \$881 for the year ended August 31, 2004, and the eleven months ended August 31, 2003 respectively, and has been included in operating expenses in the accompanying statements of operations. Fiscal year future minimum lease commitments for such leases are \$4,794 in 2005; \$3,048 in 2006; \$2,104 in 2007; \$1,647 in 2008; \$1,216 in 2009 and \$628 thereafter.

The Partnership has forward commodity contracts, which will be settled by physical delivery. Short-term contracts, which expire in less than one year, require delivery up to 20 million British thermal units per day (MMBtu/d). Long-term contracts total require delivery of up to 156 MMBtu/d. The long-term contracts run through July 2013.

The Partnership has signed long-term agreements with several parties committing firm transportation volumes into a new pipeline system, which the Partnership was required to construct, and which is referred to as the Bossier Pipeline. Those commitments include an agreement with XTO Energy Inc. (XTO) to deliver approximately 200 MMBtu/d of natural gas into the pipeline. The term of the XTO Energy Inc. agreement runs nine years beginning when the Bossier Pipeline becomes operational. The Bossier Pipeline became operational in June 2004.

ETC OLP in the normal course of business, purchases, processes and sells natural gas pursuant to long-term contracts. Such contracts contain terms that are customary in the industry. The Partnership believes that such terms are commercially reasonable and will not have a material adverse effect on the Partnership's financial position or results of operations.

The Partnership has entered into several propane purchase and supply commitments with varying terms as to quantities and prices, which expire at various dates through March 2005.

Litigation

Although the midstream operating partnership, ETC OLP, may, from time to time, be involved in litigation and claims arising out of its operations in the normal course of business, ETC OLP is not currently a party to any material legal proceedings. In addition, management is not aware of any material legal or governmental proceedings against ETC OLP, or contemplated to be brought against ETC OLP, under the various environmental protection statutes to which it is subject.

Propane is a flammable, combustible gas. Serious personal injury and significant property damage can arise in connection with its storage, transportation or use. In the ordinary course of business, HOLP is sometimes threatened with or are named as a defendant in various lawsuits seeking actual and punitive damages for product liability, personal injury and property damage. The Partnership maintains liability insurance with insurers in amounts and with coverages and deductibles management believes are reasonable and prudent, and which are generally accepted in the industry. However, there can be no assurance that the levels of insurance protection currently in effect will continue to be available at reasonable prices or that such levels will remain adequate to protect us from material expenses related to product liability, personal injury or property damage in the future. Although any litigation is inherently uncertain, based on past experience, the information currently available and the availability of insurance coverage, we do not believe that pending or threatened litigation matters will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

Of the pending or threatened matters in which the Partnership is a party, none have arisen outside the ordinary course of business except for an action filed by Heritage on November 30, 1999 against SCANA Corporation, Cornerstone Ventures, L.P. and Suburban Propane, L.P. (the “SCANA litigation”). Prior to trial, a settlement was reached with Defendant Cornerstone Ventures, L.P., and they were dismissed from the litigation. The trial began on October 4, 2004 against the remaining defendants and testimony was concluded on October 20, 2004. On October 21, 2004, the jury returned a verdict in favor of Heritage against SCANA and in favor of defendant Suburban. The jury found in favor of Heritage on all four claims against SCANA, awarding a total of \$48 million in actual and punitive damages. It is expected that the court will render a final judgment by the end of November 2004. SCANA has publicly stated that it plans to appeal any adverse judgment by the court. The Partnership cannot predict whether the final judgment will affirm the jury verdict without any modification or whether any appeal of the final judgment by SCANA will be successful. As a result, management cannot yet predict whether the Partnership will receive any of the damages award covered by this verdict. Please read Note 11 for additional discussion of rights relating to the SCANA litigation.

The Partnership is a party to various legal proceedings and/or regulatory proceedings incidental to its business. Certain claims, suits and complaints arising in the ordinary course of business have been filed or are pending against the Partnership. In the opinion of management, all such matters are either covered by insurance, are without merit or involve amounts, which, if resolved unfavorably, would not have a significant effect on the financial position or results of operations of the Partnership. Once management determines that information pertaining to a legal proceeding indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred, an accrual is established equal to management’s estimate of the likely exposure. For matters that are covered by insurance, the Partnership accrues the related deductible. As of August 31, 2004 and 2003, an accrual of \$930 and \$112, respectively, was recorded as accrued and other current liabilities on the Partnership’s consolidated balance sheets.

Environmental

The Partnership’s operations are subject to extensive federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations that require expenditures for remediation at operating facilities and waste disposal sites. Although the Partnership believes its operations are in substantial compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations, risks of additional costs and liabilities are inherent in the natural gas pipeline and processing business, and there can be no assurance that significant costs and liabilities will not be incurred. Moreover, it is possible that other developments, such as increasingly stringent environmental laws, regulations and enforcement policies thereunder, and claims for damages to property or persons resulting from the operations, could result in substantial costs and liabilities. Accordingly, the Partnership has adopted policies, practices, and procedures in the areas of pollution control, product safety, occupational health, and the handling, storage, use, and disposal of hazardous materials to prevent material environmental or other damage, and to limit the financial liability, which could result from such events. However, some risk of environmental or other damage is inherent in the natural gas pipeline and processing business, as it is with other entities engaged in similar businesses.

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In conjunction with the October 1, 2002 acquisition of the Texas and Oklahoma natural gas gathering and gas processing assets from Aquila Gas Pipeline, Aquila, Inc. agreed to indemnify ETC OLP for any environmental liabilities that arose from the operation of the assets for the period prior to October 1, 2002. Aquila also agreed to indemnify ETC OLP for 50% of any environmental liabilities that arose from the operations of Oasis Pipe Line Company prior to October 1, 2002.

Petroleum-based contamination or environmental wastes are known to be located on or adjacent to six sites, on which the Partnership presently has, or formerly had, retail propane operations. These sites were evaluated at the time of their acquisition. In all cases, remediation operations have been or will be undertaken by others, and in all six cases, Heritage obtained indemnification for expenses associated with any remediation from the former owners or related entities. The Partnership has not been named as a potentially responsible party at any of these sites, nor has the Partnership's operations contributed to the environmental issues at these sites. Accordingly, no amounts have been recorded in the Partnership's August 31, 2004 balance sheet. Based on information currently available to the Partnership, such projects are not expected to have a material adverse effect on the Partnership's financial condition or results of operations.

In July 2001, Heritage acquired a company that had previously received a request for information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (the "EPA") regarding potential contribution to a widespread groundwater contamination problem in San Bernardino, California, known as the Newmark Groundwater Contamination. Although the EPA has indicated that the groundwater contamination may be attributable to releases of solvents from a former military base located within the subject area that occurred long before the facility acquired by Heritage was constructed, it is possible that the EPA may seek to recover all or a portion of groundwater remediation costs from private parties under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (commonly called "Superfund"). Based upon information currently available to the Partnership, it is believed that the Partnership's liability if such action were to be taken by the EPA would not have a material adverse effect on the Partnership's financial condition or results of operations.

Environmental exposures and liabilities are difficult to assess and estimate due to unknown factors such as the magnitude of possible contamination, the timing and extent of remediation, the determination of the Partnership's liability in proportion to other parties, improvements in cleanup technologies and the extent to which environmental laws and regulations may change in the future. Although environmental costs may have a significant impact on the results of operations for any single period, the Partnership believes that such costs will not have a material adverse effect on its financial position. As of August 31, 2004 and August 31, 2003, an accrual of \$473 and \$633 was recorded in the Partnership's balance sheets to cover any material environmental liabilities that were not covered by the environmental indemnifications.

9. PRICE RISK MANAGEMENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES:

Commodity Price Risk

The Partnership is exposed to market risks related to the volatility of natural gas and NGL prices. To reduce the impact of this price volatility, the Partnership primarily uses derivative commodity instruments (futures and swaps) to manage its exposures to fluctuations in margins. The fair value of all price risk management assets and liabilities that are designated and documented as cash flow hedges and determined to be effective are recorded through other comprehensive income until the settlement month. The amount on the balance sheet relating to price risk management assets liabilities in accumulated other comprehensive income will be reclassified into earnings over the next twelve months. When the physical transaction settles, any gain or loss previously recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) on the derivative is recognized in the statement of operations. Unrealized gains or losses on price risk management assets and liabilities that do not meet the requirements for hedge accounting are recognized in the statement of operations. The Partnership's price risk management assets and liabilities were as follows as of August 31, 2004 and 2003:

August 31, 2004:	Commodity	Notional Volume MMBTU	Maturity	Fair Value
Basis Swaps IFERC/Nymex	Gas	54,472,500	2004-2005	\$ 1,451
Basis Swaps IFERC/Nymex	Gas	62,767,500	2004-2005	592
				\$ 2,043
Swing Swaps IFERC	Gas	119,495,000	2004-2005	\$ 704
Swing Swaps IFERC	Gas	45,265,000	2004-2005	(399)
Swing Swaps IFERC	Gas	76,720,000	2006-2008	—
				\$ 305
Futures Nymex	Gas	10,057,500	2004-2005	\$(1,311)
Futures Nymex	Gas	12,677,500	2004-2005	2,941
				1,630
		Barrels		
	Condensate, Propane, Ethane			
NGL Swaps		250,000	2004-2005	\$ (86)
August 31, 2003		MMBTU		
Basis Swaps IFERC/Nymex	Gas	24,330,000	2003-2004	\$ 612
Basis Swaps IFERC/Nymex	Gas	10,165,000	2003-2004	(184)
				\$ 428
Futures Nymex	Gas	3,115,000	2003-2004	\$ (56)
Futures Nymex	Gas	5,970,000	2003-2004	540
				\$ 484

Estimates related to the Partnership's gas marketing activities are sensitive to uncertainty and volatility inherent in the energy commodities markets and actual results could differ from these estimates. The Partnership believes it is protected from the volatility in the energy commodities markets because it does not have unbalanced positions. Long-term physical contracts are tied to index prices. System gas, which is also tied to index prices, will provide the gas required by our long-term physical contracts. When third-party gas is required to supply long-term contracts, a hedge is put in place to protect the margin on the contract. Financial contracts, which are not tied to physical delivery, will be offset with financial contracts to balance the Partnership's positions.

Interest Rate Risk

The Partnership is exposed to market risk for changes in interest rates related to the bank credit facilities of ETC OLP. An interest rate swap agreement is used to manage a portion of the exposure related to LaGrange Acquisition's Term Loan Facility to changing interest rates by converting floating rate debt to fixed-rate debt. On October 9, 2002, ETC OLP entered into an interest rate swap agreement to manage its exposure to changes in interest rates. The interest rate swap has a notional value of \$75,000 and matures on October 9, 2005. Under the terms of the interest rate swap agreement, the Partnership will pay a fixed rate of 2.76% and will receive three-

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month LIBOR with quarterly settlement commencing on January 9, 2003. The value of the interest rate swap is marked to market and recorded in interest expense. The value of the interest rate swap at August 31, 2004 and August 31, 2003 was a liability of \$539 and \$807, respectively, and was recorded as a component of price risk management liabilities on the Partnership's consolidated balance sheets.

The following represents gain (loss) on derivative activity:

	Year Ended August 31, 2004	Eleven Months Ended August 31, 2003
		(Energy Transfer Company)
Unrealized gain recognized in earnings related to Partnership's derivative activity	\$ 2,919	\$ 889
Realized gain (loss) included in revenue	\$22,314	\$(2,411)
Unrealized gain on interest rate swap	\$ 267	—
Realized loss on interest rate swap included in interest expense	\$ (1,239)	\$ (312)

10. LIQUIDS MARKETING:

HOLP buys and sells derivative financial instruments, which are within the scope of SFAS 133 and that are not designated as accounting hedges. HOLP also enters into energy trading contracts, which are not derivatives, and therefore, are not within the scope of SFAS 133. The types of contracts HOLP utilizes in its liquids marketing segment include energy commodity forward contracts, options, and swaps traded on the over-the-counter financial markets. In accordance with the provisions of SFAS 133, derivative financial instruments utilized in connection with Heritages Operating's liquids marketing activity are accounted for using the mark-to-market method. Under the mark-to-market method of accounting, forwards, swaps, options, and storage contracts are reflected at fair value, and are shown in the consolidated balance sheet as prepaid expenses and other and accrued and other current liabilities. The Partnership applies the applicable provisions of EITF Issue No. 02-3, *Issues Related to Accounting for Contracts Involved in Energy Trading and Risk Management Activities* (EITF 02-3), which requires that gains and losses on derivative instruments be shown net in the statement of operations if the derivative instruments are held for trading purposes. Net realized and unrealized gains and losses from the financial contracts and the impact of price movements are recognized in the statement of operations as other revenue. Changes in the assets and liabilities from the liquids marketing activities result primarily from changes in the market prices, newly originated transactions, and the timing and settlement of contracts. Consequently, the Partnership does not apply mark-to-market accounting for any contracts that are not within the scope of SFAS 133. The Partnership attempts to balance its contractual portfolio in terms of notional amounts and timing of performance and delivery obligations. However, net unbalanced positions can exist or are established based on management's assessment of anticipated market movements.

The notional amounts and terms of these financial instruments as of August 31, 2004 include fixed price payor for 345 barrels of propane, and fixed price receiver of 345 barrels of propane. Notional amounts reflect the volume of the transactions, but do not represent the amounts exchanged by the parties to the financial instruments. Accordingly, notional amounts do not accurately measure the Partnership's exposure to market or credit risks.

Estimates related to the Partnership's liquids marketing activities are sensitive to uncertainty and volatility inherent in the energy commodities markets and actual results could differ from these estimates. A theoretical change of 10% in the underlying commodity value of the liquids marketing contracts would not change the market value of the contracts as there were no unbalanced positions at August 31, 2004.

Inherent in the resulting contractual portfolio are certain business risks, including market risk and credit risk. Market risk is the risk that the value of the portfolio will change, either favorably or unfavorably, in response to changing market conditions. Credit risk is the risk of loss from nonperformance by suppliers, customers, or financial counterparties to a contract. The Partnership takes an active role in managing and controlling market and credit risk over liquids marketing activities, and has established control procedures, which are reviewed on an

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ongoing basis. The Partnership monitors market risk of liquids marketing activities through a variety of techniques, including routine reporting to senior management. The Partnership attempts to minimize credit risk exposure through credit policies and periodic monitoring procedures.

The following table summarizes the fair value of liquids marketing contracts, aggregated by method of estimating fair value of the contracts as of August 31, 2004 where settlement had not yet occurred. There were no liquids marketing contracts outstanding at August 31, 2003. Liquids marketing contracts all have a maturity of less than 1 year. The market prices used to value these transactions reflect management's best estimate considering various factors including closing average spot prices for the current and outer months plus a differential to consider time value and storage costs.

Source of Fair Value	August 31, 2004
Prices actively quoted	\$ 609
Prices based on other valuation methods	902
Assets from liquids marketing	<u>\$1,511</u>
Prices actively quoted	\$ 569
Prices based on other valuation methods	656
Liabilities from liquids marketing	<u>\$1,225</u>
Unrealized gains	<u>\$ 286</u>

The following table summarizes the changes in the unrealized fair value of liquids marketing contracts where settlement had not yet occurred for the year ended August 31, 2004. There were no liquids marketing contracts outstanding at August 31, 2003.

	August 31, 2004
Unrealized gains (losses) in fair value of contracts outstanding at the beginning of the period	\$ —
Unrealized gains (losses) recognized at inception of contracts	—
Unrealized gains (losses) recognized as a result of changes in valuation techniques and assumptions	—
Other unrealized gains (losses) recognized during the period	1,286
Less: Realized gains (losses) recognized during the period	<u>1,000</u>
Unrealized gains (losses) in fair value of contracts outstanding at the end of the period	<u>\$ 286</u>

The gross transaction volumes in barrels for liquids marketing contracts that were physically settled for the years ended August 31, 2004 was 1,042. There were no outstanding liquids marketing contracts for the eleven months ended August 31, 2003.

11. PARTNERS' CAPITAL:

Units

Common Units, Class D Units, Special Units, Class E Units and Class C Units represent limited partner interests in the Partnership that entitle the holders thereof to the rights and privileges specified in the Partnership Agreement, as amended. As of August 31, 2004, there were issued and outstanding 44,559,031 Common Units representing an aggregate 98% limited partner interest in the Partnership. There are also 4,426,916 Class E Units outstanding that

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are entitled to receive distributions in accordance with their terms, and 1,000,000 Class C Units outstanding that are entitled only to participate in distributions that are attributable to the net amount received by the Partnership in connection with the SCANA litigation (defined in Note 7).

In connection with the Energy Transfer Transactions in January 2004, the Partnership issued 7,721,542 Class D Units and 3,742,515 Special Units to La Grange Energy, L.P. (the terms of the Class D Units and Special Units are described in more detail below). On June 23, 2004, the Partnership held a special meeting for the Common Unitholders of record on May 17, 2004 for the purpose of approving a proposal to change the terms of the Class D Units and the Special Units issued in connection with the Energy Transfer Transactions and to approve the Partnership's 2004 Unit Plan. At the meeting, the Common Unitholders approved (1) the change in terms and conversion of all 7,721,542 outstanding Class D Units into 7,721,542 Common Units, (2) the change in terms and conversion of all 3,742,515 outstanding Special Units into 3,742,515 Common Units upon the Bossier pipeline becoming commercially operational, which occurred on June 21, 2004, and (3) the 2004 Unit Plan, which provides for awards of Common Units and other rights to the Partnership's employees, officers and directors.

No person is entitled to preemptive rights in respect of issuances of securities by the Partnership, except that U.S. Propane has the right to purchase sufficient partnership securities to maintain its general partner equity interest in the Partnership.

Common Units. The Partnership's Common Units are registered under the Securities Act of 1934 and are listed for trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Each holder of a Common Unit is entitled to one vote per unit on all matters presented to the Limited Partners for a vote. In addition, if at any time any person or group (other than the Partnership's General Partner and its affiliates) owns beneficially 20% or more of all Common Units, any Common Units owned by that person or group may not be voted on any matter and are not considered to be outstanding when sending notices of a meeting of Unitholders (unless otherwise required by law), calculating required votes, determining the presence of a quorum or for other similar purposes under the Partnership Agreement. The Common Units are entitled to distributions of Available Cash as described below under "Quarterly Distributions of Available Cash."

On January 20, 2004, the Partnership completed the sale of 8,000,000 Common Units at a public offering price of \$38.69. On January 27, the Underwriters for the January 20 equity offering exercised an over-allotment option and an additional 1,200,000 units were sold. Net proceeds from the Common Unit offering and the over-allotment option were \$334,330 and were used to pay a portion of the consideration for the Energy Transfer Transactions, and for general partnership purposes, including, but not limited to, repayment of additional debt, working capital, and capital expenditures. On June 30, 2004, the Partnership completed the sale of 4,500,000 Common Units at a public offering price of \$39.20 per unit. On July 2, 2004 the Partnership issued 675,000 Common Units to the Underwriters upon their exercise of their over-allotment option at the offering price of \$39.20 per unit. Net proceeds from the Common Units offering and the exercise of the over-allotment option were \$193,799 and were used to repay a portion of the outstanding indebtedness incurred to fund the ET Fuel System acquisition and for general partnership purposes.

On March 18, 2004, the Partnership issued 22,240 Common Units, with a total value of \$734 as final settlement of the purchase price for Heritage's acquisition of 50% of Bi State Propane that was not previously owned by Heritage.

Class C Units. The 1,000,000 Class C Units were issued to Heritage Holdings in August 2000 in conjunction with the transaction with U.S. Propane and the change of control of the Partnership's General Partner in conversion of that portion of Heritage Holding's Incentive Distribution Rights that entitled it to receive any distribution attributable to the net amount received by the Partnership in connection with the settlement, judgment, award or other final nonappealable resolution of specified litigation filed by the Partnership prior to the transaction with U.S. Propane, which is referred to as the "SCANA litigation." The Class C Units have zero initial capital account balance and were distributed by Heritage Holdings to its former stockholders in connection with the transaction with U.S. Propane.

On October 21, 2004, the Partnership announced that it received a favorable jury verdict with respect to the SCANA litigation. The jury found in favor of the Partnership on all four claims against SCANA, awarding a total of \$48 million in actual and punitive damages. It is expected that the court would render a final judgment by the end of November 2004. SCANA has publicly stated that it plans to appeal any adverse judgment by the court. The Partnership cannot predict whether the final judgment will affirm the jury verdict without any modification or whether any appeal of the final judgment by SCANA will be successful. As a result, management cannot yet predict whether the Partnership will receive any of the damages award covered by this verdict. All decisions of the

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Partnership's General Partner relating to the SCANA litigation are determined by a special litigation committee consisting of one or more independent directors of the Partnership's General Partner. As soon as practicable after the time that the Partnership or its affiliates receive any final cash or other payment as a result of the resolution of the SCANA litigation, the special litigation committee will determine the aggregate net amount of these proceeds distributable by the Partnership after deducting from the amounts received all costs and expenses incurred by the Partnership and its affiliates in connection with the SCANA litigation and any cash reserves necessary or appropriate to provide for operating expenditures.

Following this determination, the distributable proceeds will be deemed to be "Available Cash" under the Partnership Agreement and will be distributed as described below under "Quarterly Distributions of Available Cash." The amount of distributable proceeds that would normally be distributed to holders of Incentive Distribution Rights will instead be distributed to the holders of the Class C Units, pro rata. The Partnership cannot predict whether it will receive any cash payments as a result of the SCANA litigation and, if so, when these distributions might be made to the Class C Unitholders.

The Class C Units do not have any rights to share in any of the Partnership's assets or distributions upon dissolution and liquidation of the Partnership, except to the extent that any such distributions consist of proceeds from the SCANA litigation to which the class C Unitholders would have otherwise been entitled. The Class C Units do not have the privilege of conversion into any other unit and do not have any voting rights except to the extent provided by law, in which case each Class C Unit will be entitled to one vote.

The amount of cash distributions to which the Incentive Distribution Rights are entitled was not increased by the creation of the Class C Units; rather, the Class C Units are a mechanism for dividing the Incentive Distribution Rights that Heritage Holdings and its former stockholders would have been entitled to.

Class D Units. The Class D Units were issued to La Grange Energy, L.P. in connection with the Energy Transfer Transactions in January 2004 and generally had voting rights identical to the voting rights of the Common Units, and the Class D Units voted with the Common Units as a single class on each matter with respect to which the Common Units were entitled to vote. Each Class D Unit initially was entitled to receive 100% of the quarterly amount distributed on each Common Unit, for each quarter, provided that the Class D Units were subordinated to the Common Units with respect to the payment of the minimum quarterly distribution for such quarter (and any arrearage in the payment of the minimum quarterly distribution for all prior quarters). The Partnership was required, as promptly as practicable following the issuance of the Class D Units, to submit to a vote of the Unitholders a change in the terms of the Class D Units to provide that each Class D Unit would convert into one Common Unit immediately upon such approval. Holders of the Class D Units were entitled to vote upon the proposal to change the terms of the Class D Units and the Special Units in the same proportion as the votes cast by the holders of the Common Units (other than the Common Units issued to La Grange Energy in connection with the Energy Transfer Transactions) with respect to this proposal. The Unitholders approved this change in the terms of the Class D Units on June 23, 2004 at a special meeting of the Common Unitholders. Pursuant to the request of the holders of the Class D Units, these Class D Units were converted to an equal number of Common Units on June 24, 2004.

Class E Units. In conjunction with the Partnership's purchase of the capital stock of Heritage Holdings, the 4,426,916 Common Units held by Heritage Holdings were converted into 4,426,916 Class E Units. The Class E Units generally do not have any voting rights but were entitled to vote on the proposals to make the Class D Units and Special Units convertible into Common Units. These Class E Units are entitled to aggregate cash distributions equal to 11.1% of the total amount of cash distributed to all Unitholders, including the Class E Unitholders, up to \$2.82 per unit per year. Management plans to leave the Class E Units in the form described here indefinitely. In the event of the Partnership's termination and liquidation, the Class E Units will be allocated 1% of any gain upon liquidation and will be allocated any loss upon liquidation to the same extent as Common Units. After the allocation of such amounts, the Class E Units will be entitled to the balance in their capital accounts, as adjusted for such termination and liquidation. The terms of the Class E Units were determined in order to provide the Partnership with the opportunity to minimize the impact of its ownership of Heritage Holdings, including the \$57,449 in deferred tax liabilities of Heritage Holdings that were included in the purchase of Heritage Holdings. The Class E Units are treated as treasury stock for accounting purposes because they are owned by the Partnership's wholly owned subsidiary, Heritage Holdings. Due to the ownership of the Class E Units by this corporate subsidiary, the payment of distributions on the Class E Units will result in annual tax payments by Heritage Holdings at corporate federal income tax rates, which tax payments will reduce the amount of cash that would otherwise be available for distribution to the Partnership as the owner of Heritage Holdings. Because distributions on the Class E Units will be available to the Partnership as the owner of Heritage Holdings, those funds will be available, after payment of taxes,

for General Partnership purposes, including to satisfy working capital requirements, for the repayment of outstanding debt and to make distributions to the Unitholders. Because the Class E Units are not entitled to receive any allocation of Partnership income, gain, loss, deduction or credit that is attributable to our ownership of Heritage Holdings, such amounts will instead be allocated to the General Partner in accordance with its respective interest and the remainder to all Unitholders other than the holders of Class E Units pro rata. In the event that Partnership distributions exceed \$2.82 per unit annually, all such amounts in excess thereof will be available for distribution to Unitholders other than the holders of Class E Units in proportion to their respective interests.

Special Units. The Special Units were issued to La Grange Energy, L.P. on January 20, 2004 as consideration for the Bossier Pipeline in connection with the Energy Transfer Transaction. The Special Units generally did not have any voting rights but were entitled to vote on the proposal to change the terms of the Special Units in the same proportion as the votes cast by the holders of the Common Units (other than the Common Units issued to La Grange Energy in connection with the Energy Transfer Transaction) with respect to this proposal, and were not be entitled to share in partnership distributions. The Partnership was required, as promptly as practicable following the issuance of the Special Units, to submit to a vote of the Unitholders the approval of the conversion of the Special Units into Common Units in accordance with the terms of the Special Units. Following Unitholder approval at a special meeting of the Unitholders on June 23, 2004 and upon the Bossier Pipeline becoming commercially operational June 21, 2004, each Special Unit converted into one Common Unit on June 24, 2004 upon the request of the holder.

Incentive Distribution Rights. Incentive Distribution Rights represent the contractual right to receive an increasing percentage of quarterly distributions of Available Cash from operating surplus after the minimum quarterly distribution has been paid. Please read “Quarterly Distributions of Available Cash” below. The General Partner owns all of the Incentive Distribution Rights, except that in conjunction with the August 2000 transaction with U.S. Propane, the Partnership issued 1,000,000 Class C Units to Heritage Holdings, its general partner at that time, in conversion of that portion of Heritage Holdings’s Incentive Distribution Rights that entitled it to receive any distribution made by the Partnership of funds attributable to the net amount received in connection with the settlement, judgment, award or other final nonappealable resolution of the SCANA litigation. The Class C Units were distributed by Heritage Holdings to its former shareholders. Any amount payable on the Class C Units in the future will reduce the amount otherwise distributable to holders of Incentive Distribution Rights at the time the distribution of such litigation proceeds is made and will not reduce the amount distributable to holders of Common Units. No payments to date have been made on the Class C Units.

Quarterly Distributions of Available Cash

The Partnership Agreement requires that the Partnership will distribute all of its Available Cash to its Unitholders and its General Partner within 45 days following the end of each fiscal quarter, subject to the payment of incentive distributions to the holders of Incentive Distribution Rights to the extent that certain target levels of cash distributions are achieved. The term Available Cash generally means, with respect to any fiscal quarter of the Partnership, all cash on hand at the end of such quarter, plus working capital borrowings after the end of the quarter, less reserves established by the General Partner in its sole discretion to provide for the proper conduct of the Partnership’s business, to comply with applicable laws or any debt instrument or other agreement, or to provide funds for future distributions to partners with respect to any one or more of the next four quarters. Available Cash is more fully defined in the Partnership Agreement.

Distributions by the Partnership in an amount equal to 100% of Available Cash will generally be made 98% to the Common, Class D, and Class E Unitholders and 2% to the General Partner, subject to the payment of incentive distributions to the General Partner to the extent that certain target levels of cash distributions are achieved.

On April 14, 2004, the Partnership paid a quarterly distribution of \$0.70 per unit, or \$2.80 per unit annually, to the Unitholders of record at the close of business on April 2, 2004. On July 15, 2004, the Partnership paid a quarterly distribution of \$0.75 per unit, or \$3.00 per unit annually, to Unitholders of record at the close of business on July 2, 2004. On September 20, 2004, the Partnership declared a cash distribution for the fourth quarter ended August 31, 2004 of \$0.825 per unit, or \$3.30 per unit annually, payable on October 15, 2004 to Unitholders of record at the close of business on October 7, 2004. In addition to these quarterly distributions, the General Partner received quarterly distributions for its general partner interest in the Partnership, and incentive distributions to the extent the quarterly distribution exceeded \$0.55 per unit. The total amount of distributions paid or declared relating to the quarters in the period from January 20, 2004 through August 31, 2004 on Common Units, the Class D Units, the Class E, the General Partner interests and the Incentive Distribution Rights totaled \$89.8 million, \$5.4 million,

\$9.3 million, \$2.3 million and \$6.9 million, respectively. All such distributions were made from Available Cash from Operating Surplus.

The Partnership makes distributions of available cash from operating surplus for any quarter in the following manner:

- First, 98% to all Common and Class E Unitholders, in accordance with their percentage interests, and 2% to the General Partner, until each Common Unit has received \$0.50 per unit for such quarter (the “minimum quarterly distribution”);
- Second, 98% to all Common and Class E Unitholders, in accordance with their percentage interests, and 2% to the General Partner, until each Common Unit has received \$0.55 per unit for such quarter (the “first target distribution”);
- Third, 85% to all Common and Class E Unitholders, in accordance with their percentage interests, 13% to the holders of Incentive Distribution Rights, pro rata, and 2% to the General Partner, until each Common Unit has received at least \$0.635 per unit for such quarter (the “second target distribution”);
- Fourth, 75% to all Common and Class E Unitholders, in accordance with their percentage interests, 23% to the holders of Incentive Distribution Rights, pro rata, and 2% to the General Partner, until each Common Unit has received at least \$0.825 per unit for such quarter; (the “third target distribution”); and
- Fifth, thereafter, 50% to all Common and Class E Unitholders, in accordance with their percentage interests, 48% to the holders of Incentive Distribution Rights, pro rata, and 2% to the General Partner.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, any arrearage in the payment of the minimum quarterly distribution for all prior quarters and the distributions on each Class E unit may not exceed \$2.82 per year. Please read Note 10 — Partners’ Capital for a discussion of the Class C Units and the percentage interests in distributions of the different classes of units.

12. RETIREMENT BENEFITS:

The Partnership also sponsors a defined contribution profit sharing and 401(k) savings plan, which covers virtually all employees subject to service period requirements. Profit sharing contributions are made to the plan at the discretion of the Board of Directors and are allocated to eligible employees as of the last day of the plan year. Employer matching contributions are calculated using a discretionary formula based on employee contributions. The Partnership made matching contributions of \$1,539 and \$0 to the 401(k) savings plan for the year ended August 31, 2004 and the eleven months ended August 31, 2003, respectively.

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS:

Accounts payable to related companies as of August 31, 2004 includes \$2,856 due to La Grange Energy. This amount represents the balance of funds due to La Grange Energy subject to final settlement of the Energy Transfer Transactions that have not yet been distributed.

Included in midstream and transportation revenues is income from affiliates of \$17 and \$709 for the year ended August 31, 2004 and the eleven months ended August 31, 2003, respectively. Accounts payable to related companies as of August 31, 2004 includes approximately \$1,400 payable to unconsolidated affiliates for purchases of natural gas.

The Partnership’s natural gas midstream operations secure compression services from third parties. Energy Transfer Technologies, Ltd. is one of the entities from which compression services are obtained. Energy Transfer Group, LLC is the general partner of Energy Transfer Technologies, Ltd. These entities are collectively referred to as the “ETG Entities”. The ETG Entities were not acquired by the Partnership in conjunction with the January 2004 Energy Transfer Transactions. The Partnership’s Co-Chief Executive Officers, have an indirect ownership in the ETG Entities. In addition, two of the General Partner’s directors, serve on the Board of Directors of the ETG Entities. The terms of each arrangement to

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provide compression services are, in the opinion of management, no less favorable than those available from other providers of compression services. During fiscal year 2004, payments totaling \$279 were made to the ETG Entities for compression services provided to and utilized in the Partnership's natural gas midstream operations.

One of the Partnership's natural gas midstream subsidiaries owns a 50% interest in South Texas Gas Gathering, a joint venture that owns an 80% interest in the Dorado System, a 61-mile gathering system located in South Texas. The other 50% equity interest in South Texas Gas Gathering is owned by one of the General Partner's directors. The Partnership is the operator of the Dorado System. At August 31, 2004, there was a balance of \$248 owing to the Partnership by a director of the General Partner for services the Partnership provided as operator.

Beginning in 2003 and prior to the contribution by an affiliate of La Grange Energy of ET Company I to ETC, ETC had been charged rent by an affiliate for office space in Dallas, which is shared with La Grange Energy and ETC Holdings, L.P., an affiliate of La Grange Energy. For the 11 months ended August 31, 2003 and for the period from October 1, 2003 through January 20, 2004, the rent charged to ETC was \$90 and \$36, respectively. This office building was contributed to ETC in connection with the Energy Transfer Transaction. Since the Energy Transfer Transaction through August 31, 2004, ETC recognized rental income of \$51 for office space occupied by La Grange Energy and its affiliates.

Prior to the Oasis Pipeline stock redemption and the contribution of ET Company I to ETC, ETC had purchases and sales of natural gas with Oasis Pipeline and ET Company I in the normal course of business. The following table summarizes these transactions:

	October 1, 2002 (Inception) Through December 31, 2002
Sales of natural gas to affiliated companies	\$4,488
Purchases of natural gas from affiliated companies	\$3,989
Transportation expenses	\$ 922

Prior to the Energy Transfer Transactions, ET GP, LLC, the general partner of ETC Holdings, L.P., had a general and administrative services contract to act as an advisor and provide certain general and administrative services to La Grange Energy and its affiliates, including ETC. The general and administrative services that ET GP, LLC provides La Grange Energy and its subsidiaries under this contract included:

- General oversight and direction of engineering, accounting, legal and other professional and operational services required for the support, maintenance and operation of the assets used in the Midstream operations, and
- The administration, maintenance and compliance with contractual and regulatory requirements.

In exchange for these services, La Grange Energy and its affiliates were required to pay ET GP, LLC a \$500 annual fee payable quarterly and pro-rated for any portion of a calendar year. Pursuant to this contract, La Grange Energy and its affiliates were also required to reimburse ET GP, LLC for expenses associated with formation of La Grange Energy and its affiliates and are required to indemnify ET GP, LLC, its affiliates, officers and employees for liabilities associated with the actions of ET GP, LLC, its affiliates, officers, and employees. As a result of the reimbursement provision, La Grange Energy charged ETC \$449 for expenses associated with its formation. For the eleven months ended August 31, 2003, ETC was charged \$375 under this contract. This general and administrative services contract was terminated upon the closing of the Energy Transfer Transaction. As of August 31, 2004, ETC owed La Grange Energy \$250 for expenses under the contract from October 1, 2003 through January 20, 2004. This amount was paid subsequent to August 31, 2004.

14. REPORTABLE SEGMENTS:

The Partnership's financial statements reflect six reportable segments: ETC OLP's midstream and transportation operations, HOLP's retail and domestic wholesale propane operations, the foreign wholesale propane operations of MP Energy Partnership, and the liquids marketing activities of Resources. The operations which focus on the

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gathering, compression, treating, processing, transportation and marketing of natural gas, primarily at the Southeast Texas System and Elk City Systems, generate revenue primarily by the volumes of natural gas gathered, compressed, treated, processed, transported, purchased and sold through the Partnership's pipeline (excluding the transportation pipelines) and gathering systems and the level of natural gas and NGL prices. The transportation operations focus on transporting natural gas through the Partnership's Oasis Pipe Line ET Fuel System and Bossier Pipeline. Revenue is generated from fees charged to customers to reserve firm capacity on or move gas on the pipeline on an interruptible basis. The fee structure on the Oasis Pipe Line is derived from the gas price differential between the Waha and Katy hubs. A monetary fee, and/or fuel retention are components of the fee structure. Excess fuel retained after consumption is valued at the first of the month Katy tailgate price and strategically sold when market prices are high.

The Partnership's retail and wholesale propane segments sell products and services to retail and wholesale customers. Intersegment sales by the foreign wholesale segment to the domestic segment are priced in accordance with the partnership agreement of MP Energy Partnership. The Partnership manages these propane segments separately as each segment involves different distribution, sale, and marketing strategies. Selling, general and administrative expenses are allocated to the midstream and transportation operating segments, however, the Partnership evaluates the performance of its other operating segments based on operating income exclusive of selling, general, and administrative expenses of \$11,711 and \$0 for the year ended August 31, 2004 and the eleven months ended August 31, 2003, respectively. Investment in affiliates and equity in earnings (losses) of affiliates relates primarily to The Partnership's investment in Vantex Gas Pipeline Company and Vantex Energy Services, Ltd, and is part of the midstream segment. In addition, the Partnership's two largest customers' revenues are included in the midstream segment's revenues. The following table presents the unaudited financial information by segment for the following periods:

	Year Ended August 31, 2004	Eleven Months Ended August 31, 2003
		(Energy Transfer Company)
Volumes		
Midstream		
Natural gas MMBtu/d	975,000	524,000
NGLs bbls/d	12,000	13,000
Transportation Natural gas MMBtu/d	1,091,000	921,000
Propane gallons (in thousands)		
Retail	226,209	—
Domestic wholesale	7,071	—
Foreign wholesale		
Affiliated	48,712	—
Unaffiliated	28,648	—
Elimination	(48,712)	—
Total gallons	261,928	—

	Year Ended August 31, 2004	Eleven Months Ended August 31, 2003 (Energy Transfer Company)
Revenues:		
Midstream		
Unaffiliated	\$2,015,944	\$ 990,818
Affiliated	17	709
Eliminations	(27,798)	(9,559)
Transportation	113,938	41,500
Retail propane	315,177	—
Domestic wholesale propane	5,358	—
Foreign wholesale propane		
Affiliated	21,868	—
Unaffiliated	21,987	—
Eliminations	(21,868)	—
Liquids marketing, net	863	—
Other propane related	36,768	—
Total	<u>\$2,482,254</u>	<u>\$1,023,468</u>
Cost of sales:		
Midstream	\$1,932,575	\$ 908,979
Eliminations	(27,798)	(9,559)
Transportation	11,270	2,123
Retail propane	174,769	—
Domestic wholesale propane	4,742	—
Foreign wholesale propane	20,129	—
Other	10,463	—
Total Cost of Sales	<u>\$2,126,150</u>	<u>\$ 901,543</u>
Operating Income		
Midstream	\$ 66,680	\$ 43,900
Transportation	56,299	17,689
Retail propane and other	33,726	—
Domestic wholesale propane	(1,737)	—
Foreign wholesale propane		
Affiliated	408	—
Unaffiliated	1,843	—
Elimination	(408)	—
Liquids marketing	420	—
Selling general and administrative expenses not allocated to segments	(11,711)	—
Total	<u>\$ 145,520</u>	<u>\$ 61,589</u>
Gain (loss) on Disposal of Assets:		
Midstream	\$ (6)	\$ —
Transportation	(1)	—
Retail propane	(999)	—
Corporate	0	—
Domestic wholesale propane	0	—
Total	<u>\$ (1,006)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Minority Interest Expense:		
Corporate	\$ —	\$ —
Foreign wholesale propane	295	—
Total	<u>\$ 295</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

	Year Ended August 31, 2004	Eleven Months Ended August 31, 2003
		(Energy Transfer Company)
Depreciation and amortization:		
Midstream	\$11,886	\$10,647
Transportation	7,426	2,814
Retail propane	31,104	—
Domestic wholesale propane	417	—
Foreign wholesale propane	15	—
Total	<u>\$50,848</u>	<u>\$13,461</u>
Interest Expense		
Midstream	\$17,632	\$11,924
Transportation	6,685	5,097
Eliminations	(5,999)	(4,565)
Retail propane	23,140	—
Total	<u>\$41,458</u>	<u>\$12,456</u>
Earnings from equity investments		
Midstream	\$ 499	\$ (149)
Transportation	—	1,572
Foreign wholesale	(136)	—
Total	<u>\$ 363</u>	<u>\$ 1,423</u>
Income tax expense		
Transportation	\$ 1,716	\$ 4,432
Corporate	2,765	—
Total	<u>\$ 4,481</u>	<u>\$ 4,432</u>
	August 31,	
	2004	2003
		(Energy Transfer Company)
Total Assets:		
Midstream	\$ 615,339	\$413,096
Transportation	785,754	189,007
Retail propane	870,200	—
Domestic wholesale propane	12,567	—
Foreign wholesale propane	10,034	—
Liquids marketing	8,952	—
Corporate	23,836	—
Total	<u>\$2,326,682</u>	<u>\$602,103</u>
	Year Ended August 31, 2004	Eleven Months Ended August 31, 2003
		(Energy Transfer Company)
Additions to property, plant and equipment including acquisitions:		
Midstream	\$ 26,339	\$277,767
Transportation	570,169	42,236
Retail propane	515,284	—
Domestic wholesale propane	4,492	—
Foreign wholesale propane	528	—
Corporate	3,229	—
Total	<u>\$1,120,041</u>	<u>\$320,003</u>

Corporate assets include vehicles, office equipment and computer software for the use of administrative personnel. These assets are not allocated to segments.

15. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (UNAUDITED):

Summarized unaudited quarterly financial data is presented below. The sum of net income per limited partner unit by quarter may not equal the net income per limited partner unit for the year due to variations in the weighted average units outstanding used in computing such amounts and because of the reverse merger accounting that occurred with the Energy Transfer Transactions. Heritage's business is seasonal due to weather conditions in its service areas. Propane sales to residential and commercial customers are affected by winter heating season requirements, which generally results in higher operating revenues and net income during the period from October through March of each year and lower operating revenues and either net losses or lower net income during the period from April through September of each year. Sales to industrial and agricultural customers are much less weather sensitive.

Fiscal 2004:	Quarter Ended			
	(Energy Transfer Company) November 30	February 29	May 31	August 31
Revenues	\$414,986	\$629,287	\$642,175	\$795,806
Gross Profit	34,382	97,435	112,045	112,242
Operating income	21,004	58,619	36,187	29,710
Net income	15,694	49,239	21,330	12,889
Basic and diluted net income per limited partner unit	\$ 2.32	\$ 2.38	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.22

Fiscal 2003	Quarter Ended			
	(Energy Transfer Company)			
	Period from inception (October 1, 2002) through November 30	February 28	May 31	August 31
Revenues	\$78,319	\$204,040	\$372,586	\$368,523
Gross Profit	10,998	29,536	42,936	38,455
Operating income	3,733	12,226	24,848	20,782
Net income	3,728	7,839	18,827	16,231
Basic and diluted net income per limited partner unit	\$ 0.55	\$ 1.16	\$ 2.79	\$ 2.40

Certain amounts from previously reported quarters have been reclassified to conform with current presentation. These reclassifications have no impact on net income or total partners' capital.

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

On November 1, 2004 the Partnership announced the closing of the acquisition of certain midstream natural gas assets of Devon Energy Corporation ("Devon") for approximately \$64.6 million in cash after adjustments. The assets, known as the Texas Chalk and Madison Systems, include approximately 1,800 miles of gathering and mainline pipeline systems, four natural gas treating plants, condensate stabilization facilities, fractionation facilities and the 80 MMcf/d Madison gas processing plant.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Partners of
La Grange Acquisition, LP and Affiliates

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Aquila Gas Pipeline Corporation and Subsidiaries as of September 30, 2002, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholder's equity and cash flows for the period ended September 30, 2002 and the year ended December 31, 2001. 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 audit.

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. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes 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, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Aquila Gas Pipeline Corporation and Subsidiaries as of September 30, 2002, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the period ended September 30, 2002 and the year ended December 31, 2001 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

As discussed in the Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, effective January 1, 2002, Aquila Gas Pipeline Corporation and Subsidiaries adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets.

/s/ ERNST & YOUNG LLP

San Antonio, Texas
July 17, 2003

AQUILA GAS PIPELINE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(in thousands)

	September 30, 2002
ASSETS	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ —
Accounts receivable	72,154
Inventories and exchanges, net	—
Materials and supplies	2,622
Price risk management assets	18,100
Other current assets	66
Receivable due from affiliated companies	23,889
Total current assets	116,831
Pipeline, property, plant and equipment, at cost:	
Natural gas pipelines	465,441
Plants and processing equipment	93,872
Other	12,425
	571,738
Less accumulated depreciation	(210,399)
	361,339
Intangible assets, net	5,218
Investment in Oasis Pipe Line	100,748
Other, net	475
Price risk management assets	16,917
Total assets	\$ 601,528
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	\$ 71,981
Accrued expenses	3,938
Current maturities of long-term debt	—
Accrued interest	975
Exchanges payable	784
Price risk management liabilities	19,334
Payable to affiliated companies	47,064
Total current liabilities	144,076
Long-term debt	66,250
Deferred income taxes	121,718
Price risk management liabilities	15,225
Commitments and contingencies	—
Stockholder's equity:	
Common stock, \$1.00 par value, 1,000 shares authorized and 10 shares issued	—
Additional paid-in capital	90,591
Retained earnings	163,668
Total stockholder's equity	254,259
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	\$ 601,528

See accompanying notes.

AQUILA GAS PIPELINE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2002	Year Ended December 31, 2001
		(In thousands)
Operating revenues	\$933,099	\$1,813,850
Costs and expenses:		
Cost of sales	880,064	1,715,261
Operating	12,717	18,126
General and administrative	9,575	19,949
Depreciation and amortization	22,915	30,779
Asset impairment	—	—
Unrealized loss (gain) on derivatives	4,966	(13,255)
Total costs and expenses	930,237	1,770,860
Income from operations	2,862	42,990
Other income (expense)	(84)	1,901
Equity in net income of Oasis Pipe Line	5,425	3,128
Interest and debt expenses, net	(3,931)	(6,858)
Income before income taxes	4,272	41,161
Income tax (benefit) expense	(467)	15,403
Net income	\$ 4,739	\$ 25,758

See accompanying notes.

AQUILA GAS PIPELINE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY
Nine months ended September 30, 2002, and
Year ended December 31, 2001

	<u>Common Stock Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Additional Paid-in Capital</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Total Stockholder's Equity</u>
				(In thousands)	
Balance, December 31, 2000	—	\$—	\$90,591	\$133,171	\$223,762
Net income	—	—	—	25,758	25,758
Balance, December 31, 2001	—	—	90,591	158,929	249,520
Net income	—	—	—	4,739	4,739
Balance, September 30, 2002	—	\$—	<u>\$90,591</u>	<u>\$163,668</u>	<u>\$254,259</u>

See accompanying notes.

AQUILA GAS PIPELINE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2002	Year Ended December 31, 2001
	(In thousands)	
Operating Activities		
Net income	\$ 4,739	\$ 25,758
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization, including interest	22,935	30,827
Equity in (income) loss of Oasis Pipe Line	(5,425)	(3,128)
Dividend from Oasis	4,000	1,500
Deferred income taxes	(956)	9,843
Gain or loss on sale of assets	61	(3,838)
Asset impairment	—	—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	48,939	102,688
Inventories and exchanges, net	1,973	925
Net change in price risk management assets and liabilities	7,168	(7,056)
Receivable due from affiliated companies	(13,499)	(10,390)
Other assets	455	(171)
Accounts payable	(59,137)	(98,802)
Accrued expenses	(4,531)	(1,739)
Accrued interest	706	(812)
Payable to affiliated companies	5,559	19,593
Net cash provided by operating activities	12,987	65,198
Investing Activities		
Additions to pipeline, property, plant and equipment	(5,486)	(26,866)
Proceeds from asset dispositions	4,999	6,139
Net cash used in investing activities	(487)	(20,727)
Financing Activities		
(Payments) borrowings under revolving credit agreement, net	—	(31,971)
Principal payments of debt	(12,500)	(12,500)
Net cash used in investing activities	(12,500)	(44,471)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	—	—
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	—	—
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ —	\$ —

See accompanying notes.

AQUILA GAS PIPELINE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2002, and

Year Ended December 31, 2001

(In thousands)

1. Summary of Business, Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies

Business

Aquila Gas Pipeline Corporation (Aquila Gas Pipeline or the Company) and subsidiaries owned and operated natural gas gathering and pipeline systems and gas processing plants and was engaged in the business of purchasing, gathering, transporting, processing and marketing natural gas and natural gas liquids (NGLs) in the States of Texas and Oklahoma.

Effective October 1, 2002, substantially all of the operating assets of Aquila Gas Pipeline were sold for \$264 million to La Grange Acquisition, LP (La Grange Acquisition). La Grange Acquisition did not assume Pipeline's derivative positions or its liabilities, except for certain payables.

Principles of Consolidation and Basis of Presentation

Aquila Gas Pipeline was a wholly owned subsidiary of Aquila Merchant Services. Aquila Merchant Services was wholly owned by Aquila, Inc. (Aquila), formerly UtiliCorp United Inc.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Aquila Gas Pipeline after the elimination of significant intercompany balances and transactions with subsidiaries. Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts included in the notes to the consolidated financial statements are expressed in thousands.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The more significant areas requiring the use of estimates relate to the fair value of financial instruments and useful lives for depreciation. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

The Company was subject to a number of risks inherent in the industry in which it operated, primarily fluctuating prices and gas supply. The Company's financial condition and results of operations depended significantly upon the prices received for natural gas and NGLs. These prices were subject to wide fluctuations due to a variety of factors that were beyond the control of the Company. In addition, the Company had to continually connect new wells to its gathering systems in order to maintain or increase throughput levels to offset natural declines in dedicated volumes. The number of new wells drilled depended on a variety of factors that were beyond the control of the Company.

AQUILA GAS PIPELINE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Cash Paid for Interest

The following provides information related to cash paid for interest. No cash was paid for income taxes as taxes were settled through intercompany accounts with Aquila:

	September 30, 2002	December 31 2001
	(In thousands)	
Interest, net of amount capitalized	\$3,308	\$6,219

Revenue Recognition

Operating revenues were recognized upon the delivery of natural gas or NGLs to the buyer of the related product or services.

Inventories and Exchanges

Inventories and exchanges consisted of NGLs on hand or natural gas and NGLs delivery imbalances with others and were presented net by customer/supplier on the consolidated balance sheet. These amounts turned over monthly, and management believed that cost approximated market value. Accordingly, these volumes were valued at market prices on the consolidated balance sheet.

Materials and Supplies

Materials and supplies were stated at the lower of cost (determined on a first-in, first-out basis) or market.

Shipping and Handling Costs

In accordance with the Emerging Issues Task Force Issue 00-10, "Accounting for Shipping and Handling Fees and Costs", the Company classified all deductions from producer payments for fuel, compression and treating that can be considered handling costs as revenue. The associated fuel costs were included in cost of sales, while the remaining costs were included in operating costs.

Commodity Risk Management

In 1999, Aquila Gas Pipeline transferred all of its energy trading operations and management thereof to Aquila Energy Marketing (AEM), a wholly owned subsidiary of Aquila. AEM entered into forward physical contracts with third parties for the benefit of Aquila Gas Pipeline and where deemed necessary entered into intercompany financial derivative positions (e.g., swaps, futures and options) with Aquila Gas Pipeline and other affiliates to assist them in managing their exposures. Thus, Aquila Gas Pipeline had forward physical contracts with third parties and financial

AQUILA GAS PIPELINE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)**

derivative positions with AEM and affiliates. The Company received all gross margins associated with these transactions, and AEM charged Aquila Gas Pipeline for its share of AEM's costs to manage Aquila Gas Pipeline's positions.

The Company accounted for its derivative positions, both speculative forward positions and financial derivatives, under Emerging Issues Task Force Issue 98-10, "Accounting for Contracts Involved in Energy Trading and Risk Management Activities" (EITF 98-10). Under EITF 98-10, the Company valued the derivative positions at market value with all changes being recognized in earnings. Realized gains and losses were included in revenues, while unrealized gains and losses were classified as such on the consolidated statements of income. Aquila Gas Pipeline's derivative positions were classified as current or long-term price risk management assets and liabilities based on their maturity.

The market prices used to value these transactions reflected management's estimates considering various factors, including closing exchange and over-the-counter quotations, time value and volatility factors of the underlying commitments. The values were adjusted to reflect the potential impact of liquidating a position in an orderly manner over a reasonable period of time under market conditions.

Although La Grange Acquisition is also involved in energy marketing and uses derivatives to manage its exposures, La Grange Acquisition did not purchase Aquila Gas Pipeline's derivative positions when it purchased its assets. Emerging Issues Task Force Issue 02-03, "Issues Involved in Accounting for Derivative Contracts Held for Trading Purposes and Contracts Involved in Energy Trading and Risk Management Activities" was issued in the fourth quarter of 2002 and rescinded the provisions of EITF 98-10. As such all energy trading derivative transactions are now governed by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" (Statement No. 133). Under Statement No. 133, La Grange Acquisition will continue to account for its financial derivative positions as mark to market instruments. However, as permitted under Statement No. 133, La Grange Acquisition has adopted a policy of treating all forward physical contracts that require physical delivery as normal purchases and sales contracts. As such, these contracts will not be marked to market and will be accounted for when delivery occurs. Had Aquila Gas Pipeline adopted this policy, it would have reversed unrealized mark to market gains of \$1,938 at September 30, 2002.

Pipeline, Property, Plant and Equipment

Pipeline, property, plant and equipment were stated at cost. Additions and improvements that added to the productive capacity or extended the useful life of the asset were capitalized. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs that did not add capacity or extended the useful life were charged to expense as incurred. Upon disposition or retirement of pipeline components or gas plant components, any gain or loss was recorded to accumulated depreciation. When entire pipeline systems, gas plants or other property and equipment were retired or sold, any gain or loss was included in operations.

Depreciation of the pipeline systems, gas plants and processing equipment was calculated using the straight-line method based on an estimated useful life of primarily 25 years. Interest cost on funds used to finance major pipeline projects during their construction period was also capitalized. Capitalized interest cost was \$35 and \$86 for the periods ending September 30, 2002 and December 31, 2001, respectively.

The Company reviewed its long-lived assets, including finite lived intangibles, for impairment whenever facts and circumstances indicated impairment was potentially present. When impairment indicators were present, Aquila Gas Pipeline evaluated whether the assets in question were able to generate sufficient cash flows to recover their carrying value on an undiscounted basis. If not, the Company impaired the assets to their fair value, which was determined based on discounted cash flows or estimated salvage value.

AQUILA GAS PIPELINE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Construction work in progress at September 30, 2002 was \$669.

Stock Compensation

Some of Aquila Gas Pipeline's employees received stock options in Aquila. As permitted under generally accepted accounting principles, Aquila elected to account for the options under Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, and because the options strike price was equal to or greater than the fair value at the date of grant, no compensation expense was recognized. See Note 6, for a summary of the options granted. As these were Aquila options, Aquila Gas Pipeline does not have full access to the information necessary to disclose what compensation expense would have been, had Aquila accounted for the options under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation", which requires compensation expense be recognized for the fair value of the options at the date of grant. La Grange Acquisition does not have a stock option plan in place for its employees.

Income Taxes

Aquila Gas Pipeline was included in the consolidated federal income tax returns filed by Aquila. Accordingly, all tax balances were ultimately settled through Aquila. Aquila Gas Pipeline had generally accounted for its taxes on a stand-alone or separate return basis (see Note 4). Periodically, taxes payable were settled through the intercompany accounts with Aquila and were not funded in cash.

The Company provides for income taxes in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes" (Statement No. 109). Statement No. 109 requires that deferred tax assets and liabilities be established for the basis differences between the reported amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and income tax purposes.

Equity Method Investments

Aquila Gas Pipeline had a 50% investment in Oasis Pipe Line Company. Aquila Gas Pipeline accounted for this investment using the equity method.

Adoption of New Accounting Standard

On January 1, 2002, Aquila Gas Pipeline adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141, "Business Combinations" (Statement No. 141). Statement No. 141 addresses financial accounting and reporting for business combinations and supersedes APB Opinion No. 16, "Business Combinations", and FASB Statement 38, "Accounting for Preacquisition Contingencies of Purchased Enterprises." Statement No. 141 was effective for all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001. Statement No. 141 eliminated the pooling-of-interest method of accounting for business combinations. Statement No. 141 also changed the criteria to recognize intangible assets apart from goodwill. As the Company has historically used the purchase method to account for all business combinations, adoption of this statement did not have a material impact on the Aquila Gas Pipeline's financial position or results of operations.

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards

AQUILA GAS PIPELINE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

No. 142, “Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets” (Statement No. 142). Statement No. 142 addresses financial accounting and reporting for acquired goodwill and other intangible assets and superseded APB Opinion No. 17, “Intangible Assets.” Statement No. 142 was effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001. This statement established new accounting for goodwill and other intangible assets recorded in business combinations. Under the new rules, goodwill and intangible assets deemed to have indefinite lives are no longer amortized but are be subjected to annual impairment tests in accordance with the statement. Other intangible assets continue to be amortized over their useful lives. Aquila Gas Pipeline adopted this standard on January 1, 2002. As amortization of goodwill was a significant non-cash expense, Statement No. 142 had a material impact on the Company’s financial statements. The table below summarizes the financial results as if adoption had occurred on January 1, 2001.

	2001
	(In thousands)
Reported net income	\$25,758
Add back: Goodwill amortization	900
Add back: Oasis excess basis amortization	1,650
Taxes	(365)
Adjusted net income	\$27,943

2. Related-Party Transactions

Aquila Gas Pipeline entered into various types of transactions with Aquila and its affiliates. Aquila Gas Pipeline sold natural gas to Aquila and its affiliates and purchased natural gas and NGLs from Aquila. Additionally, Pipeline reimbursed Aquila for the direct and indirect costs of certain Aquila employees who provided services to the Company and for other costs (primarily general and administrative expenses) related to the Company’s operations. Aquila also provided Aquila Gas Pipeline with a revolving credit agreement, as described in Note 3.

The following table summarizes transactions for the indicated periods:

	September 30, 2002	December 31, 2001
	(In thousands)	
Natural gas sales to affiliated companies	\$166,372	\$325,295
NGLs sales to affiliated companies	373	1,267
Purchases of natural gas from affiliated companies	101,398	170,105
Purchases of NGLs from affiliated companies	1,841	—
Transportation expense with Oasis	3,900	6,727
Recognized (loss) gain from marketing transactions with AEM	2,678	(10,605)
Interest expense with Aquila	3,295	5,140
Reimbursement of direct costs to Aquila	(1,739)	15,283
Service agreement expenses charged by Aquila	2,628	3,504

The affiliated receivable due from Aquila was \$23,889 for the period ending September 30, 2002. This receivable was created by overpayments on Aquila Gas Pipeline’s revolving credit agreement (see Note 3) with Aquila. The affiliated payable due to Aquila was \$47,064 as of September 30, 2002.

AQUILA GAS PIPELINE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

3. Debt

The following table summarizes Aquila Gas Pipeline's long-term debt:

	September 30, 2002
	(In thousands)
Loan agreement bearing interest at 6.83%, due 2006	\$16,250
Loan agreement bearing interest at 6.47%, due 2005	50,000
8.29% senior notes, due 2002	—
Total debt	66,250
Less — Current maturities of long-term debt	—
Total long-term debt	\$66,250

Revolving Credit Agreement

Aquila Gas Pipeline had a credit agreement, as amended, with Aquila that provided a revolving credit facility (Revolver) for borrowings of up to \$115,000. As of September 30, 2002, there was \$115,000 available for use under the Revolver. Aquila swept all available cash daily to reduce the revolver. This resulted in a receivable due to Aquila Gas Pipeline of \$23,889 as of September 30, 2002. The Revolver bore interest at Aquila Gas Pipeline's election of either (i) a base rate (the higher of the bank prime rate or 1/2 of 1 percent above the Federal Funds rate), (ii) an adjusted certificate of deposit rate or (iii) a Eurodollar rate. The maturity date of the Revolver automatically renewed in one-year periods from each commitment period (October of any given year), unless Aquila gave at least a one-year notice not to renew. As of September 30, 2002, the maturity date was October 2003. The Revolver was unsecured and was subordinate to the 8.29% senior notes described below. The Company paid an annual commitment fee to Aquila of 1/4 of 1% on the unutilized portion of the revolving credit facility. The Revolver required the Company to comply with certain restrictive covenants. At September 30, 2002, Aquila Gas Pipeline was in compliance with such covenants.

Loan Agreements

In 1995, Aquila Gas Pipeline entered into a loan agreement with Aquila Energy, a subsidiary of Aquila for \$50,000. The loan was unsecured and bore interest at 6.47% due semi-annually. The principal amount of the loan was to be repaid to Aquila Energy by June 1, 2005. In 1997, Aquila Gas Pipeline entered into a second loan agreement with Aquila Energy for \$16,250. This loan was unsecured and bore interest at 6.83% due semi-annually. The principal amount of the second loan was to be repaid to Aquila Energy by October 15, 2006.

Senior Notes

The 8.29% Senior Notes (Senior Notes) were unsecured and interest payments were due semi-annually. Principal payments of \$12,500 were required each year and the balance was paid in full in September 2002. Upon issuance of the Senior Notes, Aquila Gas Pipeline deferred approximately \$1,886 of initial fees and expenses that were amortized over the life of the notes.

AQUILA GAS PIPELINE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

4. Income Taxes

Components of income tax provision/(benefit) attributable to income before taxes are as follows:

	September 30, 2002	December 31, 2001
	(In thousands)	
Current	\$ 489	\$ 5,560
Deferred	(956)	9,843
Total	<u>\$ (467)</u>	<u>\$ 15,403</u>

Tax expense was different than the amount computed by applying the statutory federal income tax rate to income before taxes. A reconciliation of Aquila Gas Pipeline's income taxes with the United States Federal statutory rate is as follows:

	September 30, 2002	December 31, 2001
	(In thousands)	
Book income at U.S. federal statutory rate	35.0%	35.0%
Equity method earnings	(51.4)	(3.3)
State taxes	3.5	3.5
Other	2.0	2.0
Tax provision effective rate	<u>(10.9)%</u>	<u>(37.2)%</u>

Deferred taxes resulted from the effect of transactions that were recognized in different periods for financial and tax reporting purposes. Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

	September 30, 2002
	(In thousands)
Deferred tax assets:	
Basis difference in intangible assets	\$ 6,649
Other	388
Total deferred tax assets	7,037
Deferred tax liabilities:	
Basis difference in fixed assets	(128,755)
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$(121,718)

5. Major Customers

The Company's gross sales as a percentage of total revenues to nonaffiliated major customers were as follows:

	September 30, 2002	December 31, 2001
Customer A	17.5%	15.4%
Customer B	9.6%	11.0%

AQUILA GAS PIPELINE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The Company's natural gas operations had a concentration of customers in natural gas transmission, distribution and marketing as well as industrial end-users, while its NGLs operations had a concentration of customers in the refining and petrochemical industries.

These concentrations of customers impacted the Company's overall exposure to credit risk, whether positively or negatively, in that the customers were similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions. However, management believed that Aquila Gas Pipeline's portfolio of accounts receivable was sufficiently diversified to minimize any potential credit risk. Historically, Aquila Gas Pipeline has not incurred significant problems in collecting its accounts receivable and, as such, no allowance for doubtful accounts was provided in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The Company's accounts receivable were generally not collateralized.

6. Retirement and Benefit Plans

Aquila had a defined contribution plan for virtually all employees. Pursuant to the plan, employees of the Company could defer a portion of their compensation and contribute it to a deferred account. The Company's matching contributions to the plan were \$408 and \$444 for the periods ended September 30, 2002 and December 31, 2001, respectively.

Aquila had a stock contribution plan under which eligible Aquila Gas Pipeline employees received a company contribution of 3 percent of their base income in Aquila common stock. The Company's expense associated with this plan was \$27 and \$231 for periods ending September 30, 2002 and December 31, 2001, respectively. The reduction for 2002 was due to the reduction in the number of employees eligible in 2002 and declines in the market value of the stock.

Aquila had a stock option plan under which eligible Aquila Gas Pipeline employees were granted options to purchase shares of Aquila's common stock. The plan provided that the options would not be granted at a price below the market price at the date of grant. Accordingly, no compensation cost was recognized for the options. The options vested one year from the date of grant and expired 10 years from the date of grant.

The following table summarizes the options granted to Aquila Gas Pipeline employees:

	September 30, 2002		Period Ended December 31, 2001	
	Options	Average Price	Options	Average Price
	(In thousands)			
Outstanding, beginning of period	170,298	\$26.8387	115,876	\$21.9475
Granted	—	—	85,810	34.8028
Exercised	(825)	18.2083	(25,688)	23.4483
Forfeited	(4,637)	22.7246	(5,700)	21.6565
Outstanding, end of period	<u>164,836</u>	\$26.6896	<u>170,298</u>	\$26.8387

AQUILA GAS PIPELINE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

7. Commitments and Contingencies***Lease Obligations***

The Company had various non-cancelable operating leases. Total lease expense amounted to approximately \$598 for the period ending September 30, 2002, and \$1,059 for the period ending December 31, 2001. All leases were transferred to La Grange Acquisition effective October 1, 2002.

The following summarizes the future annual lease payments for the transferred leases for each of the next five years as of September 30, 2002:

	(In thousands)
2003	\$775
2004	775
2005	773
2006	64
2007 and thereafter	—

Taxes

The IRS has examined and proposed adjustments to Aquila's consolidated federal income tax returns for 1988 through 1993. The proposed adjustment affecting the Company was to lengthen the depreciable life of certain pipeline assets owned by Aquila Gas Pipeline. Aquila has filed a petition in U.S. Tax Court contesting the IRS proposed adjustments for the years 1990 through 1991. The IRS has also proposed an adjustment on the same issue for 1992 through 1998. Aquila has tentatively agreed with the IRS to hold this issue in abeyance pending the outcome of the earlier petition.

Aquila intends to vigorously contest the proposed adjustment and believes it is reasonably possible that they will prevail. If resolved unfavorably, it is expected that additional assessments for the years 1999 through September 30, 2002 would be made on the same issue.

Any additional taxes would result in an adjustment to the deferred tax liability with no effect on net income, while any payment of interest or penalties would affect net income. Aquila Gas Pipeline expects that the ultimate resolution of this matter will not have a material adverse effect on its financial position. Under the Asset Purchase Agreement between Aquila and La Grange Acquisition, La Grange Acquisition would not be impacted by resolution of this matter.

Contingencies

In 1996, Aquila Gas Pipeline and Exxon entered into a contract, which required Aquila Gas Pipeline to pay Exxon \$5.1 million in 2006 if Aquila Gas Pipeline failed to deliver natural gas containing at least 2 gallons per mcf to the Exxon Katy Plant. In 2000, the determination was made that it was unlikely that the Company would be in a position to supply natural gas that would meet the contract specifications. Included in operating expenses in 2000 was an accrual of \$3.6 million representing the present value of the future settlement. In 2001, the Company reached an agreement with Exxon to cancel the contract for a cash settlement of \$3.7 million and the exchange of property for right-of-way.

AQUILA GAS PIPELINE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The Company was also a party to additional claims and was involved in various other litigation and administrative proceedings arising in the normal course of business. Aquila Gas Pipeline believed it was unlikely that the final outcome of any of the claims, litigation or proceedings to which it was a party would have a material adverse effect on its financial position or results of operations. However, due to the inherent uncertainty of litigation, there can be no assurance that the resolution of any particular claim or proceeding would not have an adverse effect on the Company's results of operations for the fiscal period in which such resolution occurred. Per the Asset Purchase Agreement between Aquila and La Grange Acquisition, Aquila has agreed to indemnify La Grange Acquisition for any litigation arising from operations before October 1, 2002.

In the normal course of business of its natural gas pipeline operations, the Company purchased, processed and sold natural gas pursuant to long-term contracts. Such contracts contained terms, which were customary in the industry. The Company believes that such terms were commercially reasonable and will not have a material adverse effect on its financial position or results of operations.

8. Commodity Risk Management

The following table details information on the Company's positions held or issued for trading purposes as of:

September 30, 2002

	Commodity	Notional Volume Bcf	Maturity	Aquila Pays	Aquila Receives	Fair Value
Basis Swaps						
EPNG Permian	Gas	0.4	2002	Nymex	IFERC	\$ (142)
EPNG Permian	Gas	0.4	2002	IFERC	Nymex	143
Waha	Gas	3.3	2005	Nymex	IFERC	(711)
Waha	Gas	4.1	2005	IFERC	Nymex	826
Houston Ship	Gas	0.6	2005	Nymex	IFERC	(40)
Houston Ship	Gas	0.6	2005	IFERC	Nymex	44
EPNG Permian	Gas	1.5	2003	Nymex	IFERC	(723)
EPNG Permian	Gas	1.5	2003	IFERC	Nymex	731
EPNG San Juan	Gas	—	2002	Nymex	IFERC	(456)
EPNG San Juan	Gas	—	2002	IFERC	Nymex	714
Houston Ship	Gas	101.3	2005	Nymex	IFERC	(1,038)
Houston Ship	Gas	96.7	2005	IFERC	Nymex	1,076
Katy	Gas	—	2002	Nymex	IFERC	(89)
Katy	Gas	—	2002	IFERC	Nymex	94
TGP TX	Gas	—	2002	Nymex	IFERC	(36)
TGP TX	Gas	—	2002	IFERC	Nymex	16
SOCAL	Gas	1.5	2003	Nymex	IFERC	(428)
SOCAL	Gas	1.5	2003	IFERC	Nymex	174
TETC OLPO STX	Gas	13.6	2005	Nymex	IFERC	274
TETC OLPO STX	Gas	11.7	2005	IFERC	Nymex	(130)
Waha	Gas	97.1	2003	Nymex	IFERC	(8,617)
Waha	Gas	97.1	2003	IFERC	Nymex	8,531

AQUILA GAS PIPELINE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

	Buyer/ Seller	Commodity	Notional Volume Bcf	Maturity	Average Strike Price	Fair Value
Futures						
	Buyer	Gas	0.3	2002	3.203	\$ (121)
	Seller	Gas	1.1	2002	2.685	(1,086)
	Buyer	Gas	115.9	2005	3.733	29,518
	Seller	Gas	114.3	2005	3.730	(29,729)
	Buyer	Gas	2.5	2002	3.150	679
	Seller	Gas	3.4	2002	2.995	(810)
Forwards						
	Buyer	Gas	181.0	2020	2.919	(3,683)
	Seller	Gas	339.7	2020	3.686	6,570
	Buyer	Transport	15.3	2004	0.029	(12)
	Buyer/ Seller	Commodity	Barrels in Thousands	Maturity	Average Strike Price	Fair Value
NGLs Futures						
	Seller	Ethane	150	2002	0.215	\$ 194
	Buyer	Ethane	150	2002	0.265	121
	Seller	Propane	75	2002	0.373	265
	Buyer	Propane	135	2002	0.406	(287)
	Seller	Crude	(254)	2002	29.552	(1,374)

AQUILA GAS PIPELINE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The net gain from derivative activities for the periods ended September 30, 2002 and December 31, 2001 was \$6,273 and \$9,016, respectively.

9. Financial Instruments

The Company's carrying amounts for cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other current assets, accounts payable and other current liabilities approximated fair value. The fair values of its derivative positions are disclosed in Note 8. The following summarizes the Company's carrying value and estimated fair value of its long-term debt obligations:

	September 30, 2002	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value
	(In thousands)	
6.83% Loan	\$16,250	\$19,123
6.47% Loan	50,000	55,751
Total	\$66,250	\$74,874

AQUILA GAS PIPELINE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

10. Intangible Assets

The following table details the items included in intangible assets:

	Period Ended September 30, 2002
	(In thousands)
Goodwill	\$ 9,491
Less: amortization	(7,837)
	1,654
Oasis transportation rights	18,620
Less: amortization	(15,905)
	2,715
Gathering producer relationship	14,930
Less: amortization	(14,081)
	849
Senior note deferred financing costs	—
Less: amortization	—
	—
Intangibles, net	\$ 5,218

Effective January 1, 2002, in accordance with Statements of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141 and No. 142, the Company ceased amortizing its goodwill. Further, the Company concluded that the carrying value of the goodwill was not impaired. Goodwill amortization was \$900 in 2001. Amortization expense, excluding goodwill amortization, was \$3,644 and \$5,031 in September 30, 2002 and December 31, 2001, respectively.

At September 30, 2002, the estimated five-year amortization of the Oasis Pipe Line transportation rights and gathering producer relationships was as follows:

	(In thousands)
Remainder of 2002	\$ 840
2003	1,990
2004	91
2005	91
2006	91
2007	91
Thereafter	370
	<u>\$3,564</u>

The Oasis Pipe Line transportation rights was an agreement between Aquila Gas Pipeline and Oasis Pipe Line whereby Aquila Gas Pipeline could elect to reserve a portion of Oasis Pipe Line's line capacity in advance. The agreement has been amended numerous times, and under the most recent amendment it was cancelable by either party upon ninety days notice and it was scheduled to expire in July 2003. The gathering producer relationships related to certain fixed price gathering contracts that were being amortized over ten years.

11. Investment in Subsidiaries

Oasis Pipe Line

Prior to December 2000, Aquila Gas Pipeline had a 35% interest in Oasis Pipe Line. Thereafter, Aquila Gas Pipeline held 50% of the stock of Oasis Pipe Line. The following table presents financial information related to Oasis Pipe Line for the periods presented:

	Period Ended	
	September 30, 2002	December 31, 2001
	(In thousands)	
Revenues	\$24,733	\$26,153
Total operating expenses	7,772	11,266
Income before income tax expense	16,700	14,707
Net income	10,850	9,556
Pipeline's share of net income	5,425	4,778
Pipeline's share of distributions	4,000	1,500
Current assets	10,680	7,061
Total assets	53,929	50,453
Current liabilities	3,893	1,911
Long-term debt	—	—
Shareholder's equity	41,912	39,062

At September 30, 2002, Aquila Gas Pipeline's investment exceeded its pro-rata share of Oasis Pipe Line's equity by \$79,792. Prior to 2002, the excess purchase price was being amortized \$1,650 per year. In accordance with Aquila Gas Pipeline's adoption of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141 and 142, this amortization was ceased effective January 1, 2002.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Oasis Pipe Line Company

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Oasis Pipe Line Company and Subsidiaries as of December 27, 2002, and the related consolidated statement of income, shareholders' equity and cash flow for the period then ended. 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 audit.

We conducted our audit 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. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Oasis Pipe Line Company and Subsidiaries as of December 27, 2002, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for the period then ended in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ ERNST & YOUNG LLP

San Antonio, Texas
July 15, 2003

OASIS PIPE LINE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in thousands)

	December 27, 2002	December 31, 2001
	(unaudited)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,962	\$ 2,352
Accounts receivable — trade (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$153 in 2002 and \$60 in 2001)	2,290	1,997
Accounts receivable — affiliates	364	552
Inventories	1,215	1,351
Refundable income taxes	—	540
Prepaid insurance	325	269
Total current assets	12,156	7,061
Property, plant, and equipment:		
Pipeline facilities	169,308	168,745
Construction-in-progress	—	119
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(127,231)	(125,472)
Property, plant, and equipment, net	42,077	43,392
Other	413	—
Total assets	\$ 54,646	\$ 50,453
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable — trade	\$ 264	\$ 230
Accounts payable — affiliates	—	13
Accrued liabilities	376	385
Accrued taxes	820	—
Accrued taxes, other than income taxes	—	783
Accrued compensation	586	500
Total current liabilities	2,046	1,911
Deferred income taxes	9,461	9,480
Commitments and contingencies		
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$1 par value; 50,000 shares authorized and 6,667 shares outstanding	7	7
Additional paid-in capital	25,432	25,432
Retained earnings	35,537	31,460
	60,976	56,899
Less treasury stock, 2,000 shares	17,837	17,837
Total shareholders' equity	43,139	39,062
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 54,646	\$ 50,453

See accompanying notes.

OASIS PIPE LINE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(in thousands)

	Period Ended December 27, 2002	Year Ended December 31, 2001
Operating revenues:		
Gas transportation — third party	\$23,490	\$15,749
Gas transportation — affiliates	5,975	8,364
Proceeds from pipeline construction	—	—
Gas sales — third party	2,352	883
Fuel and unaccounted for gas	—	763
Other	914	394
Total operating revenues	32,731	26,153
Operating expenses:		
Fuel and unaccounted for gas	133	—
Operations and maintenance	4,469	4,325
Cost of pipeline construction	—	—
Depreciation and amortization	2,106	2,458
Taxes, other than income	1,207	1,171
Administrative and general	2,555	3,312
Total operating expenses	10,470	11,266
Operating income	22,261	14,887
Other income (expenses):		
Interest income	64	193
Interest expense — shareholder	—	(433)
Other, net	(660)	60
Income before income taxes	21,665	14,707
Income tax expense	7,588	5,151
Net income	<u>\$14,077</u>	<u>\$ 9,556</u>

See accompanying notes

OASIS PIPE LINE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
Period Ended December 27, 2002 and Year Ended December 31, 2001
(unaudited as to December 31, 2001 data)

	Common Stock		Treasury Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount			
	(In thousands, except share data)						
Balance at December 31, 2000	6,667	7	2,000	(17,837)	25,432	24,904	32,506
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	9,556	9,556
Dividends paid (\$.45 per share)	—	—	—	—	—	(3,000)	(3,000)
Balance at December 31, 2001	6,667	7	2,000	(17,837)	25,432	31,460	39,062
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	14,077	14,077
Dividends paid (\$1.50 per share)	—	—	—	—	—	(10,000)	(10,000)
Balance at December 27, 2002	6,667	\$ 7	2,000	\$(17,837)	\$25,432	\$ 35,537	\$ 43,139

See accompanying notes

OASIS PIPE LINE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in thousands)

	Period Ended December 27, 2002	Year Ended December 31, 2001
		(unaudited)
Operating Activities		
Net income	\$ 14,077	\$ 9,556
Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	2,106	2,458
Deferred income taxes	(19)	213
Changes in assets and liabilities that provided (used) cash:		
Accounts receivable	(105)	(1,744)
Inventories	136	120
Refundable income taxes	540	488
Accounts payable	21	(340)
Accrued liabilities	114	96
Other, net	(469)	3
Net cash provided by operating activities	16,401	10,850
Investing Activities		
Additions to property, plant, and equipment, net	(791)	(511)
Sale of property, plant, and equipment	—	5
Net cash used in investing activities	(791)	(506)
Financing Activities		
Repayment of notes payable — related parties	—	(11,832)
Dividends paid	(10,000)	(3,000)
Note issued to purchase treasury stock	—	—
Purchase of treasury stock	—	—
Net cash used in financing activities	(10,000)	(14,832)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	5,610	(4,488)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	2,352	6,840
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 7,962	\$ 2,352
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 7,080	\$ 4,450
Cash paid for interest	—	433

See accompanying notes

OASIS PIPE LINE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Period Ended December 27, 2002 and Year Ended December 31, 2001
(unaudited as to December 31, 2001 data)****1. Control and Ownership of the Company and Related-Party Transactions**

Oasis Pipe Line Company (the “Company”), a Delaware corporation, is engaged in the operation of an intrastate natural gas transmission system in the state of Texas. Immediately prior to December 27, 2002, the Company was owned 50% by a subsidiary of Aquila Gas Pipeline Corporation (Aquila Gas Pipeline), and 50% by Dow Hydrocarbons & Resources, Inc. (“DHRI”). Prior to October 4, 2002, Aquila Gas Pipeline was the wholly owned subsidiary of Aquila, Inc. In October 2002, La Grange Acquisition, L.P. (“La Grange Acquisition”) acquired substantially all the assets of Aquila Gas Pipeline. On December 27, 2002 the Company redeemed all of DHRI’s stock using funds advanced from La Grange Acquisition making the Company a wholly owned subsidiary of La Grange Acquisition.

Before December 28, 2000, ownership was 35% by a subsidiary of Aquila Gas Pipeline, 35% by El Paso Field Services (“EPFS”), and 30% by DHRI. On that date, EPFS sold 5% of its interest to DHRI and the remaining 30% interest was acquired by the Company as treasury stock.

During 2002, and 2001, the Company derived revenues from its shareholders and their affiliates for the transmission and sale of natural gas. The amount of such net revenues totaled approximately \$5,975,000, and \$8,364,000, for the years ended December 27, 2002, and December 31, 2001, respectively. Accounts receivable due from affiliates were approximately \$364,000 and \$552,000 for 2002 and 2001, respectively.

During 2000, the Company reacquired 2,000 previously issued shares of capital stock for \$17.8 million. The acquisition was funded with working capital and the borrowing of \$11.8 million from shareholders (Aquila Gas Pipeline and DHRI). The borrowings were represented by notes payable bearing interest at 9%. Interest expense associated with the notes payable was \$433,000 during 2001. The notes were paid during 2001.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies***Principles of Consolidation***

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries (collectively, the “Company”). All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The consolidated financial statements present the financial position and results of operations of the Company prior to its becoming a subsidiary of La Grange Acquisition and therefore exclude the purchase adjustments relating to the redemption and intercompany promissory note on December 27, 2002 (see Note 7).

Inventories

The Company requires its customers to provide additional gas, based on predetermined quantities of gas to be delivered, for fuel. If the gas is in excess of the Company’s needs, the Company can retain the excess gas or sell it to third parties. If additional fuel is required, the Company will purchase additional volumes in the market. Inventories represent the gas that is retained. The Company values inventories at the lower of cost or market as of the balance sheet dates.

OASIS PIPE LINE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Property, Plant, and Equipment

Normal maintenance that does not add capacity or extend the useful life of the equipment and repairs of property, plant, and equipment are charged to expense as incurred. Improvements that materially extend the useful lives of the assets are capitalized, and the assets replaced, if any, are retired. When capital assets are retired or replaced, the balance of the assets and the accumulated depreciation are removed and any gain or loss upon disposition is included in income. Fixed assets of approximately \$346,000 and \$134,000 were retired during 2002 and 2001, respectively.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method of accounting over the estimated useful lives of the related assets. Annual depreciable lives range from 5 to 85 years.

The Company records impairment losses on long-lived assets used in operations when events and circumstances indicate that the assets might be impaired and the undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets are less than the carrying amounts of those assets.

Environmental Expenditures

Environmental related restoration and remediation costs are recorded as liabilities and expensed when site restoration and environmental remediation and cleanup obligations are either known or considered probable and the related costs can be reasonably estimated.

Income Taxes

The Company recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial accounting bases and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. The deferred tax effects of these temporary differences are calculated using the tax rates currently in effect.

Revenue Recognition

Transportation revenue is recognized as transportation is provided. Capacity payments are recognized when earned in the period capacity was made available.

Financial Instruments and Credit Risk

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and accounts payable. The carrying value of the Company's financial instruments approximates fair value due to their short-term nature. The Company considers all investments with maturities of three months or less at acquisition to be cash equivalents. The Company's receivables are generally from entities involved in the energy industry or significant industrial customers. The Company specifically reviews all its receivables in determining its allowance for doubtful accounts and the receivables are generally unsecured.

OASIS PIPE LINE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)*****Use of Estimates***

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles 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 amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the 2001 and 2000 amounts to conform to the 2002 presentation.

3. Income Taxes

Components of income tax provision/(benefit) attributable to income before taxes are as follows:

	December 27, 2002	December 31, 2001
Current	\$ 7,607	\$ 4,938
Deferred	(19)	213
Total income tax expense	<u>\$ 7,588</u>	<u>\$ 5,151</u>

The tax provision effective rate for December 27, 2002 and December 31, 2001 was 35%.

Deferred income taxes consist of the following:

	December 27, 2002	December 31, 2001
Property, plant and equipment	\$ (9,178)	\$ (9,131)
Other	(283)	(349)
Net deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$ (9,461)</u>	<u>\$ (9,480)</u>

4. Employee Benefit Plan

An employee savings plan is available to all permanent employees, effective the first day of their employment. For every \$1 each employee contributes, the Company matches \$1, not to exceed 5% of each employee's salary subject to the maximum contribution allowed by law. Each employee is fully vested on his or her first day of employment. The Company expensed contributions of approximately \$144,000 and \$140,000 for 2002 and 2001, respectively.

5. Contingencies

The Company is subject to federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations, which generally require expenditures for remediation at operating facilities and waste disposal sites. At December 27, 2002 and December 31, 2001, the Company had reserved approximately \$252,000 and \$292,000 respectively, for the expected costs of complying with such laws and regulations. These expected costs are primarily related to properties previously owned and are recorded on the consolidated balance sheets as accrued liabilities based upon management's estimates of the timing of the expenditure. The purchase and sale agreement between La Grange

OASIS PIPE LINE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Acquisition and Aquila Gas Pipeline requires Aquila, Inc. to reimburse Oasis for 50% of any remediation expenditures related to operations prior to October 1, 2002.

On June 16, 2003, Guadalupe Power Partners, L.P. (GPP) sought and obtained a Temporary Restraining Order against Oasis Pipe Line. In their pleadings, GPP alleged unspecified monetary damages for the period from February 25, 2003 to June 16, 2003 and sought to prevent Oasis Pipe Line from implementing flow control measures to reduce the flow of gas to their power plant at varying hourly rates. Oasis Pipe Line filed a counterclaim against GPP asking for damages and a declaration that the contract was terminated as a result of the breach by GPP. Oasis Pipe Line and GPP agreed to a “stand still” order and referred this dispute to binding arbitration. Oasis Pipe Line has retained trial counsel to defend this matter and a date for the commencement of the arbitration proceedings has not yet been set.

The Company is also party to legal actions that have arisen in the ordinary course of its business. Due to the inherent uncertainty of litigation, the range of any possible loss cannot be estimated with a reasonable degree of precision.

6. Stock Redemption

On December 27, 2002, the Company purchased 50% of its capital stock owned by DHRI for \$87 million. The Company funded the acquisition by borrowing \$87 million from La Grange Acquisition evidenced by a promissory note (the “Note”). Effective with the redemption, the Company became a wholly owned subsidiary of La Grange Acquisition and is included in the financial statements of La Grange Acquisition effective December 27, 2002. The Note bears interest at an annual rate of 8.5% with payments of \$1.6 million due monthly until final maturity on February 1, 2006 at which time the remaining balance will be due. The consolidated financial statements present the financial position and results of operations of the Company prior to its becoming a subsidiary of LaGrange Acquisition and therefore exclude the purchase adjustments relating to the redemption and intercompany promissory

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Partners

Energy Transfer Partners, L.P.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Heritage Propane Partners, L.P. (a Delaware limited partnership) and subsidiaries as of August 31, 2003 and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, partners' capital, and cash flows for the period ended January 19, 2004 and for the years ended August 31, 2003 and 2002. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Partnership's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes 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, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Heritage Propane Partners, L.P. and subsidiaries as of August 31, 2003 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the period ended January 19, 2004 and for the years ended August 31, 2003 and 2002, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As explained in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, effective September 1, 2002, the Partnership changed its method of accounting for stock-based compensation plans and adopted the fair value recognition provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation following the modified prospective method of adoption described in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation — Transition and Disclosure.

/s/ Grant Thornton LLP

Tulsa, Oklahoma
November 11, 2004

HERITAGE PROPANE PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(HERITAGE)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
(in thousands, except unit data)

	<u>August 31, 2003</u>
ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,117
Marketable securities	3,044
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	35,879
Inventories	45,274
Assets from liquids marketing	83
Prepaid expenses and other	2,741
Total current assets	<u>94,138</u>
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, net	426,588
INVESTMENT IN AFFILIATES	8,694
GOODWILL	156,595
INTANGIBLES AND OTHER ASSETS, net	52,824
Total assets	<u>\$738,839</u>
LIABILITIES AND PARTNERS' CAPITAL	
CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Working capital facility	\$ 26,700
Accounts payable	43,690
Accounts payable to related companies	6,255
Accrued and other current liabilities	35,993
Liabilities from liquids marketing	80
Current maturities of long-term debt	38,309
Total current liabilities	<u>151,027</u>
LONG-TERM DEBT, less current maturities	360,762
MINORITY INTERESTS	4,002
	<u>515,791</u>
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES	
PARTNERS' CAPITAL:	
Common Unitholders (18,013,229 units issued and outstanding)	221,207
Class C Unitholders (1,000,000 units issued and outstanding)	
General Partner	2,190
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(349)
Total partners' capital	<u>223,048</u>
Total liabilities and partners' capital	<u>\$738,839</u>

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

HERITAGE PROPANE PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(HERITAGE)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(in thousands, except per unit and unit data)

	For the Period Ended January 19, 2004	For the Years Ended August 31,	
		2003	2002
REVENUES:			
Retail fuel	\$ 221,459	\$ 463,392	\$ 365,334
Wholesale fuel	20,596	47,366	41,204
Liquids marketing, net	369	1,333	542
Other	27,928	59,385	55,245
Total revenues	<u>270,352</u>	<u>571,476</u>	<u>462,325</u>
COSTS AND EXPENSES:			
Cost of products sold	148,329	297,156	238,185
Operating expenses	60,735	152,131	133,203
Depreciation and amortization	15,389	37,959	36,998
Selling, general and administrative	10,100	14,037	12,978
Total costs and expenses	<u>234,553</u>	<u>501,283</u>	<u>421,364</u>
OPERATING INCOME	<u>35,799</u>	<u>70,193</u>	<u>40,961</u>
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):			
Interest expense	(12,754)	(35,740)	(37,341)
Equity in earnings of affiliates	496	1,371	1,338
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets	(240)	430	812
Other	(66)	(3,213)	(294)
INCOME BEFORE MINORITY INTERESTS AND INCOME TAXES	<u>23,235</u>	<u>33,041</u>	<u>5,476</u>
Minority interests	(572)	(876)	(574)
NET INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	<u>22,663</u>	<u>32,165</u>	<u>4,902</u>
Income taxes	20	1,023	—
NET INCOME	<u>22,643</u>	<u>31,142</u>	<u>4,902</u>
GENERAL PARTNER'S INTEREST IN NET INCOME	<u>551</u>	<u>1,319</u>	<u>918</u>
LIMITED PARTNERS' INTEREST IN NET INCOME	<u>\$ 22,092</u>	<u>\$ 29,823</u>	<u>\$ 3,984</u>
BASIC NET INCOME PER LIMITED PARTNER UNIT	<u>\$ 1.21</u>	<u>\$ 1.79</u>	<u>\$ 0.25</u>
BASIC AVERAGE NUMBER OF UNITS OUTSTANDING	<u>18,286,352</u>	<u>16,635,966</u>	<u>15,738,621</u>
DILUTED NET INCOME PER LIMITED PARTNER UNIT	<u>\$ 1.21</u>	<u>\$ 1.79</u>	<u>\$ 0.25</u>
DILUTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF UNITS OUTSTANDING	<u>18,333,036</u>	<u>16,694,343</u>	<u>15,777,307</u>

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

**HERITAGE PROPANE PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(HERITAGE)**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(in thousands)

	For the Period Ended January 19, 2004	For the Years Ended August 31, 2003	2002
Net income	\$22,643	\$31,142	\$ 4,902
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Reclassification adjustment for losses or gains on derivative instruments included in net income	—	(553)	—
Reclassification adjustment for losses on available-for-sale securities included in net income	—	2,823	—
Change in value of derivative instruments	—	553	4,464
Change in value of available-for-sale securities	(533)	480	(1,575)
Comprehensive income	<u>\$22,110</u>	<u>\$34,445</u>	<u>\$ 7,791</u>
Reconciliation of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss			
Balance, beginning of period	\$ (349)	\$ (3,652)	\$(6,541)
Current period reclassification to earnings	—	2,270	7,016
Current period change	(533)	1,033	(4,127)
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ (882)</u>	<u>\$ (349)</u>	<u>\$(3,652)</u>

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

**HERITAGE PROPANE PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(HERITAGE)**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PARTNERS' CAPITAL
(in thousands, except unit data)

	Number of Units			
	Common	Class B Subordinated	Class C	Common
Balance, August 31, 2001	14,260,316	1,382,514	1,000,000	\$190,548
Unit distribution	—	—	—	(38,159)
Conversion of Phantom Units	11,750	—	—	—
Conversion of Subordinated Units	1,382,514	(1,382,514)	—	15,137
Issuance of units upon conversion of minority interest	162,913	—	—	1,729
General Partner capital contribution	(1,646)	—	—	(32)
Net change in accumulated other comprehensive loss per accompanying statements	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	1,821
Net income	—	—	—	2,633
Balance, August 31, 2002	15,815,847	—	1,000,000	173,677
Unit distribution	—	—	—	(42,042)
Issuance of Common Units	1,610,000	—	—	44,547
Conversion of Phantom Units	2,500	—	—	—
Issuance of Common Units in connection with the Long-term incentive plan	66,118	—	—	—
Issuance of Common Units in connection with certain acquisitions	551,456	—	—	15,000
General Partner capital contribution	(32,692)	—	—	(957)
Net change in accumulated other comprehensive loss per accompanying statements	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	1,159
Net income	—	—	—	29,823
Balance, August 31, 2003	18,013,229	—	1,000,000	221,207
Unit distribution	—	—	—	(23,696)
Conversion of Phantom Units	14,800	—	—	—
Issuance of Common Units in connection with certain acquisitions	505,826	—	—	17,116
General Partner capital contribution	—	—	—	—
Net change in accumulated other comprehensive loss per accompanying statements	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	1,232
Net income	—	—	—	22,092
Balance, January 19, 2004	<u>18,533,855</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>\$237,951</u>

[Additional columns below]

[Continued from above table, first column(s) repeated]

	Class B Subordinated	Class C	General Partner	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
Balance, August 31, 2001	\$ 15,532	\$—	\$ 1,875	\$(6,541)	\$201,414
Unit distribution	(1,746)	—	(1,240)	—	(41,145)
Conversion of Phantom Units	—	—	—	—	—
Conversion of Subordinated Units	(15,137)	—	—	—	—
Issuance of units upon conversion of minority interest	—	—	—	—	1,729
General Partner capital contribution	—	—	32	—	—
Net change in accumulated other comprehensive loss per accompanying statements	—	—	—	2,889	2,889
Other	—	—	—	—	1,821
Net income	<u>1,351</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>918</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4,902</u>
Balance, August 31, 2002	—	—	1,585	(3,652)	171,610
Unit distribution	—	—	(1,342)	—	(43,384)
Issuance of Common Units	—	—	—	—	44,547
Conversion of Phantom Units	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of Common Units in connection with the Long-term incentive plan	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of Common Units in connection with certain acquisitions	—	—	—	—	15,000
General Partner capital contribution	—	—	628	—	(329)
Net change in accumulated other comprehensive loss per accompanying statements	—	—	—	3,303	3,303
Other	—	—	—	—	1,159
Net income	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,319</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>31,142</u>

Balance, August 31, 2003	—	—	2,190	(349)	223,048
Unit distribution	—	—	(887)	—	(24,583)
Conversion of Phantom Units	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of Common Units in connection with certain acquisitions	—	—	—	—	17,116
General Partner capital contribution	—	—	180	—	180
Net change in accumulated other comprehensive loss per accompanying statements	—	—	—	(533)	(533)
Other		—	—	—	1,232
Net income		—	551	—	22,643
Balance, January 19, 2004	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 2,034</u>	<u>\$ (882)</u>	<u>\$239,103</u>

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

**HERITAGE PROPANE PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(HERITAGE)**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)

	For the Period Ended January 19, 2004	For the Years Ended August 31,	
		2003	2002
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income	\$ 22,643	\$ 31,142	\$ 4,902
Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities-			
Depreciation and amortization	15,389	37,959	36,998
Provision for loss on accounts receivable	449	2,578	887
Loss on write down of marketable securities	—	2,823	—
(Gain) loss on disposal of assets	240	(430)	(812)
Deferred compensation on restricted units and long- term incentive plan	1,232	1,159	1,878
Undistributed earnings of affiliates	(35)	(836)	(938)
Minority interests	491	(48)	(111)
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effect of acquisitions:			
Accounts receivable	(29,745)	(4,066)	9,180
Inventories	(37,850)	4,855	17,827
Assets from liquids marketing	82	2,218	4,164
Prepaid and other expenses	(6,262)	4,177	8,086
Intangibles and other assets	(2,019)	238	1,197
Accounts payable	56,296	3,115	(4,094)
Accounts payable to related companies	(6,620)	1,253	(2,935)
Accrued and other current liabilities	555	10,800	(5,464)
Liabilities from liquids marketing	(80)	(1,738)	(5,312)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>14,766</u>	<u>95,199</u>	<u>65,453</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash paid for acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(22,490)	(24,956)	(19,742)
Capital expenditures	(19,760)	(27,294)	(27,072)
Proceeds from the sale of assets	772	3,861	13,336
Investment in marketable securities	—	—	(29)
Other	—	—	95
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(41,478)</u>	<u>(48,389)</u>	<u>(33,412)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from borrowings	239,359	173,678	164,715
Principal payments on debt	(170,539)	(219,282)	(156,584)
Net proceeds from issuance of Common Units	—	44,547	—
Unit distributions	(24,583)	(43,384)	(41,145)
Other	180	152	(57)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>44,417</u>	<u>(44,289)</u>	<u>(33,071)</u>
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	17,705	2,521	(1,030)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of period	7,117	4,596	5,626
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of period	<u>\$ 24,822</u>	<u>\$ 7,117</u>	<u>\$ 4,596</u>

**HERITAGE PROPANE PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(HERITAGE)**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)

	For the Period Ended January 19, 2004	For the Years Ended August 31,	
		2003	2002
NONCASH FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Notes payable incurred on noncompete agreements	\$ 6,914	\$ 948	\$ 2,737
Issuance of Common Units in connection with certain acquisitions	\$17,116	\$15,000	\$ —
Issuance of Common Units upon conversion of minority interest	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,729
General Partner capital contribution	\$ —	\$ 329	\$ —
Conversion of equity investment in Bi State Partnership to wholly owned subsidiary upon purchase of remaining 50% that was not previously owned by Heritage	\$ 8,249	\$ —	\$ —
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:			
Cash paid during the period for interest	\$12,261	\$35,315	\$37,610
Cash paid during the period for income taxes	\$ 46	\$ 523	\$ —

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

**HERITAGE PROPANE PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(HERITAGE)**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands, except unit and per unit data)

1. OPERATIONS AND ORGANIZATION:

Energy Transfer Transactions

On January 20, 2004, Heritage Propane Partners, L.P., (“Heritage”) and La Grange Energy, L.P. (“La Grange Energy”) completed the series of transactions whereby La Grange Energy contributed its subsidiary, La Grange Acquisition, L.P. and its subsidiaries who conduct business under the assumed name of Energy Transfer Company, (“ETC OLP”) to Heritage in exchange for cash of \$300,000 less the amount of Energy Transfer Company debt in excess of \$151,500, less ETC OLP’s accounts payable and other specified liabilities, plus agreed upon capital expenditures paid by La Grange Energy relating to the ETC OLP business prior to closing, \$433,909 of Heritage Common and Class D Units, and the repayment of the ETC OLP debt of \$151,500. These transactions and the other transactions described in the following paragraphs are referred to herein as the Energy Transfer Transactions. In conjunction with the Energy Transfer Transactions and prior to the contribution of ETC OLP to Heritage, ETC OLP distributed its cash and accounts receivables to La Grange Energy and an affiliate of La Grange Energy contributed an office building to ETC OLP. La Grange Energy also received 3,742,515 Special Units as consideration for the project it had in progress to construct the Bossier Pipeline.

Simultaneously with the Energy Transfer Transactions, La Grange Energy obtained control of Heritage by acquiring all of the interest in U.S. Propane, L.P., (“U.S. Propane”) the General Partner of Heritage, and U.S. Propane, L.P.’s general partner, U.S. Propane, L.L.C., from subsidiaries of AGL Resources, Atmos Energy Corporation, TECO Energy, Inc. and Piedmont Natural Gas Company, Inc. for \$30,000 (the “General Partner Transaction”). In conjunction with the General Partner Transaction, U.S. Propane L.P. contributed its 1.0101% General Partner interest in Heritage Operating, L.P. (“HOLP”) to Heritage in exchange for an additional 1% General Partner interest in Heritage. Simultaneously with these transactions, Heritage purchased the outstanding stock of Heritage Holdings, Inc. (“Heritage Holdings”) for \$100,000.

Concurrent with the Energy Transfer Transactions, La Grange Acquisition borrowed \$325,000 from financial institutions and Heritage raised \$355,948 of gross proceeds net of underwriter’s discount through the sale of 9,200,000 Common Units at an offering price of \$38.69 per unit. The net proceeds were used to finance the transaction and for general partnership purposes.

Accounting treatment of the Energy Transfer Transactions

The Energy Transfer Transactions were accounted for as a reverse acquisition in accordance with SFAS 141. Although Heritage Propane Partners, L.P. is the surviving parent entity for legal purposes, ETC OLP is the acquirer for accounting purposes. As a result, ETC OLP’s historical financial statements are now the historical financial statements of the registrant. The operations of Heritage Propane Partners, L.P. prior to the ETC OLP Transaction are referred to as “Heritage.” On February 12, 2004, the Board of Directors of Heritage Propane Partners, L.P.’s General Partner voted to change the name of Heritage Propane Partners, L.P. to Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. The assets and liabilities and results of operations of Heritage as of January 19, 2004 are included in the financial statements of the surviving parent entity, Energy Transfer Partners, L.P.

Business Operations

In order to simplify the Heritage’s obligations under the laws of several jurisdictions in which it conducts business, the Partnership’s activities are conducted through a subsidiary operating partnership, Heritage Operating, L.P. (the “Operating Partnership”). The Partnership and the Operating Partnership are collectively referred to in this report as Heritage. Heritage sells propane and propane-related products to more than 650,000 active residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural customers from over 310 customer service locations in 32 states. Heritage is also a wholesale propane supplier in the United States and in Canada, the latter through participation in MP Energy Partnership. MP Energy Partnership is a Canadian partnership, in which Heritage owns a 60% interest, engaged in

lower-margin wholesale distribution and in supplying Heritage's northern U.S. locations. Heritage buys and sells financial instruments for its own account through its wholly owned subsidiary, Heritage Energy Resources, L.L.C. ("Resources").

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BALANCE SHEET DETAIL:

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of Heritage include the accounts of its subsidiaries, including Heritage Operating and its subsidiaries. At August 31, 2003, Heritage accounted for its 50% partnership interest in Bi-State Propane, ("Bi-State") a propane retailer in the states of Nevada and California, under the equity method. On December 24, 2003, Heritage acquired the remaining 50% of Bi-State that it did not previously own, thereby making Bi-State a wholly owned subsidiary of Heritage.

For purposes of maintaining partner capital accounts, the Partnership Agreement of Heritage (the "Partnership Agreement") specifies that items of income and loss shall be allocated among the partners in accordance with their percentage interests. Normal allocations according to percentage interests are made, however, only after giving effect to any priority income allocations in an amount equal to the incentive distributions that are allocated 100% to the General Partner. The 1.0101% general partner interest in the Operating Partnership held by the General Partner, U.S. Propane, L.P. ("U.S. Propane"), is accounted for in the consolidated financial statements of Heritage as a minority interest.

Revenue Recognition

Sales of propane, propane appliances, parts, and fittings are recognized at the later of the time of delivery of the product to the customer or the time of sale or installation. Revenue from service labor is recognized upon completion of the service and tank rent is recognized ratably over the period it is earned. Shipping and handling revenues are included in the price of propane charged to customers, and thus are classified as revenues.

Costs and Expenses

Costs of products sold include actual cost of fuel sold adjusted for the effects of qualifying cash flow hedges, storage fees and inbound freight, and the cost of appliances, parts, and fittings. Operating expenses include all costs incurred to provide products to customers, including compensation for operations personnel, insurance costs, vehicle maintenance, advertising costs, shipping and handling costs, purchasing costs, and plant operations. Selling, general and administrative expenses include all corporate expenses and compensation for corporate personnel.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Marketable Securities

Heritage's marketable securities are classified as available-for-sale securities and are reflected as a current asset on the consolidated balance sheet at their fair value. During the year ended August 31, 2003, Heritage determined there was a non-temporary decline in the market value of its available-for-sale securities, and reclassified into earnings a loss of \$2,823, which is net of minority interest and is recorded in other expense. Unrealized holding gains (losses) of \$480 and \$(1,575) for the years ended August 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively, were recorded through accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) based on the market value of the securities.

Accounts Receivable

Heritage grants credit to its customers for the purchase of propane and propane-related products. Accounts receivable are recorded at amounts billed to customers less an allowance for doubtful accounts. The allowance for doubtful accounts is based on management's assessment of the realizability of customer accounts. Management's assessment is based on the overall creditworthiness of Heritage's customers and any specific disputes. Heritage

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recorded bad debt expense net of recoveries of \$449, \$2,578 and \$887, for the period ended January 19, 2004 and the years ended August 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Accounts receivable consisted of the following:

	August 31, 2003
Accounts receivable	\$39,383
Less – allowance for doubtful accounts	3,504
Total, net	<u>\$35,879</u>

The activity in the allowance for doubtful accounts consisted of the following:

	Period Ended January 19, 2004	Years Ended August 31,	
		2003	2002
Balance, beginning of the period	\$3,504	\$ 2,504	\$ 3,576
Provision for loss on accounts receivable	449	2,578	887
Accounts receivable written off, net of recoveries	(449)	(1,578)	(1,959)
Balance, end of period	<u>\$3,504</u>	<u>\$ 3,504</u>	<u>\$ 2,504</u>

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market. The cost of fuel inventories is determined using weighted-average cost of fuel delivered to the retail districts and includes storage fees and inbound freight costs, while the cost of appliances, parts, and fittings is determined by the first-in, first-out method. Inventories consisted of the following:

	August 31, 2003
Fuel	\$34,544
Appliances, parts and fittings	10,730
Total inventories	<u>\$45,274</u>

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Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. Expenditures to refurbish tanks that either extend the useful lives of the tanks or prevent environmental contamination are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful life of the tanks. Additionally, Heritage capitalizes certain costs directly related to the installation of company-owned tanks, including internal labor costs. Components and useful lives of property, plant and equipment were as follows:

	August 31, 2003
Land and improvements	\$ 21,937
Buildings and improvements (10 to 30 years)	30,843
Bulk storage, equipment and facilities (3 to 30 years)	43,340
Tanks and other equipment (5 to 30 years)	327,193
Vehicles (5 to 10 years)	76,239
Furniture and fixtures (3 to 10 years)	11,164
Other (5 to 10 years)	3,578
	514,294
Less – Accumulated depreciation	(99,563)
	414,731
Plus – Construction work-in-process	11,857
Property, plant and equipment, net	<u>\$426,588</u>

Intangibles and Other Assets

Intangibles and other assets are stated at cost net of amortization computed on the straight-line method. Heritage eliminates from its balance sheet any fully amortized intangibles and the related accumulated amortization. Components and useful lives of intangibles and other assets were as follows:

	August 31, 2003	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Amortized intangible assets		
Noncompete agreements (5 to 15 years)	\$42,742	\$(15,893)
Customer lists (15 years)	28,378	(6,356)
Financing costs (3 to 15 years)	4,225	(1,995)
Consulting agreements (2 to 7 years)	517	(367)
Total	75,862	(24,611)
Unamortized intangible assets		
Trademarks	1,309	—
Other assets	264	—
Total intangibles and other assets	<u>\$77,435</u>	<u>\$(24,611)</u>

Aggregate amortization expense of intangible assets was \$2,927, \$7,811, and \$8,152 for the period ended January 19, 2004 and the years ended August 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

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Goodwill

Goodwill is associated with acquisitions made for Heritage's domestic retail segment; therefore, all goodwill is recorded in this segment. Of the \$156,595 balance in goodwill, \$23,923 is expected to be tax deductible. Goodwill is tested for impairment at the end of each fiscal year end in accordance with SFAS 142. The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the year ended August 31, 2003 were as follows:

Balance as of August 31, 2002	155,735
Goodwill acquired during the year	860
Impairment losses	—
Balance as of August 31, 2003	<u>156,595</u>

Long-Lived Assets

Heritage reviews long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. If such a review should indicate that the carrying amount of long-lived assets is not recoverable, Heritage reduces the carrying amount of such assets to fair value. No impairment of long-lived assets was recorded during the period ended January 19, 2004, or the years ended August 31, 2003 and 2002.

Accrued and Other Current Liabilities

Accrued and other current liabilities consisted of the following:

	<u>August 31, 2003</u>
Interest payable	\$ 4,485
Wages and payroll taxes	4,932
Deferred tank rent	4,080
Advanced budget payments and unearned revenue	15,417
Customer deposits	2,137
Taxes other than income	2,405
Income taxes	500
Other	<u>2,037</u>
Accrued and other current liabilities	<u>\$35,993</u>

Income Taxes

Heritage is a master limited partnership. As a result, Heritage's earnings or losses for federal and state income tax purposes are included in the tax returns of the individual partners. Accordingly, no recognition has been given to income taxes in the accompanying financial statements of Heritage except those incurred by corporate subsidiaries of Heritage that are subject to income taxes. On May 31, 2003 Guilford Gas Service, Inc., one of the Heritage's taxable subsidiaries was merged with the Operating Partnership. Taxes recorded in connection with this liquidation were approximately \$250. Net earnings for financial statement purposes may differ significantly from taxable income reportable to unitholders as a result of differences between the tax basis and financial reporting basis of assets and liabilities and the taxable income allocation requirements under the Partnership Agreement. As of August 31, 2003 there was a liability of \$500 recorded for income taxes incurred by Heritage's corporate subsidiaries.

Income Per Limited Partner Unit

Basic net income per limited partner unit is computed by dividing net income, after considering the General Partner's interest, by the weighted average number of Common Units outstanding. Diluted net income per limited partner unit is computed by dividing net income, after considering the General Partner's interest, by the weighted average number of Common Units outstanding and, if dilutive, the weighted average number of restricted units ("Phantom Units") outstanding under the Restricted Unit Plan. A reconciliation of net income and weighted average units used in computing basic and diluted net income per unit is as follows:

	Period Ended January 19, 2004	Years Ended August 31,	
		2003	2002
Basic Net Income per Limited Partner Unit:			
Limited Partners' interest in net income	\$ 22,092	\$ 29,823	\$ 3,984
Weighted average limited partner units	18,286,352	16,635,966	15,738,621
Basic net income per limited partner unit	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.79	\$ 0.25
Diluted Net Income per Limited Partner Unit:			
Limited partners' interest in net income	\$ 22,092	\$ 29,823	\$ 3,984
Weighted average limited partner units	18,286,352	16,635,966	15,738,621
Dilutive effect of phantom units	46,684	58,377	38,686
Weighted average limited partner units, assuming dilutive effect of phantom units	18,333,036	16,694,343	15,777,307
Diluted net income per limited partner unit	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.79	\$ 0.25

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

Some of the more significant estimates made by management include, but are not limited to, allowances for doubtful accounts, derivative hedging instruments, liquids marketing assets and liabilities, purchase accounting allocations and subsequent realizability of intangible assets, and general business and medical self-insurance reserves. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Fair Value

The carrying amounts of accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate their fair value. Based on the estimated borrowing rates currently available to Heritage for long-term loans with similar terms and average maturities, the aggregate fair value and carrying amount of long-term debt at August 31, 2003 was \$421,579 and \$399,071, respectively.

Stock Based Compensation Plans

During the fourth quarter of 2003, Heritage adopted the fair value recognition provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 *Accounting for Stock-based Compensation* (SFAS 123) effective as of September 1, 2002. Heritage applied the fair value recognition provisions following the modified prospective method of adoption described in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation – Transition and Disclosure* (SFAS 148).

SFAS 123 requires that significant assumptions be used during the year to estimate the fair value, which includes the risk-free interest rate used, the expected life of the grants under each of the plans and the expected distributions on

each of the grants. Heritage assumed a weighted average risk free interest rate of 6.29% for the period ended January 19, 2004, 5.72% for the year ended August 31, 2003, and 6.18% for the year ended August 31, 2002 in estimating the present value of the future cash flows of the distributions during the vesting period on the measurement date of each grant. Annual average cash distributions at the grant date were estimated to be \$2.70 for the period ended January 19, 2004, \$2.39 for the year ended August 31, 2003, and \$2.37 for the year ended August 31, 2002. The expected life of each grant is assumed to be the minimum vesting period under certain performance criteria of each grant.

Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

Heritage applies Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Statement No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* (SFAS 133). SFAS 133 requires that all derivatives be recognized in the balance sheet as either an asset or liability measured at fair value. Special accounting for qualifying hedges allows a derivative’s gains and losses to offset related results on the hedged item in the statement of operations. There were no such financial instruments outstanding as of August 31, 2003.

Heritage buys and sells derivative financial instruments, which are within the scope of SFAS 133 and that are not designated as accounting hedges. Heritage also enters into energy trading contracts, which are not derivatives, and therefore are not within the scope of SFAS 133. EITF Issue No. 98-10, *Accounting for Contracts Involved in Energy Trading and Risk Management Activities* (EITF 98-10), applied to energy trading contracts not within the scope of SFAS 133 that were entered into prior to October 25, 2002. The types of contracts Heritage utilizes in its liquids marketing segment include energy commodity forward contracts, options, and swaps traded on the over-the-counter financial markets. In accordance with the provisions of SFAS 133, derivative financial instruments utilized in connection with Heritage’s liquids marketing activity are accounted for using the mark-to-market method. Additionally, all energy trading contracts entered into prior to October 25, 2002 were accounted for using the mark-to-market method in accordance with the provisions of EITF 98-10. Under the mark-to-market method of accounting, forwards, swaps, options, and storage contracts are reflected at fair value, and are shown in the consolidated balance sheet as assets and liabilities from liquids marketing activities. As of August 31, 2002, Heritage adopted the applicable provisions of EITF Issue No. 02-3, *Issues Related to Accounting for Contracts Involved in Energy Trading and Risk Management Activities* (EITF 02-3), which requires that gains and losses on derivative instruments be shown net in the statement of operations if the derivative instruments are held for trading purposes. Net realized and unrealized gains and losses from the financial contracts and the impact of price movements are recognized in the statement of operations as liquids marketing revenue. Changes in the assets and liabilities from the liquids marketing activities result primarily from changes in the market prices, newly originated transactions, and the timing and settlement of contracts. EITF 02-3 also rescinds EITF 98-10 for all energy trading contracts entered into after October 25, 2002 and specifies certain disclosure requirements. Consequently, Heritage does not apply mark-to-market accounting for any contracts entered into after October 25, 2002, that are not within the scope of SFAS 133. Heritage attempts to balance its contractual portfolio in terms of notional amounts and timing of performance and delivery obligations. However, net unbalanced positions can exist or are established based on management’s assessment of anticipated market movements.

The notional amounts and terms of these financial instruments as of August 31, 2003 include fixed price payor for 45 barrels of propane and fixed price receiver of 195 barrels of propane, respectively. Notional amounts reflect the volume of the transactions, but do not represent the amounts exchanged by the parties to the financial instruments. Accordingly, notional amounts do not accurately measure Heritage’s exposure to market or credit risks.

Estimates related to Resource’s liquids marketing activities are sensitive to uncertainty and volatility inherent in the energy commodities markets and actual results could differ from these estimates. A theoretical change of 10% in the underlying commodity value of the liquids marketing contracts would result in an approximate \$345 change in the market value of the contracts as there were approximately 6.3 million gallons of net unbalanced positions at August 31, 2003.

Inherent in the resulting contractual portfolio are certain business risks, including market risk and credit risk. Market risk is the risk that the value of the portfolio will change, either favorably or unfavorably, in response to changing market conditions. Credit risk is the risk of loss from nonperformance by suppliers, customers, or financial counterparties to a contract. Heritage and Resources take active roles in managing and controlling market and credit risk and have established control procedures, which are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Heritage monitors

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market risk through a variety of techniques, including routine reporting to senior management. Heritage attempts to minimize credit risk exposure through credit policies and periodic monitoring procedures.

The following table summarizes the fair value of Resources' contracts, aggregated by method of estimating fair value of the contracts as of August 31, 2003 where settlement had not yet occurred. Resources' contracts all have a maturity of less than 1 year. The market prices used to value these transactions reflect management's best estimate considering various factors including closing average spot prices for the current and outer months plus a differential to consider time value and storage costs.

Source of Fair Value	August 31, 2003
Prices actively quoted	\$ 80
Prices based on other valuation methods	3
Assets from liquids marketing	\$ 83
Prices actively quoted	\$ 80
Prices based on other valuation methods	—
Liabilities from liquids marketing	\$ 80
Unrealized gains (losses)	\$ 3

The following table summarizes the changes in the unrealized fair value of Resources' contracts where settlement had not yet occurred for the period ended January 19, 2004 and the years ended August 31, 2003 and 2002.

	January 19, 2004	August 31, 2003	August 31, 2002
Unrealized gains (losses) in fair value of contracts outstanding at the beginning of the period	\$ 3	\$ 483	\$ (665)
Unrealized gains (losses) recognized at inception of contracts	—	—	—
Unrealized gains (losses) recognized as a result of changes in valuation techniques and assumptions	—	—	—
Other unrealized gains (losses) recognized during the period	366	850	1,207
Less: Realized gains (losses) recognized during the period	369	1,330	59
Unrealized gains (losses) in fair value of contracts outstanding at the end of the period	\$ —	\$ 3	\$ 483

The following table summarizes the gross transaction volumes in barrels for liquids marketing contracts that were physically settled for the period ended January 19, 2004 and the years ended August 31, 2003, and 2002:

	(in thousands)
Period ended January 19, 2004	29
Fiscal year ended August 31, 2003	181
Fiscal year ended August 31, 2002	350

3. ACQUISITIONS:

During the period ended January 19, 2004, Heritage acquired the assets of Big Sky Petroleum, Archibald Propane, Moore-L.P. Gas, Inc., Sunbeam L.P., Gas, Inc. Metro Lift Propane, and two other small companies. Heritage also acquired the 50% interest in Bi-State Propane that it did not previously own. The aggregate purchase price for these

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acquisitions was \$47,989 which included \$22,490 in cash, \$17,116 in Common Units issued, and \$8,383 liabilities assumed and non-compete agreements.

On January 2, 2003, Heritage purchased the propane assets of V-1 Oil Co. ("V-1") of Idaho Falls, Idaho for total consideration of \$35.4 million after post-closing adjustments. The acquisition price was payable \$20.0 million in cash, with \$17.3 million of that amount financed by the Acquisition Facility, and by the issuance of 551,456 Common Units of Heritage valued at \$15.0 million, and assumed \$0.4 million in liabilities. V-1's propane distribution network included 35 customer service locations in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Heritage was able to expand its market presence in the Northwest and achieve a greater geographical balance through the transaction with V-1. This acquisition enhanced Heritage's current operations and reduced costs through synergies with existing operations in locations in which Heritage was already conducting business. The results of operations of V-1 from January 2, 2003 to August 31, 2003 are included in the consolidated statement of operations of Heritage for the year ended August 31, 2003.

The following unaudited pro forma consolidated results of operations are presented as if the acquisition of V-1 had been made at the beginning of the period presented:

	Year ended August 31, 2003	Year ended August 31, 2002
Total revenues	\$582,690	\$494,805
Limited partners' interest in net income	\$ 31,430	\$ 6,806
Basic net income per limited partner unit	\$ 1.89	\$.42
Diluted net income per limited partner unit	\$ 1.88	\$.42

The pro forma consolidated results of operations include adjustments to give effect to depreciation on the step-up of property, plant and equipment, amortization of customer lists, interest expense on acquisition debt, and certain other adjustments. The unaudited pro forma information is not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that would have occurred had the transactions been made at the beginning of the periods presented or the future results of the combined operations. The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed of V-1 as of the date of acquisition:

Current assets	\$ 4,952
Property, plant, & equipment	29,324
Goodwill	20
Customer lists (15 years)	740
Trademarks	370
Total assets acquired	\$35,406
Total liabilities assumed	(423)
Net assets acquired	\$34,983

Of the total amount assigned to goodwill, \$20 is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

During the year ended August 31, 2003, Heritage also acquired substantially all of the assets of four other companies, which included V-1 Oil Company of Spokane, Washington, Stegall Petroleum located in North Carolina, 1st Propane of Boise Idaho, and Love Propane Gas located in South Carolina. Heritage also purchased the stock of Tri-Cities Gas Company, Inc. located in Alabama. The aggregate purchase price for these acquisitions totaled \$6.4 million, which included liabilities assumed and non-compete agreements of \$1.4 million for periods ranging from five to ten years. In the aggregate, these acquisitions are not material for proforma disclosure purposes. These acquisitions were financed primarily with the acquisition facility and were accounted for by the purchase method under SFAS 141. Heritage has historically accounted for business combinations using the purchase method; therefore, the guidelines of SFAS 141 did not have a significant impact on how Heritage accounted for these acquisitions.

During the year ended August 31, 2002, Heritage purchased the stock of Virginia Gas Propane Company, Inc., in Virginia, Mt. Pleasant Propane, Inc. in Tennessee and two other smaller companies. Heritage also acquired

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substantially all of the assets of six companies, which included Tri-County Propane, Inc., located in North Carolina, Franconia Gas Corporation located in New Hampshire and Quality Gas, Inc. also located in North Carolina. The aggregate purchase price for these acquisitions totaled \$24,915, which included liabilities assumed and non-compete agreements of \$5.2 million for periods ranging from five to ten years. In the aggregate, these acquisitions are not material for pro forma disclosure purposes. These acquisitions were financed primarily with the acquisition facility and were accounted for by the purchase method under SFAS 141.

Heritage recorded the following intangible assets in conjunction with these acquisitions as of August 31, 2003:

Customer lists (15 years)	\$1,166
Non-compete agreements (5 to 10 years)	769
Total amortized intangible assets	1,935
Trademarks and trade names	381
Goodwill	860
Other assets	—
Total intangible assets acquired	\$3,176

Goodwill was warranted because these acquisitions enhance Heritage's current operations and certain acquisitions are expected to reduce costs through synergies with existing operations. Heritage assigned all of the goodwill acquired to the retail-operating segment of Heritage. The results of operations from these acquisitions are included on Heritage's statement of operations from the dates acquired.

4. WORKING CAPITAL FACILITY AND LONG-TERM DEBT:

Long-term debt consists of the following:

	August 31, 2003
1996 8.55% Senior Secured Notes	\$96,000
1997 Medium Term Note Program:	
7.17% Series A Senior Secured Notes	12,000
7.26% Series B Senior Secured Notes	20,000
6.50% Series C Senior Secured Notes	2,143
2000 and 2001 Senior Secured Promissory Notes:	
8.47% Series A Senior Secured Notes	16,000
8.55% Series B Senior Secured Notes	32,000
8.59% Series C Senior Secured Notes	27,000
8.67% Series D Senior Secured Notes	58,000
8.75% Series E Senior Secured Notes	7,000
8.87% Series F Senior Secured Notes	40,000
7.21% Series G Senior Secured Notes	19,000
7.89% Series H Senior Secured Notes	8,000
7.99% Series I Senior Secured Notes	16,000
Senior Revolving Acquisition Facility	24,700
Notes Payable on noncompete agreements with interest imputed at rates averaging 7.38%, due in installments through 2010, collateralized by a first security lien on certain assets of Heritage	20,110

	August 31, 2003
Other	1,118
Current maturities of long-term debt	(38,309)
	<u>\$360,762</u>

Maturities of the Senior Secured Notes, the Medium Term Note Program and the Senior Secured Promissory Notes are as follows:

1996 8.55% Senior Secured Notes:

mature at the rate of \$12,000 on June 30 in each of the years 2002 to and including 2011. Interest is paid semi-annually.

1997 Medium Term Note Program:

Series A Notes: mature at the rate of \$2,400 on November 19 in each of the years 2005 to and including 2009. Interest is paid semi-annually.

Series B Notes: mature at the rate of \$2,000 on November 19 in each of the years 2003 to and including 2012. Interest is paid semi-annually.

Series C Notes: mature at the rate of \$714 on March 13 in each of the years 2000 to and including 2003, \$357 on March 13, 2004, \$1,073 on March 13, 2005, and \$357 in each of the years 2006 and 2007. Interest is paid semi-annually.

2000 and 2001 Senior Secured Promissory Notes:

Series A Notes: mature at the rate of \$3,200 on August 15 in each of the years 2003 to and including 2007. Interest is paid quarterly.

Series B Notes: mature at the rate of \$4,571 on August 15 in each of the years 2004 to and including 2010. Interest is paid quarterly.

Series C Notes: mature at the rate of \$5,750 on August 15 in each of the years 2006 to and including 2007, \$4,000 on August 15, 2008 and \$5,750 on August 15, 2009 to and including 2010. Interest is paid quarterly.

Series D Notes: mature at the rate of \$12,450 on August 15 in each of the years 2008 and 2009, \$7,700 on August 15, 2010, \$12,450 on August 15, 2011 and \$12,950 on August 15, 2012. Interest is paid quarterly.

Series E Notes: mature at the rate of \$1,000 on August 15 in each of the years 2009 to and including 2015. Interest is paid quarterly.

Series F Notes: mature at the rate of \$3,636 on August 15 in each of the years 2010 to and including 2020. Interest is paid quarterly.

Series G Notes: mature at the rate of \$3,800 on May 15 in each of the years 2004 to and including 2008. Interest is paid quarterly. \$7.5 million of these notes were retired during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2003.

Series H Notes: mature at the rate of \$727 on May 15 in each of the years 2006 to and including 2016. Interest is paid quarterly. \$19.5 million of these notes were retired during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2003.

Series I Notes: mature in one payment of \$16,000 on May 15, 2013. Interest is paid quarterly.

The Senior Secured Notes, the Medium Term Note Program, and the Senior Secured Promissory Notes contain restrictive covenants including limitations on substantial disposition of assets, changes in ownership of Heritage, additional indebtedness, and require the maintenance of certain financial ratios. At August 31, 2003, Heritage was in compliance with these covenants or had no continuing defaults. All receivables, contracts, equipment, inventory, general intangibles, cash concentration accounts, and the capital stock of Heritage's subsidiaries secure the notes.

The Note Agreements for each of the Senior Secured Notes, Medium Term Note Program and Senior Secured Promissory Notes, and the Bank Credit Facility contain customary restrictive covenants applicable to the Operating Partnership, including limitations on the level of additional indebtedness, creation of liens, and sale of assets. These covenants require the Operating Partnership to maintain ratios of Consolidated Funded Indebtedness to Consolidated

EBITDA (as these terms are similarly defined in the Bank Credit Facility and the Note Agreements) of not more than 5.00 to 1 for the Bank Credit Facility and not more than 5.25 to 1 for the Note Agreements and Consolidated EBITDA to Consolidated Interest Expense (as these terms are similarly defined in the Bank Credit Facility and the Note Agreements) of not less than 2.25 to 1. The Consolidated EBITDA used to determine these ratios is calculated in accordance with these debt agreements. For purposes of calculating the ratios under the Bank Credit Facility and the Note Agreements, Consolidated EBITDA is based upon Heritage's EBITDA, as adjusted for the most recent four quarterly periods, and modified to give pro forma effect for acquisitions and divestitures made during the test period and is compared to Consolidated Funded Indebtedness as of the test date and the Consolidated Interest Expense for the most recent twelve months. These debt agreements also provide that the Operating Partnership may declare, make, or incur a liability to make, a restricted payment during each fiscal quarter, if: (a) the amount of such restricted payment, together with all other restricted payments during such quarter, do not exceed Available Cash with respect to the immediately preceding quarter; and (b) no default or event of default exists before such restricted payment and after giving effect thereto. The debt agreements further provide that Available Cash is required to reflect a reserve equal to 50% of the interest to be paid on the notes. In addition, in the third, second and first quarters preceding a quarter in which a scheduled principal payment is to be made on the notes, Available Cash is required to reflect a reserve equal to 25%, 50%, and 75%, respectively, of the principal amount to be repaid on such payment dates.

Failure to comply with the various restrictive and affirmative covenants of the Operating Partnership's Bank Credit Facility and the Note Agreements could negatively impact the Operating Partnership's ability to incur additional debt and/or Heritage's ability to pay distributions. The Operating Partnership is required to measure these financial tests and covenants quarterly and was in compliance or had no continuing defaults with all requirements, tests, limitations, and covenants related to the Senior Secured Notes, Medium Term Note Program and Senior Secured Promissory Notes, and the Bank Credit Facility at August 31, 2003.

Effective July 16, 2001, Heritage entered into the Fifth Amendment to the First Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (Bank Credit Facility). The terms of the Bank Credit Facility as amended are as follows:

A \$65,000 Senior Revolving Working Capital Facility, expiring June 30, 2004 with \$26,700 outstanding at August 31, 2003. The interest rate and interest payment dates vary depending on the terms Heritage agrees to when the money is borrowed. Heritage must be free of all working capital borrowings for 30 consecutive days each fiscal year. The weighted average interest rate was 2.49125% for the amount outstanding at August 31, 2003. The maximum commitment fee payable on the unused portion of the facility is 0.50%. All receivables, contracts, equipment, inventory, general intangibles, cash concentration accounts, and the capital stock of Heritage's subsidiaries secure the Senior Revolving Working Capital Facility.

A \$50,000 Senior Revolving Acquisition Facility is available through December 31, 2003, at which time the outstanding amount must be paid in ten equal quarterly installments beginning March 31, 2004, with \$24,700 outstanding as of August 31, 2003. The interest rate and interest payment dates vary depending on the terms Heritage agrees to when the money is borrowed. The weighted average interest rate was 2.49125% for the amount outstanding at August 31, 2003. The maximum commitment fee payable on the unused portion of the facility is 0.50%. All receivables, contracts, equipment, inventory, general intangibles, cash concentration accounts, and the capital stock of Heritage's subsidiaries secure the Senior Revolving Acquisition Facility.

Heritage entered into an amendment and restatement of the above described Bank Credit Facility effective as of December 31, 2003, which increased the amount available to be borrowed under each of the Working Capital Facility and the Acquisition Facility to up to \$75 million and extended the maturity of each Facility to December 31, 2006.

Future maturities of long-term debt for each of the next five fiscal years and thereafter are \$38,309 in 2004; \$40,288 in 2005; \$48,474 in 2006; \$38,514 in 2007; \$45,223 in 2008, and \$188,263 thereafter.

5. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:

Certain property and equipment is leased under noncancelable leases, which require fixed monthly rental payments and expire at various dates through 2020. Rental expense under these leases totaled approximately \$1,269, \$2,997, and \$2,977 for the period ended January 19, 2004 and the years ended August 31, 2003, and 2002, respectively, and

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has been included in operating expenses in the accompanying statements of operations. Certain of these leases contain renewal options and also contain escalation clauses, which are accounted for on a straight-line basis over the minimum lease term. Fiscal year future minimum lease commitments for such leases are \$1,647 in 2004; \$1,906 in 2005; \$1,325 in 2006; \$929 in 2007; \$934 in 2008 and \$846 thereafter.

The General Partner of Heritage had employment agreements with seven employees. The employment agreements provided for total annual base salary of \$1,545. The employment agreements provided for the Executives to participate in bonus and incentive plans.

The Employment Agreements provided that in the event of a change of control of the ownership of the General Partner or in the event an Executive (i) is involuntarily terminated (other than for “misconduct” or “disability”) or (ii) voluntarily terminates employment for “good reason” (as defined in the agreements), such Executive will be entitled to continue receiving his base salary and to participate in all group health insurance plans and programs that may be offered to executives of the General Partner for the remainder of the term of the Employment Agreement or, if earlier, the Executive’s death, and the Executive will vest immediately in the Minimum Award of the number of Common Units to which the Executive is entitled under the Long Term Incentive Plan to the extent not previously awarded, and if the Executive is terminated as a result of the foregoing, all restrictions on the transferability of the units purchased by such executive under the Subscription Agreement dated as of June 15, 2000, shall automatically lapse in full on such date. Pursuant to the Energy Transfer Transactions, the “change of control” provisions of the Employment Agreements were triggered upon consummation of the acquisition by La Grange Energy of Heritage’s General Partner, which resulted in the payment of approximately \$1.6 million in salary and the issuance of 150,018 Common Units pursuant to their terms. In addition, pursuant to the terms of one of the Employment Agreements, an additional 20,000 Common Units were issued to a former officer following his retirement subsequent to January 19, 2004. Each Employment Agreement also provided that if any payment received by an Executive is subject to the 20% federal excise tax under Section 4999(a) of the Code of the Internal Revenue Service, the payment will be grossed up to permit the Executive to retain a net amount on an after-tax basis equal to what he would have received had the excise tax and all other federal and state taxes on such additional amount not been payable. In addition, each Employment Agreement contained non-competition and confidentiality provisions.

Heritage is a party to various legal proceedings incidental to its business. Certain claims, suits and complaints arising in the ordinary course of business have been filed or are pending against Heritage. In the opinion of management, all such matters are either covered by insurance, are without merit or involve amounts, which, if resolved unfavorably, would not have a significant effect on the financial position or results of operations of Heritage. Once management determines that information pertaining to a legal proceeding indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred, an accrual is established equal to management’s estimate of the likely exposure. For matters that are covered by insurance, Heritage accrues the related deductible. As of August 31, 2003, an accrual of \$941 was recorded as accrued and other current liabilities on Heritage’s consolidated balance sheet.

Petroleum-based contamination or environmental wastes are known to be located on or adjacent to six sites, on which Heritage presently has, or formerly had, operations. These sites were evaluated at the time of their acquisition. In all cases, remediation operations have been or will be undertaken by others, and in all six cases, Heritage obtained indemnification for expenses associated with any remediation from the former owners or related entities. Heritage has not been named as a potentially responsible party at any of these sites, nor has Heritage’s operations contributed to the environmental issues at these sites. Accordingly, no amounts have been recorded in Heritage’s August 31, 2003 consolidated balance sheet. Based on information currently available to Heritage, such projects are not expected to have a material adverse effect on Heritage’s financial condition or results of operations.

In July 2001, Heritage acquired a company that had previously received a request for information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (the “EPA”) regarding potential contribution to a widespread groundwater contamination problem in San Bernardino, California, known as the Newmark Groundwater Contamination. Although the EPA has indicated that the groundwater contamination may be attributable to releases of solvents from a former military base located within the subject area that occurred long before the facility acquired by Heritage was constructed, it is possible that the EPA may seek to recover all or a portion of groundwater remediation costs from private parties under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (commonly called “Superfund”). Based upon information currently available to Heritage, it is not believed that Heritage’s liability if such action were to be taken by the EPA would have a material adverse effect on Heritage’s financial condition or results of operations.

6. PARTNERS' CAPITAL:

The Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Heritage Propane Partners, L.P. ("Partnership Agreement") contains specific provisions for the allocation of net earnings and losses to each of the partners for purposes of maintaining the partner capital accounts.

On September 1, 2003 and October 25, 2003, an additional 1,500 and 13,300 Common Units, respectively, were issued by Heritage to holders of grants that had previously been awarded under the terms of the Partnership's Restricted Unit Plan.

On December 24, 2003 Heritage issued 413,180 Common Units, with a total value of \$13,635 in exchange for certain assets acquired in connection with the acquisition of the remaining 50% of Bi State Propane that Heritage did not previously own, and on January 1, 2004 Heritage issued 92,646 Common Unit with a total value of \$3,481 in exchange for certain assets acquired in connection with the acquisition of Metro Lift Propane.

On September 1, 2002 and April 14, 2003, an additional 500 and 2,000 Common Units, respectively, were issued by Heritage to holders of grants that had previously been awarded under the terms of the Partnership's Restricted Unit Plan. On August 10, 2003, Heritage issued 66,118 Common Units under the terms of Heritage's Long-Term Incentive Plan upon the attainment of the performance targets required for such awards.

On January 2, 2003, the Heritage issued 551,456 Common Units, with a total value of \$15,000 in exchange for certain assets acquired in connection with the acquisition of the propane distribution assets of V-1 Oil Co.

On May 20, 2003, Heritage sold 1,610,000 Common Units in an underwritten public offering at a public offering price of \$29.26 per unit. This sale included the exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option to purchase an additional 210,000 Common Units. Heritage used approximately \$35.9 million of the \$44.5 million net proceeds from the sale of the Common Units to repay a portion of the indebtedness outstanding under various tranches of its Senior Secured Notes. The remainder of the proceeds was used for general partnership purposes, including repayment of additional debt. To effect the transfer of the contribution required by the General Partner to maintain its 1% general partner interest in Heritage and its 1.0101% general partner interest in the Operating Partnership as a result of the offering, the General Partner contributed 32,692 previously issued Common Units back to Heritage and those units were cancelled.

Prior to February 4, 2002, Heritage had Class B Subordinated Units representing limited partner interests that were issued to certain former stockholders of Heritage Holdings, who are or were also members of management, in connection with the transaction with U.S. Propane. The Class B Subordinated Units had the same voting rights as the Subordinated Units outstanding before the end of the Subordination Period, and generally participated pro rata with the Common Units in Heritage's income, gains, losses, deductions, credits, and distributions. Each Class B Subordinated Unit was entitled to one vote on each matter with respect to which the Class B Subordinated Units were entitled to vote.

On February 4, 2002, at a special meeting of the Common Unitholders of the Registrant, the Common Unitholders approved the amendment of the Partnership Agreement that converted all of the 1,382,514 outstanding Class B Subordinated Units into 1,382,514 Common Units. The Common Units issued upon conversion of the Class B Subordinated Units share equally with other Common Units in distributions of Available Cash.

In conjunction with the Common Unitholder approval of the substitution of U.S. Propane as the General Partner of Heritage, Heritage issued 162,913 Common Units to the former General Partner Heritage Holdings in exchange for its 1.0101% general partner interest in the Operating Partnership. Heritage also issued 158,026 Common Units to Heritage Holdings in conversion of its 1% general partner interest in Heritage and cancelled 158,026 Common Units held by U.S. Propane upon their conversion into Incentive Distribution Rights and a 1% general partner interest in Heritage and 1,646 Common Units held by U.S. Propane to maintain its general partner interest in Heritage.

On September 1, 2001 and June 30, 2002, an additional 1,750 and 10,000 Common Units, respectively, were issued by Heritage to holders of grants that had previously been awarded under the terms of Heritage's Restricted Unit Plan.

In conjunction with the transaction with U.S. Propane and the change of control of the former General Partner, Heritage Holdings, Heritage issued 1,000,000 newly created Class C Units to Heritage Holdings in conversion of

that portion of its Incentive Distribution Rights that entitled it to receive any distribution made by Heritage attributable to the net amount received in connection with the settlement, judgment, award or other final nonappealable resolution of the SCANA litigation filed by Heritage prior to the transaction with U.S. Propane. The Class C Units have zero initial capital account balance and were distributed by Heritage Holdings to its former stockholders in connection with the transaction with U.S. Propane. Thus, U.S. Propane will not receive any distributions made with respect to the SCANA litigation that would have gone to Heritage Holdings with respect to its General Partner interest and Incentive Distribution Rights had it remained the General Partner of Heritage. Upon receiving final cash payment as a result of the resolution of the SCANA litigation, the special litigation committee will determine the amount of litigation proceeds to be distributed, after deducting all costs and expenses of the litigation incurred by Heritage and its affiliates and such reserves as the special committee deems necessary or advisable. The resulting amount of distributable proceeds will be distributed in the same manner as Heritage's distribution of "Available Cash" pursuant to the Partnership Agreement, except that the amount that would normally be distributed to the holders of Incentive Distribution Rights will be distributed to the holders of Class C Units, pro rata. Each holder of Class C Units receiving a distribution of cash in any taxable year will be allocated items of gross income with respect to such taxable year in an amount equal to the cash distributed to the holder. Holders of Class C Units will not be allocated any other items of income, gain, loss deduction or credit and have no other rights except the right to share in any distributions upon dissolution and liquidation of the Partnership if such distributions consist of proceeds from the SCANA litigation and to which the Class C Units would have otherwise been entitled. The Class C Units may not be converted into any other unit. The Class C Units have no voting rights, except to the extent provided by Delaware law with respect to a vote as a class, in which case each Class C Unit will be entitled to one vote.

Quarterly Distributions of Available Cash

The Partnership Agreement requires that Heritage will distribute all of its Available Cash to its Unitholders and its General Partner within 45 days following the end of each fiscal quarter, subject to the payment of incentive distributions to the holders of Incentive Distribution Rights to the extent that certain target levels of cash distributions are achieved. The term Available Cash generally means, with respect to any fiscal quarter of Heritage, all cash on hand at the end of such quarter, plus working capital borrowings after the end of the quarter, less reserves established by the General Partner in its sole discretion to provide for the proper conduct of Heritage's business, to comply with applicable laws or any Heritage debt instrument or other agreement, or to provide funds for future distributions to partners with respect to any one or more of the next four quarters. Available Cash is more fully defined in the Partnership Agreement.

Prior to the Unitholder vote on February 4, 2002, distributions by Heritage in an amount equal to 100% of Available Cash were made 97% to the common and Class B Subordinated Unitholders, 1.0101% to U.S. Propane for its limited partner interest in the Operating Partnership and 1.9899% to the former General Partner, Heritage Holdings. After the Unitholder vote, distributions by Heritage in an amount equal to 100% of Available Cash will generally be made 98% to the Common Unitholders and 2% to U.S. Propane, subject to the payment of incentive distributions to the holders of Incentive Distribution Rights to the extent that certain target levels of cash distributions are achieved.

The Minimum Quarterly Distribution was made to the Common and Subordinated Unitholders for the quarters ended November 30, 1996 through August 31, 1998. For the quarter ended November 30, 1998, a quarterly distribution of \$0.5125 was paid to the Common and Subordinated Unitholders. For each of the quarters ended February 28, 1999 through and including May 31, 2000, quarterly distributions of \$0.5625 per unit were paid to the Common and Subordinated Unitholders. Heritage raised the quarterly distribution \$0.0125 per unit for each of the six consecutive quarters beginning with the quarter ended August 31, 2000 through the quarter ended November 30, 2001. The distribution remained at \$0.6375 per unit for each of the quarters ended February 28, 2002 through and including May 31, 2003. For each of the quarters ended August 31, 2003, through and including November 30, 2003, quarterly distributions of \$0.65 per unit (or \$2.60 annually) were paid to the Common Unitholders. The quarterly distributions for the quarters ended February 28, 1999 through November 30, 2003 included incentive distributions payable to the General Partner to the extent the quarterly distribution exceeded \$0.55 per unit.

After the conversion of the Class B Subordinated Units was approved on February 4, 2002, each Class B Subordinated unit converted into one Common Unit and then participates pro rata with the other Common Units in distributions of Available Cash. Heritage currently distributes Available Cash, excluding any Available Cash to be distributed to the Class C Unitholders as follows:

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- First, 98% to all Unitholders, pro rata, and 2% to the General Partner, until all Unitholders have received \$0.50 per unit for such quarter and any prior quarter;
- Second, 98% to all Unitholders, pro rata, and 2% to the General Partner, until all Unitholders have received \$0.55 per unit for such quarter;
- Third, 85% to all Unitholders, pro rata, 13% to the holders of Incentive Distribution Right, pro rata, and 2% to the General Partner, until all Common Unitholders have received at least \$0.635 per unit for such quarter;
- Fourth, 75% to all Unitholders, pro rata, 23% to the holders of Incentive Distribution Right, pro rata and 2% to the General Partner, until all Common Unitholders have received at least \$0.825 per unit for such quarter;
- Fifth, thereafter 50% to all Unitholders, pro rata, 48% to the holders of Incentive Distribution Right, pro rata, and 2% to the General Partner.

The total amount of distributions paid during the period ended January 19, 2004 on Common Units, the general partner interests and the Incentive Distribution Rights totaled \$12.0 million, \$0.3 million and \$0.3 million, respectively. All such distributions were made from Available Cash from Operating Surplus.

Restricted Unit Plan

The General Partner of Heritage has adopted the Amended and Restated Restricted Unit Plan dated August 10, 2000, amended February 4, 2002 as the Second Amended and Restated Restricted Unit Plan (the “Restricted Unit Plan”), for certain directors and key employees of the General Partner and its affiliates. The Restricted Unit Plan covers rights to acquire 146,000 Common Units. The right to acquire the Common Units under the Restricted Unit Plan, including any forfeiture or lapse of rights is available for grant to key employees on such terms and conditions (including vesting conditions) as the Compensation Committee of the General Partner shall determine. Each director shall automatically receive a Director’s grant with respect to 500 Common Units on each September 1 that such person continues as a director. Newly elected directors are also entitled to receive a grant with respect to 2,000 Common Units upon election or appointment to the Board. Directors who are employees of U.S. Propane, TECO, Atmos Energy, Piedmont Natural Gas or AGL Resources or their affiliates are not entitled to receive a Director’s grant of Common Units. Generally, the rights to acquire the Common Units will vest upon the later to occur of the three-year anniversary of the grant date, or on such terms as the Compensation Committee may establish, which may include the achievement of performance objectives. In the event of a “change of control” (as defined in the Restricted Unit Plan), all rights to acquire Common Units pursuant to the Restricted Unit Plan will immediately vest. Pursuant to the Energy Transfer Transactions, the change of control provisions of the Restricted Unit Plan were triggered, resulting in the early vesting of 21,600 units by Heritage. Individuals holding 4,500 grants waived their rights to early vesting under the change of control provisions.

The issuance of the Common Units pursuant to the Restricted Unit Plan is intended to serve as a means of incentive compensation for performance and not primarily as an opportunity to participate in the equity appreciation in respect of the Common Units. Therefore, no consideration will be payable by the plan participants upon vesting and issuance of the Common Units. As of January 19, 2004, 4,500 restricted units were outstanding and 14,300 were available for grants to non-employee directors and key employees. Deferred compensation expense of \$668, \$244 and \$378 was recognized for the period ended January 19, 2004 and the years ended August 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Long-Term Incentive Plan

Effective September 1, 2000, Heritage adopted a long-term incentive plan whereby Common Units were to be awarded based on achieving certain targeted levels of Distributed Cash (as defined in the Long Term Incentive Plan) per unit. Awards under the program were made starting in 2003 based upon the average of the prior three years’ Distributed Cash per unit. A minimum of 250,000 Common Units and if certain targeted levels were achieved, a maximum of 500,000 Common Units could be awarded. In connection with the January 2004 acquisition of our general partner by La Grange Energy, L.P., the minimum award, reduced by the amount of previous awards and any amounts not awarded, vested, and a total of 150,018 Common Units were issued.

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Deferred compensation expense of \$564, \$915 and \$1,500 was recognized for the period ended January 19, 2004 and the years ended August 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

7. PROFIT SHARING AND 401(K) SAVINGS PLAN:

Heritage sponsors a defined contribution profit sharing and 401(k) savings plan (the “Plan”), which covers all employees subject to service period requirements. Contributions are made to the Plan at the discretion of the Board of Directors and are allocated to eligible employees as of the last day of the plan year based on their pro rata share of total contributions. Employer matching contributions are calculated using a discretionary formula based on employee contributions. Heritage did not recognize any expense under the profit sharing provision of the Plan for the period ended January 19, 2004 or during the years ended August 31, 2003 or 2002. Heritage made matching contributions of \$956, \$2,144, and \$2,339 to the 401(k) savings plan for the period ended January 19, 2004 and the years ended August 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS:

Heritage has no employees and is managed by the General Partner. Pursuant to the Partnership Agreement, the General Partner is entitled to reimbursement for all direct and indirect expenses incurred or payments it makes on behalf of Heritage, and all other necessary or appropriate expenses allocable to Heritage or otherwise reasonably incurred by the General Partner in connection with operating Heritage’s business. These costs, which totaled approximately \$47,380 for the period ended January 19, 2004, \$108,861 for the year ended August 31, 2003, and \$95,749 for the year ended August 31, 2002, include compensation and benefits paid to officers and employees of the General Partner.

Accounts payable to related companies include non-interest bearing amounts payable from Heritage to the General Partner of \$4,784 as of August 31, 2003 and interest bearing amounts payable of \$1,471 to Bi-State Propane as of August 31, 2003. Bi-State Propane purchases all of Bi-State’s propane that is delivered to and sold out of its plants from an affiliate of Bi-State under a supply agreement. The supply agreement requires the affiliate to sell propane to Bi-State at the affiliates established cost plus freight charges to the destination. Total purchases under the agreement by Bi-State were 5.9 million gallons, 17.0 million gallons and 12.8 million gallons for a total cost of \$4,359, \$11,975, and \$7,480, for the period ended January 19, 2004 and the years ended August 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

9. REPORTABLE SEGMENTS:

Heritage’s financial statements reflect four reportable segments: the domestic retail operations of Heritage, the domestic wholesale operations of Heritage, the foreign wholesale operations of MP Energy Partnership, and the liquids marketing activities of Resources. Heritage’s reportable domestic and wholesale fuel segments are strategic business units that sell products and services to retail and wholesale customers. Intersegment sales by the foreign wholesale segment to the domestic segment are priced in accordance with the partnership agreement of MP Energy Partnership. Heritage manages these segments separately as each segment involves different distribution, sale, and marketing strategies. Heritage evaluates the performance of its operating segments based on operating income, exclusive of selling, general, and administrative expenses of \$10,100, \$14,037 and \$12,978 for the period ended January 19, 2004 and the years ended August 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Selling, general and administrative expenses, interest expense and other expenses are not allocated by segment. Investment in affiliates and equity in earnings (losses) of affiliates relates primarily to Heritage’s investment in Bi-State Propane (see Note 10), and is part of the domestic retail fuel segment. The following table presents the unaudited financial information by segment for the following periods:

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	For the Period ended January 19, 2004	For the Years ended August 31,	
		2003	2002
Gallons:			
Domestic retail propane	171,653	375,939	329,574
Domestic wholesale propane	5,381	15,343	16,798
Foreign wholesale propane			
Affiliated	45,386	94,881	67,265
Unaffiliated	23,299	58,958	65,309
Elimination	(45,386)	(94,881)	(67,265)
Total	<u>200,333</u>	<u>450,240</u>	<u>411,681</u>
	For the Period ended January 19 2004	For the Years ended August 31,	
		2003	2002
Revenues:			
Domestic retail propane	\$221,459	\$463,392	\$365,334
Domestic wholesale propane	4,036	10,719	9,956
Foreign wholesale propane			
Affiliated	45,209	59,126	33,561
Unaffiliated	16,560	36,647	31,248
Elimination	(45,209)	(59,126)	(33,561)
Liquids marketing, net	369	1,333	542
Other	27,928	59,385	55,245
Total	<u>\$270,352</u>	<u>\$571,476</u>	<u>\$462,325</u>
Operating Income (Loss):			
Domestic retail propane	\$ 44,972	\$ 83,945	\$ 55,901
Domestic wholesale propane	(726)	(2,903)	(3,940)
Foreign wholesale propane			
Affiliated	483	784	500
Unaffiliated	1,614	2,608	1,914
Elimination	(483)	(784)	(500)
Liquids marketing	39	580	64
Selling, general and administrative not allocated to segments	(10,100)	(14,037)	(12,978)
Total	<u>\$ 35,799</u>	<u>\$ 70,193</u>	<u>\$ 40,961</u>

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	For the Period ended January 19	For the Years ended August 31,	
Gain (Loss) on Disposal of Assets:			
Domestic retail propane	\$ (251)	\$ 386	\$ 544
Domestic wholesale propane	11	44	268
Total	<u>\$ (240)</u>	<u>\$ 430</u>	<u>\$ 812</u>
Minority Interest Expense:			
Corporate	\$ 231	\$ 318	\$ 213
Foreign wholesale propane	341	558	361
Total	<u>\$ 572</u>	<u>\$ 876</u>	<u>\$ 574</u>
Depreciation and amortization:			
Domestic retail propane	\$15,195	\$37,442	\$36,550
Domestic wholesale propane	184	494	426
Foreign wholesale propane	10	23	22
Total	<u>\$15,389</u>	<u>\$37,959</u>	<u>\$36,998</u>

	As of August 31, 2003
Total Assets:	
Domestic retail propane	\$691,900
Domestic wholesale propane	12,197
Foreign wholesale propane	13,912
Liquids Marketing	4,474
Corporate	16,356
Total	<u>\$738,839</u>
Additions to property, plant and equipment including acquisitions:	
Domestic retail propane	\$ 57,499
Domestic wholesale propane	280
Foreign wholesale propane	—
Corporate	2,344
Total	<u>\$ 60,123</u>

Corporate assets include vehicles, office equipment and computer software for the use of administrative personnel. These assets are not allocated to segments. Corporate minority interest expense relates to U.S. Propane's general partner interest in the Operating Partnership.

10. SIGNIFICANT INVESTEE:

At August 31, 2003, Heritage held a 50% interest in Bi-State Propane. Heritage accounted for this 50% interest in Bi-State Propane under the equity method. Heritage's investment in Bi-State Propane totaled \$8,242 at August 31, 2003. Heritage received distributions of \$535 from Bi-State Propane for the year ended August 31, 2003. The Operating Partnership guaranteed \$5 million of debt incurred by Bi-State Propane to a financial institution. At August 31, 2003, management considered the likelihood of Heritage incurring a liability resulting from the guarantee to be remote. Therefore Heritage did not record a liability on the balance sheets as of August 31, 2003 for this guarantee because the guarantee was in effect prior to the issuance of FIN 45, and there have been no amendments to the original guarantee. Bi-State Propane's financial position is summarized below:

	August 31, 2003
Current assets	\$ 3,393
Noncurrent assets	23,187
	<u>\$26,580</u>
Current liabilities	\$ 3,701
Long-term debt	7,750
Partners' capital:	
Heritage	8,242
Other partner	6,887
	<u>\$26,580</u>

On December 24, 2003, Heritage purchased the 50% interest in Bi-State Propane that it did not previously own. Heritage now owns 100% of Bi-State Propane. Beginning December 24, 2003, Heritage consolidates the results of Bi-State, as Bi-State became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Partnership. Bi-State Propane's results of operations for the years ended August 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively are summarized below:

	For the Years Ended August 31,	
	2003	2002
Revenues	\$22,536	\$16,815
Gross profit	10,507	8,934
Net income:		
Heritage	1,292	1,274
Other Partner	1,275	1,329

11. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (UNAUDITED):

Summarized unaudited quarterly financial data is presented below. The sum of net income (loss) per limited partner unit by quarter may not equal the net income (loss) per limited partner unit for the year due to variations in the weighted average units outstanding used in computing such amounts. Heritage's business is seasonal due to weather conditions in its service areas. Propane sales to residential and commercial customers are affected by winter heating season requirements, which generally results in higher operating revenues and net income during the period from October through March of each year and lower operating revenues and either net losses or lower net income during the period from April through September of each year. Sales to industrial and agricultural customers are much less weather sensitive.

	Quarter Ended	Period Ended
	November 30	January 19, 2004
Fiscal 2004:		
Revenues	\$123,726	\$146,626
Gross Profit	57,356	64,667
Operating income (loss)	6,709	29,090
Net income (loss)	(1,296)	23,939
Basic and diluted net income (loss) per limited partner unit	\$ (0.09)	\$ 1.30

	Quarter Ended			
	November 30	February 28	May 31	August 31
Fiscal 2003:				
Revenues	\$113,460	\$249,809	\$125,739	\$ 82,468
Gross Profit	56,440	121,389	58,958	37,533
Operating income (loss)	10,926	62,385	6,154	(9,271)
Net income (loss)	1,504	49,752	(2,166)	(17,948)
Basic and diluted net income (loss) per limited partner unit	\$ 0.08	\$ 3.03	\$ (0.14)	\$ (1.01)

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

The exhibits listed on the following Exhibit Index are filed as part of this report. Exhibits required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K, but which are not listed below, are not applicable.

	Exhibit Number	Description
(1)	3.1	Agreement of Limited Partnership of Heritage Propane Partners, L.P.
(8)	3.1.1	Amendment No. 1 to Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Heritage Propane Partners, L.P.
(14)	3.1.2	Amendment No. 2 to Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Heritage Propane Partners, L.P.
(17)	3.1.3	Amendment No. 3 to Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Heritage Propane Partners, L.P.
(17)	3.1.4	Amendment No. 4 to Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Heritage Propane Partners, L.P.
(23)	3.1.5	Amendment No. 5 to Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Heritage Propane Partners, L.P.
(23)	3.1.6	Amendment No. 6 to Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Heritage Propane Partners, L.P.
(1)	3.2	Agreement of Limited Partnership of Heritage Operating, L.P.
(10)	3.2.1	Amendment No. 1 to Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Heritage Operating, L.P.
(17)	3.2.2	Amendment No. 2 to Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Heritage Operating, L.P.
(23)	3.2.3	Amendment No. 3 to Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Heritage Operating, L.P.
(23)	3.3	Amended Certificate of Limited Partnership of Energy Transfer Partners, L.P.
(16)	3.4	Amended Certificate of Limited Partnership of Heritage Operating, L.P.
(18)	4.1	Registration Rights Agreement for Limited Partner Interests of Heritage Propane Partners, L.P.
(23)	4.2	Unitholder Rights Agreement dated January 20, 2004 among Heritage Propane Partners, L.P., Heritage Holdings, Inc., TAAP LP and La Grange Energy, L.P.
(1)	10.2	Form of Note Purchase Agreement (June 25, 1996).
(2)	10.2.1	Amendment of Note Purchase Agreement (June 25, 1996) dated as of July 25, 1996.
(3)	10.2.2	Amendment of Note Purchase Agreement (June 25, 1996) dated as of March 11, 1997.

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	Exhibit Number	Description
(5)	10.2.3	Amendment of Note Purchase Agreement (June 25, 1996) dated as of October 15, 1998.
(6)	10.2.4	Second Amendment Agreement dated September 1, 1999 to June 25, 1996 Note Purchase Agreement.
(9)	10.2.5	Third Amendment Agreement dated May 31, 2000 to June 25, 1996 Note Purchase Agreement and November 19, 1997 Note Purchase Agreement.
(8)	10.2.6	Fourth Amendment Agreement dated August 10, 2000 to June 25, 1996 Note Purchase Agreement and November 19, 1997 Note Purchase Agreement.
(11)	10.2.7	Fifth Amendment Agreement dated as of December 28, 2000 to June 25, 1996 Note Purchase Agreement, November 19, 1997 Note Purchase Agreement and August 10, 2000 Note Purchase Agreement.
(23)	10.2.8	Sixth Amendment Agreement dated as of December 28, 2000 to June 25, 1996 Note Purchase Agreement, November 19, 1997 Note Purchase Agreement and August 10, 2000 Note Purchase Agreement.
(1)	10.3	Form of Contribution, Conveyance and Assumption Agreement among Heritage Holdings, Inc., Heritage Propane Partners, L.P. and Heritage Operating, L.P.
(1)**	10.6	Restricted Unit Plan.
(3)**	10.6.1	Amendment of Restricted Unit Plan dated as of October 17, 1996.
(10)**	10.6.2	Amended and Restated Restricted Unit Plan dated as of August 10, 2000.
(16)**	10.6.3	Second Amended and Restated Restricted Unit Plan dated as of February 4, 2002.
(26)	10.6.4	2004 Unit Plan
(4)	10.16	Note Purchase Agreement dated as of November 19, 1997.
(5)	10.16.1	Amendment dated October 15, 1998 to November 19, 1997 Note Purchase Agreement.
(6)	10.16.2	Second Amendment Agreement dated September 1, 1999 to November 19, 1997 Note Purchase Agreement and June 25, 1996 Note Purchase Agreement.
(7)	10.16.3	Third Amendment Agreement dated May 31, 2000 to November 19, 1997 Note Purchase Agreement and June 25, 1996 Note Purchase Agreement.
(8)	10.16.4	Fourth Amendment Agreement dated August 10, 2000 to November 19, 1997 Note Purchase Agreement and June 25, 1996 Note Purchase Agreement.
(11)	10.16.5	Fifth Amendment Agreement dated as of December 28, 2000 to June 25, 1996 Note Purchase Agreement, November 19, 1997 Note Purchase Agreement and August 10, 2000 Note Purchase Agreement.
(22)	10.16.6	Sixth Amendment Agreement dated as of November 18, 2003 to June 25, 1996 Note Purchase Agreement, November 19, 1997 Note Purchase Agreement and August 10, 2000 Note Purchase Agreement.

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	Exhibit Number	Description
(8)	10.17	Contribution Agreement dated June 15, 2000 among U.S. Propane, L.P., Heritage Operating, L.P. and Heritage Propane Partners, L.P.
(8)	10.17.1	Amendment dated August 10, 2000 to June 15, 2000 Contribution Agreement
(8)	10.18	Subscription Agreement dated June 15, 2000 between Heritage Propane Partners, L.P. and individual investors
(8)	10.18.1	Amendment dated August 10, 2000 to June 15, 2000 Subscription Agreement
(13)	10.18.2	Amendment Agreement dated January 3, 2001 to the June 15, 2000 Subscription Agreement.
(14)	10.18.3	Amendment Agreement dated October 5, 2001 to the June 15, 2000 Subscription Agreement.
(8)	10.19	Note Purchase Agreement dated as of August 10, 2000.
(11)	10.19.1	Fifth Amendment Agreement dated as of December 28, 2000 to June 25, 1996 Note Purchase Agreement, November 19, 1997 Note Purchase Agreement and August 10, 2000 Note Purchase Agreement.
(12)	10.19.2	First Supplemental Note Purchase Agreement dated as of May 24, 2001 to the August 10, 2000 Note Purchase Agreement.
(22)	10.19.3	Sixth Amendment Agreement dated as of December 28, 2000 to June 25, 1996 Note Purchase Agreement, November 19, 1997 Note Purchase Agreement and August 10, 2000 Note Purchase Agreement.
(13)	10.20	Stock Purchase Agreement dated as of July 5, 2001 among the shareholders of ProFlame, Inc. and Heritage Holdings, Inc.
(13)	10.21	Stock Purchase Agreement dated as of July 5, 2001 among the shareholders of Coast Liquid Gas, Inc. and Heritage Holdings, Inc.
(13)	10.22	Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of July 5, 2001 among California Western Gas Company, the Majority Stockholders of California Western Gas Company signatories thereto, Heritage Holdings, Inc. and California Western Merger Corp.
(13)	10.23	Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of July 5, 2001 among Growth Properties, the Majority Shareholders signatories thereto, Heritage Holdings, Inc. and Growth Properties Merger Corp.
(13)	10.24	Asset Purchase Agreement dated as of July 5, 2001 among L.P.G. Associates, the Shareholders of L.P.G. Associates and Heritage Operating, L.P.
(13)	10.25	Asset Purchase Agreement dated as of July 5, 2001 among WMJB, Inc., the Shareholders of WMJB, Inc. and Heritage Operating, L.P.
(13)	10.25.1	Amendment to Asset Purchase Agreement dated as of July 5, 2001 among WMJB, Inc., the Shareholders of WMJB, Inc. and Heritage Operating, L.P.

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	Exhibit Number	Description
(16)	10.26	Assignment, Conveyance and Assumption Agreement between U.S. Propane, L.P. and Heritage Holdings, Inc., as the former General Partner of Heritage Propane Partners, L.P. dated as of February 4, 2002
(16)	10.27	Assignment, Conveyance and Assumption Agreement between U.S. Propane, L.P. and Heritage Holdings, Inc., as the former General Partner of Heritage Operating, L.P., dated as of February 4, 2002
(19)	10.28	Assignment for Contribution of Assets in Exchange for Partnership Interest dated December 9, 2002 among V-1 Oil Co., the shareholders of V-1 Oil Co., Heritage Propane Partners, L.P. and Heritage Operating, L.P.
(20)	10.30	Acquisition Agreement dated November 6, 2003 among the owners of U.S. Propane, L.P. and U.S. Propane, L.L.C., and La Grange Energy, L.P.
(20)	10.31	Contribution Agreement dated November 6, 2003 among La Grange Energy, L.P., and Heritage Propane Partners, L.P. and U.S. Propane, L.P.
(21)	10.31.1	Amendment No. 1 dated December 7, 2003 to Contribution Agreement dated November 6, 2003 among La Grange Energy, L.P. and Heritage Propane Partners, L.P. and U.S. Propane, L.P.
(20)	10.32	Stock Purchase Agreement dated November 6, 2003 among the owners of Heritage Holdings, Inc. and Heritage Propane Partners, L.P.
(23)	10.34	Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement among La Grange Acquisition, L.P. and Banks dated January 20, 2004.
(24)	10.34.1	First Amendment effective June 1, 2004, to Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement among La Grange Acquisition, L.P. and Banks dated January 20, 2004.
(24)	10.34.2	Second Amendment effective June 1, 2004, to Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement among La Grange Acquisition, L.P. and Banks dated January 20, 2004.
(*)	10.34.3	Third Amendment effective August 31, 2004 to Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement among La Grange Acquisition, L.P. and Banks dated January 20, 2004.
(24)	10.35	Purchase and Sale Agreement between TXU Fuel Company and Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. dated April 25, 2004.
(24)	10.35.1	First Amendment to Purchase and Sale Agreement and Closing Agreement between TXU Fuel Company and Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. dated June 1, 2004.
(25)	10.36	Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement amount Heritage Operating L.P. and the Banks dated March 31, 2004.
(*)	21.1	List of Subsidiaries.
(*)	23.3	Consent of Grant Thornton LLP.
(*)	23.4	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP.

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	Exhibit Number	Description
(*)	31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
(*)	31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
(*)	32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
(*)	32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
(*)	99.1	Financial Statements of U.S. Propane, L.P. as of August 31, 2004.
(*)	99.2	Financial Statements of U.S. Propane, L.L.C. as of August 31, 2004.

-
- (1) Incorporated by reference to the same numbered Exhibit to Registrant's Registration Statement of Form S-1, File No. 333-04018, filed with the Commission on June 21, 1996.
 - (2) Incorporated by reference to the same numbered Exhibit to Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended November 30, 1996.
 - (3) Incorporated by reference to the same numbered Exhibit to Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended February 28, 1997.
 - (4) Incorporated by reference to the same numbered Exhibit to Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended May 31, 1998.
 - (5) Incorporated by reference to the same numbered Exhibit to the Registrant's Form 10-K for the year ended August 31, 1998.
 - (6) Incorporated by reference to the same numbered Exhibit to the Registrant's Form 10-K for the year ended August 31, 1999.
 - (7) Incorporated by reference to the same numbered Exhibit to the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended May 31, 2000.
 - (8) Incorporated by reference to the same numbered Exhibit to the Registrant's Form 8-K dated August 23, 2000.
 - (9) File as Exhibit 10.16.3.
 - (10) Incorporated by reference to the same numbered Exhibit to the Registrant's Form 10-K for the year ended August 31, 2000.
 - (11) Incorporated by reference to the same numbered Exhibit to the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended February 28, 2001.
 - (12) Incorporated by reference to the same numbered Exhibit to the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended May 31, 2001.

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- (13) Incorporated by reference to the same numbered Exhibit to the Registrant's Form 8-K dated August 15, 2001.
- (14) Incorporated by reference to the same numbered Exhibit to the Registrant's Form 10-K for the year ended August 31, 2001.
- (15) Incorporated by reference to the same numbered Exhibit to the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended November 30, 2001.
- (16) Incorporated by reference to the same numbered Exhibit to the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended February 28, 2002.
- (17) Incorporated by reference to the same numbered Exhibit to the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended May 31, 2002.
- (18) Incorporated by reference to the same numbered Exhibit to the Registrant's Form 8-K dated February 4, 2002.
- (19) Incorporated by reference to the same numbered Exhibit to the Registrant's Form 8-K dated January 6, 2003.
- (20) Incorporated by reference to the same numbered Exhibit to the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended May 31, 2003.
- (21) Incorporated by reference to the same numbered Exhibit to Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended November 30, 2003).
- (22) Incorporated by reference as the same numbered exhibit to the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended February 29, 2004.
- (23) Incorporated by reference to the same numbered Exhibit to the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended February 29, 2004.
- (24) Incorporated by reference to the same numbered Exhibit to the Registrant's Form 8-K filed June 14, 2004.
- (25) Incorporated by reference to the same numbered Exhibit to the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended May 31, 2004.
- (26) Incorporated by reference to Annex A of the Registrant's Schedule 14A Proxy Statement filed May 18, 2004.

(*) Filed herewith.

(**) Denotes a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

THIRD AMENDMENT TO CREDIT AGREEMENT

THIS THIRD AMENDMENT TO CREDIT AGREEMENT (herein called this "Amendment") made effective as of August 31, 2004 (the "Effective Date"), by and among LA GRANGE ACQUISITION, L.P. ("Borrower"), a Texas limited partnership, and FLEET NATIONAL BANK, as administrative agent (in such capacity, "Administrative Agent"), and the Lenders referred to herein.

W I T N E S S E T H:

WHEREAS, Borrower, Administrative Agent, FLEET SECURITIES, INC. (now BANC OF AMERICA SECURITIES LLC) and WACHOVIA CAPITAL MARKETS, LLC, as joint lead arrangers and book runners, WACHOVIA BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, as syndication agent, THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND PLC and BNP PARIBAS, as co-documentation agents, BANK OF SCOTLAND, as senior managing agent, U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION and FORTIS CAPITAL CORP., as co-agents, and the Lenders party thereto ("Lenders") have entered into that certain Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of January 20, 2004, as amended, supplemented and modified by (a) that certain First Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of May 28, 2004 by and among Borrower, Administrative Agent, and the Lenders party thereto, (b) that certain term loan Commitment Increase Supplement dated as of June 1, 2004 by and among Borrower, Administrative Agent and the Lenders party thereto, (c) that certain Revolver Commitment Increase Supplement dated as of June 1, 2004 by and among Borrower, Administrative Agent and the Lenders party thereto, and (d) that certain Second Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of June 1, 2004 by and among Borrower, Administrative Agent, and the Lenders party thereto (as so amended, supplemented, and modified, the "Original Agreement"), for the purpose and consideration therein expressed, whereby Lenders became obligated to extend credit to Borrower as therein provided;

WHEREAS, Borrower, Administrative Agent and Lenders party to this Amendment, which constitute Majority Lenders under the Original Agreement, desire to amend the Original Agreement as set forth herein;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and the mutual covenants and agreements contained herein and in the Original Agreement, in consideration of the loans which may hereafter be made by Lenders to Borrower, and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the parties hereto do hereby agree as follows:

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ARTICLE I.
Definitions and References

Section 1.1. Terms Defined in the Restated Agreement. Unless the context otherwise requires or unless otherwise expressly defined herein, the terms defined in the Restated Agreement (defined below) shall have the same meanings whenever used in this Amendment.

Section 1.2. Other Defined Terms. Unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms when used in this Amendment shall have the meanings assigned to them in this section.

"Amendment" means this Third Amendment to Credit Agreement.

"Amendment Documents" means this Amendment and the Consent and Agreement.

"Consent and Agreement" means the Consent and Agreement in the form of Annex I hereto.

"Credit Agreement" means the Original Agreement as amended hereby.

"Restated Agreement" has the meaning given to such term in Section 2.1.

ARTICLE II.
Amendment and Restatement of Original Agreement

Section 2.1. Amendment and Restatement. The Original Agreement (excluding all Schedules and Exhibits thereto) shall be and is hereby amended and, as so amended, restated in its entirety such that, after giving effect to such amendment and restatement, it shall read in full as set forth in Annex II hereto (as set forth in such Annex II, the "Restated Agreement"). The Schedules and Exhibits to the Original Agreement are not amended hereby, and are hereby incorporated into the Restated Agreement. The rights and obligations of the parties to the Original Agreement with respect to the period prior to the Effective Date shall not be affected by such amendment and restatement.

ARTICLE IIA.
Limited Waivers

Section 2A.1. Limited Waivers. Lenders hereby waive (a) any failure by Borrower to provide any reporting required to be delivered under the Original Agreement during the Fiscal Quarter ended August 31, 2004, to the extent such reporting is no longer required as a result of this Amendment, and (b) any failure by Borrower to comply with the terms of Section 7.3 of the Original Agreement as a result of Borrower's entry into Hedging Contracts, prior to the Effective Date of this Amendment, with counterparties that would

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be deemed "Eligible Counterparties" (as defined in the Restated Agreement) after giving effect to this Amendment.

ARTICLE III.
Conditions of Effectiveness

Section 3.1. Effective Date. This Amendment shall become effective as of the Effective Date when and only when Administrative Agent shall have received all of the following, at Administrative Agent's office, in form and substance satisfactory to Agent:

- (a) this Amendment duly executed by Borrower, Administrative Agent and Majority Lenders;
- (b) the Consent and Agreement duly executed by each of the Guarantors; and
- (c) such other supporting documents as Agent may reasonably request.

ARTICLE IV.
Representations and Warranties

Section 4.1. Representations and Warranties of Borrower. In order to induce the Lenders to enter into this Amendment, Borrower represents and warrants to each Lender that:

- (a) The representations and warranties contained in Article V of the Restated Agreement are true and correct at and as of the time of the effectiveness hereof.
- (b) Each Restricted Person has duly taken all action necessary to authorize the execution and delivery by it of the Amendment Documents to which it is a party and to authorize the consummation of the transactions contemplated thereby and the performance of its obligations hereunder and thereunder. Borrower is duly authorized to borrow funds under the Credit Agreement.

(c) The execution and delivery by the various Restricted Persons of the Amendment Documents to which each is a party, the performance by each of its obligations under such Amendment Documents, and the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the various Amendment Documents, do not and will not (i) conflict with any provision of (1) any Law, (2) the organizational documents of any Restricted Person or any of its Affiliates, or (3) any agreement, judgment, license, order or permit applicable to or binding upon any Restricted Person or any of its Affiliates, (ii) result in the acceleration of any Indebtedness owed by any Restricted Person or any of its Affiliates, or (iii) result in or require the creation of any Lien upon any assets or properties of any Restricted Person or any of its Affiliates except as expressly contemplated in the Loan Documents. Except as expressly contemplated in the Loan Documents or disclosed in the Disclosure Schedule, no permit, consent, approval, authorization or order of, and no notice to or filing, registration or qualification with, any

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Tribunal or third party is required in connection with the execution, delivery or performance by any Restricted Person of any Amendment Document or to consummate any transactions contemplated by the Amendment Documents.

(d) When duly executed and delivered each of the Amendment Documents and the Credit Agreement will be a legal, valid and binding obligation of each Restricted Person which is a party hereto or thereto, enforceable in accordance with its terms except as such enforcement may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency or similar Laws of general application relating to the enforcement of creditors' rights.

(e) The financial statements and reports of Borrower required to be delivered to each Lender pursuant to Section 6.1(b) of the Credit Agreement for the Fiscal Quarter ended May 31, 2004 fairly present Borrower's Consolidated financial position at the date thereof and the Consolidated results of Borrower's operations for the Fiscal Quarter ended on such date. Since May 31, 2004 no Material Adverse Change has occurred. All of such financial statements and reports of Borrower were prepared in accordance with GAAP, and copies of such financial statements and reports of Borrower have heretofore been delivered to each Lender.

(f) To the knowledge of Borrower, the financial statements and reports of Master Partnership required to be delivered to each Lender pursuant to Section 6.1(d) of the Credit Agreement for the Fiscal Quarter ended May 31, 2004 fairly present Master Partnership's Consolidated financial position at the date thereof and the Consolidated results of Master Partnership's operations for the Fiscal Quarter ended on such date. Since May 31, 2004 no Material Adverse Change has occurred. All of such financial statements and reports of Master Partnership were prepared in accordance with GAAP, and copies of such financial statements and reports of Master Partnership have heretofore been delivered to each Lender.

ARTICLE V.
Miscellaneous

Section 5.1. Ratification of Agreements. The Original Agreement as hereby amended and restated is hereby ratified and confirmed in all respects. The Loan Documents, as they may be amended or affected by this Amendment, are hereby ratified and confirmed in all respects. Any reference to the Credit Agreement in any Loan Document shall be deemed to be a reference to the Original Agreement as hereby amended and restated. The execution, delivery and effectiveness of this Amendment shall not, except as expressly provided herein, operate as a waiver of any right, power or remedy of Lenders under the Credit Agreement or any other Loan Document nor constitute a waiver of any provision of the Credit Agreement or any other Loan Document.

Section 5.2. Survival of Agreements. All representations, warranties, covenants and agreements of Borrower herein shall survive the execution and delivery of this Amendment and the performance hereof, including without limitation the making or granting of the Loans, and shall further survive until all of the Obligations are paid in full.

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All statements and agreements contained in any certificate or instrument delivered by Borrower or any Restricted Person hereunder or under the Credit Agreement to any Lender shall be deemed to constitute representations and warranties by, and/or agreements and covenants of, Borrower under this Amendment and under the Credit Agreement.

Section 5.3. Loan Documents. This Amendment is a Loan Document, and all provisions in the Credit Agreement pertaining to Loan Documents apply hereto.

Section 5.4. Governing Law. This Amendment shall be governed by and construed in accordance the laws of the State of New York and any applicable laws of the United States of America in all respects, including construction, validity and performance.

Section 5.5. Counterparts; Fax. This Amendment may be separately executed in counterparts and by the different parties hereto in separate counterparts, each of which when so executed shall be deemed to constitute one and the same Amendment. This Amendment may be validly executed by facsimile or other electronic transmission.

THIS AMENDMENT AND THE OTHER LOAN DOCUMENTS REPRESENT THE FINAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE PARTIES AND MAY NOT BE CONTRADICTED BY EVIDENCE OF PRIOR, CONTEMPORANEOUS, OR SUBSEQUENT ORAL AGREEMENTS OF THE PARTIES. THERE ARE NO UNWRITTEN ORAL AGREEMENTS OF THE PARTIES.

[THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE HAS BEEN LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY.]

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Amendment is executed as of the date first written above.

BORROWER:

LA GRANGE ACQUISITION, L.P.

By: LA GP, LLC
its general partner

By: _____
Renee Y. Lorenz
Treasurer

FLEET NATIONAL BANK, as Administrative
Agent, LC Issuer and a Lender

By: _____
Name:
Title:

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SIGNATURE PAGES TO THIRD AMENDMENT

Signature Page to Third Amendment
to Credit Agreement

In WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned Lender hereby consents to and enters into the Third Amendment to Credit Agreement dated effective as of August 31, 2004 among La Grange Acquisition, L.P., Fleet National Bank, as administrative agent, and the Lenders referred to therein.

Name of Lender

By: _____
Name:
Title:

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SIGNATURE PAGES TO THIRD AMENDMENT

ANNEX I
Consent and Agreement

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ANNEX I TO THIRD AMENDMENT

ANNEX II
Restated Agreement

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ANNEX II TO THIRD AMENDMENT

CONSENT AND AGREEMENT

August 31, 2004

Reference is hereby made to (i) that certain Third Amendment to Credit Agreement of even date herewith (the "Third Amendment") by and among La Grange Acquisition, L.P., a Texas limited partnership ("Borrower"), Fleet National Bank, as administrative agent ("Administrative Agent") and the Lenders party thereto ("Lenders"), (ii) that certain Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of January 20, 2004 (as amended and supplemented by the Third Amendment, and as otherwise amended, supplemented, modified or restated, the "Credit Agreement") by and among Borrower, Administrative Agent and Lenders, and (iii) the Guaranty, each Security Document and each other Loan Document to which any of the undersigned is a party. Terms that are defined in the Credit Agreement and used but not defined herein have the meanings given to them in the Credit Agreement.

By its execution below, each of the undersigned hereby (a) consents to the provisions of the Third Amendment and the transactions contemplated therein, (b) ratifies and confirms each of the Loan Documents executed by it pursuant to the Credit Agreement (or any prior amendment or supplement to the Credit Agreement), (c) agrees that all of its respective obligations and covenants under each Loan Document to which it is a party shall remain unimpaired by the execution and delivery of the Third Amendment and the other documents and instruments executed in connection therewith, and (d) agrees that each Loan Document to which it is a party shall remain in full force and effect, as amended and supplemented.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Consent and Agreement is executed as of the date first above written.

ETC GAS COMPANY, LTD.

By: LG PL, LLC, its general partner

By: _____
Renee Y. Lorenz
Treasurer

ETC TEXAS PIPELINE, LTD.

By: LG PL, LLC, its general partner

By: _____
Renee Y. Lorenz
Treasurer

ETC OKLAHOMA PIPELINE, LTD.

By: LG PL, LLC, its general partner

By: _____
Renee Y. Lorenz
Treasurer

ETC MARKETING, LTD.

By: LGM, LLC, its general partner

By: _____
Renee Y. Lorenz
Treasurer

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[THIRD AMENDMENT TO CREDIT AGREEMENT]

ETC OASIS, L.P.

By: ETC OASIS GP, LLC, its general partner

By: _____
Renee Y. Lorenz
Treasurer

WHISKEY BAY GAS COMPANY, LTD.

By: FIVE DAWACO, LLC, its general partner

By: _____
Renee Y. Lorenz
Treasurer

WHISKEY BAY GATHERING COMPANY, LTD.

By: FIVE DAWACO, LLC, its general partner

By: _____
Renee Y. Lorenz
Treasurer

CHALKLEY TRANSMISSION COMPANY, LTD.

By: FIVE DAWACO, LLC, its general partner

By: _____
Renee Y. Lorenz
Treasurer

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[THIRD AMENDMENT TO CREDIT AGREEMENT]

TEXAS ENERGY TRANSFER COMPANY, LTD

By: TETC, LLC, its general partner

By: _____
Renee Y. Lorenz
Treasurer

ET COMPANY I, LTD.

By: FIVE DAWACO, LLC, its general partner

By: _____
Renee Y. Lorenz
Treasurer

OASIS PIPE LINE COMPANY

By: _____
Clay Kutch
Secretary

OASIS PIPE LINE FINANCE COMPANY

By: _____
Clay Kutch
Secretary

OASIS PARTNER COMPANY

By: _____
Clay Kutch
Secretary

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OASIS PIPE LINE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

By: _____
Clay Kutch
Secretary

OASIS PIPE LINE COMPANY TEXAS L.P.

By: Oasis Pipe Line Management Company, its
general Partner

By: _____
Clay Kutch
Secretary

LA GP, LLC

By: _____
Renee Y. Lorenz
Treasurer

LG PL, LLC

By: _____
Renee Y. Lorenz
Treasurer

LGM, LLC

By: _____
Renee Y. Lorenz
Treasurer

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ETC OASIS GP, LLC

By: _____
Renee Y. Lorenz
Treasurer

FIVE DAWACO, LLC

By: _____
Renee Y. Lorenz
Treasurer

TETC, LLC

By: _____
Renee Y. Lorenz
Treasurer

ET COMPANY I, LTD.

By: FIVE DAWACO, LLC, its general partner

By: _____
Renee Y. Lorenz
Treasurer

ETC TEXAS PROCESSING, LTD.

By: LG PL, LLC, its general partner

By: _____
Renee Y. Lorenz
Treasurer

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ENERGY TRANSFER FUEL, LP

By: Energy Transfer Fuel GP, LLC,
its general partner

By: _____
Renee Y. Lorenz
Treasurer

ENERGY TRANSFER FUEL GP, LLC

By: _____
Renee Y. Lorenz
Treasurer

ETC KATY PIPELINE, LTD.

By: LG PL, LLC,
its general partner

By: _____
Renee Y. Lorenz
Treasurer

OASIS PIPELINE, LP

By: ETC OASIS GP, LLC,
its general partner

By: _____
Renee Y. Lorenz
Treasurer

SIGNATURE PAGE TO
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[THIRD AMENDMENT TO CREDIT AGREEMENT]

SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT
[CONFORMED THROUGH AUGUST 2004]

LA GRANGE ACQUISITION, L.P.,
as Borrower,

FLEET NATIONAL BANK,
as Administrative Agent,

FLEET SECURITIES, INC. and WACHOVIA CAPITAL MARKETS, LLC
as Joint Lead Arrangers and Book Runners,

WACHOVIA BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION,
as Syndication Agent,

THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND PLC and BNP PARIBAS,
as Co-Documentation Agents,

BANK OF SCOTLAND,
as Senior Managing Agent,

U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION and FORTIS CAPITAL CORP.,
as Co-Agents

and CERTAIN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS,

as Lenders

\$225,000,000 Revolving Credit Facility
\$725,000,000 Term Loan Facility

January 20, 2004

SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT
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SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT

THIS SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT is made as of January 20, 2004, by and among LA GRANGE ACQUISITION, L.P. ("Borrower"), a Texas limited partnership, and FLEET NATIONAL BANK, as administrative agent, FLEET SECURITIES, INC. and WACHOVIA CAPITAL MARKETS, LLC, as joint lead arrangers and book runners, WACHOVIA BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, as syndication agent, THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND PLC and BNP PARIBAS, as co-documentation agents, BANK OF SCOTLAND, as senior managing agent, U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION and FORTIS CAPITAL CORP., as co-agents, and the Lenders referred to below.

W I T N E S S E T H:

In consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements contained herein and in consideration of the loans which may hereafter be made by Lenders to, and the Letters of Credit that may hereafter be issued by the LC Issuer for the account of, Borrower, and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the parties hereto do hereby agree as follows:

ARTICLE I - Definitions and References

Section 1.1 Defined Terms. As used in this Agreement, each of the following terms has the meaning given to such term in this Section 1.1 or in the sections and subsections referred to below:

"Acquisition Agreement" means that certain Acquisition Agreement dated November 6, 2003 among La Grange Energy and General Partner.

"Acquisition Period" means the period beginning with the funding of the purchase price for the TXU Fuel Acquisition, and ending 365 days after the commencement of such period.

"Additional Indebtedness" means Indebtedness for borrowed money other than Indebtedness described in Section 7.1.

"Adjusted Consolidated EBITDA" means, as of any date of determination for any applicable period, Consolidated EBITDA calculated (x) with respect to the Consolidated group comprised of General Partner and Master Partnership and its Subsidiaries (rather than with respect to the Consolidated group comprised of Borrower and its Subsidiaries), and (y) as if the term "Consolidated Net Income" were calculated with respect to the Consolidated group comprised of General Partner and Master Partnership and its Subsidiaries (rather than with respect to the Consolidated group comprised of Borrower and its Subsidiaries).

"Adjusted Consolidated Funded Indebtedness" means Consolidated Funded Indebtedness calculated with respect to the Consolidated group comprised of General Partner and Master Partnership and its Subsidiaries (rather than with respect to the Consolidated group comprised of Borrower and its Subsidiaries).

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"Administrative Agent" means Fleet National Bank, as Administrative Agent hereunder, and its successors in such capacity.

"Affiliate" means, as to any Person, each other Person that directly or indirectly (through one or more intermediaries or otherwise) controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, such Person; provided that a Person shall not be treated as an Affiliate solely as a result of the ownership of equity interests in such Person by Natural Gas Partners, if Ray Davis and Kelcy Warren have no direct or indirect interest in such Person. A Person shall be deemed to be "controlled by" any other Person if such other Person possesses, directly or indirectly, power

(a) to vote 20% or more of the securities (on a fully diluted basis) having ordinary voting power for the election of directors or managing general partners; or

(b) to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of such Person whether by contract or otherwise.

"Aggregate Available Cash" means, with respect to any Fiscal Year, the sum of (i) the Available Cash of Borrower and its Subsidiaries with respect to such Fiscal Year (but not less than zero) plus (ii) the "available cash" (as defined in the Heritage Note Purchase Agreements as in effect on the date of this Agreement) of Heritage OLP and its Subsidiaries with respect to such Fiscal Year (but not less than zero).

"Aggregate Partner Obligations" means, with respect to any Fiscal Year, the aggregate amount of payment obligations of the Master Partnership, including, without limitation, the Minimum Quarterly Distribution (as defined in the Partnership Agreement) on all Units with respect to such Fiscal Year.

"Agreement" means this Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement.

"Applicable Lending Office" means, with respect to each Lender, such Lender's Domestic Lending Office in the case of Base Rate Loans and such Lender's Eurodollar Lending Office in the case of Eurodollar Loans.

"Applicable Leverage Level" means the level set forth below that corresponds to the applicable Leverage Ratio:

Applicable Leverage Level	Leverage Ratio
-----	-----
Level I	greater than or equal to 3.25 to 1.0
Level II	greater than or equal to 2.50 to 1.0 but less than 3.25 to 1.0
Level III	greater than or equal to 2.00 to 1.0 but less than 2.50 to 1.0

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Level IV

less than 2.00 to 1.00

On the date hereof the Applicable Leverage Level shall be Level I. The Leverage Ratio shall be determined quarterly after the date hereof from time to time by Administrative Agent within two (2) Business Days after Administrative Agent's receipt of Borrower's Consolidated financial statements for the immediate preceding Fiscal Quarter beginning with its receipt of the financial statements for the Fiscal Quarter ended February 28, 2004. The Applicable Leverage Level shall become effective upon such determination of the Leverage Ratio by Administrative Agent and shall remain effective until the next such determination by Administrative Agent of the Leverage Ratio.

"Available Cash" means, with respect to any Fiscal Quarter: (1) the sum, without duplication, of (a) all cash and Cash Equivalents of Borrower and its Subsidiaries on hand at the end of such Fiscal Quarter (including any reserves that have been established by Borrower to provide for the payment of distributions with respect to such Fiscal Quarter) and (b) all additional cash and Cash Equivalents of Borrower and its Subsidiaries on hand on the date of determination of Available Cash with respect to such Fiscal Quarter resulting from borrowings for working capital purposes made subsequent to the end of such Fiscal Quarter, less (2) the amount of any cash reserves that the General Partner determines in its reasonable discretion in accordance with the Partnership Agreement to be necessary or appropriate to (a) provide for the proper conduct of the business of Borrower and its Subsidiaries (including reserves for future capital expenditures) subsequent to such Fiscal Quarter, (b) comply with applicable law or any loan agreement, security agreement, mortgage, debt instrument or other agreement or obligation to which Borrower or any of its Subsidiaries is a party or by which it is bound or its assets are subject and (c) provide funds from cash and Cash Equivalents of Borrower and its Subsidiaries for distributions to partners of Master Partnership in respect of any one or more of the next four Fiscal Quarters; provided that disbursements made by Borrower or a Subsidiary of Borrower of cash reserves established, increased or reduced after the end of such Fiscal Quarter but on or before the date of determination of Available Cash with respect to such Fiscal Quarter shall be deemed to have been made, established, increased or reduced for purposes of determining Available Cash, within such Fiscal Quarter if General Partner so determines. In addition, without limiting the foregoing, Available Cash for any Fiscal Quarter shall reflect reserves equal to the Unused Proceeds Amount as of the date of determination.

"Base Rate" means the higher of (a) the variable per annum rate of interest so designated from time to time by Administrative Agent as its "prime rate," or (b) the Federal Funds Rate plus one-half percent (0.5%) per annum. The "prime rate" is a reference rate and does not necessarily represent the lowest or best rate being charged to any customer. Changes in the Base Rate resulting from changes in the "prime rate" shall take place immediately without notice or demand of any kind.

"Base Rate Loan" means a Loan which does not bear interest at the Eurodollar Rate.

"Base Rate Margin" means, on any day, the percent per annum set forth below based on the Applicable Leverage Level in effect on such day.

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Applicable Leverage Level	Base Rate Margin
-----	-----
Level I	1.750%
Level II	1.375%
Level III	1.000%
Level IV	0.750%

Changes in the applicable Base Rate Margin will occur automatically without prior notice as changes in the Applicable Leverage Level occur. Administrative Agent will give notice promptly to Borrower and Lenders of changes in the Base Rate Margin.

"Borrower" means La Grange Acquisition, L.P., a Texas limited partnership.

"Borrower's Percentage of Aggregate Available Cash" means, with respect to any Fiscal Quarter, the percentage determined by multiplying (a) a fraction consisting of a numerator equal to Borrower's Available Cash for such Fiscal Quarter and a denominator equal to the Aggregate Available Cash, by (b) 100.

"Borrowing" means (a) a borrowing of new Loans of a single Type pursuant to Section 2.2 or (b) a Continuation or Conversion of all or a portion of an existing Revolver Loan (whether alone or as a combination with a new Revolver Loan) or all or a portion of an existing Term Loan into a single Type (and, in the case of Eurodollar Loans, with the same Interest Period) pursuant to Section 2.3.

"Borrowing Notice" means a written or telephonic request, or a written confirmation, made by Borrower which meets the requirements of Section 2.2.

"Bossier Project" means the construction by Borrower of the approximately 78 mile natural gas pipeline extension from Limestone County, Texas that will connect with Borrower's existing infrastructure at the hub in Katy, Texas.

"Business Day" means any day, other than a Saturday, Sunday or day which shall be in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts a legal holiday or day on which banking institutions are required or authorized to close. Any Business Day in any way relating to Eurodollar Loans (such as the day on which an Interest Period begins or ends) must also be a day on which commercial banks settle payments in London.

"Capital Lease" means a lease with respect to which the lessee is required concurrently to recognize the acquisition of an asset and the incurrence of a liability in accordance with GAAP.

"Capital Lease Obligation" means, with respect to any Person and a Capital Lease, the amount of the obligation of such Person as the lessee under such Capital Lease which would, in accordance with GAAP, appear as a liability on a balance sheet of such Person.

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"Cash Equivalents" means Investments in:

(a) marketable obligations, maturing within 12 months after acquisition thereof, issued or unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America or an instrumentality or agency thereof and entitled to the full faith and credit of the United States of America;

(b) demand deposits and time deposits (including certificates of deposit) maturing within 12 months from the date of deposit thereof, (i) with any office of any Lender or (ii) with a domestic office of any national or state bank or trust company which is organized under the Laws of the United States of America or any state therein, which has capital, surplus and undivided profits of at least \$500,000,000, and whose long-term certificates of deposit are rated BBB+ or Baa1 or better, respectively, by either Rating Agency;

(c) repurchase obligations with a term of not more than seven days for underlying securities of the types described in subsection (a) above entered into with (i) any Lender or (ii) any other commercial bank meeting the specifications of subsection (b) above;

(d) open market commercial paper, maturing within 270 days after acquisition thereof, which are rated at least P-1 by Moody's or A-1 by S&P; and

(e) money market or other mutual funds substantially all of whose assets comprise securities of the types described in subsections (a) through (d) above.

"CERCLA" means the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended.

"CERCLIS" means the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System List of the Environmental Protection Agency.

"Change of Control" means the existence of any of the following: (i) General Partner shall be engaged in any business or activities other than those permitted by the Partnership Agreement, as amended, (ii) General Partner shall not be the sole legal and beneficial owner (within the meaning of Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act) of all of the general partner interests of Master Partnership, (iii) the Control Group shall not be in Control of General Partner, (iv) Master Partnership, either directly or indirectly through ownership of the Intermediate Entities, shall cease to be the sole legal and beneficial owner of all of the Equity interests of LA GP or the Borrower, (v) LA GP shall cease to be the sole general partner of Borrower, (vi) any Person or group of Persons acting in concert as a partnership or other group, other than the Control Group, shall be the legal or beneficial owner (within the meaning of Rule 13d-3 of the Exchange Act) of more than 50% of the combined voting power of the then total partnership interests (including all securities that are convertible into partnership interests) of Master Partnership, or (vii) neither Ray Davis, Kelcy Warren nor any individual that has replaced either of such individuals and has been approved by the Administrative Agent in its sole discretion, shall be members of the executive management team of General Partner. As used herein "Control" means (i) with respect to a corporation or limited liability company, the legal and beneficial ownership (as defined above) of a majority of the securities (on a fully diluted basis) having ordinary voting power for the election of directors, managers, or managing members of such

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entity; (ii) with respect to a limited partnership with a corporation or limited liability company as a general partner, the Control of such general partner, (iii) with respect to a limited partnership with a limited partnership as general partner, the Control of the general partner of the limited partnership that acts as general partner and the legal and beneficial ownership (as defined above) of limited partnership securities (on a fully diluted basis) having the ordinary power sufficient for the removal or selection of the general partner of such limited partnership or the possession of control over the removal and selection of the general partner of such limited partnership by voting agreement or other agreement binding upon the other limited partners of such limited partnership; and (iv) with respect to a general partnership, the legal and beneficial ownership (as defined above) of all the partnership securities. As used herein "Control Group" means a group of Persons that includes Ray Davis or Kelcy Warren or a limited partnership or other Person managed by Natural Gas Partners, which group includes only (A) Ray Davis, (B) Kelcy Warren, (C) Persons owned by or established for the benefit of such individuals or their respective heirs at law (such as entities or trusts established for estate planning purposes), or (D) limited partnerships or other Persons managed by Natural Gas Partners.

"Closing Date" means the date on which all of the conditions precedent set forth in Sections 4.1 and 4.2 shall have been satisfied or waived.

"Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time, together with all rules and regulations promulgated with respect thereto.

"Collateral" means all property of any kind which is subject to a Lien in favor of Lenders (or in favor of Administrative Agent for the benefit of Lenders) or which, under the terms of any Security Document, is purported to be subject to such a Lien, in each case granted or created to secure all or part of the Obligations.

"Commission" means the United States Securities Exchange Commission.

"Commitment Fee Rate" means, on any day, the percent per annum set forth below based on the Applicable Leverage Level in effect on such day.

Applicable Leverage Level	Commitment Fee Rate
- - - - -	- - - - -
Level I	0.500%
Level II, Level III or Level IV	0.375%

Changes in the applicable Commitment Fee Rate will occur automatically without prior notice as changes in the Applicable Leverage Level occur. Administrative Agent will give notice promptly to Borrower and Lenders of changes in the Commitment Fee Rate.

"Commitment Period" means the period from and including the date hereof until January 18, 2008 (or, if earlier, the day on which (i) the obligation of Lenders to make Loans hereunder and the obligation of LC Issuer to issue Letters of Credit hereunder have terminated or (ii) the Notes first become due and payable in full, whichever shall first occur).

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"Common Units" shall mean common units representing a limited partnership interest in Master Partnership.

"Compliance Certificate" means Exhibit F hereto.

"Consolidated" refers to the consolidation of any Person, in accordance with GAAP, with its properly consolidated subsidiaries. References herein to a Person's Consolidated financial statements, financial position, financial condition, liabilities, etc. refer to the consolidated financial statements, financial position, financial condition, liabilities, etc. of such Person and its properly consolidated subsidiaries.

"Consolidated EBITDA" means, for any period, the sum of (1) the Consolidated Net Income of Borrower and its Consolidated Subsidiaries during such period, plus (2) all Consolidated Interest Expense which was deducted in determining such Consolidated Net Income, plus (3) all income taxes (including any franchise taxes to the extent based upon net income) which were deducted in determining such Consolidated Net Income, plus (4) all depreciation and amortization (including amortization of good will and debt issue costs) and any other non-cash charges which were deducted in determining such Consolidated Net Income, plus (5) one time costs incurred in connection with the closing of this Agreement and the Transactions up to the amount of \$10,000,000, minus (6) all non-cash items of income which were included in determining such Consolidated Net Income. If, since the beginning of the four Fiscal Quarter period ending on the date for which Consolidated EBITDA is determined, any Restricted Person shall have made any asset disposition or acquisition, shall have consolidated or merged with or into Person (other than another Restricted Person), or shall have made any disposition of a Restricted Person or an acquisition of a Person that becomes a Restricted Person, Consolidated EBITDA shall be calculated giving pro forma effect thereto as if the disposition, acquisition, consolidation or merger had occurred on the first day of such period. Such pro forma effect shall be determined (i) in good faith by the chief financial officer, principal accounting officer or treasurer of Borrower and acceptable to Administrative Agent, and (ii) without giving effect to any anticipated or proposed change in operations, revenues, expenses or other items included in the computation of Consolidated EBITDA. Unless or until the Bossier Project shall have been sold or transferred (other than to another Restricted Person) or abandoned, with respect to each Fiscal Quarter beginning prior to the earlier of (i) September 1, 2004 or (ii) the 60th day following the commencement of commercial operations of the Bossier Project, Consolidated EBITDA for such Fiscal Quarter shall be increased by the amount of \$6,250,000 and shall be decreased by the portion of Consolidated EBITDA, if any, derived from the operation of the Bossier Project during such Fiscal Quarter. In the event that a Restricted Person has commenced construction of any other pipeline, pipeline extension or other major capital project that has contracts for its use (each herein called a "Major Project"), upon a request of the Borrower with such supporting information as may be requested by Administrative Agent (which may include reports of a third party consultant), the Administrative Agent may, in its sole discretion and for the calculation dates as it determines to be appropriate, designate an increase to Consolidated EBITDA in such amount that the Administrative Agent determines would have been the increase on a pro forma basis in the consolidated EBITDA had such Major Project been in operation at the beginning of the applicable period to the extent attributable to such contracts. The pro forma effect referred to herein with respect to the assets and operations acquired in the

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TXU Fuel Acquisition shall apply to each Fiscal Quarter beginning prior to July 1, 2004 and shall be deemed to be an addition to Consolidated EBITDA of \$16,250,000 per Fiscal Quarter. Compliance with Section 7.14(a) shall be determined without pro forma adjustment to Consolidated EBITDA or to Consolidated Interest Expense.

"Consolidated Funded Indebtedness" means as of any date, the sum of the following (without duplication): (i) all Indebtedness which is classified as "long-term indebtedness" on a Consolidated balance sheet of Borrower and its Consolidated Subsidiaries prepared as of such date in accordance with GAAP and any current maturities and other principal amount in respect of such Indebtedness due within one year but which was classified as "long-term indebtedness" at the creation thereof, (ii) indebtedness for borrowed money of Borrower and its Consolidated Subsidiaries outstanding under a revolving credit or similar agreement, notwithstanding the fact that any such borrowing is made within one year of the expiration of such agreement, and (iii) Indebtedness in respect of Capital Leases of Borrower and its Consolidated Subsidiaries.

"Consolidated Interest Expense" means, for any period, all interest paid or accrued during such period on, and all fees and related charges in respect of, Indebtedness (including amortization of original issue discount and the interest component of any deferred payment obligations and Capital Lease Obligations) which was deducted in determining Consolidated Net Income during such period.

"Consolidated Net Income" means, for any period, Borrower's and its Consolidated Subsidiaries' gross revenues for such period, minus Borrower's and its Consolidated Subsidiaries' expenses and other proper charges against income (including taxes on income to the extent imposed), determined on a Consolidated basis after eliminating earnings or losses attributable to outstanding minority interests and excluding the net earnings or losses of any Person other than a Subsidiary in which Borrower or any of its Subsidiaries has an ownership interest. Consolidated Net Income shall not include (i) any gain or loss from the sale of assets other than in the ordinary course of business, (ii) any extraordinary gains or losses, or (iii) any non-cash gains or losses resulting from mark to market activity as a result of SFAS 133. Consolidated Net Income for any period shall include any cash dividends and distributions actually received during such period from any Person other than a Subsidiary in which Borrower or any of its Subsidiaries has an ownership interest.

"Continuation/Conversion Notice" means a written or telephonic request, or a written confirmation, made by Borrower which meets the requirements of Section 2.3.

"Continue," "Continuation," and "Continued" shall refer to the continuation pursuant to Section 2.3 hereof of a Eurodollar Loan as a Eurodollar Loan from one Interest Period to the next Interest Period.

"Contribution Agreement" means that certain Contribution Agreement of dated as of November 6, 2003 between La Grange Energy and Master Partnership.

"Convert," "Conversion," and "Converted" shall refer to a conversion pursuant to Section 2.3 or Article III of one Type of Loan into another Type of Loan.

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"Default" means any Event of Default and any default, event or condition which would, with the giving of any requisite notices and the passage of any requisite periods of time, constitute an Event of Default.

"Default Rate" means, at the time in question, (i) two percent (2%) per annum plus the applicable Eurodollar Rate Margin plus the Eurodollar Rate then in effect for any Eurodollar Loan (up to the end of the applicable Interest Period), (ii) two percent (2%) per annum plus the applicable Base Rate Margin plus the Base Rate for each Base Rate Loan or Matured LC Obligation, or (iii) two percent (2%) per annum plus the applicable Letter of Credit Fee Rate for each Letter of Credit; provided, however, the Default Rate shall never exceed the Highest Lawful Rate

"Default Rate Period" means any period during which an Event of Default is continuing.

"Disclosure Schedule" means Schedule 2 hereto.

"Dollars" and "\$" means the lawful currency of the United States of America, except where otherwise specified.

"Domestic Lending Office" means, with respect to any Lender, the office of such Lender specified as its "Domestic Lending Office" in the Lender Schedule hereto, or such other office as such Lender may from time to time specify to Borrower and Administrative Agent; with respect to LC Issuer, the office, branch, or agency through which it issues Letters of Credit; and, with respect to Administrative Agent, the office, branch, or agency through which it administers this Agreement.

"Eligible Counterparty" means, with respect to a counterparty on a Hedging Contract; (a) such counterparty has, or its obligations thereunder are guaranteed by a Person that has, a long term unsecured and unenhanced debt obligation rating of BBB+ or Baa1 or better, respectively, by either Rating Agency, (b) such counterparty is a Lender or an Affiliate of a Lender; or (c) after taking into account the effect of any legally enforceable netting agreement relating to the Hedging Contracts of such counterparty, the aggregate mark-to-market value for all Hedging Contracts of counterparties, other than counterparties under clauses (a) or (b), does not exceed \$2,000,000.

"Eligible Transferee" means a Person which either (a) is a Lender or an Affiliate of a Lender, or (b) is consented to as an Eligible Transferee by Administrative Agent and, so long as no Default or Event of Default is continuing, by Borrower, which consents in each case will not be unreasonably withheld (provided that no Person organized outside the United States may be an Eligible Transferee if Borrower would be required to pay withholding taxes on interest or principal owed to such Person).

"Environmental Laws" means any and all Laws relating to the environment or to emissions, discharges, releases or threatened releases of pollutants, contaminants, chemicals, or industrial, toxic or hazardous substances or wastes into the environment including ambient air, surface water, ground water, or land, or otherwise relating to the manufacture, processing,

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distribution use, treatment, storage, disposal, transport, or handling of pollutants, contaminants, chemicals, or industrial, toxic or hazardous substances or wastes.

"Equity" means shares of capital stock or a partnership, profits, capital or member interest, or options, warrants or any other right to substitute for or otherwise acquire the capital stock or a partnership, profits, capital or member interest of any Person.

"Equity Contribution" means any contribution to the equity capital of any Person whether or not occurring in connection with the issuance or sale of Equity by such Person.

"ERISA" means the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended from time to time, together with all rules and regulations promulgated with respect thereto.

"ERISA Affiliate" means each Restricted Person and all members of a controlled group of corporations and all trades or businesses (whether or not incorporated) under common control that, together with such Restricted Person, are treated as a single employer under Section 414 of the Code.

"ERISA Plan" means any employee pension benefit plan subject to Title IV of ERISA maintained by any ERISA Affiliate with respect to which any Restricted Person has a fixed or contingent liability.

"Eurodollar Lending Office" means, with respect to any Lender, the office of such Lender specified as its "Eurodollar Lending Office" on the Lender Schedule hereto (or, if no such office is specified, its Domestic Lending Office), or such other office of such Lender as such Lender may from time to time specify to Borrower and Administrative Agent.

"Eurodollar Loan" means a Loan that bears interest at a rate based upon the Eurodollar Rate.

"Eurodollar Rate" means, as applicable to any Eurodollar Loan within a Borrowing and with respect to the related Interest Period therefor, the rate per annum (rounded upwards, if necessary, to the nearest 1/100 of 1%) as determined on the basis of offered rates for deposits in U.S. dollars, for a period of time comparable to such Interest Period which appears on Telerate Page 3750 (or any successor page) as of 11:00 a.m. London time on the day that is two Business Days preceding the first day of such Interest Period; provided, however, if the rate described above does not appear on the Telerate system on any applicable interest determination date, the Eurodollar Rate shall be the rate (rounded upwards as described above, if necessary) for deposits in dollars for a period substantially equal to such Interest Period on the Reuters Page "LIBO" (or such other page as may replace the LIBO Page on that service for the purpose of displaying such rates), as of 11:00 a.m. (London time), on the date that is two Business Days preceding the first day of such Interest Period; provided, however, if more than one rate is specified on Reuters Screen LIBO Page, the applicable rate shall be the arithmetic mean of all such rates (rounded upwards, if necessary, to the nearest 1/1000 of 1%). If both the Telerate and Reuters system are unavailable, then the Eurodollar Rate for that date will be determined on the basis of the offered rates for deposits in U.S. dollars for a period of time comparable to such Interest Period which are offered by four major banks in the London interbank market at approximately 11:00 a.m.

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London time, on the day that is two Business Days preceding the first day of such Interest Period as selected by Administrative Agent. The principal London office of each of the four major London banks will be requested to provide a quotation of its U.S. dollar deposit offered rate. If at least two such quotations are provided, the rate for that date will be the arithmetic mean of the quotations. If fewer than two quotations are provided as requested, the rate for that date will be determined on the basis of the rates quoted for loans in U.S. dollars to leading European banks for a period of time comparable to such Interest Period offered by major banks in New York City at approximately 11:00 a.m. New York City time, on the day that is two Business Days preceding the first day of such Interest Period. In the event that Administrative Agent is unable to obtain any such quotation as provided above, it will be deemed that the Eurodollar Rate pursuant to such Eurodollar Loan cannot be determined. In the event that the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall impose a Reserve Percentage with respect to Eurodollar deposits of any Lender, then for any period during which such Reserve Percentage shall apply, the Eurodollar Rate shall be equal to the amount determined above divided by an amount equal to 1 minus the Reserve Percentage. "Reserve Percentage" means the maximum aggregate reserve requirement (including all basic, supplemental, marginal, special, emergency and other reserves) which is imposed on member banks of the Federal Reserve System against "Euro-currency Liabilities" as defined in Regulation D. Without limiting the effect of the foregoing, the Reserve Percentage shall reflect any other reserves required to be maintained by such member banks with respect to (a) any category of liabilities which includes deposits by reference to which the Eurodollar Rate is to be determined, or (b) any category of extensions of credit or other assets which include Eurodollar Loans. The Eurodollar Rate for any Eurodollar Loan shall change whenever the Reserve Percentage changes.

"Eurodollar Rate Margin" means, on any day, the percent per annum set forth below based on the Applicable Leverage Level in effect on such day.

Applicable Leverage Level	Eurodollar Rate Margin
- - - - -	- - - - -
Level I	3.000%
Level II	2.625%
Level III	2.250%
Level IV	2.000%

Changes in the applicable Eurodollar Rate Margin will occur automatically without prior notice as changes in the Applicable Leverage Level occur. Administrative Agent will give notice promptly to Borrower and Lenders of changes in the Eurodollar Rate Margin.

"Event of Default" has the meaning given to such term in Section 8.1.

"Excess Sale Proceeds" shall have the meaning set forth in Section 7.5(d).

"Exchange Act" means the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

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"Existing Credit Agreement" means that certain Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of December 27, 2002 among Borrower, Administrative Agent and the financial institutions party thereto, as amended or supplemented to the date hereof.

"Exiting Lender" means any Lender (as defined in the Existing Credit Agreement) that does not execute and deliver this Agreement, and does not have any commitments under this Agreement with respect to Revolver Loans, Term Loans or Letters of Credit.

"Facility Usage" means, at the time in question, the aggregate amount of outstanding Loans and LC Obligations at such time.

"Federal Funds Rate" means, for any day, the rate per annum (rounded upwards, if necessary, to the nearest 1/1000th of one percent) equal to the weighted average of the rates on overnight Federal funds transactions with members of the Federal Reserve System arranged by Federal funds brokers on such day, as published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on the Business Day next succeeding such day, provided that (i) if the day for which such rate is to be determined is not a Business Day, the Federal Funds Rate for such day shall be such rate on such transactions on the next preceding Business Day as so published on the next succeeding Business Day, and (ii) if such rate is not so published for any day, the Federal Funds Rate for such day shall be the average rate quoted to Administrative Agent on such day on such transactions as determined by Administrative Agent.

"First Purchase Payables" means the unpaid amount of any payable obligation related to the purchase of Hydrocarbon Inventory by Borrower which Administrative Agent determines will be secured by a statutory Lien, including but not limited to the statutory Liens, if any, created under the laws of Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma or any other state.

"Fiscal Quarter" means a three-month period ending on the last day of November, February, May and August. With respect to any period prior to the completion of four full Fiscal Quarters after the date of this Agreement (with respect to which Borrower's fiscal quarters had been on a calendar quarter basis), all calculations and determinations shall be made as if the actual fiscal quarter of Borrower during such period had been the three month periods ended on the last day of November, February, May and August.

"Fiscal Year" means a twelve month period ending on August 31.

"GAAP" means those generally accepted accounting principles and practices which are recognized as such by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (or any generally recognized successor) and which, in the case of Borrower and its Consolidated Subsidiaries, are applied for all periods after the date hereof in a manner consistent with the manner in which such principles and practices were applied to the Initial Financial Statements. If any change in any accounting principle or practice is required by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (or any such successor) in order for such principle or practice to continue as a generally accepted accounting principle or practice, all reports and financial statements required hereunder with respect to Borrower or with respect to Borrower and its Consolidated Subsidiaries may be prepared in accordance with such change, but all calculations and determinations to be made hereunder may

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be made in accordance with such change only after notice of such change is given to each Lender, and Borrower and Majority Lenders agree to such change insofar as it affects the accounting of Borrower or of Borrower and its Consolidated Subsidiaries.

"General Partner" means U.S. Propane, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership.

"Guarantors" means any Person who has guaranteed some or all of the Obligations and who has been accepted by Administrative Agent as a Guarantor and any Subsidiary of Borrower, which now or hereafter executes and delivers a guaranty to Administrative Agent pursuant to Section 6.17.

"Hazardous Materials" means any substances regulated under any Environmental Law, whether as pollutants, contaminants, or chemicals, or as industrial, toxic or hazardous substances or wastes, or otherwise.

"Hedging Contract" means (a) any agreement providing for options, swaps, floors, caps, collars, forward sales or forward purchases involving interest rates, commodities or commodity prices, equities, currencies, bonds, or indexes based on any of the foregoing, (b) any option, futures or forward contract traded on an exchange, and (c) any other derivative agreement or other similar agreement or arrangement.

"Heritage Note Purchase Agreements" means collectively, (a) the Note Purchase Agreement dated as of June 25, 1996, among Heritage OLP and the purchasers named therein, as amended and supplemented; (b) the Note Purchase Agreement dated as of November 19, 1997, among Heritage OLP and the purchasers named therein, as amended and supplemented; and (c) the Note Purchase Agreement dated as of August 10, 2000 among Heritage OLP and the purchasers named therein, as amended and supplemented.

"Heritage OLP" means Heritage Operating, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership.

"Highest Lawful Rate" means, with respect to each Lender Party to whom Obligations are owed, the maximum nonusurious rate of interest that such Lender Party is permitted under applicable Law to contract for, take, charge, or receive with respect to such Obligations. All determinations herein of the Highest Lawful Rate, or of any interest rate determined by reference to the Highest Lawful Rate, shall be made separately for each Lender Party as appropriate to assure that the Loan Documents are not construed to obligate any Person to pay interest to any Lender Party at a rate in excess of the Highest Lawful Rate applicable to such Lender Party.

"HHI" means Heritage Holdings, Inc., a Delaware corporation.

"Hydrocarbon Inventory" means natural gas and all other gaseous hydrocarbons including the liquid products of processing and any other natural gas liquids.

"Indebtedness" of any Person means its Liabilities (without duplication) in any of the following categories:

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(a) Liabilities for borrowed money,

(b) Liabilities constituting an obligation to pay the deferred purchase price of property or services,

(c) Liabilities evidenced by a bond (other than Liabilities in respect of surety bonds issued in the ordinary course of business), debenture, note or similar instrument,

(d) Liabilities (other than reserves for taxes and reserves for contingent obligations) which (i) would under GAAP be shown on such Person's balance sheet as a liability and (ii) are payable more than one year from the date of creation or incurrence thereof,

(e) Liabilities arising under Hedging Contracts (on a net basis to the extent netting is provided for in the applicable Hedging Contract),

(f) Liabilities constituting principal under Capital Leases,

(g) Liabilities arising under conditional sales or other title retention agreements,

(h) Liabilities owing under direct or indirect guaranties of Liabilities of any other Person or otherwise constituting obligations to purchase or acquire or to otherwise protect or insure a creditor against loss in respect of Liabilities of any other Person (such as obligations under working capital maintenance agreements, agreements to keep-well, or agreements to purchase Liabilities, assets, goods, securities or services), but excluding endorsements in the ordinary course of business of negotiable instruments in the course of collection,

(i) Liabilities consisting of an obligation to purchase or redeem securities or other property, if such Liabilities arise out of or in connection with the sale or issuance of the same or similar securities or property (for example, repurchase agreements, mandatorily redeemable preferred stock and sale/leaseback agreements),

(j) Liabilities with respect to letters of credit or applications or reimbursement agreements therefor,

(k) Liabilities with respect to banker's acceptances, or

(l) Liabilities with respect to obligations to deliver goods or services in consideration of advance payments therefor;

provided, however, that the "Indebtedness" of any Person shall not include Liabilities that were incurred in the ordinary course of business by such Person on ordinary trade terms to vendors, suppliers or other Persons providing goods and services for use by such Person in the ordinary course of its business, unless and until (i) such Liabilities are outstanding more than 120 days after the date the respective goods are delivered or the respective services are rendered, and (ii) such Person is not in good faith contesting such Liabilities by appropriate proceedings, if required, or is not maintaining adequate reserves with respect to such Liabilities on its books in accordance with GAAP.

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"Initial Borrower Financial Statements" means (a) the unaudited quarterly Consolidated financial statements of Borrower as of September 30, 2003, and (b) the audited annual financial statements of Borrower as of August 31, 2003.

"Initial Financial Statements" means (a) the Initial Borrower Financial Statements, (b) the Initial Master Partnership Financial Statements, and (c) the Initial Pro Forma Financial Statements.

"Initial Master Partnership Financial Statements" means (a) the unaudited quarterly Consolidated financial statements of Master Partnership as of November 30, 2003, and (b) the audited annual financial statements of Master Partnership as of August 31, 2003.

"Initial Pro Forma Financial Statements" means (a) the pro forma balance sheet of Borrower and its Consolidated Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2003 and the pro forma statements of total earnings and cash flows of Borrower and its Consolidated Subsidiaries for the 12 month period ended as of December 31, 2003, giving effect to the Transactions as if the Transactions had been consummated on such date, and reflecting results of operations on a pro forma basis satisfactory to Administrative Agent, and (b) the pro forma combined financial statements of Master Partnership and its Subsidiaries, including Borrower and its Subsidiaries, as of August 31, 2003, giving effect to the Transactions as if the Transactions had been consummated on such date, as included in the Form S-3 Registration Statement of the Master Partnership as amended and filed with the Commission as of January 9, 2004.

"Initial Projections" means (a) a business and financial plan for Borrower and its Subsidiaries (in form reasonably satisfactory to Administrative Agent), prepared or caused to be prepared by a senior financial officer of Borrower, setting forth the financial projections and budgets of Borrower for each of the four annual periods beginning January 1, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007, and (b) a Consolidated business and financial plan for Master Partnership and its Subsidiaries (in form reasonably satisfactory to Administrative Agent), prepared or caused to be prepared by a senior financial officer of General Partner, setting forth the financial projections and budgets of Borrower for each of the four annual periods beginning January 1, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007.

"Insurance Schedule" means Schedule 4 attached hereto.

"Interest Period" means, with respect to each particular Eurodollar Loan in a Borrowing, the period specified in the Borrowing Notice or Continuation/Conversion Notice applicable thereto, beginning on and including the date specified in such Borrowing Notice or Continuation/Conversion Notice (which must be a Business Day), and ending one, two, three, six or, if available to each Lender, twelve months thereafter, as Borrower may elect in such notice; provided that: (a) any Interest Period which would otherwise end on a day which is not a Business Day shall be extended to the next succeeding Business Day unless such Business Day falls in another calendar month, in which case such Interest Period shall end on the next preceding Business Day; (b) any Interest Period which begins on the last Business Day in a calendar month (or on a day for which there is no numerically corresponding day in the calendar month at the end of such Interest Period) shall end on the last Business Day in a calendar month;

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and (c) notwithstanding the foregoing, no Interest Period may be selected that would end after the last day of the Commitment Period.

"Intermediate Entities" means Heritage ETC, L.P., which is a Delaware limited partnership, a wholly owned subsidiary of Master Partnership and the owner of all of the limited partnership interests in Borrower, and Heritage ETC GP, L.L.C., which is a Delaware limited liability company, a wholly owned subsidiary of Master Partnership and the owner of all of the general partnership interests in Heritage ETC, L.P.

"Investment" means any investment made, directly or indirectly in any Person, whether by acquisition of shares of capital stock, indebtedness or other obligations or securities or by loan, advance, capital contribution or otherwise and whether made in cash, by the transfer of property or by any other means.

"LA GP" means LA GP LLC, a Texas limited liability company and the general partner of Borrower.

"La Grange Energy" means La Grange Energy, L.P., a Texas limited partnership.

"Law" means any statute, law, regulation, ordinance, rule, treaty, judgment, order, decree, permit, concession, franchise, license, agreement or other governmental restriction of the United States or any state or political subdivision thereof or of any foreign country or any department, state, province or other political subdivision thereof.

"LC Application" means any application for a Letter of Credit hereafter made by Borrower to LC Issuer.

"LC Collateral" has the meaning given to such term in Section 2.11(a).

"LC Issuer" means Fleet National Bank, in its capacity as the issuer of Letters of Credit hereunder, and its successors in such capacity. Administrative Agent may, with the consent of Borrower and the Lender in question, appoint any Lender hereunder as an LC Issuer in place of or in addition to Fleet National Bank.

"LC Obligations" means, at the time in question, the sum of all Matured LC Obligations plus the maximum amounts which LC Issuer might then or thereafter be called upon to advance under all Letters of Credit then outstanding.

"Lender Hedging Obligations" means all obligations arising from time to time under Hedging Contracts entered into from time to time between Borrower or any of its Subsidiaries and a counterparty that is a Lender or an Affiliate of a Lender; provided (a) that if such counterparty ceases to be a Lender hereunder or an Affiliate of a Lender hereunder, Lender Hedging Obligations shall only include such obligations to the extent arising from transactions entered into at the time such counterparty was a Lender hereunder or an Affiliate of a Lender hereunder, and (b) that for any of the foregoing to be included within "Lender Hedging Obligations" hereunder, the applicable counterparty and Borrower must have provided

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Administrative Agent written notice of the existence thereof certifying that such transaction is a Lender Hedging Obligation and is not prohibited under this Agreement.

"Lender Parties" means Administrative Agent, LC Issuer, and all Lenders.

"Lender Schedule" means Schedule 1 hereto, as it may be revised pursuant to Section 10.5(c)(ii) or Section 2.13.

"Lenders" means each signatory hereto (other than Borrower and any Restricted Person that is a party hereto), including Fleet National Bank, in its capacity as a Lender hereunder rather than as Administrative Agent and LC Issuer, and Wachovia Bank, in its capacity as a Lender hereunder rather than as Syndication Agent, and the successors and each permitted assign of each such party as holder of a Note.

"Letter of Credit" means any letter of credit issued by LC Issuer hereunder.

"Letter of Credit Fee Rate" means, on any day, the percent per annum set forth below based on the Applicable Leverage Level in effect on such day.

Applicable Leverage Level	LC Fee Rate
- - - - -	- - - - -
Level I	3.000%
Level II	2.625%
Level III	2.250%
Level IV	2.000%

Changes in the applicable Letter of Credit Fee Rate will occur automatically without prior notice as changes in the Applicable Leverage Level occur. Administrative Agent will give notice promptly to Borrower and Lenders of changes in the Letter of Credit Fee Rate.

"Leverage Ratio" means, as of any date of determination, the ratio of (a) Consolidated Funded Indebtedness to (b) Consolidated EBITDA for the four Fiscal Quarter period most recently ended prior to the date of determination for which financial statements contemplated by Section 6.2(a) or (b) are available to Borrower.

"Liabilities" means, as to any Person, all indebtedness, liabilities and obligations of such Person, whether matured or unmatured, liquidated or unliquidated, primary or secondary, direct or indirect, absolute, fixed or contingent, and whether or not required to be considered liabilities pursuant to GAAP.

"Lien" means, with respect to any property or assets, any right or interest therein of a creditor to secure Liabilities owed to it or any other arrangement with such creditor which provides for the payment of such Liabilities out of such property or assets or which allows such creditor to have such Liabilities satisfied out of such property or assets prior to the general creditors of any owner thereof, including any lien, mortgage, security interest, pledge, deposit,

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production payment, rights of a vendor under any title retention or conditional sale agreement or lease substantially equivalent thereto, tax lien, mechanic's or materialman's lien, or any other charge or encumbrance for security purposes, whether arising by Law or agreement or otherwise, but excluding any right of offset which arises without agreement in the ordinary course of business. "Lien" also means any filed financing statement, any registration of a pledge (such as with an issuer of uncertificated securities), or any other arrangement or action which would serve to perfect a Lien described in the preceding sentence, regardless of whether such financing statement is filed, such registration is made, or such arrangement or action is undertaken before or after such Lien exists.

"Loans" means the Revolver Loans and the Term Loans.

"Loan Documents" means this Agreement, the Notes, the Security Documents, the Letters of Credit, the LC Applications, and all other agreements, certificates, documents, instruments and writings at any time delivered in connection herewith or therewith (exclusive of term sheets and commitment letters).

"Maintenance Capital Expenditures" means, for any period, all amounts properly classified as capital expenditures under GAAP for maintenance of or repair or replacement of existing assets during such period or that are incurred to maintain existing operations, excluding all costs associated with new well hook-ups.

"Majority Lenders" means any Lenders whose aggregate Percentage Shares equal or exceed fifty-one percent (51%).

"Master Partnership" means Energy Transfer Partners, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership, formerly known as Heritage Propane Partners, L.P.

"Material Adverse Change" means a material and adverse change, from the state of affairs presented in the Initial Borrower Financial Statements or as represented or warranted in any Loan Document, to (a) Borrower's Consolidated financial condition, (b) Borrower's Consolidated operations, properties or prospects, considered as a whole, (c) Borrower's ability to timely pay the Obligations, or (d) the enforceability of the material terms of any Loan Document.

"Material Adverse Effect" means (a) with respect to Borrower, (i) a material adverse effect on the financial condition, operations, properties or prospects of Borrower and Restricted Persons, taken as a whole, after giving effect to the Transactions, (ii) a material impairment of the ability of any Restricted Person to perform any of its obligations under the Loan Documents to which it is a party, or (iii) a material adverse effect on the enforceability of any of the Loan Documents, and (b) with respect to any other Person, a material adverse effect on the financial condition, operations, properties or prospects of such Person and its Subsidiaries, taken as a whole.

"Matured LC Obligations" means all amounts paid by LC Issuer on drafts or demands for payment drawn or made under or purported to be under any Letter of Credit and all other amounts due and owing to LC Issuer under any LC Application for any Letter of Credit, to the extent the same have not been repaid to LC Issuer (with the proceeds of Loans or otherwise).

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"Maturity Date" means January 18, 2008.

"Maximum Facility Amount" means the sum of \$500,000,000, as such amount may be increased as provided in Section 2.13.

"Moody's" means Moody's Investors Service, Inc., or its successor.

"Net Sale Proceeds" shall have the meaning set forth in Section 7.5(d).

"Notes" means all Revolver Notes and all Term Notes.

"Obligations" means all Liabilities from time to time owing by any Restricted Person to any Lender Party under or pursuant to any of the Loan Documents, including all LC Obligations. "Obligation" means any part of the Obligations.

"Partnership Agreement" means the Agreement of Limited Partnership of Master Partnership as in effect on the date of this Agreement.

"Percentage Share" means, with respect to any Lender, the percentage obtained by dividing (a) the sum of the unpaid principal balance of such Lender's Term Loans at the time in question plus such Lender's Revolver Commitment (or, if such Lender's Revolver Commitment has been terminated, the unpaid principal balance of such Lender's Revolver Loans) by (b) the sum of the aggregate unpaid principal balance of all Term Loans at such time plus the Revolver Commitment of all Lenders (or, if the Revolver Commitment of all Lenders has been terminated, the unpaid principal balance of the Revolver Loans).

"Permitted Acquisitions" means (A) the acquisition of all of the capital stock or other equity interest in a Person (exclusive of director qualifying shares and other equity interests required to be held by an Affiliate to comply with a requirement of Law) or (B) any other acquisition of all or a substantial portion of the business, assets or operations of a Person (whether in a single transaction or a series of related transactions) or (C) a merger or consolidation of any Person with or into a Restricted Person so long as the survivor is or becomes a Restricted Person upon consummation thereof (and Borrower is the survivor, if it is a party); provided, that (i) prior to and after giving effect to such acquisition no Default or Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing; (ii) all representations and warranties contained in the Loan Documents shall be true and correct as if restated immediately following the consummation of such acquisition; and (iii) substantially all of such business, assets and operations so acquired, or of the Person so acquired, consist of Hydrocarbon Inventory marketing, gathering, transmission, processing, treating and pipeline operations.

"Permitted HHI Investments" means: (a) a loan in an amount not to exceed \$50,000,000 to HHI for the sole purpose of repaying the Seller Note delivered pursuant to the Stock Purchase Agreement, such loan to be evidenced by a promissory note on terms reasonably satisfactory to the Administrative Agent, or (b) the Subscription Agreement, described in the Disclosure Schedule, between HHI and Oasis Pipeline Company as such Subscription Agreement exists on the date of this Agreement and purchases of shares of HHI required to be made pursuant thereto.

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"Permitted Inventory Liens" means any Lien, and the amount of any Liability secured thereby, on Hydrocarbon Inventory which would be a Permitted Lien under Section 7.2(ii)(b) (so long as such Lien is inchoate) or Section 7.2(ii)(d).

"Permitted Investments" means:

(a) Cash Equivalents,

(b) Investments now owned or hereafter acquired in South Texas Gas Gathering's Dorado joint venture,

(c) Investments by Borrower in any Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Borrower,

(d) Permitted HHI Investments,

(e) Investments in VanTex Energy Services, Ltd., VanTex Gas Pipeline Company, LLC, and VES Inc. described in the Disclosure Schedule, and Investments constituting (i) a 49% ownership interest of ET Company I, Ltd. in Ranger Pipeline, L.P., and (ii) a 50% ownership interest of Borrower and/or any of its Subsidiaries in Ranger MC Investors, Inc.,

(f) Guaranties that constitute Indebtedness to the extent permitted by Section 7.1,

(g) Investments by any Subsidiary of Borrower in Borrower or a Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of Borrower,

(h) Investments (in addition to those permitted by clauses (a) through (g) of this definition) made by Borrower or any of its Subsidiaries in any Person incorporated or otherwise formed pursuant to the laws of the United States or Canada or any state or province thereof or the District of Columbia, engaged in the same line of business as Restricted Persons; provided that (i) the aggregate outstanding amount of all such Investments made by Borrower and its Subsidiaries shall not at any date of determination exceed 5% of the Consolidated Assets of the Borrower; (ii) all representations and warranties shall be true and correct and no Default or Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing or will result, in each case immediately prior to and after giving effect to such acquisition, or

(i) Investments made by Borrower or any of its Subsidiaries in a Person that is not engaged in the same line of business as Restricted Persons; provided that (i) the aggregate outstanding amount of all such Investments made by Borrower and its Subsidiaries shall not at any date of determination exceed \$25,000,000 and (ii) all representations and warranties shall be true and correct and no Default or Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing or will result, in each case immediately prior to and after giving effect to such acquisition.

The amount of any Investments outstanding under clause (h) or (i) shall be the amount actually invested (without adjustment for subsequent increases or decreases in the value of such Investment) reduced by the cash proceeds received upon the disposition of all or any part of any such Investments (less all costs thereof) and other cash received in respect of all or any part of any such Investments, in an aggregate amount up to but not in excess of the amount of all Investments permitted to be outstanding pursuant to the applicable clause.

"Permitted Lien" has the meaning given to such term in Section 7.2.

"Permitted Reinvestment" has the meaning given to such term in Section 7.5(d)(iii).

"Permitted Subordinated Debt" means unsecured Indebtedness of Borrower (a) that by its express terms provides that it ranks subordinate or junior in right of payment to the payment and performance of the Obligations on terms acceptable to Majority Lenders, (b) incurred solely to finance working capital and capital expenditures related to Hydrocarbon Inventory gathering, transmission, processing, treating and pipeline operations, (c) in an aggregate amount outstanding at any time not to exceed an amount consented to by Majority Lenders pursuant to a written notification thereof from such Majority Lenders to Borrower, and (d) otherwise in form, substance and on terms acceptable to Administrative Agent and Majority Lenders.

"Person" means an individual, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint stock company, trust or trustee thereof, estate or executor thereof, unincorporated organization or joint venture, Tribunal, or any other legally recognizable entity.

"Rating Agency" means either S&P or Moody's.

"Regulation D" means Regulation D of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System as from time to time in effect.

"Release" has the meaning given such term in 42 U.S.C. Section 9601(22).

"Restricted Person" means any of LA GP, Borrower and each Subsidiary of Borrower.

"Revolver Commitment" means the amount of \$175,000,000, as such amount may be reduced from time to time as provided in Section 2.6, reduced by Borrower from time to time as provided in Section 2.12, or increased as provided in Section 2.13. Each Lender's Revolver Commitment shall be the amount set forth for such Lender on the Lender Schedule.

"Revolver Facility Usage" means, at the time in question, the aggregate amount of outstanding Revolver Loans and LC Obligations at such time.

"Revolver Loan" has the meaning given such term in Section 2.1(a).

"Revolver Note" has the meaning given such term in Section 2.1(a).

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"Revolver Percentage" means, with respect to any Lender, the percentage set forth as such Lender's Revolver Percentage, if any, on the Lender Schedule hereto.

"S&P" means Standard & Poor's Ratings Services (a division of McGraw Hill, Inc.) or its successor.

"Security Documents" means the instruments listed in the Security Schedule and all other security agreements, deeds of trust, mortgages, chattel mortgages, pledges, guaranties, financing statements, continuation statements, extension agreements and other agreements or instruments now, heretofore, or hereafter delivered by any Restricted Person to Administrative Agent in connection with this Agreement or any transaction contemplated hereby to secure or guarantee the payment of any part of the Obligations or Lender Hedging Obligations or the performance of any Restricted Person's other duties and obligations under the Loan Documents.

"Security Schedule" means Schedule 3 hereto.

"Stock Purchase Agreement" means that certain Stock Purchase Agreement dated November 6, 2003 by and among General Partner, certain Sellers named therein, and Master Partnership.

"Subordinated Units" shall mean subordinated units representing all of the limited partnership interest in Master Partnership not represented by Common Units.

"Subsidiary" means, with respect to any Person, any corporation, association, partnership, limited liability company, joint venture, or other business or corporate entity, enterprise or organization which is directly or indirectly (through one or more intermediaries) controlled or owned more than fifty percent by such Person.

"Subsidiary GP" means LG PL, LLC, LGM LLC and ETC Oasis GP, LLC, each a Texas limited liability company and a general partner of a Subsidiary of the Borrower.

"Syndication Agent" means Wachovia Bank, National Association, as syndication agent, and its successors in such capacity.

"Systems" means all gathering systems, transmission pipelines, plants, compressors, storage facilities, injection stations, terminals, trucking operations, pumps and heaters, and the equipment, fixtures and improvements located thereon or used in connection therewith, in which any Restricted Person owns an interest.

"Term Commitment" means \$325,000,000, as such amount may be increased as provided in Section 2.13. Each Lender's Term Commitment shall be the amount set forth for such Lender on the Lender Schedule.

"Term Loan" has the meaning given such term in Section 2.1(b).

"Term Note" has the meaning given such term in Section 2.1(b).

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"Termination Event" means (a) the occurrence with respect to any ERISA Plan of (i) a reportable event described in Sections 4043(c)(5) or (6) of ERISA or (ii) any other reportable event described in Section 4043(c) of ERISA other than a reportable event not subject to the provision for 30-day notice to the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation pursuant to a waiver by such corporation under Section 4043(a) of ERISA, or (b) the withdrawal of any ERISA Affiliate from an ERISA Plan during a plan year in which it was a "substantial employer" as defined in Section 4001(a)(2) of ERISA, or (c) the filing of a notice of intent to terminate any ERISA Plan or the treatment of any ERISA Plan amendment as a termination under Section 4041 of ERISA, or (d) the institution of proceedings to terminate any ERISA Plan by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation under Section 4042 of ERISA, or (e) any other event or condition which might constitute grounds under Section 4042 of ERISA for the termination of, or the appointment of a trustee to administer, any ERISA Plan.

"Transactions" means, collectively, the transactions contemplated by the Transaction Documents.

"Transaction Documents" means, collectively, (a) the Acquisition Agreement, (b) the Contribution Agreement, and (c) the Stock Purchase Agreement.

"Tribunal" means any government, any arbitration panel, any court or any governmental department, commission, board, bureau, agency or instrumentality of the United States of America or any state, province, commonwealth, nation, territory, possession, county, parish, town, township, village or municipality, whether now or hereafter constituted or existing.

"TXU Fuel" means TXU Fuel Company, a Texas corporation.

"TXU Fuel Acquisition" means the purchase by Borrower or another Restricted Person of the Assets (as defined in the TXU Fuel Purchase Agreement), pursuant to and in accordance with the TXU Fuel Purchase Agreement.

"TXU Fuel Purchase Agreement" means that certain Purchase and Sale Agreement dated April 25, 2004, by and between TXU Fuel and Master Partnership.

"Type" means, with respect to any Loans, the characterization of such Loans as either Base Rate Loans or Eurodollar Loans.

"UCC" means the Uniform Commercial Code as in effect in the State of New York from time to time.

"Units" shall mean, collectively, the Common Units and the Subordinated Units.

"Unused Proceeds Amount" has the meaning given in Section 7.5.

"Wholly Owned Subsidiary" means any Subsidiary of a Person, all of the issued and outstanding stock, limited liability company membership interests, or partnership interests of which (including all rights or options to acquire such stock or interests) are directly or indirectly (through one or more Subsidiaries) owned by such Person, excluding any general partner

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interests owned, directly or indirectly, by General Partner in any such Subsidiary that is a partnership, in each case such general partner interests not to exceed two percent (2%) of the aggregate ownership interests of any such partnership and directors' qualifying shares if applicable.

Section 1.2 Exhibits and Schedules; Additional Definitions. All Exhibits and Schedules attached to this Agreement are a part hereof for all purposes. Reference is hereby made to the Security Schedule for the meaning of certain terms defined therein and used but not defined herein, which definitions are incorporated herein by reference.

Section 1.3 Amendment of Defined Instruments. Unless the context otherwise requires or unless otherwise provided herein the terms defined in this Agreement which refer to a particular agreement, instrument or document also refer to and include all renewals, extensions, modifications, amendments and restatements of such agreement, instrument or document, provided that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to authorize any such renewal, extension, modification, amendment or restatement.

Section 1.4 References and Titles. All references in this Agreement to Exhibits, Schedules, articles, sections, subsections and other subdivisions refer to the Exhibits, Schedules, articles, sections, subsections and other subdivisions of this Agreement unless expressly provided otherwise. Exhibits and Schedules to any Loan Document shall be deemed incorporated by reference in such Loan Document. References to any document, instrument, or agreement (a) shall include all exhibits, schedules, and other attachments thereto, and (b) shall include all documents, instruments, or agreements issued or executed in replacement thereof. Titles appearing at the beginning of any subdivisions are for convenience only and do not constitute any part of such subdivisions and shall be disregarded in construing the language contained in such subdivisions. The words "this Agreement," "this instrument," "herein," "hereof," "hereby," "hereunder" and words of similar import refer to this Agreement as a whole and not to any particular subdivision unless expressly so limited. The phrases "this section" and "this subsection" and similar phrases refer only to the sections or subsections hereof in which such phrases occur. The word "or" is not exclusive, and the word "including" (in its various forms) means "including without limitation." Pronouns in masculine, feminine and neuter genders shall be construed to include any other gender, and words in the singular form shall be construed to include the plural and vice versa, unless the context otherwise requires. Accounting terms have the meanings assigned to them by GAAP, as applied to the entity to which such terms refer. References to "days" shall mean calendar days, unless the term "Business Day" is used. Unless otherwise specified, references herein to any particular Person also refer to its successors and permitted assigns.

Section 1.5 Calculations and Determinations. All calculations under the Loan Documents of interest chargeable with respect to Eurodollar Loans and of fees shall be made on the basis of actual days elapsed (including the first day but excluding the last) and a year of 360 days. All calculations under the Loan Documents of interest chargeable with respect to Base Rate Loans shall be made on the basis of actual days elapsed (including the first day but excluding the last) and a year of 365 or 366 days, as appropriate. Each determination by a Lender Party of amounts to be paid under Article III or any other matters which are to be

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determined hereunder by a Lender Party (such as any Eurodollar Rate, Business Day, Interest Period, or Reserve Percentage) shall, in the absence of manifest error, be conclusive and binding. Unless otherwise expressly provided herein or unless Majority Lenders otherwise consent all financial statements and reports furnished to any Lender Party hereunder shall be prepared and all financial computations and determinations pursuant hereto shall be made in accordance with GAAP, subject to the last sentence of the definition of GAAP.

Section 1.6 Joint Preparation; Construction of Indemnities and Releases. This Agreement and the other Loan Documents have been reviewed and negotiated by sophisticated parties with access to legal counsel and no rule of construction shall apply hereto or thereto which would require or allow any Loan Document to be construed against any party because of its role in drafting such Loan Document. All indemnification and release provisions of this Agreement shall be construed broadly (and not narrowly) in favor of the Persons receiving indemnification or being released.

ARTICLE II - The Loans and Letters of Credit

Section 2.1 Commitments to Lend; Notes.

(a) Revolver Loans. Subject to the terms and conditions hereof, each Lender agrees to make loans to Borrower (herein called such Lender's "Revolver Loans") upon Borrower's request from time to time during the Commitment Period, provided that (i) subject to Sections 3.3, 3.4 and 3.6, all Lenders are requested to make Loans of the same Type in accordance with their respective Revolver Percentages and as part of the same Borrowing, and (ii) after giving effect to such Revolver Loans, the Revolver Facility Usage does not exceed the Revolver Commitment. The aggregate amount of all Revolver Loans in any Borrowing must be equal to \$500,000 or any higher integral multiple of \$100,000. Borrower may have no more than five (5) Borrowings of Eurodollar Loans that are Revolver Loans outstanding at any time. The obligation of Borrower to repay to each Lender the aggregate amount of all Revolver Loans made by such Lender, together with interest accruing in connection therewith, shall be evidenced by a single promissory note (herein called such Lender's "Revolver Note") made by Borrower payable to the order of such Lender in the form of Exhibit A-1 with appropriate insertions. The amount of principal owing on any Lender's Revolver Note at any given time shall be the aggregate amount of all Revolver Loans theretofore made by such Lender minus all payments of principal theretofore received by such Lender on such Revolver Note. Interest on each Revolver Note shall accrue and be due and payable as provided herein and therein. Each Revolver Note shall be due and payable as provided herein and therein, and shall be due and payable in full on the last day of the Commitment Period. Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, Borrower may borrow, repay, and reborrow under this Section 2.1(a).

(b) Term Loans. Subject to the terms and conditions hereof (including Section 10.14), each Lender agrees to make a single advance to Borrower (herein called such Lender's "Term Loans") on the Closing Date in the amount of such Lender's Term Commitment set forth on the Lender Schedule, provided that the aggregate amount of all Term Loans does not exceed the total Term Commitment. Term Loans shall consist of Base Rate Loans or Eurodollar Loans, or a combination thereof as Borrower may request in writing as provided in Section 2.2 or as

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otherwise provided in Section 2.3; provided that Borrower may have no more than five (5) Borrowings of Eurodollar Loans that are Term Loans outstanding at any time. The obligation of Borrower to repay to each Lender the amount of the Term Loan made by such Lender, together with interest accruing in connection therewith, shall be evidenced by a single promissory note (herein called such Lender's "Term Note") made by Borrower payable to the order of such Lender in the form of Exhibit A-2 with appropriate insertions. The amount of principal owing on any Lender's Term Note at any given time shall be the amount of such Lender's Term Loan minus all payments of principal theretofore received by such Lender on such Term Note. Interest on each Term Note shall accrue and be due and payable as provided herein and therein. Each Term Note shall be due and payable as provided herein and therein, and shall be due and payable in full on the Maturity Date. No portion of any Term Loan that has been repaid may be reborrowed.

Section 2.2 Requests for New Loans. Borrower must give to Administrative Agent written notice (or telephonic notice promptly confirmed in writing) of any requested Borrowing of Loans to be funded by Lenders. Each such notice constitutes a "Borrowing Notice" hereunder and must:

(a) specify (i) the aggregate amount of any such Borrowing of Base Rate Loans and the date on which such Base Rate Loans are to be advanced, or (ii) the aggregate amount of any such Borrowing of Eurodollar Loans, the date on which such Eurodollar Loans are to be advanced (which shall be the first day of the Interest Period which is to apply thereto), and the length of the applicable Interest Period;

(b) in the case of the Loans on the Closing Date, specify whether the Loans are Revolver Loans or Term Loans; and

(c) be received by Administrative Agent not later than 1:00 p.m., Boston, Massachusetts time, on (i) the day on which any such Base Rate Loans are to be made, or (ii) the third Business Day preceding the day on which any such Eurodollar Loans are to be made.

Each such written request or confirmation must be made in the form and substance of the "Borrowing Notice" attached hereto as Exhibit B, duly completed. Each such telephonic request shall be deemed a representation, warranty, acknowledgment and agreement by Borrower as to the matters which are required to be set out in such written confirmation. Upon receipt of any such Borrowing Notice, Administrative Agent shall give each Lender prompt notice of the terms thereof. If all conditions precedent to such new Loans have been met, each Lender will on the date requested promptly remit to Administrative Agent at Administrative Agent's office in Boston, Massachusetts the amount of such Lender's Loan in immediately available funds, and upon receipt of such funds, unless to its actual knowledge any conditions precedent to such Loans have been neither met nor waived as provided herein, Administrative Agent shall promptly make such Loans available to Borrower. Unless Administrative Agent shall have received prompt notice from a Lender that such Lender will not make available to Administrative Agent such Lender's new Loan, Administrative Agent may in its discretion assume that such Lender has made such Loan available to Administrative Agent in accordance with this section and Administrative Agent may if it chooses, in reliance upon such assumption, make such Loan

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available to Borrower. If and to the extent such Lender shall not so make its new Loan available to Administrative Agent, such Lender and Borrower severally agree to pay or repay to Administrative Agent within three days after demand the amount of such Loan together with interest thereon, for each day from the date such amount was made available to Borrower until the date such amount is paid or repaid to Administrative Agent, with interest at (i) the Federal Funds Rate, if such Lender is making such payment and (ii) the interest rate applicable at the time to the other new Loans made on such date, if Borrower is making such repayment. If neither such Lender nor Borrower pays or repays to Administrative Agent such amount within such three-day period, Administrative Agent shall be entitled to recover from Borrower, on demand, in lieu of the interest provided for in the preceding sentence, interest thereon at the Default Rate, calculated from the date such amount was made available to Borrower. The failure of any Lender to make any new Loan to be made by it hereunder shall not relieve any other Lender of its obligation hereunder, if any, to make its new Loan, but no Lender shall be responsible for the failure of any other Lender to make any new Loan to be made by such other Lender.

Section 2.3 Continuances and Conversions of Existing Loans. Borrower may make the following elections with respect to Term Loans or Revolver Loans already outstanding: to Convert, in whole or in part, Base Rate Loans to Eurodollar Loans, to Convert, in whole or in part, Eurodollar Loans to Base Rate Loans on the last day of the Interest Period applicable thereto, and to Continue, in whole or in part, Eurodollar Loans beyond the expiration of such Interest Period by designating a new Interest Period to take effect at the time of such expiration. In making such elections, Borrower may combine existing Loans made pursuant to separate Borrowings into one new Borrowing or divide existing Loans made pursuant to one Borrowing into separate new Borrowings, provided that (i) Borrower may have no more than five (5) Borrowings of Eurodollar Loans that are Revolver Loans or five (5) Borrowings of Eurodollar Loans that are Term Loans outstanding at any time and (ii) no combinations may be made between Borrowings constituting Revolver Loans on the one hand and Borrowings constituting Term Loans on the other hand. To make any such election, Borrower must give to Administrative Agent written notice (or telephonic notice promptly confirmed in writing) of any such Conversion or Continuation of existing Loans, with a separate notice given for each new Borrowing. Each such notice constitutes a "Continuation/Conversion Notice" hereunder and must:

(a) specify the existing Loans which are to be Continued or Converted;

(b) specify (i) the aggregate amount of any Borrowing of Base Rate Loans into which such existing Loans are to be Continued or Converted and the date on which such Continuation or Conversion is to occur, or (ii) the aggregate amount of any Borrowing of Eurodollar Loans into which such existing Loans are to be Continued or Converted, the date on which such Continuation or Conversion is to occur (which shall be the first day of the Interest Period which is to apply to such Eurodollar Loans), and the length of the applicable Interest Period; and

(c) be received by Administrative Agent not later than 1:00 p.m., Boston, Massachusetts time, on (i) the day on which any such Continuation or Conversion to Base Rate

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Loans is to occur, or (ii) the third Business Day preceding the day on which any such Continuation or Conversion to Eurodollar Loans is to occur.

Each such written request or confirmation must be made in the form and substance of the "Continuation/Conversion Notice" attached hereto as Exhibit C, duly completed. Each such telephonic request shall be deemed a representation, warranty, acknowledgment and agreement by Borrower as to the matters which are required to be set out in such written confirmation. Upon receipt of any such Continuation/Conversion Notice, Administrative Agent shall give each Lender prompt notice of the terms thereof. Each Continuation/Conversion Notice shall be irrevocable and binding on Borrower. During the continuance of any Default, Borrower may not make any election to Convert existing Loans into Eurodollar Loans or Continue existing Loans as Eurodollar Loans beyond the expiration of their respective and corresponding Interest Period then in effect. If (due to the existence of a Default or for any other reason) Borrower fails to timely and properly give any Continuation/Conversion Notice with respect to a Borrowing of existing Eurodollar Loans at least three days prior to the end of the Interest Period applicable thereto, such Eurodollar Loans, to the extent not prepaid at the end of such Interest Period, shall automatically be Converted into Base Rate Loans at the end of such Interest Period. No new funds shall be repaid by Borrower or advanced by any Lender in connection with any Continuation or Conversion of existing Loans pursuant to this section, and no such Continuation or Conversion shall be deemed to be a new advance of funds for any purpose; such Continuations and Conversions merely constitute a change in the interest rate, Interest Period or Type applicable to already outstanding Loans.

Section 2.4 Use of Proceeds. Borrower shall use all proceeds of the Term Loans (i) to refinance the term loans and the revolving loans under the Existing Credit Agreement and (ii) to pay in the ordinary course, on or after the Closing Date, the current liabilities of Borrower existing on the Closing Date, (iii) to finance a portion of the Transactions, (iv) to provide working capital after giving effect to the Transactions, and (v) to pay the out-of-pocket expenses incurred and fees payable in respect of the Transactions and this Agreement; provided, however, that Borrower shall use the proceeds from the Term Loans made pursuant to an increase in the Term Commitment under Section 2.13(a) for the purposes set forth in Section 2.13(a). Borrower shall use the proceeds of all Revolver Loans (i) to pay the out-of-pocket expenses incurred and fees payable in respect of the Transactions and this Agreement, (ii) for working capital purposes, and (iii) for general business purposes not specified in clauses (i) and (ii) of this sentence. Borrower may use the proceeds of the Term Loans or the Revolver Loans to fund a loan to HHI pursuant to clause (a) of the definition of Permitted HHI Investments. Borrower shall use all Letters of Credit solely for the purposes specified in Section 2.7(e). In no event shall any Loan or any Letter of Credit be used (i) directly or indirectly by any Person for personal, family, household or agricultural purposes, (ii) for the purpose, whether immediate, incidental or ultimate, of purchasing, acquiring or carrying any "margin stock" (as such term is defined in Regulation U promulgated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System) or (iii) to extend credit to others directly or indirectly for the purpose of purchasing or carrying any such margin stock. Borrower represents and warrants that Borrower is not engaged principally, or as one of Borrower's important activities, in the business of extending credit to others for the purpose of purchasing or carrying such margin stock.

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Section 2.5 Optional Prepayments of Loans. Borrower may, upon three Business Days' notice to Administrative Agent (which notice shall be irrevocable, and Administrative Agent will promptly give notice to the other Lenders), from time to time and without premium or penalty (other than Eurodollar Loan breakage costs, if any) prepay the Loans, in whole or in part, so long as the aggregate amounts of all partial prepayments of principal on the Loans equals \$200,000 or any higher integral multiple of \$100,000. Each prepayment of principal under this section shall be accompanied by all interest then accrued and unpaid on the principal so prepaid. Any principal or interest prepaid pursuant to this section shall be in addition to, and not in lieu of, all payments otherwise required to be paid under the Loan Documents at the time of such prepayment.

Section 2.6 Mandatory Prepayments.

(a) Upon receipt of Net Sale Proceeds that are Excess Sale Proceeds, Borrower will immediately apply such Excess Sale Proceeds (i) first, prepay a principal amount of the outstanding Term Loans equal to the Excess Sale Proceeds and (ii) next, to the extent such Excess Sale Proceeds exceed the principal amount of the Term Loans, repay the Revolver Loans.

(b) If at any time any Restricted Person shall incur any Additional Indebtedness, Borrower will (i) first, prepay a principal amount of the outstanding Term Loans equal to the net cash proceeds (net of underwriters', purchasers' or arrangers' discounts, commissions and fees, legal, accountancy, registration, or printing fees and expenses and other fees and expenses incurred in connection with such offering to be paid or reimbursed by the issuer and net of any taxes, if any, paid or payable as a result thereof) of such Additional Indebtedness and (ii) next, to the extent such net cash proceeds exceed the principal amount of the Term Loans, repay the Revolver Loans. The foregoing shall not be construed to permit the incurrence of Indebtedness not otherwise permitted by Section 7.1.

(c) To the extent that any Restricted Person receives from time to time during the period after the Closing Date and on or before October 1, 2004 net cash proceeds (as defined below) of any Equity Contribution (other than contributions to a Subsidiary of Borrower from Borrower or from another Subsidiary of Borrower), but only to the extent that the aggregate amount of such net cash proceeds received during such period does not exceed \$200,000,000, Borrower will repay a principal amount of the outstanding Revolver Loans (up to the outstanding balance thereof) in an amount equal to fifty percent (50%) of such net cash proceeds. Such repayment pursuant to the preceding sentence shall not reduce the amount of the Revolver Commitments, and amounts so repaid may be reborrowed, subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement. To the extent that any Restricted Person receives net cash proceeds of any Equity Contribution (other than contributions to a Subsidiary of Borrower from Borrower or another Subsidiary of Borrower) (x) during the period after the Closing Date and on or before October 1, 2004 in excess of an aggregate amount of net cash proceeds received during such period of \$200,000,000 or (y) at any time after October 1, 2004 (without regard to the amount of such net cash proceeds), Borrower will (i) first, prepay a principal amount of the outstanding Term Loans (up to the outstanding balance thereof) in an amount equal to fifty percent (50%) of such net cash proceeds and (ii) next, to the extent that such fifty percent (50%) of net cash proceeds exceeds the outstanding principal amount of the Term Loans, repay the principal

amount of the Revolver Loans. As used in this Section 2.6(c), the term "net cash proceeds" shall mean the cash proceeds of an Equity Contribution net of underwriters', purchasers' or arrangers' discounts, commissions and fees, legal, accountancy, registration, or printing fees and expenses and other fees and expenses incurred in connection with an offering of Equity to be paid or reimbursed by the issuer and net of any taxes, if any, paid or payable as a result thereof.

Section 2.7 Letters of Credit. Subject to the terms and conditions hereof, during the Commitment Period Borrower may request LC Issuer to issue, amend, or extend the expiration date of, one or more Letters of Credit for the account of Borrower or any Subsidiary of Borrower, provided that:

(a) after taking such Letter of Credit into account, the aggregate amount of all outstanding LC Obligations does not exceed \$40,000,000;

(b) after taking such Letter of Credit into account, the Revolver Facility Usage does not exceed the Revolver Commitment at such time;

(c) the expiration date of such Letter of Credit is prior to the earlier of (i) (A) 75 days after the issuance thereof if issued for the purposes set forth in clause (e)(i) of this Section, or (B) 365 days after the issuance thereof if issued for the purposes set forth in clause (e)(ii) of this Section, and (ii) 30 days prior to the end of the Commitment Period;

(d) the issuance of such Letter of Credit will be in compliance with all applicable governmental restrictions, policies, and guidelines and will not subject LC Issuer to any cost which is not reimbursable under Article III;

(e) such Letter of Credit is (i) related to the purchase or exchange by a Borrower or a Subsidiary of Borrower of Hydrocarbon Inventory or (ii) used for any other general company purpose of Borrower or a Subsidiary of Borrower and, in either case, is in form and upon terms as shall be acceptable to LC Issuer in its sole and absolute discretion;

(f) all other conditions in this Agreement to the issuance of such Letter of Credit have been satisfied.

LC Issuer will honor any such request if the foregoing conditions (a) through (f) (in the following Section 2.8 called the "LC Conditions") have been met as of the date of issuance, amendment, or extension of such Letter of Credit.

Section 2.8 Requesting Letters of Credit. Borrower must make written application for any Letter of Credit at least two Business Days before the date on which Borrower desires for LC Issuer to issue such Letter of Credit. By making any such written application, unless otherwise expressly stated therein, Borrower shall be deemed to have represented and warranted that the LC Conditions described in Section 2.7 will be met as of the date of issuance of such Letter of Credit. Each such written application for a Letter of Credit must be made in writing in the form and substance of Exhibit E, the terms and provisions of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference (or in such other form as may mutually be agreed upon by LC Issuer and Borrower). If all LC Conditions for a Letter of Credit have been met as described in Section 2.7

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on any Business Day before 1:00 p.m., Boston, Massachusetts time, LC Issuer will issue such Letter of Credit on the same Business Day at LC Issuer's Domestic Lending Office. If the LC Conditions are met as described in Section 2.7 on any Business Day on or after 1:00 p.m., Boston, Massachusetts time, LC Issuer will issue such Letter of Credit on the next succeeding Business Day at LC Issuer's Domestic Lending Office. If any provisions of any LC Application conflict with any provisions of this Agreement, the provisions of this Agreement shall govern and control.

Section 2.9 Reimbursement and Participations.

(a) Reimbursement. Each Matured LC Obligation shall constitute a loan by LC Issuer to Borrower. Borrower promises to pay to LC Issuer, or to LC Issuer's order, on demand, the full amount of each Matured LC Obligation together with interest thereon (i) at the Base Rate plus the Base Rate Margin to and including the second Business Day after the Matured LC Obligation is incurred and (ii) at the Default Rate applicable to Base Rate Loans on each day thereafter.

(b) Letter of Credit Advances. If the beneficiary of any Letter of Credit makes a draft or other demand for payment thereunder then Borrower may, during the interval between the making thereof and the honoring thereof by LC Issuer, request Lenders to make Revolver Loans to Borrower in the amount of such draft or demand, which Revolver Loans shall be made concurrently with LC Issuer's payment of such draft or demand and shall be immediately used by LC Issuer to repay the amount of the resulting Matured LC Obligation. Such a request by Borrower shall be made in compliance with all of the provisions hereof, provided that for the purposes of the first sentence of Section 2.1, the amount of such Revolver Loans shall be considered, but the amount of the Matured LC Obligation to be concurrently paid by such Revolver Loans shall not be considered.

(c) Participation by Lenders. LC Issuer irrevocably agrees to grant and hereby grants to each Lender, and - to induce LC Issuer to issue Letters of Credit hereunder - each Lender irrevocably agrees to accept and purchase and hereby accepts and purchases from LC Issuer, on the terms and conditions hereinafter stated and for such Lender's own account and risk an undivided interest equal to such Lender's Revolver Percentage of LC Issuer's obligations and rights under each Letter of Credit issued hereunder and the amount of each Matured LC Obligation paid by LC Issuer thereunder. Each Lender unconditionally and irrevocably agrees with LC Issuer that, if a Matured LC Obligation is paid under any Letter of Credit for which LC Issuer is not reimbursed in full by Borrower in accordance with the terms of this Agreement and the related LC Application (including any reimbursement by means of concurrent Revolver Loans or by the application of LC Collateral), such Lender shall (in all circumstances and without set-off or counterclaim) pay to LC Issuer on demand, in immediately available funds at LC Issuer's address for notices hereunder, such Lender's Revolver Percentage of such Matured LC Obligation (or any portion thereof which has not been reimbursed by Borrower). Each Lender's obligation to pay LC Issuer pursuant to the terms of this subsection is irrevocable and unconditional. If any amount required to be paid by any Lender to LC Issuer pursuant to this subsection is paid by such Lender to LC Issuer within three Business Days after the date such payment is due, LC Issuer shall in addition to such amount be entitled to recover from such

Lender, on demand, interest thereon calculated from such due date at the Federal Funds Rate. If any amount required to be paid by any Lender to LC Issuer pursuant to this subsection is not paid by such Lender to LC Issuer within three Business Days after the date such payment is due, LC Issuer shall in addition to such amount be entitled to recover from such Lender, on demand, interest thereon calculated from such due date at the Base Rate plus the Base Rate Margin.

(d) Distributions to Participants. Whenever LC Issuer has in accordance with this section received from any Lender payment of such Lender's Revolver Percentage of any Matured LC Obligation, if LC Issuer thereafter receives any payment of such Matured LC Obligation or any payment of interest thereon (whether directly from Borrower or by application of LC Collateral or otherwise, and excluding only interest for any period prior to LC Issuer's demand that such Lender make such payment of its Revolver Percentage), LC Issuer will distribute to such Lender its Revolver Percentage of the amounts so received by LC Issuer; provided, however, that if any such payment received by LC Issuer must thereafter be returned by LC Issuer, such Lender shall return to LC Issuer the portion thereof which LC Issuer has previously distributed to it.

(e) Calculations. A written advice setting forth in reasonable detail the amounts owing under this section, submitted by LC Issuer to Borrower or any Lender from time to time, shall be conclusive, absent manifest error, as to the amounts thereof.

Section 2.10 No Duty to Inquire.

(a) Drafts and Demands. LC Issuer is authorized and instructed to accept and pay drafts and demands for payment under any Letter of Credit without requiring, and without responsibility for, any determination as to the existence of any event giving rise to said draft, either at the time of acceptance or payment or thereafter. LC Issuer is under no duty to determine the proper identity of anyone presenting such a draft or making such a demand (whether by tested telex or otherwise) as the officer, representative or agent of any beneficiary under any Letter of Credit, and payment by LC Issuer to any such beneficiary when requested by any such purported officer, representative or agent is hereby authorized and approved. Borrower releases each Lender Party from, and agrees to hold each Lender Party harmless and indemnified against, any liability or claim in connection with or arising out of the subject matter of this section, WHICH INDEMNITY SHALL APPLY WHETHER OR NOT ANY SUCH LIABILITY OR CLAIM IS IN ANY WAY OR TO ANY EXTENT CAUSED, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, BY ANY NEGLIGENT ACT OR OMISSION OF ANY KIND BY ANY LENDER PARTY, provided only that no Lender Party shall be entitled to indemnification for that portion, if any, of any liability or claim which is proximately caused by its own individual gross negligence or willful misconduct, as determined in a final judgment.

(b) Extension of Maturity. If the maturity of any Letter of Credit is extended by its terms or by Law or governmental action, if any extension of the maturity or time for presentation of drafts or any other modification of the terms of any Letter of Credit is made at the request of Borrower, or if the amount of any Letter of Credit is increased at the request of Borrower, this Agreement shall be binding upon all Restricted Persons with respect to such Letter of Credit as

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so extended, increased or otherwise modified, with respect to drafts and property covered thereby, and with respect to any action taken by LC Issuer, LC Issuer's correspondents, or any Lender Party in accordance with such extension, increase or other modification.

(c) Transferees of Letters of Credit. If any Letter of Credit provides that it is transferable, LC Issuer shall have no duty to determine the proper identity of anyone appearing as transferee of such Letter of Credit, nor shall LC Issuer be charged with responsibility of any nature or character for the validity or correctness of any transfer or successive transfers, and payment by LC Issuer to any purported transferee or transferees as determined by LC Issuer is hereby authorized and approved, and Borrower releases each Lender Party from, and agrees to hold each Lender Party harmless and indemnified against, any liability or claim in connection with or arising out of the foregoing, WHICH INDEMNITY SHALL APPLY WHETHER OR NOT ANY SUCH LIABILITY OR CLAIM IS IN ANY WAY OR TO ANY EXTENT CAUSED, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, BY ANY NEGLIGENT ACT OR OMISSION OF ANY KIND BY ANY LENDER PARTY, provided only that no Lender Party shall be entitled to indemnification for that portion, if any, of any liability or claim which is proximately caused by its own individual gross negligence or willful misconduct, as determined in a final judgment.

Section 2.11 LC Collateral.

(a) Acceleration of LC Obligations. If the Obligations or any part thereof become immediately due and payable pursuant to Section 8.1 then, unless the Administrative Agent, acting on the instruction of Majority Lenders, shall otherwise specifically elect to the contrary (which election may thereafter be retracted by the Administrative Agent, acting on the instruction of Majority Lenders, at any time), all LC Obligations shall become immediately due and payable without regard to whether or not actual drawings or payments on the Letters of Credit have occurred, and Borrower shall be obligated to pay to LC Issuer immediately an amount equal to the aggregate LC Obligations which are then outstanding to be held as LC Collateral. Nothing in this subsection shall, however, limit or impair any rights which LC Issuer may have under any other document or agreement relating to any Letter of Credit, LC Collateral or LC Obligation, including any LC Application, or any rights which any Lender Party may have to otherwise apply any payments by Borrower and any LC Collateral under Section 3.1.

(b) Investment of LC Collateral. Pending application thereof, all LC Collateral shall be invested by LC Issuer in such Cash Equivalents as LC Issuer may choose in its sole discretion. All interest on (and other proceeds of) such Investments shall be reinvested or applied to Matured LC Obligations or other Obligations which are due and payable. When all Obligations have been satisfied in full, including all LC Obligations, all Letters of Credit have expired or been terminated, and all of Borrower's reimbursement obligations in connection therewith have been satisfied in full, LC Issuer shall release any remaining LC Collateral. Borrower hereby assigns and grants to LC Issuer for the benefit of Lenders a continuing security interest in all LC Collateral paid by it to LC Issuer, all Investments purchased with such LC Collateral, and all proceeds thereof to secure its Matured LC Obligations and its Obligations under this Agreement, each Note, and the other Loan Documents, and Borrower agrees that such LC Collateral, Investments and proceeds shall be subject to all of the terms and conditions of the

Security Documents. Borrower further agrees that LC Issuer shall have all of the rights and remedies of a secured party under the UCC with respect to such security interest and that an Event of Default under this Agreement shall constitute a default for purposes of such security interest.

(c) Payment of LC Collateral. If Borrower is required to provide LC Collateral for any reason but fails to do so as required, LC Issuer or Administrative Agent may without prior notice to Borrower or any other Restricted Person provide such LC Collateral (whether by application of proceeds of other Collateral, by transfers from other accounts maintained with LC Issuer, or otherwise) using any available funds of Borrower or any other Person also liable to make such payments, and LC Issuer or Administrative Agent will give notice thereof to Borrower promptly after such application or transfer. Any such amounts which are required to be provided as LC Collateral and which are not provided on the date required shall, for purposes of each Security Document, be considered past due Obligations owing hereunder, and LC Issuer is hereby authorized to exercise its respective rights under each Security Document to obtain such amounts.

Section 2.12 Interest Rates and Fees; Reduction in Commitment.

(a) Interest Rates. Unless the Default Rate shall apply, (i) each Base Rate Loan shall bear interest on each day outstanding at the Base Rate plus the Base Rate Margin in effect on such day and (ii) each Eurodollar Loan shall bear interest on each day during the related Interest Period at the related Eurodollar Rate plus the Eurodollar Rate Margin in effect on such day. During a Default Rate Period, all Loans shall bear interest on each day outstanding at the applicable Default Rate. The interest rate shall change whenever the applicable Base Rate, the Base Rate Margin, the Eurodollar Rate or the Eurodollar Rate Margin changes. In no event shall the interest rate on any Loan exceed the Highest Lawful Rate.

(b) Commitment Fees. In consideration of each Lender's commitment to make Revolver Loans, Borrower will pay to Administrative Agent for the account of each Lender a commitment fee determined on a daily basis equal to the Commitment Fee Rate in effect on such day times such Lender's Revolver Percentage of the unused portion of the Revolver Commitment on each day during the Commitment Period, determined for each such day by deducting from the amount of the Revolver Commitment at the end of such day the Revolver Facility Usage. This commitment fee shall be due and payable in arrears on the last day of each Fiscal Quarter and at the end of the Commitment Period.

(c) Reduction in Revolver Commitment. Borrower shall have the right from time to time to permanently reduce the Revolver Commitment, provided that (i) notice of such reduction is given not less than two Business Days prior to such reduction, (ii) the resulting Revolver Commitment is not less than the Revolver Facility Usage, and (iii) each partial reduction shall be in an amount at least equal to \$1,000,000 and in multiples of \$500,000 in excess thereof.

(d) Letter of Credit Fees. In consideration of LC Issuer's issuance of any Letter of Credit, Borrower agrees to pay to Administrative Agent, for the account of all Lenders in accordance with their respective Revolver Percentages, a letter of credit fee equal to the Letter of

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Credit Fee Rate (or the Default Rate during the Default Rate Period) applicable each day times the face amount of such Letter of Credit. Such fee will be calculated on the face amount of each Letter of Credit outstanding on each day at the above applicable rates and will be payable in arrears on the last day of each Fiscal Quarter. In addition, Borrower will pay to LC Issuer a minimum administrative issuance fee equal to the greater of \$150 or one-eighth percent (0.125%) per annum of the face amount of each letter of credit and such other fees and charges customarily charged by the LC Issuer in respect of any issuance, amendment or negotiation of any Letter of Credit in accordance with the LC Issuer's published schedule of such charges effective as of the date of such amendment or negotiation.

(e) Administrative Agent's Fees. In addition to all other amounts due to Administrative Agent under the Loan Documents, Borrower will pay fees to Administrative Agent as described in a letter agreement of even date herewith between Administrative Agent and Borrower.

Section 2.13 Increase in Commitments.

(a) Borrower shall have the option, without the consent of the Lenders, to cause a single increase in the Term Commitment by adding, subject to the prior approval of Administrative Agent (such approval not to be unreasonably withheld), to this Agreement one or more financial institutions as Lenders (collectively, the "New Term Lenders") or by allowing one or more Lenders to increase their respective Term Commitments; provided however that: (i) prior to and after giving effect to the increase, no Default or Event of Default shall have occurred hereunder and be continuing, (ii) no such increase shall cause the Term Commitment to exceed \$725,000,000, (iii) no Lender's Term Commitment shall be increased without such Lender's consent, (iv) such increase shall be evidenced by a Commitment Increase Supplement in form and substance acceptable to Administrative Agent and executed by Borrower, Administrative Agent, New Term Lenders, if any, and Lenders increasing their Term Commitments, if any, and which shall indicate the amount and allocation of such increase in the Term Commitment and the effective date of such increase (the "Term Loan Increase Effective Date"), and (v) Borrower shall use all proceeds of such increase (A) to finance all or a portion of the purchase price of the TXU Fuel Acquisition and (B) to pay the out-of-pocket expenses incurred and fees payable in respect of the TXU Fuel Acquisition and this Agreement. Subject to the terms and conditions hereof (including Section 10.14) and provided that the aggregate amount of all Term Loans does not exceed the total Term Commitment, (i) each New Lender agrees to make a Term Loan to Borrower on the Term Loan Increase Effective Date in the amount of such Lender's Term Commitment set forth on the revised Lender Schedule, and (ii) each existing Lender agrees to make a Term Loan to Borrower on the Term Loan Increase Effective Date in the amount of the increase, if any, in such Lender's Term Commitment.

(b) Borrower shall have the option, without the consent of the Lenders, from time to time to cause one or more increases in the Revolver Commitment by adding, subject to the prior approval of Administrative Agent (such approval not to be unreasonably withheld), to this Agreement one or more financial institutions as Lenders (collectively, the "New Revolver Lenders", and together with the New Term Lenders, the "New Lenders") or by allowing one or more Lenders to increase their respective Revolver Commitments; provided however that: (i)

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prior to and after giving effect to the increase, no Default or Event of Default shall have occurred hereunder and be continuing, (ii) no such increase shall cause the Revolver Commitment to exceed \$225,000,000, (iii) no Lender's Revolver Commitment shall be increased without such Lender's consent, and (iv) such increase shall be evidenced by a Commitment Increase Supplement in form and substance acceptable to Administrative Agent and executed by Borrower, Administrative Agent, New Revolver Lenders, if any, and Lenders increasing their Revolver Commitments, if any, and which shall indicate the amount and allocation of such increase in the Revolver Commitment and the effective date of such increase (the "Revolver Loan Increase Effective Date"). Borrower shall borrow and prepay Revolver Loans on each Revolver Loan Increase Effective Date (and pay any additional amounts required pursuant to Section 3.6) to the extent necessary to keep the outstanding Revolver Loans of each Lender ratable with such Lender's revised Revolver Percentage after giving effect to any nonratable increase in the Revolver Commitments under this Section 2.13(b).

(c) As a condition precedent to each increase pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) above, Borrower shall deliver to Administrative Agent a certificate of each Restricted Person dated as of the Term Loan Increase Effective Date or Revolver Loan Increase Effective Date, as applicable (each an "Increase Effective Date"), signed by a Co-Chief Executive Officer of such Restricted Person (i) certifying and attaching the resolutions adopted by such Restricted Person approving or consenting to such increase, (ii) certifying that each of the conditions to such increase set forth in Section 2.13(a) or (b), as applicable, shall have occurred and been complied with, and (iii) certifying that, before and after giving effect to such increase, (A) the representations and warranties contained in this Agreement and the other Loan Documents made by it are true and correct in all material respects on and as of the Increase Effective Date after giving effect to such increase, except to the extent that such representations and warranties specifically refer to an earlier date, in which case they were true and correct in all material respects as of such earlier date, and (B) no Default or Event of Default exists.

(d) On each Increase Effective Date, Administrative Agent shall provide to Borrower and each Lender a revised Lender Schedule reflecting the changes, as applicable, in the Revolver Commitment and/or the Term Commitment, each Lender's Revolver Percentage, and/or each Lender's Percentage Share resulting from such increase. On each Increase Effective Date, Borrower shall execute and deliver a Revolver Note (in the form of Exhibit A-1 with appropriate insertions) and/or a Term Note (in the form of Exhibit A-2 with appropriate insertions), as applicable, payable to the order of each New Lender and each existing Lender that has agreed to increase its Revolver Commitment and/or Term Commitment, as applicable. Each financial institution that becomes a New Lender pursuant to this Section 2.13 by the execution and delivery to Administrative Agent of the applicable Commitment Increase Supplement, shall be a "Lender" for all purposes under this Agreement on the applicable Increase Effective Date.

ARTICLE III - Payments to Lenders

Section 3.1 General Procedures. Borrower will make each payment which it owes under the Loan Documents to Administrative Agent for the account of the Lender Party to whom such payment is owed in lawful money of the United States of America, (unless otherwise expressly provided in this Agreement), without set-off, deduction or counterclaim, and in

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immediately available funds. Each such payment must be received by Administrative Agent not later than noon, Boston, Massachusetts time, on the date such payment becomes due and payable. Any payment received by Administrative Agent after such time will be deemed to have been made on the next following Business Day. Should any such payment become due and payable on a day other than a Business Day, the maturity of such payment shall be extended to the next succeeding Business Day, and, in the case of a payment of principal or past due interest, interest shall accrue and be payable thereon for the period of such extension as provided in the Loan Document under which such payment is due. Each payment under a Loan Document shall be due and payable at the place provided therein and, if no specific place of payment is provided, shall be due and payable at the place of payment of Administrative Agent's Note. When Administrative Agent collects or receives money on account of the Obligations, Administrative Agent shall promptly distribute all money so collected or received, and each Lender Party shall apply all such money so distributed, as follows:

(a) first, for the payment of all Obligations which are then due (and if such money is insufficient to pay all such Obligations, first to any reimbursements due Administrative Agent under Section 6.9 or 10.4 and then to the partial payment of all other Obligations then due in proportion to the amounts thereof, or as Lender Parties shall otherwise agree);

(b) then for the prepayment of amounts owing under the Loan Documents (other than principal on the Notes) if so specified by Borrower;

(c) then for the prepayment of principal on the Notes, together with accrued and unpaid interest on the principal so prepaid, and then held as LC Collateral pursuant to Section 2.11(c); and

(d) last, for the payment or prepayment of any other Obligations.

All payments applied to principal or interest on any Note shall be applied first to any interest then due and payable, then to principal then due and payable, and last to any prepayment of principal and accrued interest thereon in compliance with Sections 2.5 and 2.6, as applicable. All distributions of amounts described in any of subsections (b), (c) or (d) above shall be made by Administrative Agent pro rata to each Lender Party then owed Obligations described in such subsection in proportion to all amounts owed to all Lender Parties which are described in such subsection; provided that if any Lender then owes payments to LC Issuer for the purchase of a participation under Section 2.9(c) or to Administrative Agent under Section 9.4, any amounts otherwise distributable under this section to such Lender shall be deemed to belong to LC Issuer or Administrative Agent, respectively, to the extent of such unpaid payments, and Administrative Agent shall apply such amounts to make such unpaid payments rather than distribute such amounts to such Lender. Administrative Agent shall be required to make payments to each Lender by wire transfer to such Lender's Applicable Lending Office.

Section 3.2 Capital Reimbursement. If either (a) the introduction or implementation of or the compliance with or any change in or in the interpretation of any Law, or (b) the introduction or implementation of or the compliance with any request, directive or guideline from any central bank or other governmental authority (whether or not having the force of Law)

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affects or would affect the amount of capital required or expected to be maintained by any Lender Party or any corporation controlling any Lender Party, then, within five Business Days after demand by such Lender Party, Borrower will pay to Administrative Agent for the benefit of such Lender Party, from time to time as specified by such Lender Party, such additional amount or amounts which such Lender Party shall determine to be appropriate to compensate such Lender Party or any corporation controlling such Lender Party in light of such circumstances, to the extent that such Lender Party reasonably determines that the amount of any such capital would be increased or the rate of return on any such capital would be reduced by or in whole or in part based on the existence of the face amount of such Lender Party's Loans, Letters of Credit, participations in Letters of Credit or commitments under this Agreement.

Section 3.3 Increased Cost of Eurodollar Loans or Letters of Credit. If any applicable Law (whether now in effect or hereinafter enacted or promulgated, including Regulation D) or any interpretation or administration thereof by any governmental authority charged with the interpretation or administration thereof (whether or not having the force of Law):

(a) shall change the basis of taxation of payments to any Lender Party of any principal, interest, or other amounts attributable to any Eurodollar Loan or Letter of Credit or otherwise due under this Agreement in respect of any Eurodollar Loan or Letter of Credit (other than taxes imposed on, or measured by, the overall net income of such Lender Party or any Applicable Lending Office of such Lender Party by any jurisdiction in which such Lender Party or any such Applicable Lending Office is located); or

(b) shall change, impose, modify, apply or deem applicable any reserve, special deposit or similar requirements in respect of any Eurodollar Loan or any Letter of Credit (excluding those for which such Lender Party is fully compensated pursuant to adjustments made in the definition of Eurodollar Rate) or against assets of, deposits with or for the account of, or credit extended by, such Lender Party; or

(c) shall impose on any Lender Party or the interbank eurocurrency deposit market any other condition affecting any Eurodollar Loan or Letter of Credit, the result of which is to increase the cost to any Lender Party of funding or maintaining any Eurodollar Loan or of issuing any Letter of Credit or to reduce the amount of any sum receivable by any Lender Party in respect of any Eurodollar Loan or Letter of Credit by an amount deemed by such Lender Party to be material,

then such Lender Party shall promptly notify Administrative Agent and Borrower in writing of the happening of such event and of the amount required to compensate such Lender Party for such event (on an after-tax basis, taking into account any taxes on such compensation), whereupon (i) Borrower shall, within five Business Days after demand therefor by such Lender Party, pay such amount to Administrative Agent for the account of such Lender Party and (ii) Borrower may elect, by giving to Administrative Agent and such Lender Party not less than three Business Days' notice, to Convert all (but not less than all) of any such Eurodollar Loans into Base Rate Loans.

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Section 3.4 Notice; Change of Applicable Lending Office. A Lender Party shall notify Borrower of any event occurring after the date of this Agreement that will entitle such Lender Party to compensation under Section 3.2, 3.3 or 3.5 hereof as promptly as practicable, but in any event within 90 days, after such Lender Party obtains actual knowledge thereof; provided, that (i) if such Lender Party fails to give such notice within 90 days after it obtains actual knowledge of such an event, such Lender Party shall, with respect to compensation payable pursuant to Section 3.2, 3.3 or 3.5 in respect of any costs resulting from such event, only be entitled to payment under Section 3.2, 3.3 or 3.5 hereof for costs incurred from and after the date 90 days prior to the date that such Lender Party does give such notice and (ii) such Lender Party will designate a different Applicable Lending Office for the Loans affected by such event if such designation will avoid the need for, or reduce the amount of, such compensation and will not, in the sole opinion of such Lender Party, be disadvantageous to such Lender Party, except that such Lender Party shall have no obligation to designate an Applicable Lending Office located in the United States of America. Each Lender Party will furnish to Borrower a certificate setting forth the basis and amount of each request by such Lender Party for compensation under Section 3.2, 3.3 or 3.5 hereof.

Section 3.5 Availability. If (a) any change in applicable Laws, or in the interpretation or administration thereof of or in any jurisdiction whatsoever, domestic or foreign, shall make it unlawful or impracticable for any Lender Party to fund or maintain Eurodollar Loans or to issue or participate in Letters of Credit, or shall materially restrict the authority of any Lender Party to purchase or take offshore deposits of dollars (i.e., "eurodollars"), or (b) any Lender Party determines that matching deposits appropriate to fund or maintain any Eurodollar Loan are not available to it, or (c) any Lender Party determines that the formula for calculating the Eurodollar Rate does not fairly reflect the cost to such Lender Party of making or maintaining loans based on such rate, then, upon notice by such Lender Party to Borrower and Administrative Agent, Borrower's right to elect Eurodollar Loans from such Lender Party (or, if applicable, to obtain Letters of Credit) shall be suspended to the extent and for the duration of such illegality, impracticability or restriction and all Eurodollar Loans of such Lender Party which are then outstanding or are then the subject of any Borrowing Notice and which cannot lawfully or practicably be maintained or funded shall immediately become or remain, or shall be funded as, Base Rate Loans of such Lender Party. Borrower agrees to indemnify each Lender Party and hold it harmless against all costs, expenses, claims, penalties, liabilities and damages which may result from any such change in Law, interpretation or administration. Such indemnification shall be on an after-tax basis, taking into account any taxes imposed on the amounts paid as indemnity.

Section 3.6 Funding Losses. In addition to its other obligations hereunder, Borrower will indemnify each Lender Party against, and reimburse each Lender Party on demand for, any loss or expense incurred or sustained by such Lender Party (including any loss or expense incurred by reason of the liquidation or reemployment of deposits or other funds acquired by a Lender Party to fund or maintain Eurodollar Loans), as a result of (a) any payment or prepayment (whether or not authorized or required hereunder) of all or a portion of a Eurodollar Loan on a day other than the day on which the applicable Interest Period ends, (b) any payment or prepayment, whether or not required hereunder, of a Loan made after the delivery, but before the effective date, of a Continuation/Conversion Notice, if such payment or prepayment prevents

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such Continuation/Conversion Notice from becoming fully effective, (c) the failure of any Loan to be made or of any Continuation/Conversion Notice to become effective due to any condition precedent not being satisfied or due to any other action or inaction of any Restricted Person, or (d) any Conversion (whether or not authorized or required hereunder) of all or any portion of any Eurodollar Loan into a Base Rate Loan or into a different Eurodollar Loan on a day other than the day on which the applicable Interest Period ends. Such indemnification shall be on an after-tax basis, taking into account any taxes imposed on the amounts paid as indemnity.

Section 3.7 Reimbursable Taxes. Borrower covenants and agrees that:

(a) Borrower will indemnify each Lender Party against and reimburse each Lender Party for all present and future stamp and other taxes, duties, levies, imposts, deductions, charges, costs, and withholdings whatsoever imposed, assessed, levied or collected on or in respect of this Agreement or any Eurodollar Loans or Letters of Credit (whether or not legally or correctly imposed, assessed, levied or collected), excluding, however, any taxes imposed on or measured by the overall net income of Administrative Agent or such Lender Party or any Applicable Lending Office of such Lender Party (or franchise or equivalent taxes) by any jurisdiction in which such Lender Party or any such Applicable Lending Office is located (all such non-excluded taxes, levies, costs and charges being collectively called "Reimbursable Taxes" in this section). Such indemnification shall be on an after-tax basis, taking into account any taxes imposed on the amounts paid as indemnity.

(b) All payments on account of the principal of, and interest on, each Lender Party's Loans and Note, and all other amounts payable by Borrower to any Lender Party hereunder, shall be made in full without set-off or counterclaim and shall be made free and clear of and without deductions or withholdings of any nature by reason of any Reimbursable Taxes, all of which will be for the account of Borrower. In the event of Borrower being compelled by Law to make any such deduction or withholding from any payment to any Lender Party, Borrower shall pay on the due date of such payment, by way of additional interest, such additional amounts as are needed to cause the amount receivable by such Lender Party after such deduction or withholding to equal the amount which would have been receivable in the absence of such deduction or withholding. If Borrower should make any deduction or withholding as aforesaid, Borrower shall within 60 days thereafter forward to such Lender Party an official receipt or other official document evidencing payment of such deduction or withholding.

(c) If Borrower is ever required to pay any Reimbursable Tax with respect to any Eurodollar Loan, Borrower may elect, by giving to Administrative Agent and such Lender Party not less than three Business Days' notice, to Convert all (but not less than all) of any such Eurodollar Loan into a Base Rate Loan, but such election shall not diminish Borrower's obligation to pay all Reimbursable Taxes.

(d) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, Borrower shall be entitled, to the extent it is required to do so by Law, to deduct or withhold (and not to make any indemnification or reimbursement for) income or other similar taxes imposed by the United States of America (other than any portion thereof attributable to a change in federal income tax Laws effected after the date hereof) from interest, fees or other amounts payable hereunder for

the account of any Lender Party, other than a Lender Party (i) who is a U.S. person for Federal income tax purposes or (ii) who has the Prescribed Forms on file with Administrative Agent (with copies provided to Borrower) for the applicable year to the extent deduction or withholding of such taxes is not required as a result of the filing of such Prescribed Forms, provided that if Borrower shall so deduct or withhold any such taxes, it shall provide a statement to Administrative Agent and such Lender Party, setting forth the amount of such taxes so deducted or withheld, the applicable rate and any other information or documentation which such Lender Party may reasonably request for assisting such Lender Party to obtain any allowable credits or deductions for the taxes so deducted or withheld in the jurisdiction or jurisdictions in which such Lender Party is subject to tax. As used in this section, "Prescribed Forms" means such duly executed forms or statements, and in such number of copies, which may, from time to time, be prescribed by Law and which, pursuant to applicable provisions of (x) an income tax treaty between the United States and the country of residence of the Lender Party providing the forms or statements, (y) the Code, or (z) any applicable rules or regulations thereunder, permit Borrower to make payments hereunder for the account of such Lender Party free of such deduction or withholding of income or similar taxes.

Section 3.8 Replacement of Lenders. If any Lender Party seeks reimbursement for increased costs under Sections 3.2 through 3.7, then within ninety days thereafter - provided no Event of Default then exists - Borrower shall have the right (unless such Lender Party withdraws its request for additional compensation) to replace such Lender Party by requiring such Lender Party to assign its Loans and Notes and its commitments hereunder to an Eligible Transferee reasonably acceptable to Administrative Agent and Borrower, provided that: (i) all Obligations of Borrower owing to such Lender Party being replaced (including such increased costs and any breakage costs with respect to any outstanding Eurodollar Loans), but excluding principal and accrued interest on the Notes being assigned) shall be paid in full to such Lender Party concurrently with such assignment, and (ii) the replacement Eligible Transferee shall purchase the Note being assigned by paying to such Lender Party a price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest and accrued and unpaid commitment fees thereon. In connection with any such assignment Borrower, Administrative Agent, such Lender Party and the replacement Eligible Transferee shall otherwise comply with Section 10.5. Notwithstanding the foregoing rights of Borrower under this section, however, Borrower may not replace any Lender Party which seeks reimbursement for increased costs under Section 3.2 through 3.7 unless Borrower is at the same time replacing all Lender Parties which are then seeking such compensation.

ARTICLE IV - Conditions Precedent to Credit

Section 4.1 Documents to be Delivered. No Lender has any obligation to make its first Loan, and LC Issuer has no obligation to issue the first Letter of Credit unless Administrative Agent shall have received all of the following, at Administrative Agent's office in Boston, Massachusetts, duly executed and delivered and in form, substance and date satisfactory to Administrative Agent and Syndication Agent:

(a) This Agreement and any other documents that Lenders are to execute in connection herewith.

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(b) Each Note.

(c) Each Security Document listed in the Security Schedule.

(d) Certain certificates including:

(i) An "Omnibus Certificate" of the secretary and of the president of LA GP, which shall contain the names and signatures of the officers of LA GP authorized to execute Loan Documents and which shall certify to the truth, correctness and completeness of the following exhibits attached thereto: (1) a copy of resolutions duly adopted by the Board of Directors of LA GP and in full force and effect at the time this Agreement is entered into, authorizing the execution of this Agreement and the other Loan Documents delivered or to be delivered in connection herewith and the consummation of the transactions contemplated herein and therein, (2) a copy of the charter documents of each Restricted Person and all amendments thereto, certified by the appropriate official of such Restricted Person's jurisdiction of organization, and (3) a copy of any bylaws, agreement of limited partnership or operating agreement of each Restricted Person; and

(ii) A certificate of the president and of the chief financial officer of LA GP, regarding satisfaction of Section 4.3(a) through (d).

(e) A certificate (or certificates) of the due formation, valid existence and good standing of each Restricted Person in its respective jurisdiction of organization, issued by the appropriate authorities of such jurisdiction, and certificates of each Restricted Person's good standing and due qualification to do business, issued by appropriate officials in any jurisdictions in which such Restricted Person owns property subject to Security Documents.

(f) Documents similar to those specified in subsections (d)(i) and (e) of this section with respect to each Guarantor and the execution by it of its guaranty of Borrower's Obligations.

(g) A favorable opinion of Vinson & Elkins L.L.P., counsel to Restricted Persons, substantially in the form set forth in Exhibit G, and a favorable opinion of local counsel to Administrative Agent for the state of Oklahoma satisfactory to Administrative Agent.

(h) The Initial Financial Statements and Initial Projections.

(i) Certificates or binders evidencing Restricted Persons' insurance in effect on the date hereof accompanied by a certificate of an appropriate officer confirming that the insurance is in effect as of such date.

(j) Copies of such permits and approvals regarding the property and business of Restricted Persons as Administrative Agent may request.

(k) Payment of all commitment, facility, agency and other fees required to be paid to any Lender pursuant to any Loan Documents or any commitment or fee agreement heretofore entered into.

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(l) A certificate of the chief financial officer of LA GP (i) certifying the Initial Pro Forma Financial Statements of Borrower delivered pursuant to clause (h) above and reflecting pro forma compliance with each event specified in Section 7.14, and (ii) certifying that Borrower's Consolidated EBITDA for the twelve month period ended September 30, 2003 was not less than \$90,000,000.

(m) A certificate of the chief financial officer of General Partner certifying the Initial Pro Forma Financial Statements of Master Partnership delivered pursuant to clause (h) above and reflecting pro forma compliance with each event specified in Section 7.14.

(n) Borrower shall have delivered to Administrative Agent copies of all charter or other formation documents of Master Partnership and the Intermediate Entities.

Section 4.2 Contemporaneous Closings. No Lender has any obligation to make its first Loan, and LC Issuer has no obligation to issue its first Letter of Credit, unless contemporaneously with the first Loan or Letter of Credit hereunder the following conditions have been met in form and substance satisfactory to Administrative Agent and Syndication Agent:

(a) All Transactions contemplated by the Transaction Documents shall have been consummated in compliance with each of the terms and conditions thereof. No amendment, modification or waiver shall have been made to any of the Transaction Documents except as shall have been approved by Administrative Agent and Syndication Agent.

(b) After giving effect to the consummation of the Transactions, all representations and warranties made in any Loan Document shall be true on and as of such date.

(c) Master Partnership shall have received proceeds of an issuance of Common Units on or after December 31, 2003 in an amount of not less than \$200,000,000 (prior to the payment of applicable discounts, fees, expenses and commissions).

(d) Administrative Agent shall have received a certificate of General Partner confirming compliance with the requirements of Section 4.2 (a), (b) and (c), with attached copies of the Transaction Documents, each certified as being true, correct and complete.

(e) All obligations under the Existing Credit Agreement shall have been paid in full, except to the extent they are continued under this Agreement with respect to any Lender.

Section 4.3 Additional Conditions Precedent. No Lender has any obligation to make any Loan (including its first), and LC Issuer has no obligation to issue any Letter of Credit (including its first), unless the following conditions precedent have been satisfied:

(a) All representations and warranties made by any Restricted Person in any Loan Document shall be true on and as of the date of such Loan or the date of issuance of such Letter of Credit as if such representations and warranties had been made as of the date of such Loan or the date of issuance of such Letter of Credit except to the extent that such representation or

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warranty was made as of a specific date or updated, modified or supplemented as of a subsequent date with the consent of Majority Lenders.

(b) No Default shall exist at the date of such Loan or the date of issuance of such Letter of Credit.

(c) (i) No Material Adverse Change shall have occurred, (ii) no event or circumstance shall have occurred that would reasonably be expected to cause a Material Adverse Change, (iii) no material adverse change shall have occurred in the consolidated financial condition, business, operations, assets or prospects of the Master Partnership and (iv) no event or circumstance shall have occurred that would reasonably be expected to cause a material adverse change in the consolidated financial condition, business, operations, assets or prospects of the Master Partnership, other than, in the case of clauses (iii) and (iv), changes resulting solely from general, regional, industry-wide, or economy-wide developments.

(d) Each Restricted Person shall have performed and complied with all agreements and conditions required in the Loan Documents to be performed or complied with by it on or prior to the date of such Loan or the date of issuance of such Letter of Credit.

(e) The making of such Loan or the issuance of such Letter of Credit shall not be prohibited by any Law and shall not subject any Lender or any LC Issuer to any penalty or other onerous condition under or pursuant to any such Law.

(f) Administrative Agent shall have received all documents and instruments which Administrative Agent has then reasonably requested, in addition to those described in Section 4.1 (including opinions of legal counsel for Restricted Persons and Administrative Agent; corporate documents and records; documents evidencing governmental authorizations, consents, approvals, licenses and exemptions; and certificates of public officials and of officers and representatives of Borrower and other Persons), as to (i) the accuracy and validity of or compliance with all representations, warranties and covenants made by any Restricted Person in this Agreement and the other Loan Documents, (ii) the satisfaction of all conditions contained herein or therein, and (iii) all other matters pertaining hereto and thereto. All such additional documents and instruments shall be satisfactory to Administrative Agent in form, substance and date.

ARTICLE V - Representations and Warranties

To confirm each Lender's understanding concerning Restricted Persons and Restricted Persons' businesses, properties and obligations and to induce each Lender to enter into this Agreement and to extend credit hereunder, Borrower represents and warrants to each Lender that:

Section 5.1 No Default. No Restricted Person is in default in the performance of any of the covenants and agreements contained in any Loan Document. No event has occurred and is continuing which constitutes a Default.

Section 5.2 Organization and Good Standing. Each Restricted Person is duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the Laws of its jurisdiction of

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organization, having all powers required to carry on its business and enter into and carry out the transactions contemplated hereby. Each Restricted Person is duly qualified, in good standing, and authorized to do business in all other jurisdictions wherein the character of the properties owned or held by it or the nature of the business transacted by it makes such qualification necessary except where the failure to so qualify has not had, and could not reasonably be expected to have, a Material Adverse Effect.

Section 5.3 Authorization. Each Restricted Person has duly taken all action necessary to authorize the execution and delivery by it of the Loan Documents to which it is a party and to authorize the consummation of the transactions contemplated thereby and the performance of its obligations thereunder. Borrower is duly authorized to borrow funds hereunder.

Section 5.4 No Conflicts or Consents. The execution and delivery by the various Restricted Persons of the Loan Documents to which each is a party, the performance by each of its obligations under such Loan Documents, and the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the various Loan Documents, do not and will not (i) conflict with any provision of (1) any Law, (2) the organizational documents of any Restricted Person or any of its Affiliates, or (3) any agreement, judgment, license, order or permit applicable to or binding upon any Restricted Person or any of its Affiliates, (ii) result in the acceleration of any Indebtedness owed by any Restricted Person or any of its Affiliates, or (iii) result in or require the creation of any Lien upon any assets or properties of any Restricted Person or any of its Affiliates except as expressly contemplated in the Loan Documents. Except as expressly contemplated in the Loan Documents or disclosed in the Disclosure Schedule, no permit, consent, approval, authorization or order of, and no notice to or filing, registration or qualification with, any Tribunal or third party is required in connection with the execution, delivery or performance by any Restricted Person of any Loan Document or to consummate any transactions contemplated by the Loan Documents. No Restricted Person is in breach of or in default under any instrument, license or other agreement applicable to or binding upon such Restricted Person, which breach or default has had, or could reasonably be expected to have, a Material Adverse Effect.

Section 5.5 Enforceable Obligations. This Agreement is, and the other Loan Documents when duly executed and delivered will be, legal, valid and binding obligations of each Restricted Person which is a party hereto or thereto, enforceable in accordance with their terms except as such enforcement may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency or similar Laws of general application relating to the enforcement of creditors' rights.

Section 5.6 Initial Financial Statements.

(a) Borrower has heretofore delivered to each Lender true, correct and complete copies of the Initial Financial Statements.

(b) The Initial Borrower Financial Statements fairly present Borrower's Consolidated and consolidating financial position at the date thereof and the Consolidated and consolidating results of Borrower's operations for the periods thereof, and in the case of the annual Initial Borrower Financial Statements, Consolidated cash flows for the period thereof. Since the date of the annual Initial Borrower Financial Statements, no Material Adverse Change has occurred,

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except as reflected in the quarterly Initial Borrower Financial Statements or in the Disclosure Schedule. All Initial Borrower Financial Statements were prepared in accordance with GAAP.

(c) To the knowledge of Borrower, the Initial Master Partnership Financial Statements fairly present Master Partnership's Consolidated and consolidating financial position at the date thereof and the Consolidated and consolidating results of Master Partnership's operations for the period thereof. Since the date of the Initial Master Partnership Financial Statements, no Material Adverse Change has occurred, except as reflected in the Disclosure Schedule. To the knowledge of Borrower, all Initial Master Partnership Financial Statements were prepared in accordance with GAAP.

(d) All Initial Pro Forma Financial Statements of Borrower were prepared in good faith in accordance with GAAP based upon assumptions specified therein with such pro forma adjustments as have been specified therein. The Initial Projections of Borrower were prepared in good faith based upon assumptions specified therein with such pro forma adjustments as have been accepted by Administrative Agent.

(e) To the knowledge of Borrower, all Initial Pro Forma Financial Statements of Master Partnership were prepared in good faith in accordance with GAAP based upon assumptions specified therein with such pro forma adjustments as have been specified therein. To the knowledge of Borrower, the Initial Projections of Master Partnership were prepared in good faith based upon assumptions specified therein with such pro forma adjustments as have been accepted by Administrative Agent.

Section 5.7 Other Obligations and Restrictions. No Restricted Person has any outstanding Liabilities of any kind (including contingent obligations, tax assessments, and unusual forward or long-term commitments) that exceed \$1,000,000 in the aggregate and not shown in the Initial Financial Statements, disclosed in the Disclosure Schedule or otherwise permitted under Section 7.1. Each Restricted Person has paid all taxes, assessments, and other governmental charges or levies imposed upon it or upon its income, profits or property, except to the extent that any of the foregoing is not yet due or is being in good faith contested as permitted by Section 6.7.

Section 5.8 Full Disclosure. No written certificate, statement or other information delivered herewith or heretofore by any Restricted Person to any Lender in connection with the negotiation of this Agreement or in connection with any transaction contemplated hereby contains any untrue statement of a material fact or omits to state any material fact necessary to make the statements contained herein or therein, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading as of the date made or deemed made. All written information furnished after the date hereof by or on behalf of any Restricted Person to Administrative Agent or any Lender Party in connection with this Agreement and the other Loan Documents and the transactions contemplated hereby and thereby will be true, complete and accurate in every material respect in light of the circumstances in which made, or based on reasonable estimates on the date as of which such information is stated or certified. There is no fact known to any Restricted Person that has not been disclosed to each Lender in writing which could cause a Material Adverse Change.

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Section 5.9 Litigation. Except as disclosed in the Initial Financial Statements or in the Disclosure Schedule and except for matters that could not reasonably be expected to exceed \$1,000,000 (net of insurance) in the aggregate: (i) there are no actions, suits or legal, equitable, arbitral or administrative proceedings pending, or to the knowledge of any Restricted Person threatened, against any Restricted Person or affecting any Collateral (including, without limitation, any which challenge or otherwise pertain to any Restricted Person's title to any Collateral) before any Tribunal, and (ii) there are no outstanding judgments, injunctions, writs, rulings or orders by any such Tribunal against any Restricted Person or any Restricted Person's stockholders, partners, directors or officers or affecting any Collateral.

Section 5.10 Labor Disputes and Acts of God. Except as disclosed in the Disclosure Schedule, neither the business nor the properties of any Restricted Person has been affected by any fire, explosion, accident, strike, lockout or other labor dispute, drought, storm, hail, earthquake, embargo, act of God or of the public enemy or other casualty (whether or not covered by insurance), which has had, or could reasonably be expected to have, a Material Adverse Effect.

Section 5.11 ERISA Plans and Liabilities. All currently existing ERISA Plans are listed in the Disclosure Schedule. Except as disclosed in the Initial Financial Statements or in the Disclosure Schedule, no Termination Event has occurred with respect to any ERISA Plan and all ERISA Affiliates are in compliance with ERISA in all material respects. No ERISA Affiliate is required to contribute to, or has any other absolute or contingent liability in respect of, any "multiemployer plan" as defined in Section 4001 of ERISA. Except as set forth in the Disclosure Schedule: (i) no "accumulated funding deficiency" (as defined in Section 412(a) of the Code exists with respect to any ERISA Plan, whether or not waived by the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate, and (ii) the current value of each ERISA Plan's benefits does not exceed the current value of such ERISA Plan's assets available for the payment of such benefits by more than \$500,000.

Section 5.12 Compliance with Laws. Except as set forth in the Disclosure Schedule, each Restricted Person has all permits, licenses and authorizations required in connection with the conduct of its businesses, except to the extent failure to have any such permit, license or authorization has not had, and could not reasonably be expected to have, a Material Adverse Effect. Each Restricted Person is in compliance with the terms and conditions of all such permits, licenses and authorizations, and is also in compliance with all other limitations, restrictions, conditions, standards, prohibitions, requirements, obligations, schedules and timetables contained in any Law or in any regulation, code, plan, order, decree, judgment, injunction, notice or demand letter issued, entered, promulgated or approved thereunder, except to the extent failure to comply has not had, and could not reasonably be expected to have, a Material Adverse Effect. Without limiting the foregoing, each Restricted Person (i) has filed and maintained all tariffs applicable to its business with each applicable agency, (ii) and all such tariffs are in compliance with all Laws administered or promulgated by each applicable agency and (iii) has imposed charges on its customers in compliance with such tariffs, all contracts applicable to its business and all applicable Laws. As used herein, "agency" includes the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and each other US federal, state, or local governmental

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department, commission, board, bureau, agency or instrumentality having jurisdiction over any Restricted Person or its properties.

Section 5.13 Environmental Laws. Without limiting the provisions of Section 5.12 and except as set forth in the Disclosure Schedule:

(a) No notice, notification, demand, request for information, citation, summons or order has been issued, no complaint has been filed, no penalty has been assessed, and, to Borrower's knowledge, no investigation or review is pending or threatened by any Tribunal or any other Person with respect to any of the following which in the aggregate has had, or could reasonably be expected to have, a Material Adverse Effect (i) any alleged generation, treatment, storage, recycling, transportation, disposal, or Release of any Hazardous Materials, either by any Restricted Person or on any property owned by any Restricted Person, (ii) any remedial action which might be needed to respond to any such alleged generation, treatment, storage, recycling, transportation, disposal, or Release, or (iii) any alleged failure by any Restricted Person to have any permit, license or authorization required in connection with the conduct of its business or with respect to any such generation, treatment, storage, recycling, transportation, disposal, or Release.

(b) No Restricted Person otherwise has any known material contingent liability in connection with any alleged generation, treatment, storage, recycling, transportation, disposal, or Release of any Hazardous Materials.

(c) No Restricted Person has handled any Hazardous Materials, other than as a generator, on any properties now or previously owned or leased by any Restricted Person to an extent that such handling has had, or could reasonably be expected to have, a Material Adverse Effect.

(d) Except to the extent that the following in the aggregate has not had, and could not reasonably be expected to have, a Material Adverse Effect:

- (i) no PCBs are or have been present at any properties now or previously owned or leased by any Restricted Person;
- (ii) no asbestos is or has been present at any properties now or previously owned or leased by any Restricted Person;
- (iii) there are no underground storage tanks for Hazardous Materials, active or abandoned, at any properties now or previously owned or leased by any Restricted Person; and
- (iv) no Hazardous Materials have been Released at, on or under any properties now or previously owned or leased by any Restricted Person.

(e) No Restricted Person has transported or arranged for the transportation of any Hazardous Material to any location which is listed on the National Priorities List under CERCLA, any location listed for possible inclusion on the National Priorities List by the

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Environmental Protection Agency in CERCLIS, nor, except to the extent that has not had, and could not reasonably be expected to have, a Material Adverse Effect, any location listed on any similar state list or which is the subject of federal, state or local enforcement actions or other investigations which may lead to claims against any Restricted Person for clean-up costs, remedial work, damages to natural resources or for personal injury claims, including, but not limited to, claims under CERCLA.

(f) No property now or previously owned or leased by any Restricted Person is listed or proposed for listing on the National Priority list promulgated pursuant to CERCLA, in CERCLIS, nor, except to the extent that has not had, and could not reasonably be expected to have, a Material Adverse Effect, on any similar state list of sites requiring investigation or clean-up.

(g) There are no Liens arising under or pursuant to any Environmental Laws on any of the real properties or properties owned or leased by any Restricted Person, and no government actions of which Borrower is aware have been taken or are in process which could subject any of such properties to such Liens; nor to the knowledge of Borrower, is any Restricted Person required to place any notice or restriction relating to the presence of Hazardous Materials at any properties owned by such Restricted Person in any deed to such properties.

(h) There have been no environmental investigations, studies, audits, tests, reviews or other analyses for ground water or soil contamination relating to the Release of Hazardous Materials conducted by or which are in the possession of any Restricted Person in relation to any properties or facility now or previously owned or leased by any Restricted Person which have not been made available to Administrative Agent.

(i) All Restricted Persons are conducting their businesses in material compliance with all applicable Environmental Laws, and have and are in compliance with all licenses and permits required under any such Laws, unless failure to so comply has not had, and could not reasonably be expected to have, a Material Adverse Effect; (ii) none of the operations or properties of Borrower or any of its Subsidiaries is the subject of federal, or local investigation evaluating whether any material remedial action is needed to respond to a release of any Hazardous Materials into the environment or to the improper storage or disposal (including storage or disposal at offsite locations) of any Hazardous Materials, unless such remedial action has not had, and could not reasonably be expected to have, a Material Adverse Effect; and (iii) no Restricted Person has filed any notice under any Law indicating that any such Person is responsible for the improper release into the environment, or the improper storage or disposal, of any material amount of any Hazardous Materials or that any Hazardous Materials have been improperly released, or are improperly stored or disposed of, upon any property of any such Person, unless such failure so to comply has not had, and could not reasonably be expected to have, a Material Adverse Effect.

Section 5.14 Names and Places of Business. No Restricted Person has, during the preceding five years, had, been known by, or used any other trade or fictitious name, except as disclosed in the Disclosure Schedule. Except as otherwise indicated in the Disclosure Schedule, the chief executive office and principal place of business of each Restricted Person are (and for

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the preceding five years have been) located at the address of Borrower set out in Section 10.3. Except as indicated in the Disclosure Schedule or otherwise disclosed in writing to Administrative Agent, no Restricted Person has any other office or place of business.

Section 5.15 Borrower's Subsidiaries. Borrower does not presently have any Subsidiary or own any stock in any other corporation or association except those listed in the Disclosure Schedule or disclosed to Administrative Agent in writing. Neither Borrower nor any Restricted Person is a member of any general or limited partnership, limited liability company, joint venture or association of any type whatsoever except those listed in the Disclosure Schedule or disclosed to Administrative Agent in writing. Borrower owns, directly or indirectly, the equity membership or partnership interest in each of its Subsidiaries which is indicated in the Disclosure Schedule or as disclosed to Administrative Agent in writing.

Section 5.16 Title to Properties; Licenses. Each Restricted Person has good and defensible title to all of its material properties and assets, free and clear of all Liens other than Permitted Liens and of all impediments to the use of such properties and assets in such Restricted Person's business. Each Restricted Person possesses all licenses, permits, franchises, patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade names, and other intellectual property (or otherwise possesses the right to use such intellectual property without violation of the rights of any other Person) which are necessary to carry out its business as presently conducted and as presently proposed to be conducted hereafter, and no Restricted Person is in violation in any material respect of the terms under which it possesses such intellectual property or the right to use such intellectual property unless such failure or violation has not had, and could not reasonably be expected to have, a Material Adverse Effect.

Section 5.17 Government Regulation. Neither Borrower nor any other Restricted Person owing Obligations is subject to regulation under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, the Federal Power Act, the Investment Company Act of 1940 (as any of the preceding acts have been amended) or any other Law which regulates the incurring by such Person of Indebtedness, including Laws relating to common contract carriers or the sale of electricity, gas, steam, water or other public utility services.

Section 5.18 Insider. No Restricted Person, nor any Person having "control" (as that term is defined in 12 U.S.C. Section 375b(9) or in regulations promulgated pursuant thereto) of any Restricted Person, is a "director" or an "executive officer" or "principal shareholder" (as those terms are defined in 12 U.S.C. Section 375b(8) or (9) or in regulations promulgated pursuant thereto) of any Lender, of a bank holding company of which any Lender is a Subsidiary or of any Subsidiary of a bank holding company of which any Lender is a Subsidiary.

Section 5.19 Solvency. Upon giving effect to the issuance of the Notes, the execution of the Loan Documents by Borrower and each Guarantor and the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby, (i) Borrower and each Guarantor will be solvent (as such term is used in applicable bankruptcy, liquidation, receivership, insolvency or similar Laws), and the sum of Borrower's and each Guarantor's absolute and contingent liabilities, including the Obligations or guarantees thereof, shall not exceed the fair market value of such Restricted Person's assets, and (ii) Borrower's and each Guarantor's capital should be adequate for the

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businesses in which such Restricted Person is engaged and intends to be engaged. Neither Borrower nor any Restricted Person has incurred (whether under the Loan Documents or otherwise), nor does any Restricted Person intend to incur or believe that it will incur, debts which will be beyond its ability to pay as such debts mature.

Section 5.20 Credit Arrangements. Except as set forth on the Disclosure Schedule, neither Master Partnership nor any of its Subsidiaries (other than any Restricted Person) (for purposes of this Section, the "related party") is party to or subject to any credit agreement, loan agreement, indenture, purchase agreement, guaranty or other arrangement providing for or otherwise relating to any Indebtedness or any extension of credit (or commitment for any extension of credit) that requires, by a covenant of such related party or otherwise, such related party to limit or restrict any action of any Restricted Person or that obligates such related party to cause any Restricted Person to take any action (other than (i) limitations or restrictions on transactions or dealings between any related party or any Restricted Person, and (ii) provisions of the type contained in the Heritage Note Purchase Agreements as in effect on the date of this Agreement).

Section 5.21 Consummation of Transaction. The Transactions have been consummated in accordance with the Transaction Documents.

ARTICLE VI - Affirmative Covenants

To conform with the terms and conditions under which each Lender is willing to have credit outstanding to Borrower, and to induce each Lender to enter into this Agreement and extend credit hereunder, Borrower covenants and agrees that until the full and final payment of the Obligations and the termination of this Agreement, unless Majority Lenders, or all Lenders as required under Section 10.1, have previously agreed otherwise:

Section 6.1 Payment and Performance. Each Restricted Person will pay all amounts due under the Loan Documents, to which it is a party, in accordance with the terms thereof and will observe, perform and comply with every covenant, term and condition expressed in the Loan Documents to which it is a party.

Section 6.2 Books, Financial Statements and Reports. Each Restricted Person will at all times maintain full and accurate books of account and records. Borrower will maintain and will cause its Subsidiaries to maintain a standard system of accounting, will maintain its Fiscal Year, and will furnish the following statements and reports to each Lender at Borrower's expense:

(a) As soon as available, and in any event within ninety-five (95) days after (i) August 31, 2004 and (ii) the end of each Fiscal Year thereafter, complete Consolidated financial statements of Borrower together with all notes thereto, prepared in reasonable detail in accordance with GAAP, together with an unqualified opinion, based on an audit using generally accepted auditing standards, by Grant Thornton, or other independent certified public accountants selected by General Partner and acceptable to Administrative Agent, stating that such Consolidated financial statements have been so prepared. Such financial statements shall

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contain a Consolidated balance sheet as of the end of such Fiscal Year and Consolidated statements of earnings for such Fiscal Year. Such financial statements shall set forth in comparative form the corresponding figures for the preceding Fiscal Year (or comparable period). In addition, at the time of delivery of such statements, Borrower will furnish a certificate signed by such accountants (A) stating that they have read this Agreement, (B) confirming the calculations made by Borrower showing compliance (or non-compliance) at the end of such Fiscal Year with the requirements of Section 7.14, and (C) further stating that in making their examination and reporting on the Consolidated financial statements described above they obtained no knowledge of any Default existing at the end of such Fiscal Year, or, if they did so conclude that a Default existed, specifying its nature and period of existence.

(b) As soon as available, and in any event no later than January 30, 2004 with respect to the Fiscal Quarter ended on November 30, 2003, and within fifty (50) days after the end of each Fiscal Quarter thereafter, Borrower's Consolidated balance sheet as of the end of such Fiscal Quarter and Borrower's Consolidated statements of income, partners' capital and cash flows for such Fiscal Quarter and for the period from the beginning of the then current Fiscal Year to the end of such Fiscal Quarter, all in reasonable detail and prepared in accordance with GAAP, subject to changes resulting from normal year-end adjustments. Such financial statements shall set forth in comparative form the corresponding figures for the preceding Fiscal Year. In addition Borrower will, together with each such set of financial statements and each set of financial statements furnished under subsection (a) of this section, furnish a certificate in the form of Exhibit F, signed on behalf of Borrower by the chief financial officer, principal accounting officer or treasurer of General Partner, stating that such financial statements are accurate and complete in all material respects (subject, in the case of Fiscal Quarter-end statements, to normal year-end adjustments), stating that he has reviewed the Loan Documents, containing calculations showing compliance (or non-compliance) at the end of such Fiscal Quarter with the requirements of Section 7.14, and stating that no Default exists at the end of such Fiscal Quarter or at the time of such certificate or specifying the nature and period of existence of any such Default.

(c) As soon as practical and in any event within ninety five (95) days after the end of each Fiscal Year, complete Consolidated financial statements of Master Partnership, together with all notes thereto, setting forth in each case, in comparative form, corresponding Consolidated figures from the preceding annual audit, all in reasonable detail supported by Grant Thornton LLP, or other independent public accountants of recognized national standing selected by Master Partnership, whose report shall be without limitation as to the scope of the audit; provided however, that at any time when Master Partnership shall be subject to the reporting requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, delivery within the time period specified above of copies of the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Master Partnership for such Fiscal Year prepared in compliance with the requirements therefor and filed with the Commission shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of this clause (c).

(d) As soon as practical and in any event within fifty (50) days after the end of each Fiscal Quarter, Master Partnership's Consolidated balance sheet as of the end of such Fiscal Quarter and Master Partnership's Consolidated statements of income, partners' capital and cash flows for such Fiscal Quarter for the period from the beginning of the current Fiscal Year to the

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end of such Fiscal Quarter, setting forth in each case, in comparative form, figures for the corresponding period in the preceding Fiscal Year, all in reasonable detail and satisfactory in form to Administrative Agent and certified by an authorized financial officer of Master Partnership as presenting fairly, in all material respects, the information contained therein (except for the absence of footnotes and subject to changes resulting from normal year-end adjustments), in accordance with GAAP; provided however, that at any time when Master Partnership shall be subject to the reporting requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, delivery within the time period specified above of copies of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Master Partnership for such Fiscal Quarter prepared in accordance with the requirements therefor and filed with the Commission shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of this clause (d).

(e) As soon as available, and in any event within one hundred twenty (120) days after the end of each Fiscal Year, a business and financial plan for Borrower (in form reasonably satisfactory to Administrative Agent), prepared or caused to be prepared by a senior financial officer thereof, setting forth for the first year thereof, quarterly financial projections and budgets for Borrower, and thereafter yearly financial projections during the Commitment Period.

Section 6.3 Other Information and Inspections. Each Restricted Person will furnish to each Lender any information which Administrative Agent or any Lender may from time to time reasonably request concerning any covenant, provision or condition of the Loan Documents or any matter in connection with Restricted Persons' businesses and operations. Each Restricted Person will permit representatives appointed by Administrative Agent (including independent accountants, auditors, agents, attorneys, appraisers and any other Persons) to visit and inspect during normal business hours any of such Restricted Person's property, including its books of account, other books and records, and any facilities or other business assets, and to make extra copies therefrom and photocopies and photographs thereof, and to write down and record any information such representatives obtain, and each Restricted Person shall permit Administrative Agent or its representatives to investigate and verify the accuracy of the information furnished to Administrative Agent or any Lender in connection with the Loan Documents and to discuss all such matters with its officers, employees and, upon prior notice to Borrower, its representatives. Without limitation of the foregoing, within ninety (90) days after the Closing Date and on each anniversary of the Closing Date, and in addition once during each Fiscal Year, if requested by Administrative Agent at the instruction of Majority Lenders, Borrower shall permit commercial financial examiners appointed by Administrative Agent to conduct a commercial finance examination of the business and assets of Restricted Persons and in connection with such examination to have full access to and the right to examine, audit, make abstracts and copies from, and inspect Restricted Persons' records, files, books of account and all other documents, instruments and agreements to which a Restricted Person is a party. Borrower shall pay all reasonable costs and expenses of Administrative Agent associated with any such examination.

Section 6.4 Notice of Material Events and Change of Address. Each Restricted Person will notify each Lender Party, not later than five (5) Business Days after any executive officer of Restricted Persons has knowledge thereof, stating that such notice is being given pursuant to this Agreement, of:

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(a) the occurrence of any Material Adverse Change,

(b) the occurrence of any Default,

(c) the acceleration of the maturity of any Indebtedness owed by any Restricted Person or of any default by any Restricted Person under any indenture, mortgage, agreement, contract or other instrument to which any of them is a party or by which any of them or any of their properties is bound, if such acceleration or default could cause a Material Adverse Change,

(d) the occurrence of any Termination Event,

(e) Under any Environmental Law, any claim of \$1,000,000 or more, any notice of potential liability which might reasonably be expected to exceed such amount, or any other material adverse claim asserted against any Restricted Person or with respect to any Restricted Person's properties taken as a whole,

(f) the filing of any suit or proceeding, or the assertion in writing of a claim against any Restricted Person or with respect to any Restricted Person's properties in which an adverse decision could reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect, and

(g) the occurrence of any event of default by Master Partnership or any of its Subsidiaries in the payment or performance of (i) any material obligations such Person is required to pay or perform under the terms of any indenture, mortgage, deed of trust, security agreement, lease, and franchise, or other agreement, contract or other instrument or obligation to which it is a party or by which it or any of its properties is bound, to the extent such default or event of default could reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect in the consolidated financial condition, business, operations, assets or prospects of the Master Partnership, or (ii) any Indebtedness.

Upon the occurrence of any of the foregoing (other than with respect to Master Partnership and its Subsidiaries (other than Restricted Persons)), Restricted Persons will take all necessary or appropriate steps to remedy promptly any such Material Adverse Effect, Default, acceleration, default, or Termination Event, to protect against any such adverse claim, to defend any such suit or proceeding, and to resolve all controversies on account of any of the foregoing. Restricted Persons will also notify Administrative Agent and Administrative Agent's counsel in writing at least twenty Business Days prior to the date that any Restricted Person changes its name or its location under the Uniform Commercial Code, furnishing with such notice any necessary financing statement amendments or requesting Administrative Agent and its counsel to prepare the same.

Section 6.5 Maintenance of Properties. Each Restricted Person will maintain, preserve, protect, and keep all Collateral and all other property used or useful in the conduct of its business in good condition (ordinary wear and tear excepted) and in compliance with all applicable Laws, and will from time to time make all repairs, renewals and replacements needed to enable the business and operations carried on in connection therewith to be promptly and advantageously conducted at all times.

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Section 6.6 Maintenance of Existence and Qualifications. Each Restricted Person will maintain and preserve its existence and its rights and franchises in full force and effect and will qualify to do business in all states or jurisdictions where required by applicable Law, except where the failure so to qualify has not had, and could not reasonably be expected to have, a Material Adverse Effect.

Section 6.7 Payment of Trade Liabilities, Taxes, etc. Each Restricted Person will (a) timely file all required tax returns including any extensions; (b) timely pay all taxes, assessments, and other governmental charges or levies imposed upon it or upon its income, profits or property; (c) except with respect to purchases of Hydrocarbon Inventory, within one hundred twenty (120) days after the date such goods are delivered or such services are rendered, pay all Liabilities owed by it on ordinary trade terms to vendors, suppliers and other Persons providing goods and services used by it in the ordinary course of its business; (d) pay all Liabilities owed by it to sellers of Hydrocarbon Inventory on or before the fifty-fifth (55th) day following the last day of the month in which such Hydrocarbon Inventory was delivered or, if later, the due date for such Liability that may be specified in the purchase agreement for such Hydrocarbon Inventory (provided such amounts that are customarily paid following the submission of invoices have been properly invoiced to such Restricted Person for at least twenty-five (25) days), (e) pay and discharge when due all other Liabilities now or hereafter owed by it, other than royalty payments suspended in the ordinary course of business; and (f) maintain appropriate accruals and reserves for all of the foregoing in accordance with GAAP. Each Restricted Person may, however, delay paying or discharging any of the foregoing so long as it is in good faith contesting the validity thereof (or the amount thereof that remains unpaid) by appropriate proceedings, if necessary, and has set aside on its books adequate cash reserves therefor in amounts that are required by GAAP.

Section 6.8 Insurance.

(a) Each Restricted Person shall at all times maintain (at its own expense) with financially sound and reputable insurance companies insurance in such amounts and against such risks as are customarily maintained by prudent companies engaged in the same or similar businesses operating in the same or similar locations, which may include provisions for deductibles and self insurance levels for health benefit and similar plans as are customarily maintained by such companies. Any insurance policies covering Collateral shall be endorsed (a) to provide for payment of losses to Administrative Agent as its interests may appear, (b) to provide that such policies may not be canceled or reduced or affected in any material manner for any reason without fifteen days prior notice to Administrative Agent, and (c) to provide for any other matters specified in any applicable Security Document or which Administrative Agent may reasonably require. Each Restricted Person will, if so requested by Administrative Agent, deliver to Administrative Agent original or duplicate policies of such insurance and, as often as Administrative Agent may reasonably request, a report of a reputable insurance broker with respect to such insurance.

(b) Reimbursement under any liability insurance maintained by Restricted Persons pursuant to this Section may be paid directly to the Person who has incurred the liability covered by such insurance. With respect to any loss involving damage to Collateral as to which

subsection (c) of this Section is not applicable, each Restricted Person will make or cause to be made the necessary repairs to or replacements of such Collateral.

(c) Upon the occurrence and during the continuance of an Event of Default, all insurance payments in respect of Collateral shall be paid to Administrative Agent and, in the discretion of the Administrative Agent, shall be paid to such Restricted Person by Administrative Agent as reimbursement for the costs of repairs or replacements as such repairs or replacements are made or acquired or applied to the Obligations as specified in the Loan Documents.

Section 6.9 Performance on Borrower's Behalf. If any Restricted Person fails to pay any taxes, insurance premiums, expenses, attorneys' fees or other amounts it is required to pay under any Loan Document, Administrative Agent may pay the same after notice of such payment by Administrative Agent is given to Borrower. Borrower shall immediately reimburse Administrative Agent for any such payments and each amount paid by Administrative Agent shall constitute an Obligation owed hereunder which is due and payable on the date such amount is paid by Administrative Agent.

Section 6.10 Interest. Borrower hereby promises to each Lender to pay interest at the Default Rate on all Obligations (including Obligations to pay fees or to reimburse or indemnify any Lender) which Borrower has in this Agreement promised to pay to such Lender and which are not paid when due. Such interest shall accrue from the date such Obligations become due until they are paid.

Section 6.11 Compliance with Agreements and Law. Each Restricted Person will perform all material obligations it is required to perform under the terms of each indenture, mortgage, deed of trust, security agreement, lease, and franchise, and each agreement, contract or other instrument or obligation to which it is a party or by which it or any of its properties is bound. Each Restricted Person will conduct its business and affairs in compliance with all Laws applicable thereto and will maintain in good standing all licenses that may be necessary or appropriate to carry on its business, except for failures so to comply that have not had, and could not reasonably be expected to have, a Material Adverse Effect.

Section 6.12 Environmental Matters; Environmental Reviews.

(a) Each Restricted Person will comply in all material respects with all Environmental Laws now or hereafter applicable to such Restricted Person as well as all contractual obligations and agreements with respect to environmental remediation or other environmental matters and shall obtain, at or prior to the time required by applicable Environmental Laws, all environmental, health and safety permits, licenses and other authorizations necessary for its operations and will maintain such authorizations in full force and effect.

(b) Each Restricted Person will promptly furnish to Administrative Agent all written notices of violation, orders, claims, citations, complaints, penalty assessments, suits or other proceedings received by any Restricted Person or General Partner, or of which it has notice, pending or threatened against any Restricted Person, the potential liability of which exceeds or

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might reasonably be expected to exceed \$1,000,000 or could reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect if resolved adversely against any Restricted Person, by any governmental authority with respect to any alleged violation of or non-compliance with any Environmental Laws or any permits, licenses or authorizations in connection with its ownership or use of its properties or the operation of its business.

(c) Each Restricted Person will promptly furnish to Administrative Agent all requests for information, notices of claim, demand letters, and other notifications, received by any Restricted Person or General Partner in connection with its ownership or use of its properties or the conduct of its business, relating to potential responsibility with respect to any investigation or clean-up of Hazardous Material at any location, the potential liability of which exceeds or might reasonably be expected to exceed \$1,000,000 or could reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect if resolved adversely against any Restricted Person.

Section 6.13 Evidence of Compliance. Each Restricted Person will furnish to each Lender at such Restricted Person's expense all evidence which Administrative Agent from time to time reasonably requests in writing as to the accuracy and validity of or compliance with all representations, warranties and covenants made by any Restricted Person in the Loan Documents, the satisfaction of all conditions contained therein, and all other matters pertaining thereto.

Section 6.14 Agreement to Deliver Security Documents. Restricted Persons will deliver to further secure the Obligations and any Lender Hedging Obligations whenever requested by Administrative Agent in its sole and absolute discretion, deeds of trust, mortgages, chattel mortgages, security agreements, financing statements and other Security Documents in form and substance satisfactory to Administrative Agent for the purpose of granting, confirming, and perfecting first and prior liens or security interests in any real or personal property now owned or hereafter acquired by any Restricted Person.

Section 6.15 Perfection and Protection of Security Interests and Liens. Each Restricted Person will from time to time deliver to Administrative Agent any financing statements, continuation statements, extension agreements and other documents, properly completed and executed (and acknowledged when required) by Restricted Persons in form and substance satisfactory to Administrative Agent, which Administrative Agent requests for the purpose of perfecting, confirming, or protecting any Liens or other rights in Collateral securing any Obligations.

Section 6.16 Bank Accounts; Offset. To secure the repayment of the Obligations, each Restricted Person hereby grants to each Lender a security interest, a lien, and a right of offset, each of which shall be in addition to all other interests, liens, and rights of any Lender at common Law, under the Loan Documents, or otherwise, and each of which shall be upon and against (a) any and all moneys, securities or other property (and the proceeds therefrom) of such Restricted Person now or hereafter held or received by or in transit to any Lender from or for the account of such Restricted Person, whether for safekeeping, custody, pledge, transmission, collection or otherwise, (b) any and all deposits (general or special, time or demand, provisional or final) of such Restricted Person with any Lender, and (c) any other credits and claims of such

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Restricted Person at any time existing against any Lender, including claims under certificates of deposit. At any time and from time to time during the continuance of any Event of Default, each Lender is hereby authorized to foreclose upon, or to offset against the Obligations then due and payable (in either case without notice to any Restricted Person), any and all items herein above referred to. The remedies of foreclosure and offset are separate and cumulative, and either may be exercised independently of the other without regard to procedures or restrictions applicable to the other.

Section 6.17 Guaranties of Subsidiaries. Each Subsidiary of Borrower now existing or created, acquired or coming into existence after the date hereof shall execute and deliver to Administrative Agent an absolute and unconditional guaranty of the timely repayment of the Obligations and the due and punctual performance of the obligations of Borrower hereunder, which guaranty shall be satisfactory to Administrative Agent in form and substance. Each Subsidiary of Borrower existing on the date hereof shall duly execute and deliver such a guaranty prior to the making of any Loan hereunder. Borrower will cause each of its Subsidiaries to deliver to Administrative Agent, simultaneously with its delivery of such a guaranty, written evidence satisfactory to Administrative Agent and its counsel that such Subsidiary has taken all corporate, limited liability company or partnership action necessary to duly approve and authorize its execution, delivery and performance of such guaranty and any other documents which it is required to execute.

Section 6.18 Compliance with Agreements. Each Restricted Person shall observe, perform or comply with any agreement with any Person or any term or condition of any instrument, if such agreement or instrument is materially significant to such Restricted Person or to Restricted Persons on a Consolidated basis or materially significant to any Guarantor, unless any such failure to so observe, perform or comply is remedied within the applicable period of grace (if any) provided in such agreement or instrument.

Section 6.19 Rents. By the terms of the various Security Documents, certain Restricted Persons are and will be assigning to Administrative Agent, for the benefit of Lender Parties, all of the "Rents" (as defined therein) accruing to the property covered thereby. Notwithstanding any such assignments, so long as no Default has occurred and is continuing, (i) such Restricted Persons may continue to receive and collect from the payors of such Rents all such Rents, subject, however, to the Liens created under the Security Documents, which Liens are hereby affirmed and ratified, and free and clear of such Liens, use the proceeds of the Rents, and (ii) Administrative Agent will not notify the obligors of such Rents or take any other action to cause proceeds thereof to be remitted to Administrative Agent. Upon the occurrence of a Default, Administrative Agent may exercise all rights and remedies granted under the Security Documents, including the right to obtain possession of all Rents then held by such Restricted Persons or to receive directly from the payors of such Rents all other Rents until such time as such Default is no longer continuing. If Administrative Agent shall receive any Rent proceeds from any payor at any time other than during the continuance of a Default, then it shall notify Borrower thereof and (i) upon request and pursuant to the instructions of Borrower, it shall, if no Default is then continuing, remit such proceeds to the Borrower and (ii) at the request and expense of Borrower, execute and deliver a letter to such payors confirming Restricted Persons' right to receive and collect Rents until otherwise notified by Administrative Agent. In no case

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shall any failure, whether purposed or inadvertent, by Administrative Agent to collect directly any such Rents constitute in any way a waiver, remission or release of any of its rights under the Security Documents, nor shall any release of any Rents by Administrative Agent to such Restricted Persons constitute a waiver, remission, or release of any other Rents or of any rights of Administrative Agent to collect other Rents thereafter.

Section 6.20 Operating Practices. Each Restricted Person shall operate its business in a manner that is consistent with the policies and procedures approved by the board of directors of General Partner and in effect on, and delivered to Administrative Agent and Lenders prior to, the date hereof, and revisions thereto referred to in the following sentence. Borrower shall review such policies and procedures at least annually, and shall promptly recommend to the board of directors of General Partner such revisions to such policies and procedures as may be recommended by Restricted Persons' or, upon consultation with Borrower and its consultants and at the request of Administrative Agent, Administrative Agent's third party consultants, to remedy deficiencies in internal controls, and Borrower shall promptly provide a report to Lenders regarding such policies and procedures, including such policies and procedures which the board of directors of General Partner could adopt and has adopted.

Section 6.21 Regarding the Systems. Except where a failure could not reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect, each Restricted Person will: (a) cause to be maintained in full force and effect all easements, rights of way, servitudes, leases, and other agreements necessary to the operations of the Systems and will properly and timely pay all rents and other payments due under the provisions thereof, (b) use reasonable efforts to cure any events of force majeure regarding the Systems, and (c) cause to be maintained all material governmental licenses and permits necessary or appropriate to own and operate the Systems. Except to the extent that any failure could not reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect, no Restricted Person will (i) permit any of the Systems to be subject to any contractual or other arrangement for gathering, transporting, storage or other services (A) whereby payment is or can be deferred for a substantial period after the month in which performance occurred or is or can be made other than in cash, (B) which is not on a bona fide arms-length basis and at commercially reasonable prices, on terms which are customary in the industry, or (C) for which prepayments in material amounts have been received, (ii) permit to exist any imbalances in respect to the Systems except for those imbalances incurred in the ordinary course of business that are settled in the ordinary course of business, (iii) permit to exist curtailment of services in connection with the Systems other than as required by applicable Laws or as a result of events of force majeure, nor (iv) permit any Systems or any material part thereof to cease to operate (except as a result of customary events of force majeure) or to be abandoned.

Section 6.22 Maintenance of Separateness.

(a) Borrower will, and will cause each other Restricted Person to:

(i) maintain books and records separate from those of any other Person, including any of its partnership interest holders or any Affiliate or Subsidiary;

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(ii) maintain its assets in such a manner that it is not more costly or difficult to segregate, identify or ascertain such assets; and

(iii) observe all organizational formalities.

(b) Borrower and the other Restricted Persons, collectively, will:

(i) hold themselves out to creditors and the public as separate and distinct from any other Person, including General Partner, Master Partnership and their Subsidiaries (other than Restricted Persons);

(ii) conduct their business in their respective names or in business names or trade names of the Borrower, and use stationary, invoices and checks separate from those of General Partner, Master Partnership and their Subsidiaries (other than Restricted Persons); and

(iii) not assume, guarantee or pay the debts or obligations of or hold themselves out as being available to satisfy the obligations of any other Person, including General Partner, Master Partnership and their Subsidiaries (other than Restricted Persons), except in an amount not to exceed \$3,000,000 in the aggregate or as is expressly permitted by the terms of this Agreement.

(c) To the extent that Borrower or any other Restricted Person shares the same officers or other employees as any of its Affiliates (other than another Restricted Person), the salaries of and expenses relating to providing benefits to such officers and employees shall be fairly allocated among such entities, and each such entity shall bear its fair share of the salary and benefit costs associates with all such common officers and employees.

(d) To the extent that Borrower or any other Restricted Person jointly contracts with any of its Affiliates (other than another Restricted Person) to do business with vendors or service providers or to share overhead expenses, the costs incurred in doing so shall be allocated fairly among such entities and each such entity shall bear its fair share of such costs. To the extent that Borrower or any other Restricted Person contracts or does business with vendors or service providers where the goods and services are partially for the benefit of an Affiliate (other than another Restricted Person), the costs incurred in doing so shall be fairly allocated to or among such entities for whose benefit the goods and services are provided, and each such entity shall bear its fair share of such costs.

(e) To the extent that Borrower or any other Restricted Person have officers in the same location as any of its Affiliates, (other than another Restricted Person), there shall be a fair and appropriate allocation of overhead costs among them, and each such entity shall bear its fair share of such expenses.

ARTICLE VII - Negative Covenants

To conform with the terms and conditions under which each Lender is willing to have credit outstanding to Borrower, and to induce each Lender to enter into this Agreement and make

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the Loans, Borrower covenants and agrees that until the full and final payment of the Obligations and the termination of this Agreement, unless Majority Lenders, or all Lenders as required under Section 10.1, have previously agreed otherwise:

Section 7.1 Indebtedness. No Restricted Person will in any manner owe or be liable for Indebtedness except:

(a) the Obligations;

(b) Indebtedness of Borrower arising under Hedging Contracts permitted under Section 7.3;

(c) Indebtedness of any Restricted Person owing to another Restricted Person;

(d) guaranties by Borrower of trade payables of any of its Subsidiaries incurred and paid in the ordinary course of business on ordinary trade terms;

(e) Permitted Subordinated Debt;

(f) Indebtedness arising from the honoring by a bank or other financial institution of a check, draft or similar instrument drawn against insufficient funds in the ordinary course of business, provided that such Indebtedness is extinguished within 2 Business Days after its incurrence;

(g) Indebtedness owed to any Person providing workers' compensation, health, disability or other employee benefits or property, casualty or liability insurance to any Restricted Person in the ordinary course of business, pursuant to reimbursement or indemnification obligations to such Person;

(h) Indebtedness in respect of performance bonds, bid bonds, appeal bonds, surety bonds and similar obligations, in each case provided in the ordinary course of business, including those incurred to secure health, safety and environmental obligations in the ordinary course of business;

(i) other Indebtedness of Borrower not to exceed in the aggregate principal amount of \$5,000,000 at any one time outstanding; and

(j) Indebtedness in respect of deferred income taxes and asset retirement obligations.

Section 7.2 Limitation on Liens. No Restricted Person will create, assume or permit to exist (i) any Lien upon any accounts, inventory, cash or investment securities which constitute Collateral except (A) Permitted Inventory Liens, (B) statutory Liens in respect of First Purchase Payables, (C) Liens described in clauses (a), (c), (e) and (f) of clause (ii) below, and (D) any other Liens expressly permitted to encumber such Collateral under any Security Document covering such Collateral or (ii) any Lien upon any of the properties or assets, other than such Collateral described in clause (i) above which it now owns or hereafter acquires except the following (Liens, to the extent permitted by this Section, herein called "Permitted Liens"):

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(a) Liens created pursuant to this Agreement or the Security Documents and Liens existing on the date of this Agreement and listed in the Disclosure Schedule.

(b) Liens imposed by any governmental authority for taxes, assessments or charges not yet due or the validity of which is being contested in good faith and by appropriate proceedings, if necessary, for which adequate reserves are maintained on the books of any Restricted Person in accordance with GAAP;

(c) pledges or deposits of cash or securities under worker's compensation, unemployment insurance or other social security legislation;

(d) carriers', warehousemen's, mechanics', materialmen's, repairmen's, landlord's, or other like Liens (including, without limitation, Liens on property of any Restricted Person in the possession of storage facilities, pipelines or barges) arising in the ordinary course of business for amounts which are not more than 60 days past due or the validity of which is being contested in good faith and by appropriate proceedings, if necessary, and for which adequate reserves are maintained on the books of any Restricted Person in accordance with GAAP;

(e) Liens on cash margin collateral securing only Hedging Contracts permitted under Section 7.3;

(f) deposits of cash or securities to secure the performance of bids, trade contracts (other than for borrowed money), leases, statutory obligations, surety and appeal bonds, performance bonds and other obligations of a like nature incurred in the ordinary course of business;

(g) easements, rights-of-way, restrictions and other similar encumbrances incurred in the ordinary course of business and encumbrances consisting of zoning restrictions, easements, licenses, restrictions on the use of real property or minor imperfections in title thereto which, in the aggregate, are not material in amount, and which do not in any case materially detract from the value of the property subject thereto or interfere with the ordinary conduct of the business of any Restricted Person;

(h) Liens in respect of operating leases and Capital Leases permitted under Section 7.1 covering only the property subject thereto;

(i) rights reserved to or vested in any governmental authority by the terms of any right, power, franchise, grant, license or permit, or by any provision of law, to revoke or terminate any such right, power, franchise, grant, license or permit or to condemn or acquire by eminent domain or similar process;

(j) rights reserved to or vested by Law in any governmental authority to in any manner, control or regulate in any manner any of the properties of any Restricted Person or the use thereof or the rights and interests of any Restricted Person therein, in any manner under any and all Laws;

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(k) rights reserved to the grantors of any properties of any Restricted Person, and the restrictions, conditions, restrictive covenants and limitations, in respect thereto, pursuant to the terms, conditions and provisions of any rights-of-way agreements, contracts or other agreements therewith;

(l) inchoate Liens in respect of pending litigation or with respect to a judgment which has not resulted in an Event of Default under Section 8.1; and

(m) Liens existing on any property of a Person at the time such Person becomes a Restricted Person or existing at the time of acquisition upon any property acquired by the purchase, merger or consolidation or otherwise (whether or not the Indebtedness secured thereby shall have been assumed); provided, however, that in the case of any such Lien (i) such Lien shall at all times be confined solely to any such property and, if required by the terms of the instrument creating such Lien, other property which is an improvement to such acquired property, (ii) such Lien was not created in anticipation of such transaction, and (iii) the Indebtedness secured by such Lien shall be permitted under Section 7.1.

Section 7.3 Hedging Contracts. No Restricted Person will be a party to or in any manner be liable on:

(a) any Hedging Contract, except:

(i) Hedging Contracts entered into by Borrower with the purpose and effect of fixing interest rates on a principal amount of indebtedness of Borrower that is accruing interest at a variable rate; provided that (A) the aggregate notional amount of such contracts never exceeds one hundred percent (100%) of the anticipated outstanding principal balance of the Indebtedness to be hedged by such contracts or an average of such principal balances calculated using a generally accepted method of matching interest swap contracts to declining principal balances, (B) the floating rate index of each such contract generally matches the index used to determine the floating rates of interest on the corresponding Indebtedness to be hedged by such contract and (C) each such contract is with an Eligible Counterparty.

(ii) Hedging Contracts by a Restricted Person with the purpose and effect of fixing the price for Hydrocarbon Inventory not to exceed 100% of Projected Open Hydrocarbon Inventory for the current month and future months; provided, that each such contract is with an Eligible Counterparty. "Projected Open Hydrocarbon Inventory" means (A) the Hydrocarbon Inventory held by such Restricted Person for which price risk is not otherwise substantially eliminated, or (B) the Hydrocarbon Inventory anticipated to be acquired and received, or anticipated to be sold and delivered, by such Restricted Person (including, without limitation, natural gas liquids from processing by a Restricted Person), with such volume and period as corresponds to the volume and period under such Hedging Contract, for which price risk is not otherwise substantially eliminated (such as Hydrocarbon Inventory to be acquired or sold under any contract that is priced on index that substantially eliminates price risk for such Hydrocarbon Inventory).

(iii) Hedging Contracts by a Restricted Person in respect of Hydrocarbon Inventory with Eligible Counterparties whereby anticipated volume positions, physical and/or financial, sum to zero and gross margins becomes fixed.

(b) any commodity, interest rate, currency or other swap, option, collar or other derivative transaction pursuant to which any Restricted Person speculates on the movement of commodity prices, securities prices, interest rates, financial markets, currency markets or other items; provided, that nothing contained in this sentence shall prohibit any Restricted Person from entering into non-speculative transactions permitted by Section 7.3(a).

Section 7.4 Limitation on Mergers, Issuances of Securities. Except as expressly provided in this section, no Restricted Person will (a) enter into any transaction of merger or consolidation or amalgamation, or liquidate, wind up or dissolve itself (or suffer any liquidation or dissolution), or acquire all or a substantial portion of the business, assets or operations of a Person (whether in a single transaction or a series of related transactions) of, or capital stock of, or be a party to any acquisition of, any Person, except (i) Permitted Investments and (ii) Permitted Acquisitions; or (b) sell, transfer, lease, exchange, alienate or otherwise dispose of, in one transaction or a series of transactions, any part of its business or property, whether now owned or hereafter acquired, except for sales or transfers not prohibited under Section 7.5 hereof. Any Person, other than Borrower, that is a Subsidiary of a Restricted Person may, however, be merged into or consolidated with (i) another Subsidiary of such Restricted Person, so long as a Restricted Person is the surviving business entity, or (ii) such Restricted Person, so long as such Restricted Person is the surviving business entity. Borrower will not issue any securities other than (i) limited partnership interests and any options or warrants giving the holders thereof only the right to acquire such interests, (ii) general partnership interests issued to LA GP and (iii) debt securities permitted by Section 7.1. No Subsidiary of Borrower will issue any additional shares of its capital stock or other securities or any options, warrants or other rights to acquire such additional shares or other securities except a direct Subsidiary of a Restricted Person may issue additional shares or other securities to such Restricted Person or to Borrower so long as such Subsidiary is a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Borrower after giving effect thereto. No Subsidiary of Borrower which is a partnership will allow any diminution of Borrower's interest (direct or indirect) therein.

Section 7.5 Limitation on Sales of Property. No Restricted Person will sell, transfer, lease, exchange, alienate or dispose of any Collateral or any of its other assets or properties or any material interest therein except:

(a) equipment and other personal property and fixtures that are either (i) obsolete for their intended purposes and disposed of in the ordinary course of business, or (ii) replaced by personal property or fixtures of comparable suitability owned by such Restricted Person free and clear of all Liens except Permitted Liens;

(b) inventory which is sold in the ordinary course of business on ordinary trade terms;

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(c) sales or transfers, subject to the Security Documents, by a Person (other than Borrower) that is a Subsidiary of a Restricted Person to such Restricted Person or to a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of such Restricted Person; and

(d) sales, transfers or other dispositions of other property for fair consideration that are in the best interests of Borrower and do not and will not materially impair or diminish the value of any Restricted Person's financial condition, business or operations; provided that:

(i) prior to and immediately after giving effect to such proposed sale no Default or Event of Default shall exist and be continuing, and the consummation of any such transaction would not result in a violation of Section 7.14, calculated for such purpose as of the date on which such sale is to be consummated on a pro forma basis after giving effect to any such sale, with Consolidated EBITDA calculated as at the last day of the most recently ended Fiscal Quarter as if such sale had occurred on the first day of the relevant four quarter period;

(ii) such sale is for consideration consisting of not less than 90% cash;

(iii) the proceeds of such sale, net of legal fees and other fees and expenses incurred in connection with such sale (the "Net Sale Proceeds"), shall have been applied as follows: (x) within one hundred twenty (120) days after the date of such receipt of Net Sale Proceeds to a Permitted Reinvestment, or (y) to the extent Net Sale Proceeds have not been applied pursuant to the immediately preceding clause (x), such amount (the "Excess Sale Proceeds") shall have been applied to prepay the Term Loans and Revolver Loans as provided in Section 2.6(b) (as used herein, "Permitted Reinvestment" means capital assets that will become a part of the Restricted Persons' Hydrocarbon Inventory marketing, gathering, transmission, processing, treating and pipeline operations, excluding Maintenance Capital Expenditures, and well hook up costs;

(iv) upon receipt of Net Sale Proceeds by a Restricted Person and until the application thereof as provided in clause (iii)(x) or (y) (such amount herein called the "Unused Proceeds Amount"), such Restricted Person shall either, or in combination equal to the total of such Net Sale Proceeds, both (A) maintain such Net Sale Proceeds in a segregated account with Administrative Agent or (B) apply such Net Sale Proceeds to prepay the Revolver Loans but without reduction of the Revolver Commitment; and

(v) Administrative Agent shall have received an officer's certificate, satisfactory to Administrative Agent, at least 30 days prior to the consummation of such sale setting forth in reasonable detail satisfaction of the requirements of clauses (i) and (ii) of this Section 7.5 (d) and the calculation of the projected Net Sale Proceeds.

Any proceeds of insurance in respect of casualty to property that Borrower has determined (which determination must be made with reasonable promptness following such casualty) will not be applied to the repair or replacement thereof in accordance with the Security Documents shall be treated as Net Sale Proceeds upon such determination. No Restricted Person will sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of capital stock of or interest in any of its Subsidiaries except to

Borrower or a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Borrower. No Restricted Person will discount, sell, pledge or assign any notes payable to it, accounts receivable or future income. So long as no Default then exists, Administrative Agent will, at Borrower's request and expense, execute a release, satisfactory to Borrower and Administrative Agent, of any Collateral so sold, transferred, leased, exchanged, alienated or disposed of pursuant to clauses (a), (b) or (d) of this Section. No Restricted Person will engage in "trading" of Hydrocarbon Inventory or in the purchase or sale of Hydrocarbon Inventory other than pipeline loss allowance and physical gains.

Section 7.6 Limitation on Dividends and Redemptions. No Restricted Person will declare or pay any dividends on, or make any other distribution in respect of, any class of its capital stock or any partnership, limited liability company or other interest in it, nor will any Restricted Person directly or indirectly make any capital contribution of any nature to or purchase, redeem, acquire or retire any shares of the capital stock of or partnership or limited liability company interests in any Restricted Person (whether such interests are now or hereafter issued, outstanding or created), or cause or permit any reduction or retirement of the capital stock of any Restricted Person, while any Loan or commitment hereunder is outstanding. Notwithstanding the foregoing, (i) Subsidiaries of a Restricted Person shall not be restricted, directly or indirectly, from declaring and paying dividends or making any other distributions to such Restricted Person, and to such Subsidiary's Subsidiary GP pursuant to and in accordance with such Subsidiary's partnership agreement, (ii) no Restricted Person shall be restricted from making capital contributions of any nature to a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of such Restricted Person, and (iii) so long as Borrower shall be in pro forma compliance with each covenant set forth in Section 7.14 prior to and after giving effect to any distribution, and so long as no Event of Default has occurred and is continuing or would result therefrom, Borrower may declare or order and make, pay or set apart, during each Fiscal Quarter, a distribution in respect of its partnership interests if such distribution, together with all other such distributions during such Fiscal Quarter do not exceed Available Cash for the immediately preceding Fiscal Quarter.

Section 7.7 Limitation on Investments and New Businesses. No Restricted Person will (a) make any expenditure or commitment or incur any obligation or enter into or engage in any transaction except in the ordinary course of business, (b) engage directly or indirectly in any business or conduct any operations except in connection with or incidental to its present businesses and operations, (c) make any acquisitions of or capital contributions to or other Investments in any Person, other than Permitted Investments, or (d) make any other acquisitions of properties or assets except in the ordinary course of business; provided that the foregoing shall not prohibit any Restricted Person from making any acquisition of assets consisting of capital assets that will become a part of the Restricted Persons' Hydrocarbon Inventory marketing, gathering, transmission, processing, treating and pipeline operations or any acquisition that is permitted by the terms of this Agreement including Permitted Acquisitions. All transactions permitted under the foregoing subsections (a) through (d), inclusive, are subject to Section 7.5. LA GP will not engage in any business other than the ownership of the general partnership interest of the Borrower.

Section 7.8 Limitation on Credit Extensions. Except for Permitted Investments and Hedging Contracts permitted under Section 7.3(a) hereof, no Restricted Person will extend credit, make advances or make loans other than normal and prudent extensions of credit to

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customers buying goods and services in the ordinary course of business or to another Restricted Person in the ordinary course of business, which extensions shall not be for longer periods than those extended by similar businesses operated in a normal and prudent manner.

Section 7.9 Transactions with Affiliates. No Restricted Person will engage in any material transaction with any of its Affiliates except: (a) transactions among Borrower and Wholly Owned Subsidiaries of Borrower, subject to the other provisions of this Agreement, (b) Permitted HHI Investments, and (c) transactions entered into in the ordinary course of business of such Restricted Person on terms which are no less favorable to such Restricted Person than those which would have been obtainable at the time in arm's-length transactions with Persons other than such Affiliates.

Section 7.10 Prohibited Contracts. Except as expressly provided for in the Loan Documents and as described in the Disclosure Schedule, no Restricted Person will, directly or indirectly, enter into, create, or otherwise allow to exist any contract or other consensual restriction on the ability of any Subsidiary of Borrower to: (a) pay dividends or make other distributions to Borrower, (b) redeem equity interests held in it by Borrower, (c) repay loans and other indebtedness owing by it to Borrower, or (d) transfer any of its assets to Borrower. No Restricted Person will, directly or indirectly, enter into, create, or otherwise allow to exist any contract or other consensual restriction on the ability of any Restricted Person to create Liens on any of its assets or property to secure the Obligations. No Restricted Person will enter into any "take-or-pay" contract or other contract or arrangement for the purchase of goods or services which obligates it to pay for such goods or service regardless of whether they are delivered or furnished to it other than contracts for pipeline capacity or for services in either case reasonably anticipated to be utilized in the ordinary course of business. No Restricted Person will amend or permit any amendment to any contract or lease which releases, qualifies, limits, makes contingent or otherwise detrimentally affects the rights and benefits of Administrative Agent or any Lender under or acquired pursuant to any Security Documents. No ERISA Affiliate will incur any obligation to contribute to any "multiemployer plan" as defined in Section 4001 of ERISA that is subject to Title IV of ERISA.

Section 7.11 Open Position; Trading. No Restricted Person shall at any time hold any inventory (excluding any inventory classified as a long term asset and working inventory not held for resale) or enter into or be obligated under any purchase or sale contract that is not priced on an index that eliminates price risk, in either case for which there is not an offsetting sale or purchase agreement, an offsetting physical inventory position (excluding inventory classified as a long term asset and working inventory not held for resale), or an offsetting Hedging Contract, in each case that eliminates price risk, provided that any such offsetting agreement, inventory or Hedging Contract shall also eliminate any unusual or speculative basis risk. No Restricted Person shall fail to settle within thirty (30) days after the occurrence thereof, any pipeline delivery or receipt imbalance position or any other imbalance position. However, Restricted Persons may have such inventory, such purchase or sale obligations, and such imbalance positions not otherwise permitted by the foregoing sentences of this Section 7.11; provided, that the aggregate liability of Restricted Persons on same does not exceed \$25,000,000 at any one time. No Restricted Person will engage in trading, purchasing, selling or exchanging Hydrocarbon

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Inventory or any contract therefor except incidental to the business of gathering, transmitting, blending, storing or marketing by Restricted Persons.

Section 7.12 [Intentionally omitted].

Section 7.13 Commingling of Deposit Accounts and Accounts. Borrower will not, nor will it permit any of its Subsidiaries to, commingle their respective Deposit Accounts or Accounts with the Deposit Accounts or Accounts of (i) Heritage OLP or any of its Subsidiaries or (ii) Master Partnership or any of the Intermediate Entities.

Section 7.14 Financial Covenants.

(a) Interest Coverage Ratio. The ratio of Consolidated EBITDA for each period of four consecutive Fiscal Quarters, to Consolidated Interest Expense for such period, will never be less than 2.75 to 1.0.

(b) Leverage Ratio. (i) At the end of each Fiscal Quarter, (ii) on each date on which Borrower makes a distribution permitted under Section 7.6, and (iii) on the date of each Permitted Acquisition, both immediately prior to and after giving effect to the consummation thereof, the Leverage Ratio will not be greater than:

(i) During the Acquisition Period: 4.75 to 1.0;

(ii) Other than during the Acquisition Period: 4.00 to 1.0.

(c) Adjusted Consolidated Funded Indebtedness to Consolidated EBITDA. (i) At the end of each Fiscal Quarter, (ii) on each date on which Borrower makes a distribution permitted under Section 7.6, and (iii) on the date of each Permitted Acquisition, both immediately prior to and after giving effect to the consummation thereof, the ratio of Adjusted Consolidated Funded Indebtedness to Adjusted Consolidated EBITDA will not be greater than (a) 5.25 to 1.0 on any applicable date of determination from the Closing Date and prior to November 30, 2005, and (b) 5.0 to 1.0 on any applicable date of determination thereafter.

Section 7.15 TXU Fuel Purchase Agreement. Borrower will not, without the prior consent of Majority Lenders, permit any amendment or waiver of any provision of the TXU Fuel Purchase Agreement if such amendment or waiver would change in any material respects adverse to Master Partnership, Borrower or any Subsidiary of Borrower, as applicable, the indemnifications or guaranties made by any of them or given to any of them in the TXU Fuel Purchase Agreement or change in any material respects adverse to Master Partnership, Borrower or any Subsidiary of Borrower the other terms of the TXU Fuel Purchase Agreement.

ARTICLE VIII - Events of Default and Remedies

Section 8.1 Events of Default. Each of the following events constitutes an Event of Default under this Agreement:

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(a) Any Restricted Person fails to pay the principal component of any Loan or any reimbursement obligation with respect to any Letter of Credit when due and payable, whether at a date for the payment of a fixed installment or as a contingent or other payment becomes due and payable or as a result of acceleration or otherwise;

(b) Any Restricted Person fails to pay any Obligation (other than the Obligations in subsection (a) above), whether at a date for the payment of a fixed installment or as a contingent or other payment becomes due and payable or as a result of acceleration or otherwise, within five Business Days after the same becomes due;

(c) Any event defined as a "default" or "event of default" in any Loan Document (other than this Agreement) occurs, and the same is not remedied within the applicable period of grace (if any) provided in such Loan Document;

(d) Any Restricted Person fails to duly observe, perform or comply with any covenant, agreement or provision of Section 6.7(d) and such failure remains unremedied for ten (10) days; or any Restricted Person fails to duly observe, perform or comply with any covenant, agreement or provision of Section 6.4, Section 6.21 or Article VII;

(e) Any Restricted Person fails (other than as referred to in subsections (a), (b), (c) or (d) above) to duly observe, perform or comply with any covenant, agreement, condition or provision of any Loan Document to which it is a party, and such failure remains unremedied for a period of thirty (30) days after notice of such failure is given by Administrative Agent to Borrower;

(f) Any representation or warranty previously, presently or hereafter made in writing by or on behalf of any Restricted Person in connection with any Loan Document shall prove to have been false or incorrect in any material respect on any date on or as of which made;

(g) Any Loan Document at any time ceases to be valid, binding and enforceable as warranted in Section 5.5 for any reason other than its release or subordination by Lenders or Administrative Agent (as permitted under Section 10.1);

(h) Any Restricted Person shall default in the payment when due of any principal of or interest on any of its other Indebtedness in excess of \$7,500,000 in the aggregate (other than Indebtedness the validity of which is being contested in good faith by appropriate proceedings and for which adequate reserves with respect thereto are maintained on the books of such Restricted Person in accordance with GAAP), or any event specified in any note, agreement, indenture or other document evidencing or relating to any such Indebtedness shall occur if the effect of such event is to cause, or (with the giving of any notice or the lapse of time or both) to permit the holder or holders of such Indebtedness (or a trustee or agent on behalf of such holder or holders) to cause, such Indebtedness to become due, or to be prepaid in full (whether by redemption, purchase, offer to purchase or otherwise), prior to its stated maturity;

(i) Either (i) any "accumulated funding deficiency" (as defined in Section 412(a) of the Code) in excess of \$5,000,000 exists with respect to any ERISA Plan, whether or not waived by the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate, or (ii) any Termination Event occurs with

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respect to any ERISA Plan and the then current value of such ERISA Plan's benefit liabilities exceeds the then current value of such ERISA Plan's assets available for the payment of such benefit liabilities by more than \$5,000,000 (or in the case of a Termination Event involving the withdrawal of a substantial employer, the withdrawing employer's proportionate share of such excess exceeds such amount);

(j) Any Restricted Person:

(i) has entered against it of a judgment, decree or order for relief by a Tribunal of competent jurisdiction in an involuntary proceeding commenced under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other similar Law of any jurisdiction now or hereafter in effect, including the federal Bankruptcy Code, as from time to time amended, or has any such proceeding commenced against it, in each case, which remains undismissed for a period of sixty days; or

(ii) commences a voluntary case under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or similar Law now or hereafter in effect, including the federal Bankruptcy Code, as from time to time amended; or applies for or consents to the entry of an order for relief in an involuntary case under any such Law; or makes a general assignment for the benefit of creditors; or is generally unable to pay (or admits in writing its inability to so pay) its debts as such debts become due; or takes corporate or other action to authorize any of the foregoing; or

(iii) has entered against it the appointment of or taking possession by a receiver, liquidator, assignee, custodian, trustee, sequestrator or similar official of all or a substantial part of its assets in a proceeding brought against or initiated by it, and such appointment or taking possession is neither made ineffective nor discharged within sixty days after the making thereof, or such appointment or taking possession is at any time consented to, requested by, or acquiesced to by it; or

(iv) has entered against it the appointment of or taking possession by a receiver, liquidator, assignee, custodian, trustee, sequestrator or similar official of any part of the Collateral in a proceeding brought against or initiated by it, and such appointment or taking possession is neither made ineffective nor discharged within sixty days after the making thereof, or such appointment or taking possession is at any time consented to, requested by, or acquiesced to by it; or

(v) has entered against it a final judgment for the payment of money in excess of \$7,500,000 (in each case not covered by insurance satisfactory to Administrative Agent in its discretion), unless the same is discharged within thirty days after the date of entry thereof or an appeal or appropriate proceeding for review thereof is taken within such period and a stay of execution pending such appeal is obtained; or

(vi) suffers a writ or warrant of attachment or any similar process to be issued by any Tribunal against all or any substantial part of its assets or any part of the Collateral,

and such writ or warrant of attachment or any similar process is not stayed or released within thirty days after the entry or levy thereof or after any stay is vacated or set aside;

(k) Any Change of Control occurs;

(l) At any time Borrower's long term senior unsecured and unenhanced debt rating is not maintained or is less than BBB or its equivalent at a Rating Agency, Borrower directly or indirectly declares, orders or pays any dividend on, any distribution in respect of, or any purchase, redemption, acquisition or retirement of, any partnership or other equity interest in Borrower, individually or in the aggregate, for any Fiscal Year in an amount greater than the product of (i) Borrower's Percentage of Aggregate Available Cash, multiplied by (ii) the Aggregate Partner Obligations;

(m) Master Partnership or any of the Intermediate Entities shall incur any Indebtedness that is secured or has a weighted average life or maturity of less than six (6) months after the Maturity Date; or

(n) Any event of default under any agreement governing secured indebtedness of Heritage OLP relating to (i) bankruptcy, reorganization, compromise, arrangement, insolvency, readjustment of debt, dissolution or liquidation or similar law with respect to Heritage OLP or any of its Subsidiaries, beyond any period of grace provided with respect thereto in such agreement, or (ii) non-payment of such secured indebtedness or any other indebtedness of Heritage OLP or any of its Subsidiaries, subject to the minimum dollar amount threshold of such indebtedness set forth in such agreement, provided that such non-payment continues for a period of three (3) Business Days beyond any period of grace provided with respect thereto in such agreement, unless, prior to the end of the three (3) Business Day period the lenders party to such agreement have accelerated the maturity of such indebtedness thereunder or blocked the payment or otherwise limited the payment by Heritage OLP of any scheduled "restricted payment" distribution in respect of any partnership or other equity interest in Heritage OLP, in which case such three (3) Business Day period shall no longer apply.

Upon the occurrence of an Event of Default described in subsection (j)(i), (j)(ii) or (j)(iii) of this section with respect to Borrower, all of the Obligations shall thereupon be immediately due and payable, without demand, presentment, notice of demand or of dishonor and nonpayment, protest, notice of protest, notice of intention to accelerate, declaration or notice of acceleration, or any other notice or declaration of any kind, all of which are hereby expressly waived by Borrower and each Restricted Person who at any time ratifies or approves this Agreement. Upon any such acceleration, any obligation of any Lender to make any further Loans and any obligation of LC Issuer to issue Letters of Credit hereunder shall be permanently terminated. During the continuance of any other Event of Default, Administrative Agent at any time and from time to time may with the consent of Majority Lenders (and upon written instructions from Majority Lenders, Administrative Agent shall), without notice to Borrower or any other Restricted Person, do either or both of the following: (1) terminate any obligation of Lenders to make Loans hereunder and any obligation of LC Issuer to issue Letters of Credit hereunder, and (2) declare any or all of the Obligations immediately due and payable, and all such Obligations shall thereupon be immediately due and payable, without demand, presentment, notice of

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demand or of dishonor and nonpayment, protest, notice of protest, notice of intention to accelerate, declaration or notice of acceleration, or any other notice or declaration of any kind, all of which are hereby expressly waived by Borrower and each Restricted Person who at any time ratifies or approves this Agreement.

Section 8.2 Remedies. If any Default shall occur and be continuing, each Lender Party may protect and enforce its rights under the Loan Documents by any appropriate proceedings, including proceedings for specific performance of any covenant or agreement contained in any Loan Document, and each Lender Party may enforce the payment of any Obligations due it or enforce any other legal or equitable right which it may have. All rights, remedies and powers conferred upon Lender Parties under the Loan Documents shall be deemed cumulative and not exclusive of any other rights, remedies or powers available under the Loan Documents or at Law or in equity.

Section 8.3 Application of Proceeds after Acceleration. If Administrative Agent collects or receives money on account of the Obligations after the acceleration of the Obligations as provided in Section 8.1, Administrative Agent shall distribute all money so collected or received:

(a) first to any reimbursements due Administrative Agent hereunder or under any of the Security Documents; and

(b) then ratably to the payment of the Obligations, including LC Obligations (and among the outstanding Obligations in the manner provided in Section 3.1), and the Lender Hedging Obligations.

Administrative Agent shall have no responsibility to determine the existence or amount of Lender Hedging Obligations and may reserve from the application of amounts under this Section amounts distributable in respect of Lender Hedging Obligations until it has received evidence satisfactory to it of the existence and amount of such Lender Hedging Obligations.

ARTICLE IX - Administrative Agent

Section 9.1 Appointment and Authority. Each Lender Party hereby irrevocably authorizes Administrative Agent, and Administrative Agent hereby undertakes, to receive payments of principal, interest and other amounts due hereunder as specified herein and to take all other actions and to exercise such powers under the Loan Documents as are specifically delegated to Administrative Agent by the terms hereof or thereof, together with all other powers reasonably incidental thereto. The relationship of Administrative Agent to the other Lender Parties is only that of one commercial lender acting as administrative agent for others, and nothing in the Loan Documents shall be construed to constitute Administrative Agent a trustee or other fiduciary for any Lender Party or any holder of any participation in a Note nor to impose on Administrative Agent duties and obligations other than those expressly provided for in the Loan Documents. With respect to any matters not expressly provided for in the Loan Documents and any matters which the Loan Documents place within the discretion of Administrative Agent, Administrative Agent shall not be required to exercise any discretion or take any action, and it

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may request instructions from Lenders with respect to any such matter, in which case it shall be required to act or to refrain from acting (and shall be fully protected and free from liability to all Lender Parties in so acting or refraining from acting) upon the instructions of Majority Lenders (including itself) or all Lenders, if required, provided, however, that Administrative Agent shall not be required to take any action which exposes it to a risk of personal liability that it considers unreasonable or which is contrary to the Loan Documents or to applicable Law. Upon receipt by Administrative Agent from Borrower of any communication calling for action on the part of Lenders or upon notice from Borrower or any Lender to Administrative Agent of any Default or Event of Default, Administrative Agent shall promptly notify each other Lender thereof.

Section 9.2 Exculpation, Administrative Agent's Reliance, Etc. Neither Administrative Agent nor any of its directors, officers, agents, attorneys, or employees shall be liable for any action taken or omitted to be taken by any of them under or in connection with the Loan Documents, INCLUDING THEIR NEGLIGENCE OF ANY KIND, except that each shall be liable for its own gross negligence or willful misconduct. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, Administrative Agent (a) may treat the payee of any Note as the holder thereof until Administrative Agent receives written notice of the assignment or transfer thereof in accordance with this Agreement, signed by such payee and in form satisfactory to Administrative Agent; (b) may consult with legal counsel (including counsel for Borrower), independent public accountants and other experts selected by it and shall not be liable for any action taken or omitted to be taken in good faith by it in accordance with the advice of such counsel, accountants or experts; (c) makes no warranty or representation to any other Lender Party and shall not be responsible to any other Lender Party for any statements, warranties or representations made in or in connection with the Loan Documents; (d) shall not have any duty to ascertain or to inquire as to the performance or observance of any of the terms, covenants or conditions of the Loan Documents on the part of any Restricted Person or to inspect the property (including the books and records) of any Restricted Person; (e) shall not be responsible to any other Lender Party for the due execution, legality, validity, enforceability, genuineness, sufficiency or value of any Loan Document or any instrument or document furnished in connection therewith; (f) may rely upon the representations and warranties of each Restricted Person or Lender Party in exercising its powers hereunder; and (g) shall incur no liability under or in respect of the Loan Documents by acting upon any notice, consent, certificate or other instrument or writing (including any facsimile, telegram, cable or telex) believed by it to be genuine and signed or sent by the proper Person or Persons.

Section 9.3 Credit Decisions. Each Lender Party acknowledges that it has, independently and without reliance upon any other Lender Party, made its own analysis of Borrower and the transactions contemplated hereby and its own independent decision to enter into this Agreement and the other Loan Documents. Each Lender Party also acknowledges that it will, independently and without reliance upon any other Lender Party and based on such documents and information as it shall deem appropriate at the time, continue to make its own credit decisions in taking or not taking action under the Loan Documents.

Section 9.4 Indemnification. EACH LENDER AGREES TO INDEMNIFY ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT (TO THE EXTENT NOT REIMBURSED BY BORROWER WITHIN TEN (10) DAYS AFTER DEMAND) FROM AND AGAINST SUCH LENDER'S PERCENTAGE SHARE OF ANY AND

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ALL LIABILITIES, OBLIGATIONS, CLAIMS, LOSSES, DAMAGES, PENALTIES, FINES, ACTIONS, JUDGMENTS, SUITS, SETTLEMENTS, COSTS, EXPENSES OR DISBURSEMENTS (INCLUDING REASONABLE FEES OF ATTORNEYS, ACCOUNTANTS, EXPERTS AND ADVISORS) OF ANY KIND OR NATURE WHATSOEVER (IN THIS SECTION COLLECTIVELY CALLED "LIABILITIES AND COSTS") WHICH TO ANY EXTENT (IN WHOLE OR IN PART) MAY BE IMPOSED ON, INCURRED BY, OR ASSERTED AGAINST ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT GROWING OUT OF, RESULTING FROM OR IN ANY OTHER WAY ASSOCIATED WITH ANY OF THE COLLATERAL, THE LOAN DOCUMENTS AND THE TRANSACTIONS AND EVENTS (INCLUDING THE ENFORCEMENT THEREOF) AT ANY TIME ASSOCIATED THEREWITH OR CONTEMPLATED THEREIN (WHETHER ARISING IN CONTRACT OR IN TORT OR OTHERWISE AND INCLUDING ANY VIOLATION OR NONCOMPLIANCE WITH ANY ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS BY ANY PERSON OR ANY LIABILITIES OR DUTIES OF ANY PERSON WITH RESPECT TO HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FOUND IN OR RELEASED INTO THE ENVIRONMENT).

THE FOREGOING INDEMNIFICATION SHALL APPLY WHETHER OR NOT SUCH LIABILITIES AND COSTS ARE IN ANY WAY OR TO ANY EXTENT OWED, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, UNDER ANY CLAIM OR THEORY OF STRICT LIABILITY OR CAUSED, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, BY ANY NEGLIGENT ACT OR OMISSION OF ANY KIND BY ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT,

provided only that no Lender shall be obligated under this section to indemnify Administrative Agent for that portion, if any, of any liabilities and costs which is proximately caused by Administrative Agent's own individual gross negligence or willful misconduct, as determined in a final judgment. Cumulative of the foregoing, each Lender agrees to reimburse Administrative Agent promptly upon demand for such Lender's Percentage Share of any costs and expenses to be paid to Administrative Agent by Borrower under Section 10.4(a) to the extent that Administrative Agent is not timely reimbursed for such expenses by Borrower as provided in such section. As used in this section the term "Administrative Agent" shall refer not only to the Person designated as such in Section 1.1 but also to each director, officer, agent, attorney, employee, representative and Affiliate of such Person.

Section 9.5 Rights as Lender. In its capacity as a Lender, Administrative Agent shall have the same rights and obligations as any Lender and may exercise such rights as though it were not Administrative Agent. Administrative Agent may accept deposits from, lend money to, act as trustee under indentures of, and generally engage in any kind of business with any Restricted Person or their Affiliates, all as if it were not Administrative Agent hereunder and without any duty to account therefor to any other Lender.

Section 9.6 Sharing of Set-Offs and Other Payments. Each Lender Party agrees that if it shall, whether through the exercise of rights under Security Documents or rights of banker's lien, set off, or counterclaim against Borrower or otherwise, obtain payment of a portion of the aggregate Obligations owed to it which, taking into account all distributions made by Administrative Agent under Section 3.1, causes such Lender Party to have received more than it would have received had such payment been received by Administrative Agent and distributed pursuant to Section 3.1, then (a) it shall be deemed to have simultaneously purchased and shall be obligated to purchase interests in the Obligations as necessary to cause all Lender Parties to

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share all payments as provided for in Section 3.1, and (b) such other adjustments shall be made from time to time as shall be equitable to ensure that Administrative Agent and all Lender Parties share all payments of Obligations as provided in Section 3.1; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall in any way affect the right of any Lender Party to obtain payment (whether by exercise of rights of banker's lien, set-off or counterclaim or otherwise) of indebtedness other than the Obligations. Borrower expressly consents to the foregoing arrangements and agrees that any holder of any such interest or other participation in the Obligations, whether or not acquired pursuant to the foregoing arrangements, may to the fullest extent permitted by Law and, subject to the provisions of Section 6.16, exercise any and all rights of banker's lien, set-off, or counterclaim as fully as if such holder were a holder of the Obligations in the amount of such interest or other participation. If all or any part of any funds transferred pursuant to this section is thereafter recovered from the seller under this section which received the same, the purchase provided for in this section shall be deemed to have been rescinded to the extent of such recovery, together with interest, if any, if interest is required pursuant to the order of a Tribunal to be paid on account of the possession of such funds prior to such recovery.

Section 9.7 Investments. Whenever Administrative Agent in good faith determines that it is uncertain about how to distribute to Lender Parties any funds which it has received, or whenever Administrative Agent in good faith determines that there is any dispute among Lender Parties about how such funds should be distributed, Administrative Agent may choose to defer distribution of the funds which are the subject of such uncertainty or dispute. If Administrative Agent in good faith believes that the uncertainty or dispute will not be promptly resolved, or if Administrative Agent is otherwise required to invest funds pending distribution to Lender Parties, Administrative Agent shall invest such funds pending distribution; all interest on any such Investment shall be distributed upon the distribution of such Investment and in the same proportion and to the same Persons as such Investment. All moneys received by Administrative Agent for distribution to Lender Parties (other than to the Person who is Administrative Agent in its separate capacity as a Lender Party) shall be held by Administrative Agent pending such distribution solely as Administrative Agent for such Lender Parties, and Administrative Agent shall have no equitable title to any portion thereof.

Section 9.8 Benefit of Article IX. The provisions of this Article are intended solely for the benefit of Lender Parties, and no Restricted Person shall be entitled to rely on any such provision or assert any such provision in a claim or defense against any Lender (other than in relation to the reference to Section 6.16 contained in Section 9.6 or the right to reasonably approve a successor Administrative Agent under Section 9.9). Lender Parties may waive or amend such provisions as they desire without any notice to or consent of Borrower or any other Restricted Person.

Section 9.9 Resignation. Administrative Agent may resign at any time by giving written notice thereof to Lenders and Borrower. Each such notice shall set forth the date of such resignation. Upon any such resignation Majority Lenders shall have the right to appoint a successor Administrative Agent, subject to the approval of Borrower, unless a Default has occurred and is continuing, which approval will not be unreasonably withheld. A successor must be appointed for any retiring Administrative Agent, and such Administrative Agent's resignation

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shall become effective when such successor accepts such appointment. If, within thirty days after the date of the retiring Administrative Agent's resignation, no successor Administrative Agent has been appointed and has accepted such appointment, then the retiring Administrative Agent may appoint a successor Administrative Agent, which shall be a commercial bank organized or licensed to conduct a banking or trust business under the Laws of the United States of America or of any state thereof. Upon the acceptance of any appointment as Administrative Agent hereunder by a successor Administrative Agent, the retiring Administrative Agent shall be discharged from its duties and obligations under this Agreement and the other Loan Documents. After any retiring Administrative Agent's resignation hereunder the provisions of this Article IX shall continue to inure to its benefit as to any actions taken or omitted to be taken by it while it was Administrative Agent under the Loan Documents.

Section 9.10 Other Agents. The Persons identified herein as the Joint Lead Arrangers and Book Runners, the Syndication Agent, the Co-Documentation Agents, the Senior Managing Agent, and the Co-Agents (collectively the "Co-Agents"), in such capacities, shall not have any duties or responsibilities or incur any liabilities in such agency capacities (as opposed to its capacity as a Lender) under or in connection with this Agreement or under any of the other Loan Documents. The relationship between Borrower, on the one hand, and the Co-Agents and Administrative Agent, on the other hand, shall be solely that of borrower and lender. None of the Co-Agents shall have any fiduciary responsibilities to Borrower or any of its Affiliates. None of the Co-Agents undertakes any responsibility to Borrower or any of its respective Affiliates to review or inform Borrower of any matter in connection with any phase of Borrower's or such Affiliate's business or operations.

ARTICLE X - Miscellaneous

Section 10.1 Waivers and Amendments; Acknowledgments.

(a) Waivers and Amendments. No failure or delay (whether by course of conduct or otherwise) by any Lender in exercising any right, power or remedy which such Lender Party may have under any of the Loan Documents shall operate as a waiver thereof or of any other right, power or remedy, nor shall any single or partial exercise by any Lender Party of any such right, power or remedy preclude any other or further exercise thereof or of any other right, power or remedy. No waiver of any provision of any Loan Document and no consent to any departure therefrom shall ever be effective unless it is in writing and signed as provided below in this section, and then such waiver or consent shall be effective only in the specific instances and for the purposes for which given and to the extent specified in such writing. No notice to or demand on any Restricted Person shall in any case of itself entitle any Restricted Person to any other or further notice or demand in similar or other circumstances. This Agreement and the other Loan Documents set forth the entire understanding between the parties hereto with respect to the transactions contemplated herein and therein and supersede all prior discussions and understandings with respect to the subject matter hereof and thereof, and no waiver, consent, release, modification or amendment of or supplement to this Agreement or the other Loan Documents shall be valid or effective against any party hereto unless the same is in writing and signed by (i) if such party is Borrower or a Restricted Person, by Borrower or such Restricted Person, (ii) if such party is Administrative Agent or LC Issuer, by such party, and (iii) if such

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party is a Lender, by such Lender or by Administrative Agent on behalf of Lenders with the written consent of Majority Lenders, (which consent has already been given as to the termination of the Loan Documents as provided in Section 10.9). Notwithstanding the foregoing or anything to the contrary herein, Administrative Agent shall not, without the prior consent of each individual Lender, execute and deliver on behalf of such Lender any waiver or amendment which would: (1) waive any of the conditions specified in Article IV (provided that Administrative Agent may in its discretion withdraw any request it has made under Section 4.3(f)), (2) increase the Percentage Share of any such Lender or the maximum amount any such Lender is committed to fund in respect of Letter of Credit Obligations and Loans or subject such Lender to any additional obligations (other than pursuant to Section 10.5(c)), (3) reduce any fees payable to such Lender hereunder, or the principal of, or interest on, such Lender's Note, or change any date fixed for any payment of any such fees or interest, (4) reduce any principal amount payable under Section 2.6, change the date for any such payment, or extend the Maturity Date, (5) amend this Section 10.1(a) or the definitions herein of "Majority Lenders" or "Percentage Share" or otherwise change the aggregate amount of Percentage Shares which is required for Administrative Agent, Lenders or any of them to take any particular action under the Loan Documents, (6) release Borrower from its obligation to pay such Lender's Note or any Guarantor from its guaranty of such payment, (7) release any Collateral, except such releases relating to sales of property permitted under Section 7.5, (8) create additional restrictions on participations, assignments or transfers by a Lender, or (9) amend the definition of "Interest Period" to permit Interest Periods of greater than six months unless such period is subject to availability to each Lender.

(b) Acknowledgments and Admissions. Borrower hereby represents, warrants, acknowledges and admits that (i) it has been advised by counsel in the negotiation, execution and delivery of the Loan Documents to which it is a party, (ii) it has made an independent decision to enter into this Agreement and the other Loan Documents to which it is a party, without reliance on any representation, warranty, covenant or undertaking by Administrative Agent or any other Lender Party, whether written, oral or implicit, other than as expressly set out in this Agreement or in another Loan Document delivered on or after the date hereof, (iii) there are no representations, warranties, covenants, undertakings or agreements by any Lender Party as to the Loan Documents except as expressly set out in this Agreement or in another Loan Document delivered on or after the date hereof, (iv) no Lender Party has any fiduciary obligation toward Borrower with respect to any Loan Document or the transactions contemplated thereby, (v) the relationship pursuant to the Loan Documents between Borrower and the other Restricted Persons, on one hand, and each Lender Party, on the other hand, is and shall be solely that of debtor and creditor, respectively, (vi) no partnership or joint venture exists with respect to the Loan Documents between any Restricted Person and any Lender Party, (vii) Administrative Agent is not Borrower's Administrative Agent, but Administrative Agent for Lenders, (viii) should an Event of Default or Default occur or exist, each Lender Party will determine in its sole discretion and for its own reasons what remedies and actions it will or will not exercise or take at that time, (ix) without limiting any of the foregoing, Borrower is not relying upon any representation or covenant by any Lender Party, or any representative thereof, and no such representation or covenant has been made, that any Lender Party will, at the time of an Event of Default or Default, or at any other time, waive, negotiate, discuss, or take or refrain from taking any action permitted under the Loan Documents with respect to any such Event of Default or

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Default or any other provision of the Loan Documents, and (x) all Lender Parties have relied upon the truthfulness of the acknowledgments in this section in deciding to execute and deliver this Agreement and to become obligated hereunder.

(c) Representation by Lenders. Each Lender hereby represents that it will acquire its Note for its own account in the ordinary course of its commercial lending business; however, the disposition of such Lender's property shall at all times be and remain within its control and, in particular and without limitation, such Lender may sell or otherwise transfer its Note, any participation interest or other interest in its Note, or any of its other rights and obligations under the Loan Documents subject to compliance with Sections 10.5(b) through (f), inclusive, and applicable Law.

(d) Joint Acknowledgment. THIS WRITTEN AGREEMENT AND THE OTHER LOAN DOCUMENTS REPRESENT THE FINAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE PARTIES AND MAY NOT BE CONTRADICTED BY EVIDENCE OF PRIOR, CONTEMPORANEOUS, OR SUBSEQUENT ORAL AGREEMENTS OF THE PARTIES.

THERE ARE NO UNWRITTEN ORAL AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE PARTIES.

Section 10.2 Survival of Agreements; Cumulative Nature. All of Restricted Persons' various representations, warranties, covenants and agreements in the Loan Documents shall survive the execution and delivery of this Agreement and the other Loan Documents and the performance hereof and thereof, including the making or granting of the Loans and the delivery of the Notes and the other Loan Documents, and shall further survive until all of the Obligations are paid in full to each Lender Party and all of Lender Parties' obligations to Borrower are terminated. All statements and agreements contained in any certificate or other instrument delivered by any Restricted Person to any Lender Party under any Loan Document shall be deemed representations and warranties by Borrower or agreements and covenants of Borrower under this Agreement. The representations, warranties, indemnities, and covenants made by Restricted Persons in the Loan Documents, and the rights, powers, and privileges granted to Lender Parties in the Loan Documents, are cumulative, and, except for expressly specified waivers and consents, no Loan Document shall be construed in the context of another to diminish, nullify, or otherwise reduce the benefit to any Lender Party of any such representation, warranty, indemnity, covenant, right, power or privilege. In particular and without limitation, no exception set out in this Agreement to any representation, warranty, indemnity, or covenant herein contained shall apply to any similar representation, warranty, indemnity, or covenant contained in any other Loan Document, and each such similar representation, warranty, indemnity, or covenant shall be subject only to those exceptions which are expressly made applicable to it by the terms of the various Loan Documents.

Section 10.3 Notices. All notices, requests, consents, demands and other communications required or permitted under any Loan Document shall be in writing, unless otherwise specifically provided in such Loan Document (provided that Administrative Agent may give telephonic notices to the other Lender Parties), and shall be deemed sufficiently given or furnished if delivered by personal delivery, by facsimile or other electronic transmission, by

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delivery service with proof of delivery, or by registered or certified United States mail, postage prepaid, to Borrower and Restricted Persons at the address of Borrower specified on the signature pages hereto and to each Lender Party at its address specified on the signature pages hereto (unless changed by similar notice in writing given by the particular Person whose address is to be changed). Any such notice or communication shall be deemed to have been given (a) in the case of personal delivery or delivery service, as of the date of first attempted delivery during normal business hours at the address provided herein, (b) in the case of facsimile or other electronic transmission, upon receipt, or (c) in the case of registered or certified United States mail, three days after deposit in the mail; provided, however, that no Borrowing Notice or Continuation/Conversion Notice shall become effective until actually received by Administrative Agent.

Section 10.4 Payment of Expenses; Indemnity.

(a) Payment of Expenses. Whether or not the transactions contemplated by this Agreement are consummated, Borrower will promptly (and in any event, within 30 days after any invoice or other statement or notice) pay: (i) all transfer, stamp, mortgage, documentary or other similar taxes, assessments or charges levied by any governmental or revenue authority in respect of this Agreement or any of the other Loan Documents or any other document referred to herein or therein, (ii) all reasonable costs and expenses incurred by or on behalf of Administrative Agent (including attorneys' fees, consultants' fees and engineering fees, travel costs and miscellaneous expenses) in connection with (1) the negotiation, preparation, execution and delivery of the Loan Documents, and any and all consents, waivers or other documents or instruments relating thereto, (2) the filing, recording, refiling and re-recording of any Loan Documents and any other documents or instruments or further assurances required to be filed or recorded or refiled or re-recorded by the terms of any Loan Document, (3) the borrowings hereunder and other action reasonably required in the course of administration hereof, (4) monitoring or confirming (or preparation or negotiation of any document related to) any Restricted Person's compliance with any covenants or conditions contained in this Agreement or in any Loan Document, and (iii) all reasonable costs and expenses incurred by or on behalf of any Lender Party (including attorneys' fees, consultants' fees and accounting fees) in connection with the defense or enforcement of any of the Loan Documents (including this section), any attempt to cure any breach thereunder by any Restricted Person or the defense of any Lender Party's exercise of its rights thereunder. In addition to the foregoing, until all Obligations have been paid in full, Borrower will also pay or reimburse Administrative Agent for all reasonable out-of-pocket costs and expenses of Administrative Agent or its agents or employees in connection with the continuing administration of the Loans and the related due diligence of Administrative Agent, including travel and miscellaneous expenses and fees and expenses of Administrative Agent's outside counsel, reserve engineers and consultants engaged in connection with the Loan Documents.

(b) Indemnity. Borrower agrees to indemnify each Lender Party, upon demand, from and against any and all liabilities, obligations, claims, losses, damages, penalties, fines, actions, judgments, suits, settlements, costs, expenses or disbursements (including reasonable fees of attorneys, accountants, experts and advisors) of any kind or nature whatsoever (in this section collectively called "liabilities and costs") which to any extent (in whole or in part) may be

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imposed on, incurred by, or asserted against such Lender Party growing out of, resulting from or in any other way associated with any of the Collateral, the Loan Documents and the transactions and events (including the enforcement or defense thereof) at any time associated therewith or contemplated therein whether arising in contract or in tort or otherwise and including any violation or noncompliance with any Environmental Laws by any Lender Party or any other Person or any liabilities or duties of any Lender Party or any other Person with respect to Hazardous Materials found in or released into the environment).

THE FOREGOING INDEMNIFICATION SHALL APPLY WHETHER OR NOT SUCH LIABILITIES AND COSTS ARE IN ANY WAY OR TO ANY EXTENT OWED, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, UNDER ANY CLAIM OR THEORY OF STRICT LIABILITY OR CAUSED, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, BY ANY NEGLIGENT ACT OR OMISSION OF ANY KIND BY ANY LENDER PARTY,

provided only that no Lender Party shall be entitled under this section to receive indemnification for that portion, if any, of any liabilities and costs which is proximately caused by its own individual gross negligence or willful misconduct, as determined in a final judgment. If any Person (including Borrower or any of its Affiliates) ever alleges such gross negligence or willful misconduct by any Lender Party, the indemnification provided for in this section shall nonetheless be paid upon demand, subject to later adjustment or reimbursement, until such time as a court of competent jurisdiction enters a final judgment as to the extent and effect of the alleged gross negligence or willful misconduct. As used in this section the term "Lender Party" shall refer not only to each Person designated as such in Section 1.1 but also to each director, officer, agent, trustee, attorney, employee, representative and Affiliate of such Persons.

Section 10.5 Joint and Several Liability; Parties in Interest; Assignments; Replacement Notes.

(a) All Obligations which are incurred by two or more Restricted Persons shall be their joint and several obligations and liabilities. All grants, covenants and agreements contained in the Loan Documents shall bind and inure to the benefit of the parties thereto and their respective successors and permitted assigns; provided, however, that no Restricted Person may assign or transfer any of its rights or delegate any of its duties or obligations under any Loan Document without the prior consent of all Lenders. Neither Borrower nor any Affiliates of Borrower shall directly or indirectly purchase or otherwise retire any Obligations owed to any Lender nor will any Lender accept any offer to do so, unless each Lender shall have received substantially the same offer with respect to the same Percentage Share of the Obligations owed to it. If Borrower or any Affiliate of Borrower at any time purchases some but less than all of the Obligations owed to all Lender Parties, such purchaser shall not be entitled to any rights of any Lender under the Loan Documents unless and until Borrower or its Affiliates have purchased all of the Obligations.

(b) No Lender shall sell any participation interest in its commitment hereunder or any of its rights under its Loans or under the Loan Documents to any Person unless the agreement between such Lender and such participant at all times provides: (i) that such participation exists

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only as a result of the agreement between such participant and such Lender and that such transfer does not give such participant any right to vote as a Lender or any other direct claims or rights against any Person other than such Lender, (ii) that such participant is not entitled to payment from any Restricted Person under Sections 3.2 through 3.6 of amounts in excess of those payable to such Lender under such sections (determined without regard to the sale of such participation), and (iii) unless such participant is an Affiliate of such Lender, that such participant shall not be entitled to require such Lender to take any action under any Loan Document or to obtain the consent of such participant prior to taking any action under any Loan Document, except for actions which would require the consent of all Lenders under subsection (a) of Section 10.1. No Lender selling such a participation shall, as between the other parties hereto and such Lender, be relieved of any of its obligations hereunder as a result of the sale of such participation. Each Lender which sells any such participation to any Person (other than an Affiliate of such Lender) shall give prompt notice thereof to Administrative Agent and Borrower; provided, however, that no liability shall arise if any Lender fails to give such notice to Borrower.

(c) Except for sales of participations under the immediately preceding subsection, no Lender shall make any assignment or transfer of any kind of its commitments or any of its rights under its Loans or under the Loan Documents, except for assignments to an Eligible Transferee, or, subject to the provisions of subsection (g) below, to an Affiliate and then only if such assignment is made in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) Each such assignment shall apply to all Obligations owing to the assignor Lender hereunder and to the unused portion of the assignor Lender's commitments, so that after such assignment is made the assignor Lender shall have a fixed (and not a varying) Percentage Share in its Loans and Notes and be committed to make that Percentage Share of all future Loans, the assignee shall have a fixed Percentage Share in such Loans and Notes and be committed to make that Percentage Share of all future Loans, and the Percentage Share of the Maximum Facility Amount of each of the assignor (if not an assignment of all of its Obligations and commitments) and of the assignee shall equal or exceed \$1,000,000 (provided, that all amounts assigned shall be aggregated in calculating the \$1,000,000 minimum in the event of simultaneous assignments to or from two or more Affiliates).

(ii) The parties to each such assignment shall execute and deliver to Administrative Agent, for its acceptance and recording in the "Register" (as defined below in this section), an Assignment and Acceptance in the form of Exhibit D, appropriately completed, together with the Note subject to such assignment and a processing fee payable by such assignor Lender (and not at Borrower's expense) to Administrative Agent of \$3,500. Upon such execution, delivery, and payment and upon the satisfaction of the conditions set out in such Assignment and Acceptance, then (i) Borrower shall issue new Notes to such assignor and assignee upon return of the old Notes to Borrower, and (ii) as of the "Settlement Date" specified in such Assignment and Acceptance the assignee thereunder shall be a party hereto and a Lender hereunder and Administrative Agent shall thereupon deliver to Borrower and each Lender a revised Schedule 1

hereto showing the revised Percentage Shares of such assignor Lender and such assignee Lender and the Percentage Shares of all other Lenders.

(iii) Each assignee Lender that is not a United States person (as such term is defined in Section 7701(a)(30) of the Code) for Federal income tax purposes, shall (to the extent it has not already done so) provide Administrative Agent and Borrower with the "Prescribed Forms" referred to in Section 3.7(d).

(d) Any Lender may at any time pledge all or any portion of its Loan and Note (and related rights under the Loan Documents including any portion of its Note) to any of the twelve (12) Federal Reserve Banks organized under Section 4 of the Federal Reserve Act, 12 U.S.C. Section 341. No such pledge or enforcement thereof shall release any such Lender from its obligations under any of the Loan Documents; provided that all related costs, fees and expenses in connection with any such pledge shall be for the sole account of such Lender.

(e) By executing and delivering an Assignment and Acceptance, each assignee Lender thereunder will be confirming to and agreeing with Borrower, Administrative Agent and each other Lender Party that such assignee understands and agrees to the terms hereof, including Article IX hereof.

(f) Administrative Agent shall maintain a copy of each Assignment and Acceptance and a register for the recordation of the names and addresses of Lenders and the Percentage Shares of, and principal amount of the Loans owing to, each Lender from time to time (in this section called the "Register"). The entries in the Register shall be conclusive, in the absence of manifest error, and Borrower and each Lender Party may treat each Person whose name is recorded in the Register as a Lender Party hereunder for all purposes. The Register shall be available for inspection by Borrower or any Lender Party at any reasonable time and from time to time upon reasonable prior notice.

(g) Any Lender may assign or transfer its commitment or its rights under its Loans or under the Loan Documents to (i) any Affiliate that is wholly-owned direct or indirect subsidiary of such Lender or of any Person that wholly owns, directly or indirectly, such Lender, or (ii) if such Lender is a fund that invests in bank loans, any other fund that invests in bank loans and is advised or managed by (A) the same investment advisor as any Lender or (B) any Affiliate of such investment advisor that is a wholly-owned direct or indirect subsidiary of any Person that wholly owns, directly or indirectly, such investment advisor, subject to the following additional conditions:

(x) any right of such Lender assignor (if assignor remains a Lender) and such assignee to vote as a Lender, or any other direct claims or rights against any other Persons, shall be uniformly exercised or pursued in the manner that such Lender assignor would have so exercised such vote, claim or right if it had not made such assignment or transfer;

(y) such assignee shall not be entitled to payment from any Restricted Person under Sections 3.2 through 3.7 of amounts in excess of those payable to such Lender assignor under such sections (determined without regard to such assignment or transfer); and

(z) if such Lender assignor assigns or transfers to such assignee any of such Lender's commitment, such assignee may become primarily liable for such commitment, but such assignment or transfer shall not relieve or release such Lender from such commitment.

(h) Upon receipt of an affidavit reasonably satisfactory to Borrower of an officer of any Lender as to the loss, theft, destruction or mutilation of its Note or any Security Document which is not of public record, and, in the case of any such loss, theft, destruction or mutilation, upon cancellation of such Note or such Security Document, Borrower will execute and deliver, in lieu thereof, a replacement Note in the same principal amount thereof and otherwise of like tenor (or each Restricted Person a party to any such Security Document will execute and deliver a replacement Security Document of like tenor).

Section 10.6 Confidentiality. Each Lender Party agrees (on behalf of itself and each of its Affiliates, and each of its and their directors, officers, agents, attorneys, employees, and representatives) that it (and each of them) will take all reasonable steps to keep confidential any non-public information supplied to it by or at the direction of any Restricted Person so identified when delivered, provided, however, that this restriction shall not apply to (a) information which has at the time in question entered the public domain, (b) information which is required to be disclosed by Law (whether valid or invalid) of any Tribunal, (c) any disclosure to any Lender Party's Affiliates, auditors, attorneys, or agents, (d) any disclosure to any other Lender Party or to any purchaser or prospective purchaser of participations or other interests in any Loan or Loan Document (provided each such Person first agrees to hold such information in confidence on the terms provided in this section), or (e) any disclosure in the course of enforcing its rights and remedies during the existence of an Event of Default.

Section 10.7 Governing Law; Submission to Process. EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT THAT THE LAW OF ANOTHER JURISDICTION IS EXPRESSLY ELECTED IN A LOAN DOCUMENT, THE LOAN DOCUMENTS SHALL BE DEEMED CONTRACTS AND INSTRUMENTS MADE UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK AND SHALL BE CONSTRUED AND ENFORCED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AND GOVERNED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK AND THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. BORROWER HEREBY AGREES THAT ANY LEGAL ACTION OR PROCEEDING AGAINST BORROWER WITH RESPECT TO THIS AGREEMENT, THE NOTES OR ANY OF THE LOAN DOCUMENTS MAY BE BROUGHT IN THE COURTS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK OR OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK AS LENDER PARTIES MAY ELECT, AND, BY EXECUTION AND DELIVERY HEREOF, BORROWER ACCEPTS AND CONSENTS FOR ITSELF AND IN RESPECT TO ITS PROPERTY, GENERALLY AND UNCONDITIONALLY, THE NON-EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE AFORESAID COURTS. BORROWER AGREES THAT SECTIONS 5-1401 AND 5-1402 OF THE GENERAL OBLIGATIONS LAW OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK SHALL APPLY TO THE LOAN DOCUMENTS AND WAIVES ANY RIGHT TO STAY OR

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[CONFORMED THROUGH AUGUST 2004]

TO DISMISS ANY ACTION OR PROCEEDING BROUGHT BEFORE SAID COURTS ON THE BASIS OF FORUM NON CONVENIENS. IN FURTHERANCE OF THE FOREGOING, BORROWER HEREBY IRREVOCABLY DESIGNATES AND APPOINTS CORPORATION SERVICE COMPANY, 80 STATE STREET, ALBANY, NEW YORK 12207, AS AGENT OF BORROWER TO RECEIVE SERVICE OF ALL PROCESS BROUGHT AGAINST BORROWER WITH RESPECT TO ANY SUCH PROCEEDING IN ANY SUCH COURT IN NEW YORK, SUCH SERVICE BEING HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGED BY BORROWER TO BE EFFECTIVE AND BINDING SERVICE IN EVERY RESPECT. COPIES OF ANY SUCH PROCESS SO SERVED SHALL ALSO, IF PERMITTED BY LAW, BE SENT BY REGISTERED MAIL TO BORROWER AT ITS ADDRESS SET FORTH BELOW, BUT THE FAILURE OF BORROWER TO RECEIVE SUCH COPIES SHALL NOT AFFECT IN ANY WAY THE SERVICE OF SUCH PROCESS AS AFORESAID. BORROWER SHALL FURNISH TO LENDER PARTIES A CONSENT OF CORPORATION SERVICE COMPANY AGREEING TO ACT HEREUNDER PRIOR TO THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS AGREEMENT. NOTHING HEREIN SHALL AFFECT THE RIGHT OF LENDER PARTIES TO SERVE PROCESS IN ANY OTHER MANNER PERMITTED BY LAW OR SHALL LIMIT THE RIGHT OF LENDER PARTIES TO BRING PROCEEDINGS AGAINST BORROWER IN THE COURTS OF ANY OTHER JURISDICTION. IF FOR ANY REASON CORPORATION SERVICE COMPANY SHALL RESIGN OR OTHERWISE CEASE TO ACT AS BORROWER'S AGENT, BORROWER HEREBY IRREVOCABLY AGREES TO (A) IMMEDIATELY DESIGNATE AND APPOINT A NEW AGENT ACCEPTABLE TO ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT TO SERVE IN SUCH CAPACITY AND, IN SUCH EVENT, SUCH NEW AGENT SHALL BE DEEMED TO BE SUBSTITUTED FOR CORPORATION SERVICE COMPANY FOR ALL PURPOSES HEREOF AND (B) PROMPTLY DELIVER TO AGENT THE WRITTEN CONSENT (IN FORM AND SUBSTANCE SATISFACTORY TO ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT) OF SUCH NEW AGENT AGREEING TO SERVE IN SUCH CAPACITY.

Section 10.8 Limitation on Interest. Lender Parties, Restricted Persons and any other parties to the Loan Documents intend to contract in strict compliance with applicable usury Law from time to time in effect. In furtherance thereof such Persons stipulate and agree that none of the terms and provisions contained in the Loan Documents shall ever be construed to create a contract to pay, for the use, forbearance or detention of money, interest in excess of the maximum amount of interest permitted to be contracted for, charged, or received by applicable Law from time to time in effect. Neither any Restricted Person nor any present or future guarantors, endorsers, or other Persons hereafter becoming liable for payment of any Obligation shall ever be liable for unearned interest thereon or shall ever be required to pay interest thereon in excess of the maximum amount that may be lawfully contracted for, charged, or received under applicable Law from time to time in effect, and the provisions of this Section 10.8 shall

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control over all other provisions of the Loan Documents which may be in conflict or apparent conflict herewith. Lender Parties expressly disavow any intention to contract for, charge, or receive excessive unearned interest or finance charges in the event the maturity of any Obligation is accelerated. If (a) the maturity of any Obligation is accelerated for any reason, (b) any Obligation is prepaid and as a result any amounts held to constitute interest are determined to be in excess of the legal maximum, or (c) any Lender or any other holder of any or all of the Obligations shall otherwise collect moneys which are determined to constitute interest which would otherwise increase the interest on any or all of the Obligations to an amount in excess of that permitted to be contracted for, charged or received by applicable Law then in effect, then all sums determined to constitute interest in excess of such legal limit shall, without penalty, and to the extent permitted by applicable Law be promptly applied to reduce the then outstanding principal of the related Obligations or, at such Lender's or holder's option, promptly returned to Borrower or other payor thereof upon such determination. In determining whether or not the interest paid or payable, under any specific circumstance, exceeds the maximum amount permitted under applicable Law, Lender Parties and Restricted Persons (and any other payors thereof) shall to the greatest extent permitted under applicable Law, (i) characterize any non-principal payment as an expense, fee or premium rather than as interest, (ii) exclude voluntary prepayments and the effects thereof, and (iii) amortize, prorate, allocate, and spread the total amount of interest throughout the entire contemplated term of the instruments evidencing the Obligations in accordance with the amounts outstanding from time to time thereunder and the maximum legal rate of interest from time to time in effect under applicable Law in order to lawfully charge the maximum amount of interest permitted under applicable Law.

Section 10.9 Termination; Limited Survival. In its sole and absolute discretion Borrower may at any time that no Obligations are owing or outstanding elect in a written notice delivered to Administrative Agent to terminate this Agreement. Upon receipt by Administrative Agent of such a notice, if no Obligations are then owing or outstanding this Agreement and all other Loan Documents shall thereupon be terminated and the parties thereto released from all prospective obligations thereunder. Notwithstanding the foregoing or anything herein to the contrary, any waivers or admissions made by any Restricted Person in any Loan Document, any Obligations under Sections 3.2 through 3.6, and any obligations which any Person may have to indemnify or compensate any Lender Party shall survive any termination of this Agreement or any other Loan Document. At the request and expense of Borrower, Administrative Agent shall prepare and execute all necessary instruments to reflect and effect such termination of the Loan Documents. Administrative Agent is hereby authorized to execute all such instruments on behalf of all Lenders, without the joinder of or further action by any Lender.

Section 10.10 Severability. If any term or provision of any Loan Document shall be determined to be illegal or unenforceable all other terms and provisions of the Loan Documents shall nevertheless remain effective and shall be enforced to the fullest extent permitted by applicable Law.

Section 10.11 Counterparts; Fax. This Agreement may be separately executed in any number of counterparts and by different parties hereto in separate counterparts, each of which when so executed shall be deemed to constitute one and the same Agreement. This Agreement

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[CONFORMED THROUGH AUGUST 2004]

and the Loan Documents may be validly executed and delivered by facsimile or other electronic transmission.

Section 10.12 Waiver of Jury Trial, Punitive Damages, etc. RESTRICTED PERSONS AND LENDER PARTIES MUTUALLY HEREBY KNOWINGLY, VOLUNTARILY, AND INTENTIONALLY WAIVE THE RIGHT TO A TRIAL BY JURY IN RESPECT OF ANY CLAIM BASED HEREON, ARISING OUT OF, UNDER OR IN CONNECTION WITH, THIS AGREEMENT OR ANY OTHER LOAN DOCUMENTS CONTEMPLATED TO BE EXECUTED IN CONNECTION HERewith OR ANY COURSE OF CONDUCT, COURSE OF DEALINGS, STATEMENTS (WHETHER VERBAL OR WRITTEN) OR ACTIONS OF ANY PARTY. THIS WAIVER CONSTITUTES A MATERIAL INDUCEMENT FOR LENDERS TO ENTER INTO THIS AGREEMENT AND THE OTHER LOAN DOCUMENTS AND MAKE THE LOANS. BORROWER AND EACH LENDER PARTY HEREBY FURTHER (A) IRREVOCABLY WAIVES, TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT NOT PROHIBITED BY LAW, ANY RIGHT IT MAY HAVE TO CLAIM OR RECOVER IN ANY SUCH LITIGATION ANY "SPECIAL DAMAGES," AS DEFINED BELOW, (B) CERTIFIES THAT NO PARTY HERETO NOR ANY REPRESENTATIVE OR AGENT OR COUNSEL FOR ANY PARTY HERETO HAS REPRESENTED, EXPRESSLY OR OTHERWISE, OR IMPLIED THAT SUCH PARTY WOULD NOT, IN THE EVENT OF LITIGATION, SEEK TO ENFORCE THE FOREGOING WAIVERS, AND (C) ACKNOWLEDGES THAT IT HAS BEEN INDUCED TO ENTER INTO THIS AGREEMENT, THE OTHER LOAN DOCUMENTS AND THE TRANSACTIONS CONTEMPLATED HEREBY AND THEREBY BY, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THE MUTUAL WAIVERS AND CERTIFICATIONS CONTAINED IN THIS SECTION. AS USED IN THIS SECTION, "SPECIAL DAMAGES" INCLUDES ALL SPECIAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR PUNITIVE DAMAGES (REGARDLESS OF HOW NAMED), BUT DOES NOT INCLUDE ANY PAYMENTS OR FUNDS WHICH ANY PARTY HERETO HAS EXPRESSLY PROMISED TO PAY OR DELIVER TO ANY OTHER PARTY HERETO.

Section 10.13 Restatement. This Agreement amends and restates the Existing Credit Agreement in its entirety. Borrower hereby agrees that (i) the Indebtedness outstanding under the Existing Credit Agreement and all accrued and unpaid interest thereon and (ii) all accrued and unpaid fees under the Existing Credit Agreement shall be deemed to be outstanding under and governed by this Agreement. Borrower hereby acknowledges, warrants, represents and agrees that this Agreement is not intended to be, and shall not be deemed or construed to be, a novation or release of the Existing Credit Agreement.

Section 10.14 Special Provisions.

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SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT
[CONFORMED THROUGH AUGUST 2004]

(a) From and after the Closing Date, (i) each Exiting Lender shall cease to be a party to this Agreement, (ii) no Exiting Lender shall have any obligations or liabilities under this Agreement with respect to the period from and after the Closing Date and, without limiting the foregoing, no Exiting Lender shall have any Revolver Commitment or Term Commitment under this Agreement or any participation on any Letter of Credit outstanding hereunder, and (iii) no Exiting Lender shall have any rights under the Existing Credit Agreement, this Agreement or any other Loan Document (other than rights under the Existing Credit Agreement expressly stated to survive the termination of the Existing Credit Agreement and the repayment of amounts outstanding thereunder).

(b) Lenders (that are Lenders under the Existing Credit Agreement) hereby waive any requirements for notice of prepayment, minimum amounts of prepayments of the loans thereunder, ratable reductions of the commitments of Lenders under the Existing Credit Agreement and ratable payments on account of the principal or interest of any loan under the Existing Credit Agreement to the extent that any such prepayment, reductions or payments are required to ensure that, upon the effectiveness of this Agreement, the Revolver Loans of Lenders shall be outstanding on a ratable basis in accordance with their respective Percentage Shares.

(c) Lenders hereby authorize the Administrative Agent and the Borrower to request Borrowings from Lenders, to make prepayments of Revolver Loans (as defined in the Existing Credit Agreement) and to reduce commitments under the Existing Credit Agreement among Lenders (as defined in the Existing Credit Agreement) in order to ensure that, upon the effectiveness of this Agreement and satisfaction of all conditions precedent under Article IV, the Revolver Loans of Lenders shall be outstanding on a ratable basis in accordance with their respective Percentage Shares and no such Borrowing, prepayment or reduction shall violate any provisions of the Existing Credit Agreement or this Agreement. Lenders hereby confirm that, from and after the Closing Date, all participations of Lenders in respect of Letters of Credit outstanding hereunder pursuant to subsection 2.9(c) shall be based upon the Percentage Shares of the Lenders (after giving effect to this Agreement).

(d) Effective as of the Closing Date, Borrower hereby terminates in full the commitments of the Exiting Lenders under the Existing Credit Agreement.

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[CONFORMED THROUGH AUGUST 2004]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Agreement is executed as of the date first written above.

BORROWER: LA GRANGE ACQUISITION, L.P.

By: /s/ LA GP, LLC, its general partner

By:

Ray C. Davis
Co-Chief Executive Officer

Address for Borrower:

2838 Woodside Street
Dallas, Texas 75204
Attention: Lon Kile
Telephone: 214-981-0700
Fax: 214-981-0701

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SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT
[CONFORMED THROUGH AUGUST 2004]

FLEET NATIONAL BANK,
Administrative Agent, LC Issuer and
a Lender

By:

Allison Rossi
Director

Address:

100 Federal Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02110
Attention: Allison Rossi
Mail Code: MADE 10008A

Telephone: (617) 434-9061
Fax: (617) 434-3652

FLEET SECURITIES, INC.,
Joint Lead Arranger and Book Runner

By:

Jeffrey Bloomquist
Vice President

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SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT
[CONFORMED THROUGH AUGUST 2004]

WACHOVIA BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION,
as Syndication Agent and a Lender

By:

David E. Humphreys
Vice President

Address:

1001 Fannin Street, Suite 2255
Houston, TX 77002
Attention: David Humphreys
Telephone: (713) 346-2717
Fax: (713) 650-6354

WACHOVIA CAPITAL MARKETS, LLC,
Joint Lead Arranger and Book Runner

By:

David E. Humphreys
Vice President

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SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT
[CONFORMED THROUGH AUGUST 2004]

THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND PLC,
as Co-Documentation Agent and a Lender

By:

Name: Adam Pettifer
Title: Senior Vice President

Address:

101 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10178
Attention: Chris Clarke
Telephone: (212) 401-1406
Fax: (212) 401-1494:

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SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT
[CONFORMED THROUGH AUGUST 2004]

BNP PARIBAS,
as Co-Documentation Agent and a Lender

By:

Name:
Title:

By:

Name:
Title:

Address:

919 Third Avenue
New York, New York
Attention: Coryn Lantin
Telephone: (212) 471-6631
Fax: (212) 841-2683

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SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT
[CONFORMED THROUGH AUGUST 2004]

BANK OF SCOTLAND,
as Senior Managing Agent and a Lender

By:

Joseph Fratus
First Vice President

Address:

565 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10017
Attention: Shirley Vargas
Telephone: (212) 450-0875
Fax: (212) 450-2807

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SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT
[CONFORMED THROUGH AUGUST 2004]

FORTIS CAPITAL CORP.,
as Co-Agent and a Lender

By:

Name:
Title:

By:

Name:
Title:

Address:

15455 North Dallas Parkway, Suite 1400
Addison, Texas 75001
Attention: Casey Lowary

Telephone: (214) 953-9308
Fax: (214) 754-5982

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SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT
[CONFORMED THROUGH AUGUST 2004]

U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, as
Co-Agent and a Lender

By:

Name:
Title:

Address:

918 17TH Street DNC0BB3E
Denver, Colorado 80202
Attention: Mark Thompson
Telephone: (303) 585-4213
Fax: (303) 585-4362

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SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT
[CONFORMED THROUGH AUGUST 2004]

BMO NESBITT BURNS FINANCING, INC.,
Lender

By:

Cahal Carmody
Vice President

Address:

700 Louisiana Street, Suite 4400
Houston, Texas 77002
Attention: Cahal Carmody

Telephone: (713) 546-9750
Fax: (713) 23-4007

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SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT
[CONFORMED THROUGH AUGUST 2004]

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND BANKING GROUP LIMITED,
as a Lender

By:

Name: R. Scott McInnis
Title: Country Head - USA

Address: 177 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10036

Attention: Joel Kaplan

Telephone: (212) 801 9894

Fax: (212) 536 9294

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SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT
[CONFORMED THROUGH AUGUST 2004]

BANK ONE, NA,
as a Lender

By:

Name:
Title:

Address:

1 Bank One Plaza, Suite IL 1-0010
Chicago, Illinois 60670
Attention: Jim Moore
Telephone: (312) 385-7057
Fax: (312) 385-7096

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SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT
[CONFORMED THROUGH AUGUST 2004]

COMERICA BANK,
as a Lender

By:

Michele L. Jones
Vice President - Texas Division

Address:

1601 Elm Street, 2nd Floor
Dallas, Texas 75201
Attention: Michele L. Jones
Telephone: (214) 969-6563
Fax: (214) 969-6561

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SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT
[CONFORMED THROUGH AUGUST 2004]

KEY BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION,
as a Lender

By:

Name: Kevin D. Smith
Title: Vice President

Address:

127 Public Square
Cleveland, Ohio 44114
Attention: Melissa Pelham
Telephone: (216) 689-0206
Fax: (216) 689-5962

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SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT
[CONFORMED THROUGH AUGUST 2004]

WEST LB AG, New York Branch
as a Lender

By:

Name:
Title:

By:

Name:
Title:

Address: 1211 Ave of Americas
New York, New York 10036
Attention: Jeffrey S. Davidson
Telephone: 212-852-6204
Fax: 212-597-1106

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SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT
[CONFORMED THROUGH AUGUST 2004]

COMPASS BANK,
as a Lender

By:

Dorothy Marchand
Senior Vice President

Address:

24 Greenway Plaza, Suite 1400A
Houston, Texas 77046
Attention: Dorothy Marchand
Telephone: (713) 968-8272
Fax: (713) 968-8292

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SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT
[CONFORMED THROUGH AUGUST 2004]

UFJ BANK LIMITED,
as a Lender

By:

Name: L. J. Perenyi
Title: Vice President

Address: Structured Finance Department
 55 East 52nd Street, 26th Floor
 New York, NY 10055

Attention: Seiji Tate
Telephone: 212-339-6235
Fax: 212-754-2368

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SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT
[CONFORMED THROUGH AUGUST 2004]

HSH NORDBANK, AG, NEW YORK BRANCH,
as a Lender

By:

Name:

Title:

Address:

590 Madison Avenue
New York, New York, 10022
Attention: Rohan Singh
Telephone: (212) 407-6042
Fax: (212) 407-6033

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SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT
[CONFORMED THROUGH AUGUST 2004]

Natexis Banques Populaires,
as a Lender

By:

Daniel Payer
Vice President

By:

Louis P. Laville, III
Vice President

Address:

Houston Representative Office
333 Clay Street, Suite 4340
Houston, Texas 77002
Attention: Daniel Payer
Telephone: (713) 759-9495
Fax: (713) 571-6167

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SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT
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BANK OF AMERICA, N.A.
as a Lender

By:

Steven A. Mackenzie
Vice President - Credit Products

Address:

910 Main Street, 67th Floor
Dallas, Texas 75202
Attention: Steven A. Mackenzie
Telephone: (214) 209-3680
Fax: (214) 209-3140

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SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT
[CONFORMED THROUGH AUGUST 2004]

GUARANTY BANK
as a Lender

By:

Jim R. Hamilton
Senior Vice President

Address:

1100 NE Loop 410
San Antonio, Texas 78209
Attention: Jim R. Hamilton

Telephone: (210) 930-2926
Fax: (210) 930-1783

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SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT
[CONFORMED THROUGH AUGUST 2004]

STERLING BANK,
as a Lender

By:

Name: C. Scott Wilson
Title: Vice President

Address: 2550 North Loop West, Suite 100
Houston, Texas 77092

Attention: Cheri Allen - Administrator

Telephone: (713) 507-7918

Fax: (713) 507-7948

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SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT
[CONFORMED THROUGH AUGUST 2004]

ALLIED IRISH BANKS P.L.C,
as a Lender

By:

Name:
Title:

Address:

405 Park Avenue, 2nd Floor
New York, New York 10022
Attention: Vaughn Buck / Aidan Lanigan
Telephone: (212) 515-6768 / (212) 515-6837
Fax: (212) 339-8325

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SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT
[CONFORMED THROUGH AUGUST 2004]

SUBSIDIARIES

1. La Grange Acquisition, L.P., a Texas limited partnership, which does business as Energy Transfer Company through the following subsidiaries in which it holds a direct or indirect interest:

- ET Company I, Ltd., a Texas limited partnership, holding a direct or indirect interest in the following:
 - Texas Energy Transfer Company, Ltd., a Texas limited partnership
 - Chalkley Transmission Company, Ltd., a Texas limited partnership
 - Whiskey Bay Gathering Company, Ltd., a Texas limited partnership
 - Whiskey Bay Gas Company, a Texas limited partnership
 - Vantex Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., a Delaware limited liability company
 - Vantex Energy Services, Ltd., a Texas limited partnership
 - Ranger Pipeline, L.P., a Texas limited partnership, owning a partnership interest in the following:
 - Mountain Creek Joint Venture, a Texas general partnership
 - ETC Texas Pipeline, Ltd., a Texas limited partnership
 - ETC Oklahoma Pipeline, Ltd., a Texas limited partnership
 - ETC Texas Processing, Ltd., a Texas limited partnership
 - ETC Katy Pipeline, Ltd., a Texas limited partnership
 - ETC Gas Company Ltd., a Texas limited partnership, owning a partnership interest in the following:
 - South Texas Gas Gathering, a Texas general partnership, owning a partnership interest in the following:
 - Dorado Joint Venture, a Texas general partnership
 - ETC Marketing, Ltd., a Texas limited partnership
 - Oasis Pipeline, L.P., a Texas limited partnership
 - ETC Oasis, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership, owning a direct or indirect interest in the following:
 - Oasis Pipe Line Company, a Delaware corporation
 - Oasis Pipe Line Management Company, a Delaware corporation
 - Oasis Pipe Line Finance Company, a Delaware corporation
 - Oasis Partner Company, a Delaware corporation
 - Oasis Pipe Line Company Texas, L.P., a Texas limited partnership
-

- Energy Transfer Fuel, LP, a Delaware limited partnership

2. Heritage Operating L.P., a Delaware limited partnership, which does business under the following names:

- Archibald Propane
- Balgas
- Bi-State Propane
- Blue Flame Gas
- Blue Flame Gas of Charleston
- Blue Flame Gas of Mt. Pleasant
- Blue Flame Gas of Richmond
- Boland Energy
- C & D Propane
- Carolane Propane
- Clarendon Gas Co.
- Covington Propane
- Cumberland LP Gas
- Custer Gas Service
- E-Con Gas
- Eaves Propane & Oil
- Efird Gas Company
- Energy North Propane
- Fallsburg Gas Service
- Flamegas Company
- Foster's Propane
- Foust Fuels
- Franconia Gas
- Gas Service Company
- Gibson Propane
- Green's Fuel Gas Company
- Greer Gas, L.P.
- Guilford Gas
- Harris Propane
- Heritage Propane
- Holton's L.P. Gas
- Horizon Gas
- Houston County Propane
- Hydratane of Athens
- Ikard & Newsom
- Ingas

- J & J Propane Gas
 - John E. Foster & Son
-

- Johnson Gas
- Kingston Propane
- Kirby's Propane Gas
- Lake County Gas
- Lewis Gas Co.
- Liberty Propane
- Lyons Gas
- Metro Lift Propane
- Modern Propane Gas
- Moore L.P. Gas
- Mt. Pleasant Propane
- Myers Propane Service
- New Mexico Propane
- Northern Energy
- Northwestern Propane
- Paradee Gas Company
- Pioneer Propane
- ProFlame
- Propane Gas Inc.
- Quality Gas
- Rural Gas and Appliance
- San Juan Propane
- Sawyer Gas
- ServiGas
- ServiGas/Ikard & Newsom
- Shaw L.P. Gas
- Southern Gas Company
- Thomas Gas Company
- Tri-Cities Gas Company
- Tri-Gas Propane Company
- Tri-Gas of Benzie
- Turner Propane
- V-1 Propane
- Wakulla L.P.G.
- Waynesville Gas Service
- Young's Propane

3. Heritage Service Corp., a Delaware corporation, holding a direct or indirect interest in the following:

- Heritage Energy Resources, L.L.C., an Oklahoma limited liability company

- Energy Transfer Systems, L.L.C., a Delaware limited liability company



- M-P Oils Ltd., an Alberta, Canada corporation, holding a direct or indirect interest in the following:
 - M-P Energy Partnership, an Alberta general partnership
 - Independent Propane Services, Ltd., an Ontario corporation
- EarthAmerica, L.L.C., a Delaware limited liability company, holding a direct or indirect interest in the following:
 - EarthAmerica of Texas, L.P., a Texas limited partnership

4. Heritage Holdings, Inc., a Delaware corporation

CONSENT OF REGISTERED INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We have issued our reports dated November 11, 2004 accompanying i) the consolidated financial statements of Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. as of August 31, 2004 and for the year then ended; ii) the consolidated financial statements of Heritage Propane Partners, L.P. as of August 31, 2003 and for the period ended January 19, 2004 and for each of the two years in the period ended August 31, 2003; iii) the consolidated balance sheet of U.S. Propane, L.P. as of August 31, 2004; and iv) the consolidated balance sheet of U.S. Propane, L.L.C. as of August 31, 2004, all included in the Annual Report of Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. on Form 10-K for the year ended August 31, 2004. We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference of said reports in the Registration Statements of Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. on Form S-4 (File No. 333-40407) and Form S-3 (File Nos. 333-86057 and 333-107324).

/s/ Grant Thornton LLP

Tulsa, Oklahoma
November 11, 2004

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the inclusion of our report dated December 5, 2003, with respect to the combined financial statements of Energy Transfer Company as of August 31, 2003 and for the eleven month period then ended, our report dated July 17, 2003 with respect to the consolidated financial statements of Aquila Gas Pipeline Corporation and Subsidiaries as of September 30, 2002 and the nine month period then ended and the year ended December 31, 2001, and our report dated July 13, 2003 with respect to the consolidated financial statements of Oasis Pipe Line Company and Subsidiaries as of December 27, 2002 and the period then ended as included in Energy Transfer Partners, L.P.'s Annual Report (Form 10-K) for the year ended August 31, 2004, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

/s/ ERNST & YOUNG LLP

San Antonio, Texas
November 12, 2004

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Ray C. Davis, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Energy Transfer Partners, L.P.;
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(s) 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)) 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. 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
 - c. 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(s) 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: November 15, 2004

/s/ Ray C. Davis

Ray C. Davis
Co-Chief Executive Officer

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Kelcy L. Warren, certify that:

6. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Energy Transfer Partners, L.P.;
7. 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;
8. 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;
9. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) 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)) 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. 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
 - c. 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
10. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) 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: November 15, 2004

/s/ Kelcy L. Warren

Kelcy L. Warren
Co-Chief Executive Officer

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, H. Michael Krimbill, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Energy Transfer Partners, L.P.;
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(s) 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)) 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. 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
 - c. 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(s) 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: November 15, 2004

/s/ H. Michael Krimbill

H. Michael Krimbill
President and Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the annual report of Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. (the "Partnership") on Form 10-K for the year ended August 31, 2004 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Ray C. Davis, Co-Chief Executive Officer, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to the best of my knowledge:

- (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 Partnership.

Date: November 15, 2004

/s/ Ray C. Davis

Ray C. Davis
Co-Chief Executive Officer

*A signed original of this written statement required by 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 has been provided to and will be retained by Energy Transfer Partners, L.P.

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the annual report of Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. (the "Partnership") on Form 10-K for the year ended August 31, 2004 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Kelcy L. Warren, Co-Chief Executive Officer, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to the best of my knowledge:

- (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 Partnership.

Date: November 15, 2004

/s/ Kelcy L. Warren

Kelcy L. Warren
Co-Chief Executive Officer

*A signed original of this written statement required by 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 has been provided to and will be retained by Energy Transfer Partners, L.P.

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the annual report of Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. (the "Partnership") on Form 10-K for the year ended August 31, 2004, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, H. Michael Krimbill, President, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to the best of my knowledge:

- (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 Partnership.

Date: November 15, 2004

/s/ H. Michael Krimbill

H. Michael Krimbill
President and Chief Financial Officer

*A signed original of this written statement required by 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 has been provided to and will be retained by Energy Transfer Partners, L.P.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Partners
U.S. Propane, L.P.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of U.S. Propane, L.P. (a Delaware limited partnership) and subsidiaries as of August 31, 2004. This financial statement is the responsibility of the Partnership's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit 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 balance sheet is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the balance sheet. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall balance sheet presentation. We believe that our audit of the balance sheet provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated balance sheet referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of U.S. Propane, L.P. and subsidiaries as of August 31, 2004, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ Grant Thornton LLP

Tulsa, Oklahoma
November 11, 2004

U.S. PROPANE, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(in thousands)

	August 31, 2004
ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 81,751
Marketable securities	2,464
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	275,424
Accounts receivable from related companies	34
Inventories	54,067
Deposits paid to vendors	3,023
Exchanges receivable	8,852
Price risk management asset	4,615
Prepaid expenses and other	6,982
Total current assets	437,212
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, net	1,467,649
ASSETS HELD IN TRUST	400
INVESTMENT IN AFFILIATES	8,010
GOODWILL	343,276
INTANGIBLES AND OTHER ASSETS, net	100,421
Total assets	<u>\$2,356,968</u>
LIABILITIES AND PARTNERS' CAPITAL	
CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Working capital facility	\$ 14,550
Accounts payable	274,122
Accounts payable to related companies	4,276
Exchanges payable	2,846
Customer deposits	11,378
Accrued and other current liabilities	55,837
Price risk management liabilities	1,262
Income taxes payable	2,252
Current maturities of long-term debt	31,234
Total current liabilities	397,757
LONG-TERM DEBT, less current maturities	1,071,158
MINORITY INTERESTS	721,840
DEFERRED TAXES	109,896
	<u>2,300,651</u>
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES	
PARTNERS' CAPITAL:	
General partner's capital	6
Limited partner's capital	56,310
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1
Total partners' capital	56,317
Total liabilities and partners' capital	<u>\$2,356,968</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this consolidated balance sheet.

U.S. PROPANE, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
AUGUST 31, 2004
(Dollars in thousands)

1. OPERATIONS AND ORGANIZATION:

U.S. Propane, L.P. ("U.S. Propane") was formed in August 2000 as a Delaware limited partnership to acquire, directly and indirectly through Heritage Holdings, Inc. ("Heritage Holdings"), a controlling interest in Heritage Propane Partners, L.P. ("Heritage"). Prior to the transactions described below, U.S. Propane was the General Partner of Heritage. U.S. Propane, L.L.C. is the General Partner of U.S. Propane with a 0.01% general partner interest. Members of U.S. Propane, L.L.C. before the transactions described below were:

TECO Propane Ventures, L.L.C.	37.98%
AGL Energy Corporation	22.36%
Piedmont Propane Company	20.69%
United Cities Propane Gas, Inc.	18.97%
Total	100.00%

The members of U.S. Propane, L.L.C. or their affiliates also owned, in the same percentages, the limited partner interests in U.S. Propane.

Energy Transfer Transactions

On January 20, 2004, Heritage Propane Partners, L.P., ("Heritage") and La Grange Energy, L.P. ("La Grange Energy") completed the series of transactions whereby La Grange Energy contributed its subsidiary, La Grange Acquisition, L.P. and its subsidiaries who conduct business under the assumed name of Energy Transfer Company, ("ETC OLP") to Heritage in exchange for cash of \$300,000 less the amount of ETC OLP debt in excess of \$151,500, less ETC OLP's accounts payable and other specified liabilities, plus agreed upon capital expenditures paid by La Grange Energy relating to the ETC OLP business prior to closing, \$433,909 of Heritage Common and Class D Units, and the repayment of the ETC OLP debt of \$151,500. These transactions and the other transactions described in the following paragraphs are referred to herein as the Energy Transfer Transactions. In conjunction with the Energy Transfer Transactions and prior to the contribution of ETC OLP to Heritage, ETC OLP distributed its cash and accounts receivables to La Grange Energy and an affiliate of La Grange Energy contributed an office building to ETC OLP. La Grange Energy also received 3,742,515 Special Units of Heritage as consideration for the project it had in progress to construct the Bossier Pipeline. The Special Units of Heritage converted to Common Units of Heritage upon the Bossier Pipeline becoming commercially operational on June 21, 2004. The conversion of the Special Units of Heritage to Common Units of Heritage was approved by Energy Transfer Partners' Unitholders at a special meeting held on June 23, 2004.

As a part of the above Energy Transfer Transactions, La Grange Energy agreed to purchase all of the partnership interests of U.S. Propane, L.P. and all of the member interests of U.S. Propane, L.L.C., from subsidiaries of AGL Resources Inc., Atmos Energy Corporation, TECO Energy, Inc. and Piedmont Natural Gas Company, Inc. (the "Previous Owners") for \$30,000 (the "General Partner Transaction"). Prior to the sale of U.S. Propane to La Grange Energy, certain assets, including all of the stock of Heritage Holdings and 180,028 Common Units, were distributed by U.S. Propane to an affiliate of the Previous Owners. As part of the General Partner Transaction, U.S. Propane L.P. contributed its 1.0101% General Partner interest in Heritage Operating, L.P. ("HOLP") to Heritage in exchange for an additional 1% General Partner interest in Heritage, such that following the capital contribution, U.S. Propane, L.P. owned a 2% General Partner interest in Heritage. Following the General Partner Transaction, La Grange Energy owned 100% of U.S. Propane, L.L.C. and a 99.99% limited partner interest in U.S. Propane and a .01% general partner interest. Simultaneously with these transactions, Heritage purchased the outstanding stock of Heritage Holdings for \$100,000. On September 22, 2004, La Grange Energy sold 5% of its limited partner interest in U.S. Propane and 5% of its general partner interests in U.S. Propane, L.L.C. to FHM Investments, L.L.C, a related party.

Concurrent with the Energy Transfer Transactions, ETC OLP borrowed \$325,000 from financial institutions and Heritage raised \$355,948 of gross proceeds net of underwriter's discount through the sale of 9,200,000 Common Units at an offering price of \$38.69 per unit. The net proceeds were used to finance the transaction and for general partnership purposes.

Change of Partnership Name

On February 12, 2004, the Board of Directors of U.S. Propane voted to change the name of Heritage to Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. ("Energy Transfer Partners") and began trading on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "ETP". The name change and new ticker symbol were effective March 1, 2004.

Accounting Treatment of the Energy Transfer Transactions

The Energy Transfer Transactions were accounted for as a reverse acquisition in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard 141, *Business Combinations* ("SFAS 141"). Although Heritage is the surviving parent entity for legal purposes, ETC OLP is the acquiror for accounting purposes. As a result, ETC OLPs historical financial statements are now the historical financial statements of the registrant. The operations of Heritage prior to the Energy Transfer Transactions are referred to as Heritage. The assets and liabilities of Heritage were initially recorded at fair value to the extent acquired by ETC OLP through its acquisition of the General Partner and limited partner interests of Heritage of approximately 35.4%, determined in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) 90-13 *Accounting for Simultaneous Common Control Mergers* and SFAS 141. The assets and liabilities of ETC OLP have been recorded at historical cost. Although the partners' capital accounts of ETC OLP became the capital accounts of Energy Transfer Partners, Heritage's partnership structure and partnership units survive. Accordingly, the partners' capital accounts of Energy Transfer Partners and the investment account of U.S. Propane in Energy Transfer Partners have been restated based on the general partner interests and units received by La Grange Energy in the Energy Transfer Transactions. The acquisition of Heritage Holdings by Heritage was accounted for as a capital transaction as the primary asset held by Heritage Holdings is 4,426,916 Common Units of Heritage. Following the acquisition of Heritage Holdings by Heritage, these Common Units were converted to Class E Units. The Class E Units are recorded as treasury units in the consolidated financial statements of Energy Transfer Partners.

Costs incurred to construct the Bossier Pipeline are recorded at historical cost. The issuance of the additional Common Units upon the conversion of the Special Units adjusted the percent of Heritage acquired by La Grange Energy in the Energy Transfer Transactions and resulted in an additional fair value step-up being recorded in accordance with EITF 90-13. Upon the conversion of the Special Units on June 23, 2004, La Grange Energy acquired approximately 41.5% of Heritage, and approximately \$38,000 additional step-up in the fair value of the assets and liabilities of Heritage was recorded. This does not consider any effects of the TUFECO System transaction or the unit offering of Hentage that occurred in June 2004.

The excess purchase price over Heritage's cost was determined as follows:

Net book value of Heritage at January 20, 2004	\$ 239,102
Historical goodwill at January 20, 2004	(170,500)
Equity investment from public offering	355,948
Treasury Class E Unit purchase	(157,340)
	267,210
Percent of Heritage acquired by La Grange Energy	41.5%
Equity interest acquired	\$ 110,892
Fair market value of Limited Partner Units	668,534
Purchase price of General Partner Interest	30,000
Equity investment from public offering	355,948
Treasury Class E Unit purchase	(157,340)
	897,142
Percent of Heritage acquired by La Grange Energy	41.5%
Fair value of equity acquired	372,314
Net book value of equity acquired	110,892
Excess purchase price over Heritage cost	\$ 261,422

The excess purchase price over Heritage cost was allocated as follows:

Property, plant and equipment (25 year life)	\$ 40,461
Customer lists (15 year life)	15,991
Trademarks	12,152
Goodwill	192,818
	<u>\$261,422</u>

The purchase accounting allocations recorded as of August 31, 2004 are preliminary. However, management is in the process of obtaining an independent valuation and does not believe there will be material modifications to the purchase price allocations.

Accounting Treatment of the General Partner Transaction

The accompanying consolidated balance sheet of U.S. Propane has been prepared on the pushdown method of accounting under which partner's capital was determined based on the purchase price paid by La Grange Energy. Goodwill of \$29,589 was recorded in connection with La Grange Energy's acquisition of the Partnership. Goodwill was warranted because, as the General Partner of Energy Transfer Partners, U.S. Propane, L.P. owns certain incentive distribution rights, which entitle it to receive distributions in excess of its 2% general partner interest. As a result of the acquisition, U.S. Propane also recorded various insignificant assets and liabilities at fair value.

Business Operations

In order to simplify the obligations of Energy Transfer Partners under the laws of several jurisdictions in which it conducts business, the Energy Transfer Partners activities are conducted through two subsidiary operating partnerships, ETC OLP, a Texas limited partnership, which is engaged in midstream and transportation natural gas operations, and HOLP, a Delaware limited partnership which is engaged in retail and wholesale propane operations (collectively the "Operating Partnerships"). U.S. Propane, Energy Transfer Partners, the Operating Partnerships, and Energy Transfer Partners and the Operating Partnership's other subsidiaries are collectively referred to in this report as "the Partnership."

As of August 31, 2004, ETC OLP owned and operated approximately 5,950 miles of natural gas gathering and transportation pipelines with an aggregate throughput capacity of 4.7 billion cubic feet of natural gas per day, with natural gas treating and processing plants located in Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana. Its major asset groups consist of the Southeast Texas System, Elk City System, Oasis Pipeline, East Texas Pipeline ("Bossier") and ET Fuel System. On November 1, 2004, the Partnership closed on the acquisition of certain midstream natural gas assets of Devon Energy Corporation ("Devon"). The assets, known as the Texas Chalk and Madison Systems, include approximately 1,800 miles of gathering and mainline pipeline systems, four natural gas treating plants, condensate stabilization facilities, fractionation facilities and the 80 MMcf/d Madison gas processing plant.

HOLP sells propane and propane-related products to more than 650,000 active residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural customers in 32 states. HOLP is also a wholesale propane supplier in the United States and in Canada, the latter through its participation in MP Energy Partnership. MP Energy Partnership is a Canadian partnership, in which the Partnership owns a 60% interest, engaged in lower-margin wholesale distribution and in supplying HOLP's northern U.S. locations. HOLP buys and sells financial instruments for its own account through its wholly owned subsidiary, Heritage Energy Resources, L.L.C. ("Resources").

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BALANCE SHEET DETAIL:

Principles of Consolidation

ETC OLP is a Texas limited partnership formed on October 1, 2002. ETC OLP is the 99.9% limited partner of ETC Gas Company, Ltd., ETC Texas Pipeline, Ltd., ETC. Processing, Ltd., ETC Oklahoma Pipeline, Ltd., ETC Katy Pipeline, Ltd., and ETC Marketing, Ltd. and a 99% limited partner of ETC Oasis, L.P. and ET Company I, Ltd. (collectively, the "Operating Companies"). ETC OLP owns a 50% interest in Vantex Gas Pipeline Company, LLC, and a 49.5% interest in Vantex Energy Services, Ltd. These investments are accounted for under the equity method, and are recorded as an investment in affiliates on the Partnership's consolidated balance sheet. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated. ETC OLP also owns 100% interest in Oasis Pipe Line Company. ETC OLP was contributed by La Grange Energy to Heritage

and, thus, after the January 2004 Energy Transfer Transactions, ETC OLP, became wholly owned subsidiaries of Energy Transfer Partners.

After the Energy Transfer Transactions, the consolidated financial statements of the registrant include the accounts of the Partnership's subsidiaries, including the Operating Partnerships, Heritage Holdings, and MP Energy Partnership, in which HOLP owns a 60% interest. A minority interest liability and minority interest expense is recorded for all partially owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions and accounts have been eliminated in consolidation.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Marketable Securities

Marketable securities owned by the Partnership are classified as available-for-sale securities and are reflected as a current asset on the consolidated balance sheet at their fair value.

Accounts Receivable

The Partnership's midstream and transportation operations deal with counterparties that are typically either investment grade or are otherwise secured with a letter of credit or other form of security (corporate guaranty or prepayment). Management reviews midstream and transportation accounts receivable balances each week. Credit limits are assigned and monitored for all counterparties of the midstream and transportation operations.

The Partnership enters into netting arrangements with counterparties of derivative contracts to mitigate credit risk. Transactions are confirmed with the counterparty, and the net amount is settled when due.

The Partnership grants credit to its customers for the purchase of propane and propane-related products. Also included in accounts receivable are trade accounts receivable arising from the Partnership's retail and wholesale propane operations and receivables arising from liquids marketing activities. Accounts receivable for retail and wholesale propane and liquids marketing activities are recorded as amounts billed to customers less an allowance for doubtful accounts. The allowance for doubtful accounts for the retail and wholesale propane and liquids marketing segments is based on management's assessment of the realizability of customer accounts. Management's assessment is based on the overall creditworthiness of the Partnership's customers and any specific disputes. Accounts receivable consisted of the following at August 31, 2004:

Accounts receivable midstream and transportation	\$230,101
Accounts receivable propane	46,990
Less — allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,667)
Total, net	<u>\$275,424</u>

Inventories

Midstream and transportation inventories are valued at market prices. These amounts turn over monthly. Propane inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market. The cost of propane inventories is determined using weighted-average cost of propane delivered to the customer service locations, and includes storage fees and inbound freight costs, while the cost of appliances, parts, and fittings is determined by the first-in, first-out method. Inventories consisted of the following at August 31, 2004:

Natural gas, propane and other NGLs	\$41,732
Appliances, parts and fittings and other	12,335
Total inventories	<u>\$54,067</u>

Deposits

Deposits are paid to vendors in the midstream and transportation business as prepayments for natural gas deliveries in the following month. The Partnership makes prepayments when the volume of business with a vendor exceeds the Partnership's credit limit and/or when it is economically beneficial to do so. Deposits with vendors for gas purchases were \$3,000 as of August 31, 2004. The Partnership also has deposits with derivative counterparties of \$23 as of August 31, 2004.

Deposits are received from midstream and transportation customers as prepayments for natural gas deliveries in the following month and deposits from propane customers as security for future propane use. Prepayments and security deposits may also be required when customers exceed their credit limits or do not qualify for open credit. Deposits received from customers were \$11,378 as of August 31, 2004.

Exchanges

Exchanges consist of natural gas and NGL delivery imbalances with others. These amounts, which are valued at market prices, turn over monthly and are recorded as exchanges receivable or exchanges payable on the Partnership's consolidated balance sheet. Management believes market value approximates cost.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs that do not add capacity or extend the useful life are expensed as incurred. Expenditures to refurbish assets that either extend the useful lives of the asset or prevent environmental contamination are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful life of the asset. Additionally, the Partnership capitalizes certain costs directly related to the installation of company-owned propane tanks and construction of assets including internal labor costs, interest and engineering costs. Upon disposition or retirement of pipeline components or natural gas plant components, any gain or loss is recorded to accumulated depreciation. When entire pipeline systems, gas plants or other property and equipment are retired or sold, any gain or loss is included in operations.

The Partnership reviews long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. If such a review should indicate that the carrying amount of long-lived assets is not recoverable, the Partnership reduces the carrying amount of such assets to fair value. No impairment of long-lived assets was recorded during the periods presented.

Components and useful lives of property, plant and equipment were as follows at August 31, 2004:

Land and improvements	\$ 27,771
Buildings and improvements (10 to 30 years)	34,574
Pipelines and equipment (10 to 65 years)	833,538
Natural gas storage (40 years)	24,277
Bulk storage, equipment and facilities (3 to 30 years)	48,947
Tanks and other equipment (5 to 30 years)	328,026
Vehicles (5 to 10 years)	56,922
Right of way (20 to 65 years)	59,338
Furniture and fixtures (3 to 10 years)	7,336
Linepack	12,850
Pad Gas	42,136
Other (5 to 10 years)	5,581
	1,481,296
Less – Accumulated depreciation	(57,346)
	1,423,950
Plus – Construction work-in-process	43,699
Property, plant and equipment, net	<u>\$1,467,649</u>

Capitalized interest is included for pipeline construction projects. Interest is capitalized based on the current borrowing rate. As of August 31, 2004, a total of \$926 has been capitalized for pipeline construction projects.

Asset Retirement Obligation

The Partnership accounts for its asset retirement obligations in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*, (“SFAS 143”). SFAS 143 requires the Partnership to record the fair value of an asset retirement obligation as a liability in the period a legal obligation for the retirement of tangible long-lived assets is incurred, typically at the time the assets are placed into service. A corresponding asset is also recorded and depreciated over the life of the asset. After the initial measurement, an entity would recognize changes in the amount of the liability resulting from the passage of time and revisions to either the timing or amount of estimated cash flows.

The Partnership’s management has completed the assessment of SFAS No. 143, and has determined that the Partnership is obligated by contractual requirements to remove facilities or perform other remediation upon retirement of certain assets. Determination of the amounts to be recognized is based upon numerous estimates and assumptions, including expected settlement dates, future retirement costs, future inflation rates, and the credit-adjusted risk-free interest rates. However, management is not able to reasonably determine the fair value of the asset retirement obligations as of August 31, 2004 because the settlement dates are indeterminable. An asset retirement obligation will be recorded in the periods management can reasonably determine the settlement dates.

Goodwill

The Partnership assesses the impairment of its goodwill in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, (“SFAS 142”), by determining whether the carrying amount exceeds the fair value of the recognized goodwill asset. If impairment has occurred, the difference between the carrying amount and the fair value is recognized as a loss in the consolidated statements of operations in the period of the impairment. Based on the annual impairment tests performed, there was no impairment as of August 31, 2004.

Intangibles and Other Assets

Intangibles and other assets are stated at cost net of amortization computed on the straight-line method. The Partnership eliminates from its balance sheet the gross carrying amount and the related accumulated amortization for any fully amortized intangibles in the year they are fully amortized. Components and useful lives of intangibles and other assets were as follows as of August 31, 2004:

	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Amortized intangible assets -		
Noncompete agreements (5 to 15 years)	\$ 27,952	\$ (3,006)
Customer lists (15 years)	43,756	(2,307)
Financing costs (3 to 15 years)	18,125	(5,515)
Consulting agreements (2 to 7 years)	132	(29)
Other (10 years)	477	(143)
Total	90,442	(11,000)
Unamortized intangible assets -		
Trademarks	19,719	—
Other assets	1,260	—
Total intangibles and other assets	<u>\$111,421</u>	<u>\$(11,000)</u>

The Partnership reviews other intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. If such a review should indicate that the carrying amount of other intangible assets is not recoverable, the Partnership reduces the carrying amount of such assets to fair value. No impairment of other intangibles assets has been recorded as of August 31, 2004.

Accrued and Other Current Liabilities

Accrued and other current liabilities consisted of the following as of August 31, 2004:

Interest payable	\$ 6,633
Wages, payroll taxes and employee benefits	16,012
Deferred tank rent	4,581
Taxes other than income	7,185
Advanced budget payments and unearned revenue	14,632
Liquids Marketing	1,225
Other	5,569
Accrued and other current liabilities	<u>\$55,837</u>

Fair Value

The carrying amounts of accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate their fair value. Based on the estimated borrowing rates currently available to the Partnership for long-term loans with similar terms and average maturities, the aggregate fair value and carrying amount of long-term debt at August 31, 2004 was \$1,128,535 and \$1,102,392, respectively.

Income Taxes

U.S. Propane, L.P. is a limited partnership. As a result, the Partnership's earnings or losses for federal and state income tax purposes are included in the tax returns of the individual partners. Net earnings for financial statement purposes may differ significantly from taxable income reportable to unitholders as a result of differences between the tax basis and financial reporting basis of assets and liabilities and the taxable income allocation requirements under the Partnership Agreement.

Oasis, Heritage Holdings and certain other of the Partnership's subsidiaries are taxable corporations and follow the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes* (SFAS 109). Under SFAS 109, deferred income taxes are recorded based upon differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the underlying assets are received and liabilities settled.

Unit Based Compensation Plans

The Partnership follows the fair value recognition provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 *Accounting for Stock-based Compensation* (SFAS 123). SFAS 123 requires that significant assumptions be used during the year to estimate the fair value, which includes the risk-free interest rate used, the expected life of the grants under each of the plans and the expected distributions on each of the units granted. The Partnership assumed a weighted average risk free interest rate of 2.35% for the year ended August 31, 2004, in estimating the present value of the future cash flows of the distributions during the vesting period on the measurement date of each grant. Annual average cash distributions at the grant date were estimated to be \$2.22 for the year ended August 31, 2004. The expected life of each grant is assumed to be the minimum vesting period under certain performance criteria of each grant.

Restricted Unit Plan

The Partnership previously adopted the Amended and Restated Restricted Unit Plan dated August 10, 2000, amended February 4, 2002 as the Second Amended and Restated Restricted Unit Plan (the "Restricted Unit Plan"), for certain directors and key employees of the General Partner and its affiliates. The Restricted Unit Plan provided rights to acquire up to 146,000 Common Units. The Restricted Unit Plan provided for the award or grant to key employees of the right to acquire Common Units on such terms and conditions (including vesting conditions, forfeiture or lapse of rights) as the Compensation Committee of the Partnership shall determine. In addition, eligible directors automatically received a director's grant of 500 Common Units on each September 1, and newly elected directors were also entitled to receive a grant of 2,000 Common Units upon election or appointment to the Board. Directors who were employees of the Partnership were not entitled to receive a director's grant of Common Units but could receive Common Units as employees.

Generally, awards granted under the Restricted Unit Plan vested upon the occurrence of specified performance objectives established by the Compensation Committee at the time designations of grants were made, or if later, the three-year anniversary of the grant date. In the event of a "change of control" (as defined in the Restricted Unit Plan), all rights to acquire Common Units pursuant to the Restricted Unit Plan immediately vested. Pursuant to the January 2004 acquisition of the General Partner of the Partnership by La Grange Energy, the change of control provisions of the Restricted Unit Plan were triggered, resulting in the early vesting of 21,600 units by Heritage. Individuals holding 4,500 grants waived their rights to early vesting under the change of control provisions. Heritage recognized compensation expense on the units that vested.

The issuance of the Common Units pursuant to the Restricted Unit Plan was intended to serve as a means of incentive compensation for performance and not primarily as an opportunity to participate in the equity appreciation in respect of the Common Units. Therefore, no consideration was payable by the plan participants upon vesting and issuance of the Common Units. Following the June 23, 2004 approval of the 2004 Unit Plan at the special meeting of the Unitholders, the Restricted Unit Plan was terminated (except for the obligation to issue Common Units at the time the 8,296 units previously awarded vest), and no additional grants will be made under the Restricted Unit Plan.

Long-Term Incentive Plan

Effective September 1, 2000, the Partnership adopted a long-term incentive compensation plan whereby units were to be awarded to the executive officers of the Partnership upon achieving certain targeted levels of Distributed Cash (as defined in the Long Term Incentive Plan) per unit. Awards under the program were made starting in 2003 based upon the average of the prior three years Distributed Cash per unit. A minimum of 250,000 units and if targeted levels were achieved, a maximum of 500,000 units were available for award under the Long Term Incentive Plan. In connection with the acquisition by La Grange Energy of the Partnership in January 2004, 150,018 units vested and Common Units were issued, and the Long-Term Incentive Plan terminated.

2004 Unit Plan

On June 23, 2004 at a special meeting of the Common Unitholders of Energy Transfer Partners, the Common Unitholders of Energy Transfer Partners approved the terms of the Partnership's 2004 Unit Plan (the "Plan"), which provides for awards of Common Units and other rights to Energy Transfer Partners' employees, officers, and directors. The maximum number of Common Units that may be granted under this Plan is 900,000 total units issued. Any awards that are forfeited or which expire for any reason, or any units, which are not used in the settlement of an award will be available for grant under the Plan. Units to be delivered upon the vesting of awards granted under the Plan may be (i) units acquired by Energy Transfer Partners in the open market, (ii) units already owned by Energy Transfer Partners or its General Partner, (iii) units acquired by Energy Transfer Partners or its General Partner directly from the Energy Transfer Partners, or any other person, (iv) units that are registered under a registration statement for this Plan, (v) Restricted Units, or (vi) any combination of the foregoing.

Employee Grants. The Compensation Committee, in its discretion, may from time to time grant awards to any employee, upon such terms and conditions as it may determine appropriate and in accordance with specific general guidelines as defined by the Plan. All outstanding awards shall fully vest into units upon any Change in Control as defined by the Plan or upon such terms as the Compensation Committee may require at the time the award is granted. As of August 31, 2004, no grants of awards had been made to any employee under the 2004 Unit Plan. Subsequent to August 31, 2004, awards totaling 129,600 units were made under the 2004 Unit Plan to employees, including executive officers. These awards will vest subject to vesting over a three-year period based upon the achievement of certain performance criteria. Vested awards will convert into Common Units upon the third anniversary of the measuring date for the grants, which is September 1 of each year. Vesting occurs based upon the total return to the Energy Transfer Partners' Unitholders as compared to a group of Master Limited Partnership peer companies. The issuance of Common Units pursuant to the 2004 unit plan is intended to serve as a means of incentive compensation, therefore, no consideration will be payable by the plan participants upon vesting and issuance of the Common Units.

Director Grants. Each director who is not also (i) a shareholder or a direct or indirect employee of any parent, or (ii) a direct or indirect employee of U.S. Propane L.L.C., the Partnership, or a subsidiary ("Director Participant"), who is elected or appointed to the Board for the first time shall automatically receive, on the date of his or her election or appointment, an award of up to 2,000 units (the "Initial Director's Grant"). Commencing on September 1, 2004 and each September 1 thereafter that this Plan is in effect, each Director Participant who is in office on such September 1, shall automatically receive an award of units equal to \$15,000 divided by the fair market value of a Common Units on such date ("Annual Director's Grant"). Each grant of an award to a Director Participant will vest at the rate of 20% per year, beginning on the first anniversary date of the Award; provided however, notwithstanding the foregoing, (i) all awards to a Director Participant shall become fully vested upon a change in control, as defined by the Plan, unless voluntarily waived by such Director Participant, and (ii) all awards which have not yet vested on the date a Director Participant ceases to be a director shall vest on such terms as may be determined by the Compensation Committee. As of August 31, 2004, initial Director's Grants totaling 4,000 units have been made.

Long-Term Incentive Grants. The Compensation Committee may, from time to time, grant awards under the Plan to any Executive Officer or any employee it may designate as a participant in accordance with general guidelines under the Plan. These guidelines include (i) options to purchase a specified number of units at a specified exercise price, which are clearly designated in the award as either an "incentive stock option" within the meaning of Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code, or a "non-qualifying stock option" that is not intended to qualify as an incentive stock option under Section 422; (ii) Unit Appreciation Rights that specify the terms of the fair market value of the award on the date the unit appreciation right is exercised and the strike price; (iii)

units; or (iv) any combination hereof. As of August 31, 2004, there has been no Long-Term Incentive Grants made under the Plan.

This Plan will be administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors and may be amended from time to time by the Board; provided however, that no amendment will be made without the approval of a majority of the Energy Transfer Partners Unitholders (i) if so required under the rules and regulations of the New York Stock Exchange or the Securities and Exchange Commission; (ii) that would extend the maximum period during which an award may be granted under the Plan; (iii) materially increase the cost of the Plan to the Partnership; or (iv) result in this Plan no longer satisfying the requirements of Rule 16b-3 of Section 16 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934. This Plan shall terminate no later than the 10th anniversary of its original effective date.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements.

Some of the other more significant estimates made by management include, but are not limited to, allowances for doubtful accounts, the fair value of derivative instruments, useful lives for depreciation and amortization, purchase accounting allocations and subsequent realizability of intangible assets, deferred taxes, and general business and medical self-insurance reserves. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Partnership applies Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* (SFAS 133) as amended. This statement requires that all derivatives be recognized in the balance sheet as either an asset or liability measured at fair value. Special accounting for qualifying hedges allows a derivative's gains and losses to offset related results on the hedged item in the statement of operations and requires that a company must formally document, designate and assess the effectiveness of transactions that receive hedge accounting treatment.

The Partnership has established a formal risk management policy in which derivative financial instruments are employed in connection with an underlying asset, liability and/or anticipated transaction. The midstream and transportation segments do not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. At inception, the Partnership formally documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, the risk management objectives, and the methods used for assessing and testing effectiveness. The Partnership also assesses, both at the inception of the hedge and on an on-going basis, whether the derivatives that are used in its hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in cash flows. Furthermore, management meets on a weekly basis to assess the creditworthiness of the derivative counterparties to manage against the risk of default. If the Partnership determines that a derivative is no longer highly effective as a hedge, it discontinues hedge accounting prospectively by including changes in the fair value of the derivative in current earnings.

The Partnership utilizes various exchange-traded and over-the-counter commodity financial instrument contracts to limit its exposure to margin fluctuations in natural gas and NGL prices. These contracts consist primarily of futures and swaps. Generally, management has previously elected not to apply hedge accounting to these contracts, therefore, the net gain or loss arising from marking to market these derivative instruments was previously recognized in earnings as unrealized gains and losses on the statement of operations. However, during the year ended August 31, 2004, the Partnership designated various new futures and certain associated basis contracts as cash flow hedging instruments in accordance with SFAS 133. The effective portion of the hedge gain or loss is initially reported as a component of other comprehensive income and is subsequently reclassified into earnings when the transaction being hedged occurs. The ineffective portion of the gain or loss is reported in earnings immediately. As of August 31, 2004, these hedging instruments had a net fair value of \$85, which was recorded as price risk management assets and liabilities on the balance sheet through other comprehensive income.

The Partnership also entered into an interest rate swap agreement for the purpose of mitigating the interest rate risk associated with the ETC OLP Term Note. The interest rate swap agreement is used to manage a portion of

the exposure to changing interest rates by converting floating rate debt to fixed rate debt. The fair value of the swap was a liability of \$539 as of August 31, 2004, which is recorded as price risk management liabilities on the balance sheet.

In the course of normal operations, the Partnership routinely enters into contracts such as forward physical contracts for the purchase and sale of natural gas, propane, and other NGLs that qualify for and are designated as a normal purchase and sales contracts. Such contracts are exempted from the fair value accounting requirements of SFAS 133 and are accounted for using traditional accrual accounting.

The market prices used to value the financial derivative transactions reflect management's estimates considering various factors including closing exchange and over-the-counter quotations, and the time value of the underlying commitments. The values are adjusted to reflect the potential impact of liquidating a position in an orderly manner over a reasonable period of time under present market conditions.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In January of 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Financial Interpretation No. 46 *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities - An Interpretation of ARB No. 51* (FIN 46). In December 2003, the FASB issued FIN 46R, which clarified certain issues identified in FIN 46. FIN 46R requires an entity to consolidate a variable interest entity if the entity is designated as the primary beneficiary of that variable interest entity even if the entity does not have a majority of voting interest. A variable interest entity is generally defined as an entity where its equity is unable to finance its activities or where the owners of the entity lack the risk and rewards of ownership. The provisions of this statement apply at inception of any entity created after January 31, 2003. For an entity created before February 1, 2003, the provisions of this interpretation must be applied at the beginning of the first interim or annual period beginning after March 15, 2004. The implementation of FIN 46 did not have an impact on the Partnership's financial position.

As of August 31, 2004, the Partnership owned various unconsolidated entities in which its share of the unconsolidated entities ranges from 49% to 50%. The Partnership accounts for its investments under the equity method of accounting as prescribed by APB Opinion No. 18, *The Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock*. The Partnership does not control these entities, and each partner shares in all profits and losses equal to their respective share in the entities. There are no limits on the exposure to losses or on the ability to share in returns. Based on the analysis performed, the Partnership is not the primary beneficiary of the entities, and as a result, will not consolidate the entities but will continue to account for the investment in these entities under the equity method.

In May 2003, the FASB issued Statement No. 150, *Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity* (SFAS 150). SFAS 150 establishes standards for how an issuer classifies and measures certain financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity. It requires that an issuer classify a financial instrument that is within the scope of SFAS 150 as a liability (or an asset in some circumstances). This statement is effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003, and otherwise is effective at the beginning of the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2003. The Partnership adopted the provisions of SFAS 150 as of September 1, 2003. The adoption did not have a material impact on the Partnership's consolidated financial position.

3. ASSETS HELD IN TRUST:

In connection with the initial public offering ("IPO") of Heritage in June 1996, Heritage Holdings retained proceeds, which were placed in various trusts to be paid to the noteholders of noncompete agreements entered into prior to the IPO. The proceeds are disbursed monthly from the trust in accordance with the noncompete agreements. These assets were transferred to U.S. Propane upon it becoming the General Partner of Energy Transfer Partners. U. S. Propane retains all earnings from the trust assets.

4. ACQUISITIONS:

On June 2, 2004, ETC OLP acquired the transportation assets of TXU Fuel Company (formerly the TUFCO System now referred to as the ET Fuel System) for \$498,571 in cash. The assets include approximately 2,000 miles of intrastate pipeline and related storage facilities located in Texas, with a total system capacity of 1.3

billion cubic feet or natural gas per day. The purchase price was funded with borrowings under ETC OLP's amended debt agreement.

The purchase price allocation of the ET Fuel System was as follows:

Other assets	57
Property, plant and equipment	499,789
Deposits from vendor	(750)
Accrued expenses	(525)
Total	<u>\$498,571</u>

These assets allow ETC OLP to provide multiple services to producers in four major producing areas of Texas, as well as providing access to major natural gas markets. In addition, these assets are expected to provide significant growth opportunities for the Partnership going forward. The acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method. The purchase price has been initially allocated based on the estimated fair values of the individual assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at the date of the acquisition. The final allocation of the purchase price is pending completion of an independent appraisal.

During the period from January 20, 2004 to August 31, 2004, HOLP acquired substantially all of the assets of three propane companies, which included Edwards Propane of Marshville, North Carolina, Custer Gas Service of Custer, South Dakota, and one other small company. The aggregate purchase price for these acquisitions totaled \$16,967, which included liabilities assumed of \$268. In the aggregate, these acquisitions are not material for pro forma disclosure purposes. These acquisitions were financed primarily with the HOLP Senior Revolving Acquisition Facility and were accounted for by the purchase method under SFAS 141.

5. WORKING CAPITAL FACILITY AND LONG-TERM DEBT:

Long-term debt consists of the following:

	August 31, 2004
1996 8.55% Senior Secured Notes	\$ 84,000
1997 Medium Term Note Program:	
7.17% Series A Senior Secured Notes	12,000
7.26% Series B Senior Secured Notes	18,000
6.50% Series C Senior Secured Notes	1,786
2000 and 2001 Senior Secured Promissory Notes:	
8.47% Series A Senior Secured Notes	9,600
8.55% Series B Senior Secured Notes	27,429
8.59% Series C Senior Secured Notes	27,000
8.67% Series D Senior Secured Notes	58,000
8.75% Series E Senior Secured Notes	7,000
8.87% Series F Senior Secured Notes	40,000
7.21% Series G Senior Secured Notes	15,200
7.89% Series H Senior Secured Notes	8,000
7.99% Series I Senior Secured Notes	16,000
Term Loan Facility	725,000
Senior Revolving Acquisition Facility	23,000
Long term portion of the Senior Revolving Working Capital Facility	10,000

	August 31, 2004
Notes Payable on noncompete agreements with interest imputed at rates averaging 7.38%, due in installments through 2010	18,218
Other	2,159
Current maturities of long-term debt	(31,234)
	<u>\$1,071,158</u>

Maturities of the Senior Secured Notes, the Medium Term Note Program and the Senior Secured Promissory Notes (the “Notes”) are as follows:

1996 8.55% Senior Secured Notes:

mature at the rate of \$12,000 on June 30 in each of the years 2002 to and including 2011. Interest is paid semi-annually.

1997 Medium Term Note Program:

Series A Notes: mature at the rate of \$2,400 on November 19 in each of the years 2005 to and including 2009. Interest is paid semi-annually.

Series B Notes: mature at the rate of \$2,000 on November 19 in each of the years 2003 to and including 2012. Interest is paid semi-annually.

Series C Notes: mature at the rate of \$714 on March 13 in each of the years 2000 to and including 2003, \$357 on March 13, 2004, \$1,073 on March 13, 2005, and \$357 in each of the years 2006 and 2007. Interest is paid semi-annually.

2000 and 2001 Senior Secured Promissory Notes:

Series A Notes: mature at the rate of \$3,200 on August 15 in each of the years 2003 to and including 2007. Interest is paid quarterly.

Series B Notes: mature at the rate of \$4,571 on August 15 in each of the years 2004 to and including 2010. Interest is paid quarterly.

Series C Notes: mature at the rate of \$5,750 on August 15 in each of the years 2006 to and including 2007, \$4,000 on August 15, 2008 and \$5,750 on August 15, 2009 to and including 2010. Interest is paid quarterly.

Series D Notes: mature at the rate of \$12,450 on August 15 in each of the years 2008 and 2009, \$7,700 on August 15, 2010, \$12,450 on August 15, 2011 and \$12,950 on August 15, 2012. Interest is paid quarterly.

Series E Notes: mature at the rate of \$1,000 on August 15 in each of the years 2009 to and including 2015. Interest is paid quarterly.

Series F Notes: mature at the rate of \$3,636 on August 15 in each of the years 2010 to and including 2020. Interest is paid quarterly.

Series G Notes: mature at the rate of \$3,800 on May 15 in each of the years 2004 to and including 2008. Interest is paid quarterly. \$7.5 million of these notes were retired during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2003.

Series H Notes: mature at the rate of \$727 on May 15 in each of the years 2006 to and including 2016. Interest is paid quarterly. \$19.5 million of these notes were retired during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2003.

Series I Notes: mature in one payment of \$16,000 on May 15, 2013. Interest is paid quarterly.

All receivables, contracts, equipment, inventory, general intangibles, cash concentration accounts, and the capital stock of HOLP and its subsidiaries secure the Senior Secured, Medium Term, and Senior Secured Promissory Notes. In addition to the stated interest rate for the Notes, the Partnership is required to pay an additional 1% per annum on the outstanding balance of the Notes at such time as the Notes are not rated

investment grade status or higher. As of August 31, 2004 the Notes were rated investment grade or better thereby alleviating the requirement that HOLP pay the additional 1% interest.

Effective August 31, 2004, ETC OLP entered into the Third Amendment to the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. The terms of the Agreement are as follows:

A \$725,000 Term Loan Facility that matures on January 18, 2008. Amounts borrowed under the ETC OLP Credit Facility bear interest at a rate based on either a Eurodollar rate, or a prime rate. The weighted average interest rate was 4.45% as of August 31, 2004. The Term Loan Facility is secured by substantially all of the ETC OLP's assets. As of August 31, 2004, the Term Loan Facility had a balance of \$725,000.

A \$225,000 Revolving Credit Facility is available through January 18, 2008. Amounts borrowed under the ETC OLP Credit Facility bear interest at a rate based on either a Eurodollar rate, or a prime rate. The maximum commitment fee payable on the unused portion of the facility is 0.50%. The facility is fully secured by substantially all of ETC OLP's assets. As of August 31, 2004, there were no amounts outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility, and \$4,650 in letters of credit outstanding which reduce the amount available for borrowing under the Revolving Credit Facility. Letters of Credit under the Revolving Credit Facility may not exceed \$40,000.

Effective March 31, 2004, HOLP entered into the Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. The terms of the Agreement are as follows:

A \$75,000 Senior Revolving Working Capital Facility is available through December 31, 2006. Amounts borrowed under the Working Capital Facility bear interest at a rate based on either a Eurodollar rate or a prime rate. The weighted average interest rate was 3.2038% for the amount outstanding at August 31, 2004. The maximum commitment fee payable on the unused portion of the facility is 0.50%. HOLP must reduce the principal amount of working capital borrowings to \$10,000 for a period of not less than 30 consecutive days at least one time during each fiscal year. All receivables, contracts, equipment, inventory, general intangibles, cash concentration accounts, and the capital stock of HOLP's subsidiaries secure the Senior Revolving Working Capital Facility. As of August 31, 2004, the Senior Revolving Working Capital Facility had a balance outstanding of \$24,550, of which \$10,000 was long-term and \$14,550 was short-term. A \$5,000 Letter of Credit issuance is available to HOLP for up to 30 days prior to the maturity date of the Working Capital Facility. Letter of Credit Exposure plus the Working Capital Loan cannot exceed the \$75,000 maximum Working Capital Facility. HOLP had outstanding Letters of Credit of \$1,002 at August 31, 2004.

A \$75,000 Senior Revolving Acquisition Facility is available through December 31, 2006. Amounts borrowed under the Acquisition Credit Facility bear interest at a rate based on either a Eurodollar rate or a prime rate. The weighted average interest rate was 3.2038% for the amount outstanding at August 31, 2004. The maximum commitment fee payable on the unused portion of the facility is 0.50%. All receivables, contracts, equipment, inventory, general intangibles, cash concentration accounts, and the capital stock of HOLP's subsidiaries secure the Senior Revolving Acquisition Facility. As of August 31, 2004, the Senior Revolving Acquisition Facility had a balance outstanding of \$23,000.

The agreements for each of the Senior Secured Notes, Medium Term Note Program, Senior Secured Promissory Notes, and the Operating Partnerships' bank credit facilities contain customary restrictive covenants applicable to the Operating Partnerships, including limitations on substantial disposition of assets, changes in ownership of the Operating Partnerships, the level of additional indebtedness and creation of liens. These covenants require the Operating Partnerships to maintain ratios of Consolidated Funded Indebtedness to Consolidated EBITDA (as these terms are similarly defined in the bank credit facilities and the Note Agreements) of not more than, 4.75 to 1 for HOLP and 4.75 to 1.0 during the 365-day period following the funding of the purchase price of the ET Fuel System and to 4.00 to 1.00 during any period other than the 365-day period following the funding of the purchase price of the ET Fuel System for ETC OLP and Consolidated EBITDA to Consolidated Interest

Expense (as these terms are similarly defined in the bank credit facilities and the Note Agreements) of not less than 2.25 to 1 for HOLP and 2.75 to 1 for ETC OLP. The Consolidated EBITDA used to determine these ratios is calculated in accordance with these debt agreements. For purposes of calculating the ratios under the bank credit facilities and the Note Agreements, Consolidated EBITDA is based upon the Operating Partnerships' EBITDA, as adjusted for the most recent four quarterly periods, and modified to give pro forma effect for acquisitions and divestitures made during the test period and is compared to Consolidated Funded Indebtedness as of the test date and the Consolidated Interest Expense for the most recent twelve months. These debt agreements also provide that the Operating Partnerships may declare, make, or incur a liability to make, restricted payments during each fiscal quarter, if: (a) the amount of such restricted payment, together with all other restricted payments during such quarter, do not exceed Available Cash with respect to the immediately preceding quarter; (b) no default or event of default exists before such restricted payments; and (c) each Operating Partnership's restricted payment is not greater than the product of each Operating Partnership's Percentage of Aggregate Available Cash multiplied by the Aggregate Partner Obligations (as these terms are similarly defined in the bank credit facilities and the Note Agreements). The debt agreements further provide that HOLP's Available Cash is required to reflect a reserve equal to 50% of the interest to be paid on the notes and in addition, in the third, second and first quarters preceding a quarter in which a scheduled principal payment is to be made on the notes, and a reserve equal to 25%, 50%, and 75%, respectively, of the principal amount to be repaid on such payment dates.

Failure to comply with the various restrictive and affirmative covenants of the Operating Partnerships' bank credit facilities and the Note Agreements could negatively impact the Operating Partnerships' ability to incur additional debt and/or Energy Transfer Partner's ability to pay distributions. The Operating Partnerships are required to measure these financial tests and covenants quarterly and were in compliance with all requirements, tests, limitations, and covenants related to the Senior Secured Notes, Medium Term Note Program and Senior Secured Promissory Notes, and the bank credit facilities as of August 31, 2004.

Future maturities of long-term debt for each of the next five fiscal years and thereafter are \$31,234 in 2005; \$39,355, in 2006; \$72,009 in 2007; \$770,756 in 2008; \$42,909 in 2009, and \$146,129 thereafter.

6. INCOME TAXES:

The components of the deferred tax liability were as follows at August 31, 2004:

Property, plant and equipment	\$108,661
Other	1,235
	<u>\$109,896</u>

7. MAJOR CUSTOMERS

As of August 31, 2004, the Partnership had receivables due from BP Energy Company that represented approximately 13.9% of the Partnership's total net accounts receivable. Management attempts to mitigate its credit risk by establishing strict credit policies for significant accounts receivable.

8. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:

Commitments

Certain property and equipment is leased under noncancelable leases, which require fixed monthly rental payments and expire at various dates through 2020. Fiscal year future minimum lease commitments for such leases are \$4,794 in 2005; \$3,048 in 2006; \$2,104 in 2007; \$1,647 in 2008; \$1,216 in 2009 and \$628 thereafter.

The Partnership has forward commodity contracts, which will be settled by physical delivery. Short-term contracts, which expire in less than one year, require delivery up to 20 million British thermal units per day (MMBtu/d). Long-term contracts total require delivery of up to 156 MMBtu/d. The long-term contracts run through July 2013.

The Partnership has signed long-term agreements with several parties committing firm transportation volumes into a new pipeline system, which the Partnership was required to construct, and which is referred to as the Bossier Pipeline. Those commitments include an agreement with XTO Energy Inc. (XTO) to deliver approximately 200 Mmbtu/d of natural gas into the pipeline. The term of the XTO Energy Inc. agreement runs nine years beginning when the Bossier Pipeline becomes operational. The Bossier Pipeline became operational in June 2004.

ETC OLP in the normal course of business, purchases, processes and sells natural gas pursuant to long-term contracts. Such contracts contain terms that are customary in the industry. The Partnership believes that such terms are commercially reasonable and will not have a material adverse effect on the Partnership's financial position or results of operations.

The Partnership has entered into several propane purchase and supply commitments with varying terms as to quantities and prices, which expire at various dates through March 2005.

Litigation

Although the midstream operating partnership, ETC OLP, may, from time to time, be involved in litigation and claims arising out of its operations in the normal course of business, ETC OLP is not currently a party to any material legal proceedings. In addition, management is not aware of any material legal or governmental proceedings against ETC OLP, or contemplated to be brought against ETC OLP, under the various environmental protection statutes to which it is subject.

Propane is a flammable, combustible gas. Serious personal injury and significant property damage can arise in connection with its storage, transportation or use. In the ordinary course of business, HOLP is sometimes threatened with or are named as a defendant in various lawsuits seeking actual and punitive damages for product liability, personal injury and property damage. The Partnership maintains liability insurance with insurers in amounts and with coverages and deductibles management believes are reasonable and prudent, and which are generally accepted in the industry. However, there can be no assurance that the levels of insurance protection currently in effect will continue to be available at reasonable prices or that such levels will remain adequate to protect the Partnership from material expenses related to product liability, personal injury or property damage in the future. Although any litigation is inherently uncertain, based on past experience, the information currently available and the availability of insurance coverage, management does not believe that pending or threatened litigation matters will have a material adverse effect on the Partnership's financial condition.

Of the pending or threatened matters in which the Partnership is a party, none have arisen outside the ordinary course of business except for an action filed by Heritage on November 30, 1999 against SCANA Corporation, Cornerstone Ventures, L.P. and Suburban Propane, L.P. (the "SCANA litigation"). Prior to trial, a settlement was reached with Defendant Cornerstone Ventures, L.P., and they were dismissed from the litigation. The trial

began on October 4, 2004 against the remaining defendants and testimony was concluded on October 20, 2004. On October 21, 2004, the jury returned a verdict in favor of Heritage against SCANA and in favor of defendant Suburban. The jury found in favor of Heritage on all four claims against SCANA, awarding a total of \$48 million in actual and punitive damages. It is expected that the court will render a final judgment by the end of November 2004. SCANA has publicly stated that it plans to appeal any adverse judgment by the court. The Partnership cannot predict whether the final judgment will affirm the jury verdict without any modification or whether any appeal of the final judgment by SCANA will be successful. As a result, management cannot yet predict whether the Partnership will receive any of the damages award covered by this verdict.

The Partnership is a party to various legal proceedings and/or regulatory proceedings incidental to its business. Certain claims, suits and complaints arising in the ordinary course of business have been filed or are pending against the Partnership. In the opinion of management, all such matters are either covered by insurance, are without merit or involve amounts, which, if resolved unfavorably, would not have a significant effect on the financial position or results of operations of the Partnership. Once management determines that information pertaining to a legal proceeding indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred, an accrual is established equal to management's estimate of the likely exposure. For matters that are covered by insurance, the Partnership accrues the related deductible. As of August 31, 2004 an accrual of \$930 was recorded as accrued and other current liabilities on the Partnership's consolidated balance sheet.

Environmental

The Partnership's operations are subject to extensive federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations that require expenditures for remediation at operating facilities and waste disposal sites. Although the Partnership believes its operations are in substantial compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations, risks of additional costs and liabilities are inherent in the natural gas pipeline and processing business, and there can be no assurance that significant costs and liabilities will not be incurred. Moreover, it is possible that other developments, such as increasingly stringent environmental laws, regulations and enforcement policies thereunder, and claims for damages to property or persons resulting from the operations, could result in substantial costs and liabilities. Accordingly, the Partnership has adopted policies, practices, and procedures in the areas of pollution control, product safety, occupational health, and the handling, storage, use, and disposal of hazardous materials to prevent material environmental or other damage, and to limit the financial liability, which could result from such events. However, some risk of environmental or other damage is inherent in the natural gas pipeline and processing business, as it is with other entities engaged in similar businesses.

In conjunction with the October 1, 2002 acquisition of the Texas and Oklahoma natural gas gathering and gas processing assets from Aquila Gas Pipeline, Aquila, Inc. agreed to indemnify ETC OLP for any environmental liabilities that arose from the operation of the assets for the period prior to October 1, 2002. Aquila also agreed to indemnify ETC OLP for 50% of any environmental liabilities that arose from the operations of Oasis Pipe Line Company prior to October 1, 2002.

Petroleum-based contamination or environmental wastes are known to be located on or adjacent to six sites, on which the Partnership presently has, or formerly had, retail propane operations. These sites were evaluated at the time of their acquisition. In all cases, remediation operations have been or will be undertaken by others, and in all six cases, Heritage obtained indemnification for expenses associated with any remediation from the former owners or related entities. The Partnership has not been named as a potentially responsible party at any of these sites, nor has the Partnership's operations contributed to the environmental issues at these sites. Accordingly, no amounts have been recorded in the Partnership's August 31, 2004 balance sheet. Based on information currently available to the Partnership, such projects are not expected to have a material adverse effect on the Partnership's financial condition or results of operations.

In July 2001, Heritage acquired a company that had previously received a request for information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (the "EPA") regarding potential contribution to a widespread groundwater contamination problem in San Bernardino, California, known as the Newmark Groundwater Contamination. Although the EPA has indicated that the groundwater contamination may be attributable to releases of solvents from a former military base located within the subject area that occurred long before the facility acquired by Heritage was constructed, it is possible that the EPA may seek to recover all or a portion of groundwater remediation costs from private parties under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (commonly called "Superfund"). Based upon information currently available to the Partnership, it

is believed that the Partnership's liability if such action were to be taken by the EPA would not have a material adverse effect on the Partnership's financial condition or results of operations.

Environmental exposures and liabilities are difficult to assess and estimate due to unknown factors such as the magnitude of possible contamination, the timing and extent of remediation, the determination of the Partnership's liability in proportion to other parties, improvements in cleanup technologies and the extent to which environmental laws and regulations may change in the future. Although environmental costs may have a significant impact on the results of operations for any single period, the Partnership believes that such costs will not have a material adverse effect on its financial position. As of August 31, 2004, an accrual of \$473 was recorded in the Partnership's balance sheet to cover any material environmental liabilities that were not covered by the environmental indemnifications.

9. PRICE RISK MANAGEMENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES:

Commodity Price Risk

The Partnership is exposed to market risks related to the volatility of natural gas and NGL prices. To reduce the impact of this price volatility, the Partnership primarily uses derivative commodity instruments (futures and swaps) to manage its exposures to fluctuations in margins. The fair value of all price risk management assets and liabilities that are designated and documented as cash flow hedges and determined to be effective are recorded through other comprehensive income until the settlement month. The amount on the balance sheet relating to price risk management assets liabilities in accumulated other comprehensive income will be reclassified into earnings over the next twelve months. When the physical transaction settles, any gain or loss previously recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) on the derivative is recognized in the statement of operations. Unrealized gains or losses on price risk management assets and liabilities that do not meet the requirements for hedge accounting are recognized in the statement of operations. The Partnership's price risk management assets and liabilities were as follows as of August 31, 2004:

August 31, 2004:	Commodity	Notional Volume MMBTU	Maturity	Fair Value
Basis Swaps IFERC/Nymex	Gas	54,472,500	2004-2005	\$ 1,451
Basis Swaps IFERC/Nymex	Gas	62,767,500	2004-2005	592
				\$ 2,043
Swing Swaps IFERC	Gas	119,495,000	2004-2005	\$ 704
Swing Swaps IFERC	Gas	45,265,000	2004-2005	(399)
Swing Swaps IFERC	Gas	76,720,000	2006-2008	—
				\$ 305
Futures Nymex	Gas	10,057,500	2004-2005	\$(1,311)
Futures Nymex	Gas	12,677,500	2004-2005	2,941
				1,630
		Barrels		
NGL Swaps	Condensate, Propane, Ethane	250,000	2004-2005	\$ (86)

Estimates related to the Partnership's gas marketing activities are sensitive to uncertainty and volatility inherent in the energy commodities markets and actual results could differ from these estimates. The Partnership believes it is protected from the volatility in the energy commodities markets because it does not have unbalanced positions. Long-term physical contracts are tied to index prices. System gas, which is also tied to index prices, will provide the gas required by our long-term physical contracts. When third-party gas is required to supply long-term contracts, a hedge is put in place to protect the margin on the contract. Financial contracts, which are not tied to physical delivery, will be offset with financial contracts to balance the Partnership's positions.

Interest Rate Risk

The Partnership is exposed to market risk for changes in interest rates related to the bank credit facilities of its operating partnership, ETC OLP, L.P. An interest rate swap agreement is used to manage a portion of the exposure related to LaGrange Acquisition's Term Loan Facility to changing interest rates by converting floating rate debt to fixed-rate debt. On October 9, 2002, ETC OLP, L.P. entered into an interest rate swap agreement to manage its exposure to changes in interest rates. The interest rate swap has a notional value of \$75,000 and matures on October 9, 2005. Under the terms of the interest rate swap agreement, the Partnership will pay a fixed rate of 2.76% and will receive three-month LIBOR with quarterly settlement commencing on January 9, 2003. The value of the interest rate swap is marked to market and recorded in interest expense. The value of the interest rate swap at August 31, 2004 was a liability of \$539 and was recorded as a component of price risk management liabilities on the Partnership's consolidated balance sheet.

10. LIQUIDS MARKETING:

HOLP buys and sells derivative financial instruments, which are within the scope of SFAS 133 and that are not designated as accounting hedges. HOLP also enters into energy trading contracts, which are not derivatives, and therefore, are not within the scope of SFAS 133. The types of contracts HOLP utilizes in its liquids marketing segment include energy commodity forward contracts, options, and swaps traded on the over-the-counter financial markets. In accordance with the provisions of SFAS 133, derivative financial instruments utilized in connection with Heritages Operating's liquids marketing activity are accounted for using the mark-to-market method. Under the mark-to-market method of accounting, forwards, swaps, options, and storage contracts are reflected at fair value, and are shown in the consolidated balance sheet as prepaid expenses and other and accrued and other current liabilities. The Partnership applies the applicable provisions of EITF Issue No. 02-3, *Issues Related to Accounting for Contracts Involved in Energy Trading and Risk Management Activities* (EITF 02-3), which requires that gains and losses on derivative instruments be shown net in the statement of operations if the derivative instruments are held for trading purposes. Net realized and unrealized gains and losses from the financial contracts and the impact of price movements are recognized in the statement of operations as other revenue. Changes in the assets and liabilities from the liquids marketing activities result primarily from changes in the market prices, newly originated transactions, and the timing and settlement of contracts. Consequently, the Partnership does not apply mark-to-market accounting for any contracts that are not within the scope of SFAS 133. The Partnership attempts to balance its contractual portfolio in terms of notional amounts and timing of performance and delivery obligations. However, net unbalanced positions can exist or are established based on management's assessment of anticipated market movements.

The notional amounts and terms of these financial instruments as of August 31, 2004 include fixed price payor for 345 barrels of propane, and fixed price receiver of 345 barrels of propane. Notional amounts reflect the volume of the transactions, but do not represent the amounts exchanged by the parties to the financial instruments. Accordingly, notional amounts do not accurately measure the Partnership's exposure to market or credit risks.

Estimates related to the Partnership's liquids marketing activities are sensitive to uncertainty and volatility inherent in the energy commodities markets and actual results could differ from these estimates. A theoretical change of 10% in the underlying commodity value of the liquids marketing contracts would not change the market value of the contracts as there were no unbalanced positions at August 31, 2004.

Inherent in the resulting contractual portfolio are certain business risks, including market risk and credit risk. Market risk is the risk that the value of the portfolio will change, either favorably or unfavorably, in response to changing market conditions. Credit risk is the risk of loss from nonperformance by suppliers, customers, or financial counterparties to a contract. The Partnership takes an active role in managing and controlling market and credit risk over liquids marketing activities, and has established control procedures, which are reviewed on an ongoing basis. The Partnership monitors market risk of liquids marketing activities through a variety of techniques, including routine reporting to senior management. The Partnership attempts to minimize credit risk exposure through credit policies and periodic monitoring procedures.

The following table summarizes the fair value of liquids marketing contracts, aggregated by method of estimating fair value of the contracts as of August 31, 2004 where settlement had not yet occurred. Liquids marketing contracts all have a maturity of less than 1 year. The market prices used to value these transactions

reflect management's best estimate considering various factors including closing average spot prices for the current and outer months plus a differential to consider time value and storage costs.

Source of Fair Value	August 31, 2004
Prices actively quoted	\$ 609
Prices based on other valuation methods	902
Assets from liquids marketing	<u>\$1,511</u>
Prices actively quoted	\$ 569
Prices based on other valuation methods	656
Liabilities from liquids marketing	<u>\$1,225</u>
Unrealized gains	<u>\$ 286</u>

11. PARTNERS' CAPITAL:

The Partnership Agreement of Energy Transfer Partners, requires that Energy Transfer Partners, distribute all of its Available Cash to its Unitholders and its General Partner within 45 days following the end of each fiscal quarter, subject to the payment of incentive distributions to the holders of Incentive Distribution Rights to the extent that certain target levels of cash distributions are achieved. The term Available Cash generally means, with respect to any fiscal quarter of Energy Transfer Partner's L.P., all cash on hand at the end of such quarter, plus working capital borrowings after the end of the quarter, less reserves established by the General Partner in its sole discretion to provide for the proper conduct of the Partnership's business, to comply with applicable laws or any debt instrument or other agreement, or to provide funds for future distributions to partners with respect to any one or more of the next four quarters. Available Cash is more fully defined in the Partnership Agreement of Energy Transfer Partners.

Distributions by Energy Transfer Partners in an amount equal to 100% of Available Cash will generally be made 98% to the Common, Class D, and Class E Unitholders and 2% to the General Partner, subject to the payment of incentive distributions to the General Partner to the extent that certain target levels of cash distributions are achieved.

The total amount of distributions paid or declared relating to the quarters in the period from January 20, 2004 through August 31, 2004 on Common Units, the Class D Units, the Class E, the General Partner interests and the Incentive Distribution Rights totaled \$89.8 million, \$5.4 million, \$9.3 million, \$2.3 million and \$6.9 million, respectively. All such distributions were made from Available Cash from Operating Surplus.

Energy Transfer Partners makes distributions of available cash from operating surplus for any quarter in the following manner:

- First, 98% to all Common, and Class E Unitholders, in accordance with their percentage interests, and 2% to the General Partner, until each Common Unit has received \$0.50 per unit for such quarter (the "minimum quarterly distribution");
- Second, 98% to all Common, and Class E Unitholders, in accordance with their percentage interests, and 2% to the General Partner, until each Common Unit has received \$0.55 per unit for such quarter (the "first target distribution");
- Third, 85% to all Common, and Class E Unitholders, in accordance with their percentage interests, 13% to the holders of Incentive Distribution Rights, pro rata, and 2% to the General Partner, until each Common Unit has received at least \$0.635 per unit for such quarter (the "second target distribution");
- Fourth, 75% to all Common, and Class E Unitholders, in accordance with their percentage interests, 23% to the holders of Incentive Distribution Rights, pro rata, and 2% to the General

Partner, until each Common Unit has received at least \$0.825 per unit for such quarter; (the “third target distribution”); and

- Fifth, thereafter, 50% to all Common, and Class E Unitholders, in accordance with their percentage interests, 48% to the holders of Incentive Distribution Rights, pro rata, and 2% to the General Partner.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, any arrearage in the payment of the minimum quarterly distribution for all prior quarters and the distributions on each Class E unit may not exceed \$2.82 per year.

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS:

Accounts payable to related companies as of August 31, 2004 includes \$2,856 due to La Grange Energy. This amount represents the balance of funds due to La Grange Energy subject to final settlement of the Energy Transfer Transactions that have not yet been distributed.

Accounts payable to related companies as of August 31, 2004 includes approximately \$1,400 payable to unconsolidated affiliates for purchases of natural gas.

The Partnership’s natural gas midstream operations secure compression services from third parties. Energy Transfer Technologies, Ltd. is one of the entities from which compression services are obtained. Energy Transfer Group, LLC is the general partner of Energy Transfer Technologies, Ltd. These entities are collectively referred to as the “ETG Entities”. The ETG Entities were not acquired by the Partnership in conjunction with the January 2004 Energy Transfer Transactions. The Partnership’s Co-Chief Executive Officers have an indirect ownership in the ETG Entities. In addition, two of the General Partner’s directors serve on the Board of Directors of the ETG Entities. The terms of each arrangement to provide compression services are, in the opinion of management, no less favorable than those available from other providers of compression services. During fiscal year 2004, payments totaling \$279 were made to the ETG Entities for compression services provided to and utilized in the Partnership’s natural gas midstream operations.

One of the Partnership’s natural gas midstream subsidiaries owns a 50% interest in South Texas Gas Gathering, a joint venture that owns an 80% interest in the Dorado System, a 61-mile gathering system located in South Texas. The other 50% equity interest in South Texas Gas Gathering is owned by one of the General Partner’s directors. The Partnership is the operator of the Dorado System. At August 31, 2004, there was a balance of \$248 owing to the Partnership by a director of the General Partner for services the Partnership provided as operator.

13. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION:

Following is the balance sheet of the Partnership which is included to provide additional information with respect to U.S. Propane’s financial position on a stand-alone basis as of August 31, 2004:

ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7
Prepaid expenses and other	324
Total current assets	331
ASSETS HELD IN TRUST	400
INVESTMENT IN ENERGY TRANSFER PARTNERS	26,614
GOODWILL	29,556
Total assets	<u>\$56,901</u>

LIABILITIES AND PARTNERS' CAPITAL**CURRENT LIABILITIES:**

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 19
Accounts payable to affiliate	1
Current maturities of long-term debt	277
Total current liabilities	297
LONG-TERM DEBT, less current maturities	287
	584

PARTNERS' CAPITAL:

General Partner's capital	6
Limited Partners' capital	56,310
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1
Total partners' capital	56,317
Total liabilities and partners' capital	\$56,901

14. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

In July 2004, the Partnership announced an agreement to acquire certain midstream natural gas assets of Devon Energy Corporation ("Devon") for approximately \$80.0 million in cash, net of certain adjustments. The assets, known as the Texas Chalk and Madison Systems, include approximately 1,800 miles of gathering and mainline pipeline systems, four natural gas treating plants, condensate stabilization facilities, fractionation facilities and the 80 MMcf/d Madison gas processing plant. The Partnership recently announced the closing of this acquisition on November 1, 2004 for approximately \$64.6 million after adjustments.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Members

U.S. Propane, L.L.C

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of U.S. Propane, L.L.C. (a Delaware limited liability company and wholly-owned subsidiary of La Grange Energy, L.P.) and subsidiaries as of August 31, 2004. This financial statement is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit 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 balance sheet is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the balance sheet. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall balance sheet presentation. We believe that our audit of the balance sheet provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated balance sheet referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of U.S. Propane, L.L.C. and subsidiaries as of August 31, 2004, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ Grant Thornton LLP

Tulsa, Oklahoma

November 11, 2004

U.S. PROPANE, L.L.C. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(in thousands)

	August 31, 2004
ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 81,751
Marketable securities	2,464
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	275,424
Accounts receivable from related companies	34
Inventories	54,067
Deposits paid to vendors	3,023
Exchanges receivable	8,852
Price risk management asset	4,615
Prepaid expenses and other	6,982
Total current assets	437,212
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, net	1,467,649
ASSETS HELD IN TRUST	400
INVESTMENT IN AFFILIATES	8,010
GOODWILL	343,276
INTANGIBLES AND OTHER ASSETS, net	100,421
Total assets	<u>\$2,356,968</u>
LIABILITIES AND MEMBER'S EQUITY	
CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Working capital facility	\$ 14,550
Accounts payable	274,122
Accounts payable to related companies	4,276
Exchanges payable	2,846
Customer deposits	11,378
Accrued and other current liabilities	55,837
Price risk management liabilities	1,262
Income taxes payable	2,252
Current maturities of long-term debt	31,234
Total current liabilities	397,757
LONG-TERM DEBT, less current maturities	1,071,158
MINORITY INTERESTS	778,151
DEFERRED TAXES	109,896
	<u>2,356,962</u>
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES	
MEMBER'S EQUITY:	
Member's equity	6
Total liabilities and member's equity	<u>\$2,356,968</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this consolidated balance sheet.

U.S. PROPANE, L.L.C. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
AUGUST 31, 2004
(Dollars in thousands)

1. OPERATIONS AND ORGANIZATION:

U.S. Propane, L.P. ("U.S. Propane") was formed in August 2000 as a Delaware limited partnership to acquire, directly and indirectly through Heritage Holdings, Inc. ("Heritage Holdings"), a controlling interest in Heritage Propane Partners, L.P. ("Heritage"). Prior to the transactions described below, U.S. Propane was the General Partner of Heritage. U.S. Propane, L.L.C. is the General Partner of U.S. Propane with a 0.01% general partner interest. Members of U.S. Propane, L.L.C. before the transactions described below were:

TECO Propane Ventures, L.L.C.	37.98%
AGL Energy Corporation	22.36%
Piedmont Propane Company	20.69%
United Cities Propane Gas, Inc.	18.97%
Total	100.00%

The members of U.S. Propane, L.L.C. or their affiliates also owned, in the same percentages, the limited partner interests in U.S. Propane. Following the Energy Transfer Transactions and General Partner transactions described below, U. S. Propane, L.L.C. became a wholly-owned subsidiary of La Grange Energy, L.P.

Energy Transfer Transactions

On January 20, 2004, Heritage Propane Partners, L.P., ("Heritage") and La Grange Energy, L.P. ("La Grange Energy") completed the series of transactions whereby La Grange Energy contributed its subsidiary, La Grange Acquisition, L.P. and its subsidiaries who conduct business under the assumed name of Energy Transfer Company, ("ETC OLP") to Heritage in exchange for cash of \$300,000 less the amount of ETC OLP debt in excess of \$151,500, less ETC OLP's accounts payable and other specified liabilities, plus agreed upon capital expenditures paid by La Grange Energy relating to the ETC OLP business prior to closing, \$433,909 of Heritage Common and Class D Units, and the repayment of the ETC OLP debt of \$151,500. These transactions and the other transactions described in the following paragraphs are referred to herein as the Energy Transfer Transactions. In conjunction with the Energy Transfer Transactions and prior to the contribution of ETC OLP to Heritage, ETC OLP distributed its cash and accounts receivables to La Grange Energy and an affiliate of La Grange Energy contributed an office building to ETC OLP. La Grange Energy also received 3,742,515 Special Units as consideration for the project it had in progress to construct the Bossier Pipeline. The Special Units of Heritage converted to Common Units of Heritage upon the Bossier Pipeline becoming commercially operational on June 21, 2004. The conversion of the Special Units of Heritage to Common Units of Heritage was approved by Energy Transfer Partners' Unitholders at a special meeting held on June 23, 2004.

As a part of the above Energy Transfer Transactions, La Grange Energy agreed to purchase all of the partnership interests of U.S. Propane, L.P. and all of the member interests of U.S. Propane, L.L.C., from subsidiaries of AGL Resources Inc., Atmos Energy Corporation, TECO Energy, Inc. and Piedmont Natural Gas Company, Inc. (the "Previous Owners") for \$30,000 (the "General Partner Transaction"). Prior to the sale of U.S. Propane, L.L.C. and U.S. Propane, L.P. to La Grange Energy, certain assets, including all of the stock of Heritage Holdings and 180,028 Common Units, were distributed by U.S. Propane to an affiliate of the Previous Owners. As part of the General Partner Transaction, U.S. Propane L.P. contributed its 1.0101% General Partner interest in HOLP, L.P. ("HOLP") to Heritage in exchange for an additional 1% General Partner interest in Heritage, such that following the capital contribution, U.S. Propane, L.P. owned a 2% General Partner interest in Heritage. Following the General Partner Transaction, La Grange Energy owned 100% of U.S. Propane, L.L.C. and a 99.99% limited partner interest in U.S. Propane, L.P. and a .01% general partner interest. Simultaneously with these transactions, Heritage purchased the outstanding stock of Heritage Holdings for \$100,000. On September 22, 2004, La Grange Energy sold 5% of its limited partner interest in U.S. Propane and 5% of its general partner interests in U.S. Propane, L.L.C. to FHM Investments, L.L.C., a related party.

Concurrent with the Energy Transfer Transactions, ETC OLP borrowed \$325,000 from financial institutions and Heritage raised \$355,948 of gross proceeds through the sale of 9,200,000 Common Units at an offering price of \$38.69 per unit. The net proceeds were used to finance the transaction and for general partnership purposes.

Change of Partnership Name

On February 12, 2004, the Board of Directors of U.S. Propane voted to change the name of Heritage to Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. (“Energy Transfer Partners”), and began trading on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol “ETP”. The name change and new ticker symbol were effective March 1, 2004.

Accounting Treatment of the Energy Transfer Transactions

The Energy Transfer Transactions were accounted for as a reverse acquisition in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard 141, *Business Combinations* (“SFAS 141”). Although Heritage is the surviving parent entity for legal purposes, ETC OLP is the acquiror for accounting purposes. As a result, ETC OLP’s historical financial statements are now the historical financial statements of the registrant. The operations of Heritage prior to the Energy Transfer Transactions are referred to as Heritage. The assets and liabilities of Heritage were initially recorded at fair value to the extent acquired by La Grange Energy through its acquisition of the General Partner and limited partner interests of Heritage of approximately 35.4%, determined in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) 90-13 *Accounting for Simultaneous Common Control Mergers* and SFAS 141. The assets and liabilities of ETC OLP have been recorded at historical cost. Although the partners’ capital accounts of ETC OLP became the capital accounts of the Energy Transfer Partners, Heritage’s partnership structure and partnership units survive. Accordingly, the partners’ capital accounts of Energy Transfer Partners and the investment account of U.S. Propane in Energy Transfer Partners have been restated based on the general partner interests and units received by La Grange Energy in the Energy Transfer Transactions. The acquisition of Heritage Holdings by Heritage was accounted for as a capital transaction as the primary asset held by Heritage Holdings is 4,426,916 Common Units of Heritage. Following the acquisition of Heritage Holdings by Heritage, these Common Units were converted to Class E Units. The Class E Units are recorded as treasury units in the consolidated financial statements of Energy Transfer Partners.

Costs incurred to construct the Bossier Pipeline are recorded at historical cost. The issuance of the additional Common Units upon the conversion of the Special Units adjusted the percent of Heritage acquired by La Grange Energy in the Energy Transfer Transactions and resulted in an additional fair value step-up being recorded in accordance with EITF 90-13. Upon the conversion of the Special Units on June 23, 2004, La Grange Energy acquired approximately 41.5% of Heritage, and approximately \$38,000 additional step-up in the fair value of the assets and liabilities of Heritage was recorded. This does not consider any effects of the TUFCO System transaction or the unit offering of Heritage that occurred in June 2004.

The excess purchase price over Heritage’s cost was determined as follows:

Net book value of Heritage at January 20, 2004	\$ 239,102
Historical goodwill at January 20, 2004	(170,500)
Equity investment from public offering	355,948
Treasury Class E Unit purchase	(157,340)
	267,210
Percent of Heritage acquired by La Grange Energy	41.5%
Equity interest acquired	<u>\$ 110,892</u>
Fair market value of Limited Partner Units	668,534
Purchase price of General Partner Interest	30,000
Equity investment from public offering	355,948
Treasury Class E Unit purchase	(157,340)
	897,142
Percent of Heritage acquired by La Grange Energy	41.5%
Fair value of equity acquired	372,314
Net book value of equity acquired	<u>110,892</u>
Excess purchase price over Heritage cost	<u>\$ 261,422</u>

The excess purchase price over Heritage cost was allocated as follows:

Property, plant and equipment (25 year life)	\$40,461
Customer lists (15 year life)	15,991

Trademarks	12,152
Goodwill	192,818
	<u>\$261,422</u>

The purchase accounting allocations recorded as of August 31, 2004 are preliminary. However, management is in the process of obtaining an independent valuation and does not believe there will be material modifications to the purchase price allocations.

Accounting Treatment of the General Partner Transaction

The accompanying consolidated balance sheet of U.S. Propane, L.L.C. has been prepared on the pushdown method of accounting under which partner's capital was determined based on the purchase price paid by La Grange Energy. Goodwill of \$29,589 was recorded in connection with La Grange Energy's acquisition of the Company. Goodwill was warranted because as the General Partner of U.S. Propane, L.P., U.S. Propane, L.L.C. owns certain incentive distribution rights, which entitle it to receive distributions in excess of its 2% general partner interest. As a result of the acquisition, U.S. Propane, L.L.C. also recorded various insignificant assets and liabilities at fair value.

Business Operations

In order to simplify the obligations of the Company under the laws of several jurisdictions in which it conducts business, the Company's activities are conducted through two subsidiary operating partnerships, ETC OLP, a Texas limited partnership which is engaged in midstream and transportation natural gas operations, and HOLP, a Delaware limited partnership which is engaged in retail and wholesale propane operations (collectively the "Operating Partnerships"). U.S. Propane, L.L.C., U.S. Propane, L.P., Energy Transfer Partners, the Operating Partnerships, and Energy Transfer Partners and the Operating Partnership's other subsidiaries are collectively referred to in this report as "the Company."

As of August 31, 2004, ETC OLP owned and operated approximately 5,950 miles of natural gas gathering and transportation pipelines with an aggregate throughput capacity of 4.7 billion cubic feet of natural gas per day, with natural gas treating and processing plants located in Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana. Its major asset groups consist of the Southeast Texas System, Elk City System, Oasis Pipeline, East Texas Pipeline ("Bossier"), and ET Fuel System. On November 1, 2004, the Company closed on the acquisition of certain midstream natural gas assets of Devon Energy Corporation ("Devon"). The assets, known as the Texas Chalk and Madison Systems, include approximately 1,800 miles of gathering and mainline pipeline systems, four natural gas treating plants, condensate stabilization facilities, fractionation facilities and the 80 MMcf/d Madison gas processing plant.

HOLP sells propane and propane-related products to more than 650,000 active residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural customers in 32 states. HOLP is also a wholesale propane supplier in the United States and in Canada, the latter through its participation in MP Energy Partnership. MP Energy Partnership is a Canadian partnership, in which the Company owns a 60% interest, engaged in lower-margin wholesale distribution and in supplying HOLP's northern U.S. locations. HOLP buys and sells financial instruments for its own account through its wholly owned subsidiary, Heritage Energy Resources, L.L.C. ("Resources").

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BALANCE SHEET DETAIL:

Principles of Consolidation

ETC OLP is a Texas limited partnership formed on October 1, 2002. ETC OLP is the 99.9% limited partner of ETC Gas Company, Ltd., ETC Texas Pipeline, Ltd., ETC. Processing, Ltd., ETC Oklahoma Pipeline, Ltd., ETC Katy Pipeline, Ltd., and ETC Marketing, Ltd. and a 99% limited partner of ETC Oasis, L.P. and ET Company I, Ltd. (collectively, the "Operating Companies"). ETC OLP owns a 50% interest in Vantex Gas Pipeline Company, LLC, and a 49.5% interest in Vantex Energy Services, Ltd. These investments are accounted for under the equity method, and are recorded as an investment in affiliates on the Company's consolidated balance sheet. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated. ETC OLP also owns 100% interest in Oasis Pipe Line Company. ETC OLP was contributed by La Grange Energy to Heritage and, thus, after the January 2004 Energy Transfer Transactions, ETC OLP, became wholly owned subsidiaries of Energy Transfer Partners.

After the Energy Transfer Transactions, the consolidated financial statements of the registrant include the accounts of Energy Transfer Partners' subsidiaries, including the Operating Partnerships, Heritage Holdings, and MP Energy Partnership, in which HOLP owns a 60% interest. A minority interest liability and minority interest expense is recorded for all partially owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions and accounts have been eliminated in consolidation.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Marketable Securities

Marketable securities owned by the Company are classified as available-for-sale securities and are reflected as a current asset on the consolidated balance sheet at their fair value.

Accounts Receivable

The Company's midstream and transportation operations deal with counterparties that are typically either investment grade or are otherwise secured with a letter of credit or other form of security (corporate guaranty or prepayment). Management reviews midstream and transportation accounts receivable balances each week. Credit limits are assigned and monitored for all counterparties of the midstream and transportation operations.

The Company enters into netting arrangements with counterparties of derivative contracts to mitigate credit risk. Transactions are confirmed with the counterparty, and the net amount is settled when due.

The Company grants credit to its customers for the purchase of propane and propane-related products. Also included in accounts receivable are trade accounts receivable arising from the Company's retail and wholesale propane operations and receivables arising from Resources' liquids marketing activities. Accounts receivable for retail and wholesale propane and liquids marketing activities are recorded as amounts billed to customers less an allowance for doubtful accounts. The allowance for doubtful accounts for the retail and wholesale propane and liquids marketing segments is based on management's assessment of the realizability of customer accounts. Management's assessment is based on the overall creditworthiness of the Company's customers and any specific disputes. Accounts receivable consisted of the following at August 31, 2004:

Accounts receivable midstream and transportation	\$230,101
Accounts receivable propane	46,990
Less – allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,667)
Total, net	<u>\$275,424</u>

Inventories

Midstream and transportation inventories are valued at market prices. These amounts turn over monthly and management believes the costs approximate market value. Propane inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market. The cost of propane inventories is determined using weighted-average cost of propane delivered to the customer service locations, and includes storage fees and inbound freight costs, while the cost of appliances, parts, and fittings is determined by the first-in, first-out method. Inventories consisted of the following at August 31, 2004:

Natural gas, propane and other NGLs	\$41,732
Appliances, parts and fittings and other	12,335
Total inventories	<u>\$54,067</u>

Deposits

Deposits are paid to vendors in the midstream and transportation business as prepayments for natural gas deliveries in the following month. The Company makes prepayments when the volume of business with a vendor exceeds the Company's credit limit and/or when it is economically beneficial to do so. Deposits with vendors for gas purchases were \$3,000 as of August 31, 2004. The Company also has deposits with derivative counterparties of \$23 as of August 31, 2004.

Deposits are received from midstream and transportation customers as prepayments for natural gas deliveries in the following month and deposits from propane customers as security for future propane use. Prepayments and security deposits may also be required when customers exceed their credit limits or do not qualify for open credit. Deposits received from customers were \$11,378 as of August 31, 2004.

Exchanges

Exchanges consist of natural gas and NGL delivery imbalances with others. These amounts, which are valued at market prices, turn over monthly and are recorded as exchanges receivable or exchanges payable on the Company's consolidated balance sheet. Management believes market value approximates cost.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs that do not add capacity or extend the useful life are expensed as incurred. Expenditures to refurbish assets that either extend the useful lives of the asset or prevent environmental contamination are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful life of the asset. Additionally, the Company capitalizes certain costs directly related to the installation of company-owned propane tanks and construction of assets including internal labor costs, interest and engineering costs. Upon disposition or retirement of pipeline components or natural gas plant components, any gain or loss is recorded to accumulated depreciation. When entire pipeline systems, gas plants or other property and equipment are retired or sold, any gain or loss is included in operations.

The Company reviews long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. If such a review should indicate that the carrying amount of long-lived assets is not recoverable, the Company reduces the carrying amount of such assets to fair value. No impairment of long-lived assets was recorded during the periods presented.

Components and useful lives of property, plant and equipment were as follows at August 31, 2004:

Land and improvements	\$ 27,771
Buildings and improvements (10 to 30 years)	34,574
Pipelines and equipment (10 to 65 years)	833,538
Natural gas storage (40 years)	24,277
Bulk storage, equipment and facilities (3 to 30 years)	48,947
Tanks and other equipment (5 to 30 years)	328,026
Vehicles (5 to 10 years)	56,922
Right of way (20 to 65 years)	59,338
Furniture and fixtures (3 to 10 years)	7,336
Linepack	12,850
Pad Gas	42,136
Other (5 to 10 years)	5,581
	<u>1,481,296</u>
Less – Accumulated depreciation	(57,346)
	<u>1,423,950</u>
Plus – Construction work-in-process	43,699
Property, plant and equipment, net	<u>\$1,467,649</u>

Capitalized interest is included for pipeline construction projects. Interest is capitalized based on the current borrowing rate. As of August 31, 2004, a total of \$926 has been capitalized for pipeline construction projects.

Asset Retirement Obligation

The Company accounts for its asset retirement obligations in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*, (“SFAS 143”). SFAS 143 requires the Company to record the fair value of an asset retirement obligation as a liability in the period a legal obligation for the retirement of tangible long-lived assets is incurred, typically at the time the assets are placed into service. A corresponding asset is also recorded and depreciated over the life of the asset. After the initial measurement, an entity would recognize changes in the amount of the liability resulting from the passage of time and revisions to either the timing or amount of estimated cash flows.

The Company’s management has completed the assessment of SFAS No. 143, and has determined that the Company is obligated by contractual requirements to remove facilities or perform other remediation upon retirement of certain assets. Determination of the amounts to be recognized is based upon numerous estimates and assumptions, including expected settlement dates, future retirement costs, future inflation rates, and the credit-adjusted risk-free interest rates. However, management is not able to reasonably determine the fair value of the asset retirement obligations as of August 31, 2004 because the settlement dates are indeterminable. An asset retirement obligation will be recorded in the periods management can reasonably determine the settlement dates.

Goodwill

The Company assesses the impairment of its goodwill in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, (“SFAS 142”), by determining whether the carrying amount exceeds the fair value of the recognized goodwill asset. If impairment has occurred, the difference between the carrying amount and the fair value is recognized as a loss in the consolidated statements of operations in the period of the impairment. Based on the annual impairment tests performed, there was no impairment as of August 31, 2004.

Intangibles and Other Assets

Intangibles and other assets are stated at cost net of amortization computed on the straight-line method. The Company eliminates from its balance sheet the gross carrying amount and the related accumulated amortization for any fully amortized intangibles in the year they are fully amortized. Components and useful lives of intangibles and other assets were as follows as of August 31, 2004:

	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Amortized intangible assets -		
Noncompete agreements (5 to 15 years)	\$ 27,952	\$ (3,006)
Customer lists (15 years)	43,756	(2,307)
Financing costs (3 to 15 years)	18,125	(5,515)
Consulting agreements (2 to 7 years)	132	(29)
Other (10 years)	477	(143)
Total	90,442	(11,000)
Unamortized intangible assets -		
Trademarks	19,719	—
Other assets	1,260	—
Total intangibles and other assets	<u>\$111,421</u>	<u>\$(11,000)</u>

The Company reviews other intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. If such a review should indicate that the carrying amount of other intangible assets is not recoverable, the Company reduces the carrying amount of such assets to fair value. No impairment of other intangible assets has been recorded as of August 31, 2004.

Accrued and Other Current Liabilities

Accrued and other current liabilities consisted of the following as of August 31, 2004:

Interest payable	\$ 6,633
Wages, payroll taxes and employee benefits	16,012
Deferred tank rent	4,581
Taxes other than income	7,185
Advanced budget payments and unearned revenue	14,632
Liquids Marketing	1,225
Other	5,569
Accrued and other current liabilities	<u>\$55,837</u>

Fair Value

The carrying amounts of accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate their fair value. Based on the estimated borrowing rates currently available to the Company for long-term loans with similar terms and average maturities, the aggregate fair value and carrying amount of long-term debt at August 31, 2004 was \$1,128,535 and \$1,102,392, respectively.

Income Taxes

U.S. Propane, L.L.C. is a limited liability company that is treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. As a result, U.S. Propane, L.L.C.'s earnings or losses for income tax purposes are included in the tax returns of the individual members. Oasis, Heritage Holdings and certain other of the Company's subsidiaries are taxable corporations and follow the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes* (SFAS 109). Under SFAS 109, deferred income taxes are recorded based upon differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the underlying assets are received and liabilities settled.

Unit Based Compensation Plans

The Company follows the fair value recognition provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 *Accounting for Stock-based Compensation* (SFAS 123). SFAS 123 requires that significant assumptions be used during the year to estimate the fair value, which includes the risk-free interest rate used, the expected life of the grants under each of the plans and the expected distributions on each of the units granted. The Company assumed a weighted average risk free interest rate of 2.35% for the year ended August 31, 2004, in estimating the present value of the future cash flows of the distributions during the vesting period on the measurement date of each grant. Annual average cash distributions at the grant date were estimated to be \$2.22 for the year ended August 31, 2004. The expected life of each grant is assumed to be the minimum vesting period under certain performance criteria of each grant.

Restricted Unit Plan

The Company previously adopted the Amended and Restated Restricted Unit Plan dated August 10, 2000, amended February 4, 2002 as the Second Amended and Restated Restricted Unit Plan (the "Restricted Unit Plan"), for certain directors and key employees of the General Partner and its affiliates. The Restricted Unit Plan provided rights to acquire up to 146,000 Common Units. The Restricted Unit Plan provided for the award or grant to key employees of the right to acquire Common Units on such terms and conditions (including vesting conditions, forfeiture or lapse of rights) as the Compensation Committee of the Company shall determine. In addition, eligible directors automatically received a director's grant of 500 Common Units on each September 1, and newly elected directors were also entitled to receive a grant of 2,000 Common Units upon election or appointment to the Board. Directors who were employees of Energy Transfer Partners were not entitled to receive a director's grant of Common Units but could receive Common Units as employees.

Generally, awards granted under the Restricted Unit Plan vested upon the occurrence of specified performance objectives established by the Compensation Committee at the time designations of grants were made, or if later, the three-year anniversary of the grant date. In the event of a "change of control" (as defined in the Restricted Unit Plan), all rights to acquire Common Units pursuant to the Restricted Unit Plan immediately vested. Pursuant to the January 2004 acquisition of the Company by La Grange Energy, the change of control provisions of the Restricted Unit Plan were triggered, resulting in the early vesting of 21,600 units by Heritage. Individuals holding 4,500 grants waived their rights to early vesting under the change of control provisions. Heritage recognized compensation expense on the units that vested.

The issuance of the Common Units pursuant to the Restricted Unit Plan was intended to serve as a means of incentive compensation for performance and not primarily as an opportunity to participate in the equity appreciation in respect of the Common Units. Therefore, no consideration was payable by the plan participants upon vesting and issuance of the Common Units. Following the June 23, 2004 approval of the 2004 Unit Plan at the special meeting of the Unitholders, the Restricted Unit Plan was terminated (except for the obligation to issue Common Units at the time the 8,296 units previously awarded vest), and no additional grants will be made under the Restricted Unit Plan.

Long-Term Incentive Plan

Effective September 1, 2000, the Company adopted a long-term incentive compensation plan whereby units were to be awarded to the executive officers of the Company upon achieving certain targeted levels of Distributed Cash (as defined in the Long Term Incentive Plan) per unit. Awards under the program were made starting in 2003 based upon the average of the prior three years Distributed Cash per unit. A minimum of

250,000 units and if targeted levels were achieved, a maximum of 500,000 units were available for award under the Long Term Incentive Plan. In connection with the acquisition by La Grange Energy of the Company in January 2004, 150,018 units vested and Common Units were issued, and the Long-Term Incentive Plan terminated.

2004 Unit Plan

On June 23, 2004 at a special meeting of the Common Unitholders of Energy Transfer Partners, L.P., the Common Unitholders of Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. approved the terms of Energy Transfer Partners' 2004 Unit Plan (the "Plan"), which provides for awards of Common Units and other rights to Energy Transfer Partners' employees, officers, and directors. The maximum number of Common Units that may be granted under this Plan is 900,000 total units issued. Any awards that are forfeited or which expire for any reason, or any units which are not used in the settlement of an award will be available for grant under the Plan. Units to be delivered upon the vesting of awards granted under the Plan may be (i) units acquired by Energy Transfer Partners in the open market, (ii) units already owned by Energy Transfer Partners or its General Partner, (iii) units acquired by Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. or its General Partner directly from Energy Transfer Partners, or any other person, (iv) units that are registered under a registration statement for this Plan, (v) Restricted Units, or (vi) any combination of the foregoing.

Employee Grants. The Compensation Committee, in its discretion, may from time to time grant awards to any employee, upon such terms and conditions as it may determine appropriate and in accordance with specific general guidelines as defined by the Plan. All outstanding awards shall fully vest into units upon any Change in Control as defined by the Plan or upon such terms as the Compensation Committee may require at the time the award is granted. As of August 31, 2004, no grants of awards had been made to any employee under the 2004 Unit Plan. Subsequent to August 31, 2004, awards totaling 129,600 units were made under the 2004 Unit Plan to employees, including executive officers. These awards will vest subject to vesting over a three-year period based upon the achievement of certain performance criteria. Vested awards will convert into Common Units upon the third anniversary of the measuring date for the grants, which is September 1 of each year. Vesting occurs based upon the total return to Energy Transfer Partners' Unitholders as compared to a group of Master Limited Partnership peer companies. The issuance of Common Units pursuant to the 2004 Unit Plan is intended to serve as a means of incentive compensation, therefore, no consideration will be payable by the plan participants upon vesting and issuance of the Common Units.

Director Grants. Each director who is not also (i) a shareholder or a direct or indirect employee of any parent, or (ii) a direct or indirect employee of U.S. Propane, L.L.C., Energy Transfer Partners, or a subsidiary ("Director Participant"), who is elected or appointed to the Board for the first time shall automatically receive, on the date of his or her election or appointment, an award of up to 2,000 units (the "Initial Director's Grant"). Commencing on September 1, 2004 and each September 1 thereafter that this Plan is in effect, each Director Participant who is in office on such September 1, shall automatically receive an award of units equal to \$15,000 divided by the fair market value of a Common Units on such date ("Annual Director's Grant"). Each grant of an award to a Director Participant will vest at the rate of 20% per year, beginning on the first anniversary date of the Award; provided however, notwithstanding the foregoing, (i) all awards to a Director Participant shall become fully vested upon a change in control, as defined by the Plan, unless voluntarily waived by such Director Participant, and (ii) all awards which have not yet vested on the date a Director Participant ceases to be a director shall vest on such terms as may be determined by the Compensation Committee. As of August 31, 2004, initial Director's Grants totaling 4,000 units have been made.

Long-Term Incentive Grants. The Compensation Committee may, from time to time, grant awards under the Plan to any executive officer or any employee it may designate as a participant in accordance with general guidelines under the Plan. These guidelines include (i) options to purchase a specified number of units at a specified exercise price, which are clearly designated in the award as either an "incentive stock option" within the meaning of Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code, or a "non-qualifying stock option" that is not intended to qualify as an incentive stock option under Section 422; (ii) Unit Appreciation Rights that specify the terms of the fair market value of the award on the date the unit appreciation right is exercised and the strike price; (iii) units; or (iv) any combination hereof. As of August 31, 2004, there has been no Long-Term Incentive Grants made under the Plan.

This Plan will be administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors and may be amended from time to time by the Board; provided however, that no amendment will be made without the approval of a majority of the Energy Transfer Partners Unitholders (i) if so required under the rules and regulations of the New York Stock Exchange or the Securities and Exchange Commission; (ii) that would extend the maximum

period during which an award may be granted under the Plan; (iii) materially increase the cost of the Plan to the Company; or (iv) result in this Plan no longer satisfying the requirements of Rule 16b-3 of Section 16 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934. This Plan shall terminate no later than the 10th anniversary of its original effective date.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements..

Some of the other more significant estimates made by management include, but are not limited to, allowances for doubtful accounts, the fair value of derivative instruments, useful lives for depreciation and amortization, purchase accounting allocations and subsequent realizability of intangible assets, deferred taxes, and general business and medical self-insurance reserves. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Company applies Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* (SFAS 133) as amended. This statement requires that all derivatives be recognized in the balance sheet as either an asset or liability measured at fair value. Special accounting for qualifying hedges allows a derivative's gains and losses to offset related results on the hedged item in the statement of operations and requires that a company must formally document, designate and assess the effectiveness of transactions that receive hedge accounting treatment.

The Company has established a formal risk management policy in which derivative financial instruments are employed in connection with an underlying asset, liability and/or anticipated transaction. The midstream and transportation segments do not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. At inception, the Company formally documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, the risk management objectives, and the methods used for assessing and testing effectiveness. The Company also assesses, both at the inception of the hedge and on an on-going basis, whether the derivatives that are used in its hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in cash flows. Furthermore, management meets on a weekly basis to assess the creditworthiness of the derivative counterparties to manage against the risk of default. If the Company determines that a derivative is no longer highly effective as a hedge, it discontinues hedge accounting prospectively by including changes in the fair value of the derivative in current earnings.

The Company utilizes various exchange-traded and over-the-counter commodity financial instrument contracts to limit its exposure to margin fluctuations in natural gas and NGL prices. These contracts consist primarily of futures and swaps. Generally, management has previously elected not to apply hedge accounting to these contracts, therefore, the net gain or loss arising from marking to market these derivative instruments was previously recognized in earnings as unrealized gains and losses on the statement of operations. However, during the year ended August 31, 2004, the Company designated various new futures and certain associated basis contracts as cash flow hedging instruments in accordance with SFAS 133. The effective portion of the hedge gain or loss is initially reported as a component of other comprehensive income and is subsequently reclassified into earnings when the transaction being hedged occurs. The ineffective portion of the gain or loss is reported in earnings immediately. As of August 31, 2004, these hedging instruments had a net fair value of \$85, which was recorded as price risk management assets and liabilities on the balance sheet through other comprehensive income.

ETC OLP also entered into an interest rate swap agreement for the purpose of mitigating the interest rate risk associated with the La Grange Acquisition Term Note. The interest rate swap agreement is used to manage a portion of the exposure to changing interest rates by converting floating rate debt to fixed rate debt. The fair value of the swap was a liability of \$539 as of August 31, 2004, which is recorded as price risk management liabilities on the balance sheet.

In the course of normal operations, the Company routinely enters into contracts such as forward physical contracts for the purchase and sale of natural gas, propane, and other NGLs that qualify for and are designated

as a normal purchase and sales contracts. Such contracts are exempted from the fair value accounting requirements of SFAS 133 and are accounted for using traditional accrual accounting.

The market prices used to value the financial derivative transactions reflect management's estimates considering various factors including closing exchange and over-the-counter quotations, and the time value of the underlying commitments. The values are adjusted to reflect the potential impact of liquidating a position in an orderly manner over a reasonable period of time under present market conditions.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In January of 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Financial Interpretation No. 46 *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities – An Interpretation of ARB No. 51* (FIN 46). In December 2003, the FASB issued FIN 46R, which clarified certain issues identified in FIN 46. FIN 46R requires an entity to consolidate a variable interest entity if the entity is designated as the primary beneficiary of that variable interest entity even if the entity does not have a majority of voting interest. A variable interest entity is generally defined as an entity where its equity is unable to finance its activities or where the owners of the entity lack the risk and rewards of ownership. The provisions of this statement apply at inception of any entity created after January 31, 2003. For an entity created before February 1, 2003, the provisions of this interpretation must be applied at the beginning of the first interim or annual period beginning after March 15, 2004. The implementation of FIN 46 did not have an impact on the Company's financial position.

As of August 31, 2004, the Company owned various unconsolidated entities in which its share of the unconsolidated entities ranges from 49% to 50%. The Company accounts for its investments under the equity method of accounting as prescribed by APB Opinion No. 18, *The Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock*. The Company does not control these entities, and each partner shares in all profits and losses equal to their respective share in the entities. There are no limits on the exposure to losses or on the ability to share in returns. Based on the analysis performed, the Company is not the primary beneficiary of the entities, and as a result, will not consolidate the entities but will continue to account for the investment in these entities under the equity method.

In May 2003, the FASB issued Statement No. 150, *Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity* (SFAS 150). SFAS 150 establishes standards for how an issuer classifies and measures certain financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity. It requires that an issuer classify a financial instrument that is within the scope of SFAS 150 as a liability (or an asset in some circumstances). This statement is effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003, and otherwise is effective at the beginning of the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2003. The Company adopted the provisions of SFAS 150 as of September 1, 2003. The adoption did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position.

3. ASSETS HELD IN TRUST:

In connection with the initial public offering ("IPO") of Heritage in June 1996, Heritage Holdings retained proceeds, which were placed in various trusts to be paid to the noteholders of noncompete agreements entered into prior to the IPO. The proceeds are disbursed monthly from the trust in accordance with the noncompete agreements. These assets were transferred to U.S. Propane upon its becoming the General Partner of Energy Transfer Partners. U.S. Propane retains all earnings from the trust assets.

4. ACQUISITIONS:

On June 2, 2004, ETC OLP acquired the transportation assets of TXU Fuel Company (formerly the TUFCO System now referred to as the ET Fuel System) for \$498,571 in cash. The assets include approximately 2,000 miles of intrastate pipeline and related storage facilities located in Texas, with a total system capacity of 1.3 billion cubic feet or natural gas per day. The purchase price was funded with borrowings under ETC OLP's amended debt agreement.

The purchase price allocation of the ET Fuel System was as follows:

Other assets	57
Property, plant and equipment	499,789
Deposits from vendor	(750)
Accrued expenses	(525)
Total	<u>\$498,571</u>

These assets allow ETC OLP to provide multiple services to producers in four major producing areas of Texas, as well as providing access to major natural gas markets. In addition, these assets are expected to provide significant growth opportunities for the Partnership going forward. The acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method. The purchase price has been initially allocated based on the estimated fair values of the individual assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at the date of the acquisition. The final allocation of the purchase price is pending completion of an independent appraisal.

During the period from January 20, 2004 to August 31, 2004, HOLP acquired substantially all of the assets of three propane companies, which included Edwards Propane of Marshville, North Carolina, Custer Gas Service of Custer, South Dakota, and one other small company. The aggregate purchase price for these acquisitions totaled \$16,967, which included liabilities assumed of \$268. In the aggregate, these acquisitions are not material for pro forma disclosure purposes. These acquisitions were financed primarily with the HOLP Senior Revolving Acquisition Facility and were accounted for by the purchase method under SFAS 141.

5. WORKING CAPITAL FACILITY AND LONG-TERM DEBT:

Long-term debt consists of the following:

	August 31, 2004
1996 8.55% Senior Secured Notes	\$84,000
1997 Medium Term Note Program:	
7.17% Series A Senior Secured Notes	12,000
7.26% Series B Senior Secured Notes	18,000
6.50% Series C Senior Secured Notes	1,786
2000 and 2001 Senior Secured Promissory Notes:	
8.47% Series A Senior Secured Notes	9,600
8.55% Series B Senior Secured Notes	27,429
8.59% Series C Senior Secured Notes	27,000
8.67% Series D Senior Secured Notes	58,000
8.75% Series E Senior Secured Notes	7,000
8.87% Series F Senior Secured Notes	40,000
7.21% Series G Senior Secured Notes	15,200
7.89% Series H Senior Secured Notes	8,000
7.99% Series I Senior Secured Notes	16,000

	August 31, 2004
Term Loan Facility	725,000
Senior Revolving Acquisition Facility	23,000
Long term portion of the Senior Revolving Working Capital Facility	10,000
Notes Payable on noncompete agreements with interest imputed at rates averaging 7.38%, due in installments through 2010	18,218
Other	2,159
Current maturities of long-term debt	(31,234)
	<u>\$1,071,158</u>

Maturities of the Senior Secured Notes, the Medium Term Note Program and the Senior Secured Promissory Notes (the “Notes”) are as follows:

1996 8.55% Senior Secured Notes:

mature at the rate of \$12,000 on June 30 in each of the years 2002 to and including 2011. Interest is paid semi-annually.

1997 Medium Term Note Program:

Series A Notes: mature at the rate of \$2,400 on November 19 in each of the years 2005 to and including 2009. Interest is paid semi-annually.

Series B Notes: mature at the rate of \$2,000 on November 19 in each of the years 2003 to and including 2012. Interest is paid semi-annually.

Series C Notes: mature at the rate of \$714 on March 13 in each of the years 2000 to and including 2003, \$357 on March 13, 2004, \$1,073 on March 13, 2005, and \$357 in each of the years 2006 and 2007. Interest is paid semi-annually.

2000 and 2001 Senior Secured Promissory Notes:

Series A Notes: mature at the rate of \$3,200 on August 15 in each of the years 2003 to and including 2007. Interest is paid quarterly.

Series B Notes: mature at the rate of \$4,571 on August 15 in each of the years 2004 to and including 2010. Interest is paid quarterly.

Series C Notes: mature at the rate of \$5,750 on August 15 in each of the years 2006 to and including 2007, \$4,000 on August 15, 2008 and \$5,750 on August 15, 2009 to and including 2010. Interest is paid quarterly.

Series D Notes: mature at the rate of \$12,450 on August 15 in each of the years 2008 and 2009, \$7,700 on August 15, 2010, \$12,450 on August 15, 2011 and \$12,950 on August 15, 2012. Interest is paid quarterly.

Series E Notes: mature at the rate of \$1,000 on August 15 in each of the years 2009 to and including 2015. Interest is paid quarterly.

Series F Notes: mature at the rate of \$3,636 on August 15 in each of the years 2010 to and including 2020. Interest is paid quarterly.

Series G Notes: mature at the rate of \$3,800 on May 15 in each of the years 2004 to and including 2008. Interest is paid quarterly. \$7.5 million of these notes were retired during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2003.

Series H Notes: mature at the rate of \$727 on May 15 in each of the years 2006 to and including 2016. Interest is paid quarterly. \$19.5 million of these notes were retired during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2003.

Series I Notes: mature in one payment of \$16,000 on May 15, 2013. Interest is paid quarterly.

All receivables, contracts, equipment, inventory, general intangibles, cash concentration accounts, and the capital stock of HOLP and its subsidiaries secure the Senior Secured, Medium Term, and Senior Secured Promissory Notes. In addition to the stated interest rate for the Notes, the Partnership is required to pay an additional 1% per annum on the outstanding balance of the Notes at such time as the Notes are not rated investment grade status or higher. As of August 31, 2004 the Notes were rated investment grade or better thereby alleviating the requirement that HOLP pay the additional 1% interest.

Effective August 31, 2004, ETC OLP entered into the Third Amendment to the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. The terms of the Agreement are as follows:

A \$725,000 Term Loan Facility that matures on January 18, 2008. Amounts borrowed under the ETC OLP Credit Facility bear interest at a rate based on either a Eurodollar rate, or a prime rate. The weighted average interest rate was 4.45% as of August 31, 2004. The Term Loan Facility is secured by substantially all of the ETC OLP's assets. As of August 31, 2004 the Term Loan Facility had a balance of \$725,000.

A \$225,000 Revolving Credit Facility is available through January 18, 2008. Amounts borrowed under the ETC OLP Credit Facility bear interest at a rate based on either a Eurodollar rate, or a prime rate. The maximum commitment fee payable on the unused portion of the facility is 0.50%. The facility is fully secured by substantially all of ETC OLP's assets. As of August 31, 2004, there were no amounts outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility, and \$4,650 in letters of credit outstanding which reduce the amount available for borrowing under the Revolving Credit Facility. Letters of Credit under the Revolving Credit Facility may not exceed \$40,000.

Effective March 31, 2004, HOLP entered into the Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. The terms of the Agreement are as follows:

A \$75,000 Senior Revolving Working Capital Facility is available through December 31, 2006. Amounts borrowed under the Working Capital Facility bear interest at a rate based on either a Eurodollar rate or a prime rate. The weighted average interest rate was 3.2038% for the amount outstanding at August 31, 2004. The maximum commitment fee payable on the unused portion of the facility is 0.50%. HOLP must reduce the principal amount of working capital borrowings to \$10,000 for a period of not less than 30 consecutive days at least one time during each fiscal year. All receivables, contracts, equipment, inventory, general intangibles, cash concentration accounts, and the capital stock of HOLP's subsidiaries secure the Senior Revolving Working Capital Facility. As of August 31, 2004, the Senior Revolving Working Capital Facility had a balance outstanding of \$24,550, of which \$10,000 was long-term and \$14,550 was short-term. A \$5,000 Letter of Credit issuance is available to HOLP for up to 30 days prior to the maturity date of the Working Capital Facility. Letter of Credit Exposure plus the Working Capital Loan cannot exceed the \$75,000 maximum Working Capital Facility. HOLP had outstanding Letters of Credit of \$1,002 at August 31, 2004.

A \$75,000 Senior Revolving Acquisition Facility is available through December 31, 2006. Amounts borrowed under the Acquisition Credit Facility bear interest at a rate based on either a Eurodollar rate or a prime rate. The weighted average interest rate was 3.2038% for the amount outstanding at August 31, 2004. The maximum commitment fee payable on the unused portion of the facility is 0.50%. All receivables, contracts, equipment, inventory, general intangibles, cash concentration accounts, and the capital stock of HOLP's subsidiaries secure the Senior Revolving Acquisition Facility. As of August 31, 2004, the Senior Revolving Acquisition Facility had a balance outstanding of \$23,000.

The agreements for each of the Senior Secured Notes, Medium Term Note Program, Senior Secured Promissory Notes, and the Operating Partnerships' bank credit facilities contain customary restrictive covenants applicable

to the Operating Partnerships, including limitations on substantial disposition of assets, changes in ownership of the Operating Partnerships, the level of additional indebtedness and creation of liens. These covenants require the Operating Partnerships to maintain ratios of Consolidated Funded Indebtedness to Consolidated EBITDA (as these terms are similarly defined in the bank credit facilities and the Note Agreements) of not more than, 4.75 to 1 for HOLP and 4.75 to 1.0 during the 365-day period following the funding of the purchase price of the ET Fuel System and to 4.00 to 1.00 during any period other than the 365-day period following the funding of the purchase price of the ET Fuel System for ETC OLP and Consolidated EBITDA to Consolidated Interest Expense (as these terms are similarly defined in the bank credit facilities and the Note Agreements) of not less than 2.25 to 1 for HOLP and 2.75 to 1 for ETC OLP. The Consolidated EBITDA used to determine these ratios is calculated in accordance with these debt agreements. For purposes of calculating the ratios under the bank credit facilities and the Note Agreements, Consolidated EBITDA is based upon the Operating Partnerships' EBITDA, as adjusted for the most recent four quarterly periods, and modified to give pro forma effect for acquisitions and divestitures made during the test period and is compared to Consolidated Funded Indebtedness as of the test date and the Consolidated Interest Expense for the most recent twelve months. These debt agreements also provide that the Operating Partnerships may declare, make, or incur a liability to make, restricted payments during each fiscal quarter, if: (a) the amount of such restricted payment, together with all other restricted payments during such quarter, do not exceed Available Cash with respect to the immediately preceding quarter; (b) no default or event of default exists before such restricted payments; and (c) each Operating Partnership's restricted payment is not greater than the product of each Operating Partnership's Percentage of Aggregate Available Cash multiplied by the Aggregate Partner Obligations (as these terms are similarly defined in the bank credit facilities and the Note Agreements). The debt agreements further provide that HOLP's Available Cash is required to reflect a reserve equal to 50% of the interest to be paid on the notes and in addition, in the third, second and first quarters preceding a quarter in which a scheduled principal payment is to be made on the notes, and a reserve equal to 25%, 50%, and 75%, respectively, of the principal amount to be repaid on such payment dates.

Failure to comply with the various restrictive and affirmative covenants of the Operating Partnerships' bank credit facilities and the Note Agreements could negatively impact the Operating Partnerships' ability to incur additional debt and/or Energy Transfer Partners' ability to pay distributions. The Operating Partnerships are required to measure these financial tests and covenants quarterly and were in compliance with all requirements, tests, limitations, and covenants related to the Senior Secured Notes, Medium Term Note Program and Senior Secured Promissory Notes, and the bank credit facilities as of August 31, 2004.

Future maturities of long-term debt for each of the next five fiscal years and thereafter are \$31,234 in 2005; \$39,355 in 2006; \$72,009 in 2007; \$770,756 in 2008; \$42,909 in 2009, and \$146,129 thereafter.

6. INCOME TAXES:

The components of the deferred tax liability were as follows at August 31, 2004:

Property, plant and equipment	\$108,661
Other	1,235
	<u>\$109,896</u>

7. MAJOR CUSTOMERS

As of August 31, 2004, the Company had receivables due from BP Energy Company that represented approximately 13.9% of the Partnership's total net accounts receivable. Management attempts to mitigate its credit risk by establishing strict credit policies for significant accounts receivable.

8. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:

Commitments

Certain property and equipment is leased under noncancelable leases, which require fixed monthly rental payments and expire at various dates through 2020. Fiscal year future minimum lease commitments for such leases are \$4,794 in 2005; \$3,048 in 2006; \$2,104 in 2007; \$1,647 in 2008; \$1,216 in 2009 and \$628 thereafter.

The Company has forward commodity contracts, which will be settled by physical delivery. Short-term contracts, which expire in less than one year, require delivery up to 20 million British thermal units per day (MMBtu/d). Long-term contracts total require delivery of up to 156 MMBtu/d. The long-term contracts run through July 2013.

The Partnership has signed long-term agreements with several parties committing firm transportation volumes into a new pipeline system, which the Partnership was required to construct, and which is referred to as the Bossier Pipeline. Those commitments include an agreement with XTO Energy Inc. (XTO) to deliver approximately 200 million cubic feet per day (MMcf/d) of natural gas into the pipeline. The term of the XTO Energy Inc. agreement runs nine years beginning when the Bossier Pipeline becomes operational. The Bossier Pipeline became operational in June 2004.

The Company in the normal course of business, purchases, processes and sells natural gas pursuant to long-term contracts. Such contracts contain terms that are customary in the industry. The Partnership believes that such terms are commercially reasonable and will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

The Partnership has entered into several propane purchase and supply commitments with varying terms as to quantities and prices, which expire at various dates through March 2005.

Litigation

Although the midstream operating partnership, ETC OLP, may, from time to time, be involved in litigation and claims arising out of its operations in the normal course of business, ETC OLP is not currently a party to any material legal proceedings. In addition, management is not aware of any material legal or governmental proceedings against ETC OLP, or contemplated to be brought against ETC OLP, under the various environmental protection statutes to which it is subject.

Propane is a flammable, combustible gas. Serious personal injury and significant property damage can arise in connection with its storage, transportation or use. In the ordinary course of business, HOLP is sometimes threatened with or are named as a defendant in various lawsuits seeking actual and punitive damages for product liability, personal injury and property damage. The Partnership maintains liability insurance with insurers in amounts and with coverages and deductibles management believes are reasonable and prudent, and which are generally accepted in the industry. However, there can be no assurance that the levels of insurance protection currently in effect will continue to be available at reasonable prices or that such levels will remain adequate to protect us from material expenses related to product liability, personal injury or property damage in the future. Although any litigation is inherently uncertain, based on past experience, the information currently available and the availability of insurance coverage, we do not believe that pending or threatened litigation matters will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

Of the pending or threatened matters in which the Partnership is a party, none have arisen outside the ordinary course of business except for an action filed by Heritage on November 30, 1999 against SCANA Corporation, Cornerstone Ventures, L.P. and Suburban Propane, L.P. (the “SCANA litigation”). Prior to trial, a settlement was reached with Defendant Cornerstone Ventures, L.P., and they were dismissed from the litigation. The trial began on October 4, 2004 against the remaining defendants and testimony was concluded on October 20, 2004. On October 21, 2004, the jury returned a verdict in favor of Heritage against SCANA and in favor of defendant Suburban. The jury found in favor of Heritage on all four claims against SCANA, awarding a total of \$48 million in actual and punitive damages. It is expected that the court will render a final judgment by the end of November 2004. SCANA has publicly stated that it plans to appeal any adverse judgment by the court. The Partnership cannot predict whether the final judgment will affirm the jury verdict without any modification or whether any appeal of the final judgment by SCANA will be successful. As a result, management cannot yet predict whether the Partnership will receive any of the damages award covered by this verdict.

The Company is a party to various legal proceedings and/or regulatory proceedings incidental to its business. Certain claims, suits and complaints arising in the ordinary course of business have been filed or are pending against the Partnership. In the opinion of management, all such matters are either covered by insurance, are without merit or involve amounts, which, if resolved unfavorably, would not have a significant effect on the financial position or results of operations of the Partnership. Once management determines that information pertaining to a legal proceeding indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred, an accrual is established equal to management’s estimate of the likely exposure. For matters that are covered by insurance, the Partnership accrues the related deductible. As of August 31, 2004 and 2003, an accrual of \$930 and \$112, respectively, was recorded as accrued and other current liabilities on the Company’s consolidated balance sheets.

Environmental

The Company’s operations are subject to extensive federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations that require expenditures for remediation at operating facilities and waste disposal sites. Although the Partnership believes its operations are in substantial compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations, risks of additional costs and liabilities are inherent in the natural gas pipeline and processing business, and there can be no assurance that significant costs and liabilities will not be incurred. Moreover, it is possible that other developments, such as increasingly stringent environmental laws, regulations and enforcement policies thereunder, and claims for damages to property or persons resulting from the operations, could result in substantial costs and liabilities. Accordingly, the Partnership has adopted policies, practices, and procedures in the areas of pollution control, product safety, occupational health, and the handling, storage, use, and disposal of hazardous materials to prevent material environmental or other damage, and to limit the financial liability, which could result from such events. However, some risk of environmental or other damage is inherent in the natural gas pipeline and processing business, as it is with other entities engaged in similar businesses.

In conjunction with the October 1, 2002 acquisition of the Texas and Oklahoma natural gas gathering and gas processing assets from Aquila Gas Pipeline, Aquila, Inc. agreed to indemnify ETC OLP for any environmental liabilities that arose from the operation of the assets for the period prior to October 1, 2002. Aquila also agreed to indemnify ETC OLP for 50% of any environmental liabilities that arose from the operations of Oasis Pipe Line Company prior to October 1, 2002.

Petroleum-based contamination or environmental wastes are known to be located on or adjacent to six sites, on which the Partnership presently has, or formerly had, retail propane operations. These sites were evaluated at the time of their acquisition. In all cases, remediation operations have been or will be undertaken by others, and in all six cases, Heritage obtained indemnification for expenses associated with any remediation from the former owners or related entities. The Partnership has not been named as a potentially responsible party at any of these sites, nor has the Company’s operations contributed to the environmental issues at these sites. Accordingly, no amounts have been recorded in the Company’s August 31, 2004 balance sheet. Based on information currently available to the Partnership, such projects are not expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial condition or results of operations.

In July 2001, Heritage acquired a company that had previously received a request for information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (the “EPA”) regarding potential contribution to a widespread groundwater contamination problem in San Bernardino, California, known as the Newmark Groundwater Contamination. Although the EPA has indicated that the groundwater contamination may be attributable to releases of solvents

from a former military base located within the subject area that occurred long before the facility acquired by Heritage was constructed, it is possible that the EPA may seek to recover all or a portion of groundwater remediation costs from private parties under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (commonly called "Superfund"). Based upon information currently available to the Partnership, it is believed that the Company's liability if such action were to be taken by the EPA would not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

Environmental exposures and liabilities are difficult to assess and estimate due to unknown factors such as the magnitude of possible contamination, the timing and extent of remediation, the determination of the Company's liability in proportion to other parties, improvements in cleanup technologies and the extent to which environmental laws and regulations may change in the future. Although environmental costs may have a significant impact on the results of operations for any single period, the Partnership believes that such costs will not have a material adverse effect on its financial position. As of August 31, 2004, an accrual of \$473 was recorded in the Company's balance sheet to cover any material environmental liabilities that were not covered by the environmental indemnifications.

9. PRICE RISK MANAGEMENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES:

Commodity Price Risk

The Partnership is exposed to market risks related to the volatility of natural gas and NGL prices. To reduce the impact of this price volatility, the Partnership primarily uses derivative commodity instruments (futures and swaps) to manage its exposures to fluctuations in margins. The fair value of all price risk management assets and liabilities that are designated and documented as cash flow hedges and determined to be effective are recorded through other comprehensive income until the settlement month. The amount on the balance sheet relating to price risk management assets liabilities in accumulated other comprehensive income will be reclassified into earnings over the next twelve months. When the physical transaction settles, any gain or loss previously recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) on the derivative is recognized in the statement of operations. Unrealized gains or losses on price risk management assets and liabilities that do not meet the requirements for hedge accounting are recognized in the statement of operations. The Company's price risk management assets and liabilities were as follows as of August 31, 2004:

August 31, 2004:	Commodity	Notional Volume MMBTU	Maturity	Fair Value
Basis Swaps IFERC/Nymex	Gas	54,472,500	2004-2005	\$ 1,451
Basis Swaps IFERC/Nymex	Gas	62,767,500	2004-2005	592
				\$ 2,043
Swing Swaps IFERC	Gas	119,495,000	2004-2005	\$ 704
Swing Swaps IFERC	Gas	45,265,000	2004-2005	(399)
Swing Swaps IFERC	Gas	76,720,000	2006-2008	—
				\$ 305
Futures Nymex	Gas	10,057,500	2004-2005	\$(1,311)
Futures Nymex	Gas	12,677,500	2004-2005	2,941
				1,630
		Barrels		
NGL Swaps	Condensate, Propane, Ethane	250,000	2004-2005	\$ (86)

Estimates related to the Company's gas marketing activities are sensitive to uncertainty and volatility inherent in the energy commodities markets and actual results could differ from these estimates. The Partnership believes it is protected from the volatility in the energy commodities markets because it does not have unbalanced positions. Long-term physical contracts are tied to index prices. System gas, which is also tied to index prices, will provide the gas required by our long-term physical contracts. When third-party gas is required to supply long-term contracts, a hedge is put in place to protect the margin on the contract. Financial contracts, which are not tied to physical delivery, will be offset with financial contracts to balance the Company's positions.

Interest Rate Risk

The Partnership is exposed to market risk for changes in interest rates related to the bank credit facilities of ETC OLP. An interest rate swap agreement is used to manage a portion of the exposure related to LaGrange Acquisition's Term Loan Facility to changing interest rates by converting floating rate debt to fixed-rate debt. On October 9, 2002, ETC OLP entered into an interest rate swap agreement to manage its exposure to changes in interest rates. The interest rate swap has a notional value of \$75,000 and matures on October 9, 2005. Under the terms of the interest rate swap agreement, the Partnership will pay a fixed rate of 2.76% and will receive three-month LIBOR with quarterly settlement commencing on January 9, 2003. The value of the interest rate swap is marked to market and recorded in interest expense. The value of the interest rate swap at August 31, 2004 was a liability of \$539 and was recorded as a component of price risk management liabilities on the Company's consolidated balance sheet.

10. LIQUIDS MARKETING:

The Company buys and sells derivative financial instruments, which are within the scope of SFAS 133 and that are not designated as accounting hedges. HOLP also enters into energy trading contracts, which are not derivatives, and therefore, are not within the scope of SFAS 133. The types of contracts the Company utilizes in its liquids marketing segment include energy commodity forward contracts, options, and swaps traded on the over-the-counter financial markets. In accordance with the provisions of SFAS 133, derivative financial instruments utilized in connection with the Company's liquids marketing activity are accounted for using the mark-to-market method. Under the mark-to-market method of accounting, forwards, swaps, options, and storage contracts are reflected at fair value, and are shown in the consolidated balance sheet as prepaid expenses and other and accrued and other current liabilities. The Partnership applies the applicable provisions of EITF Issue No. 02-3, *Issues Related to Accounting for Contracts Involved in Energy Trading and Risk Management Activities* (EITF 02-3), which requires that gains and losses on derivative instruments be shown net in the statement of operations if the derivative instruments are held for trading purposes. Net realized and unrealized gains and losses from the financial contracts and the impact of price movements are recognized in the statement of operations as other revenue. Changes in the assets and liabilities from the liquids marketing activities result primarily from changes in the market prices, newly originated transactions, and the timing and settlement of contracts. Consequently, the Company does not apply mark-to-market accounting for any contracts that are not within the scope of SFAS 133. The Company attempts to balance its contractual portfolio in terms of notional amounts and timing of performance and delivery obligations. However, net unbalanced positions can exist or are established based on management's assessment of anticipated market movements.

The notional amounts and terms of these financial instruments as of August 31, 2004 include fixed price payor for 345 barrels of propane, and fixed price receiver of 345 barrels of propane. Notional amounts reflect the volume of the transactions, but do not represent the amounts exchanged by the parties to the financial instruments. Accordingly, notional amounts do not accurately measure the Company's exposure to market or credit risks.

Estimates related to the Company's liquids marketing activities are sensitive to uncertainty and volatility inherent in the energy commodities markets and actual results could differ from these estimates. A theoretical change of 10% in the underlying commodity value of the liquids marketing contracts would not change the market value of the contracts as there were no unbalanced positions at August 31, 2004.

Inherent in the resulting contractual portfolio are certain business risks, including market risk and credit risk. Market risk is the risk that the value of the portfolio will change, either favorably or unfavorably, in response to changing market conditions. Credit risk is the risk of loss from nonperformance by suppliers, customers, or financial counterparties to a contract. The Partnership takes an active role in managing and controlling market and credit risk over liquids marketing activities, and has established control procedures, which are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Management monitors market risk of liquids marketing activities through a variety of techniques, including routine reporting to senior management. The Company attempts to minimize credit risk exposure through credit policies and periodic monitoring procedures.

The following table summarizes the fair value of liquids marketing contracts, aggregated by method of estimating fair value of the contracts as of August 31, 2004 where settlement had not yet occurred. Liquids marketing contracts all have a maturity of less than 1 year. The market prices used to value these transactions

reflect management's best estimate considering various factors including closing average spot prices for the current and outer months plus a differential to consider time value and storage costs.

Source of Fair Value	August 31, 2004
Prices actively quoted	\$ 609
Prices based on other valuation methods	902
Assets from liquids marketing	<u>\$1,511</u>
Prices actively quoted	\$ 569
Prices based on other valuation methods	656
Liabilities from liquids marketing	<u>\$1,225</u>
Unrealized gains	<u>\$ 286</u>

11. PARTNERS' CAPITAL:

The Partnership Agreement of Energy Transfer Partners requires that Energy Transfer Partners distribute all of its Available Cash to its Unitholders and its General Partner within 45 days following the end of each fiscal quarter, subject to the payment of incentive distributions to the holders of Incentive Distribution Rights to the extent that certain target levels of cash distributions are achieved. The term Available Cash generally means, with respect to any fiscal quarter of Energy Transfer Partner, all cash on hand at the end of such quarter, plus working capital borrowings after the end of the quarter, less reserves established by the General Partner in its sole discretion to provide for the proper conduct of the Company's business, to comply with applicable laws or any debt instrument or other agreement, or to provide funds for future distributions to partners with respect to any one or more of the next four quarters. Available Cash is more fully defined in the Partnership Agreement of Energy Transfer Partners, L.P.

Distributions by Energy Transfer Partners in an amount equal to 100% of Available Cash will generally be made 98% to the Common, Class D, and Class E Unitholders and 2% to the General Partner, subject to the payment of incentive distributions to the General Partner to the extent that certain target levels of cash distributions are achieved.

The total amount of distributions paid or declared relating to the quarters in the period from January 20, 2004 through August 31, 2004 on Common Units, the Class D Units, the Class E, the General Partner interests and the Incentive Distribution Rights totaled \$89.8 million, \$5.4 million, \$9.3 million, \$2.3 million and \$6.9 million, respectively. All such distributions were made from Available Cash from Operating Surplus.

Energy Transfer Partners makes distributions of available cash from operating surplus for any quarter in the following manner:

- First, 98% to all Common and Class E Unitholders, in accordance with their percentage interests, and 2% to the General Partner, until each Common Unit has received \$0.50 per unit for such quarter (the "minimum quarterly distribution");
- Second, 98% to all Common and Class E Unitholders, in accordance with their percentage interests, and 2% to the General Partner, until each Common Unit has received \$0.55 per unit for such quarter (the "first target distribution");
- Third, 85% to all Common and Class E Unitholders, in accordance with their percentage interests, 13% to the holders of Incentive Distribution Rights, pro rata, and 2% to the General Partner, until each Common Unit has received at least \$0.635 per unit for such quarter (the "second target distribution");
- Fourth, 75% to all Common and Class E Unitholders, in accordance with their percentage interests, 23% to the holders of Incentive Distribution Rights, pro rata, and 2% to the General Partner, until

each Common Unit has received at least \$0.825 per unit for such quarter; (the “third target distribution”); and

- Fifth, thereafter, 50% to all Common and Class E Unitholders, in accordance with their percentage interests, 48% to the holders of Incentive Distribution Rights, pro rata, and 2% to the General Partner.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, any arrearage in the payment of the minimum quarterly distribution for all prior quarters and the distributions on each Class E Unit may not exceed \$2.82 per year.

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS:

Accounts payable to related companies as of August 31, 2004 includes \$2,856 due to La Grange Energy. This amount represents the balance of funds due to La Grange Energy subject to final settlement of the Energy Transfer Transactions that have not yet been distributed.

Accounts payable to related companies as of August 31, 2004 includes approximately \$1,400 payable to unconsolidated affiliates for purchases of natural gas.

The Company’s natural gas midstream operations secure compression services from third parties. Energy Transfer Technologies, Ltd. is one of the entities from which compression services are obtained. Energy Transfer Group, LLC is the general partner of Energy Transfer Technologies, Ltd. These entities are collectively referred to as the “ETG Entities”. The ETG Entities were not acquired by Energy Transfer Partners in conjunction with the January 2004 Energy Transfer Transactions. The Company’s Co-Chief Executive Officers have an indirect ownership in the ETG Entities. In addition, two of the General Partner’s directors, serve on the Board of Directors of the ETG Entities. The terms of each arrangement to provide compression services are, in the opinion of management, no less favorable than those available from other providers of compression services. During fiscal year 2004, payments totaling \$279 were made to the ETG Entities for compression services provided to and utilized in the Company’s natural gas midstream operations.

One of the Company’s natural gas midstream subsidiaries owns a 50% interest in South Texas Gas Gathering, a joint venture that owns an 80% interest in the Dorado System, a 61-mile gathering system located in South Texas. The other 50% equity interest in South Texas Gas Gathering is owned by one of the General Partner’s directors. The Company is the operator of the Dorado System. At August 31, 2004, there was a balance of \$248 owing to the Company by a director of the General Partner for services the Company provided as operator.

13. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION:

Following is the balance sheet of the Company which is included to provide additional information with respect to U.S. Propane, L.L.C's financial position on a stand-alone basis as of August 31, 2004:

ASSETS	
Investment in affiliates	6
Total assets	\$6
LIABILITIES AND MEMBER'S EQUITY	
Member's equity	6
Total liabilities and member's equity	\$6

14. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

On November 1, 2004 the Company announced the closing of the acquisition of certain midstream natural gas assets of Devon Energy Corporation ("Devon") for approximately \$64.6 million in cash after adjustments. The assets, known as the Texas Chalk and Madison Systems, include approximately 1,800 miles of gathering and mainline pipeline systems, four natural gas treating plants, condensate stabilization facilities, fractionation facilities and the 80 MMcf/d Madison gas processing plant.