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[Table of Contents](#)

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities To Be Registered	Pro
Debt Securities	\$
(1) The filing fee, calculated in accordance with Rule 457(r), has been transmitted to the SEC in connection with the securities offered for No. 333-166373 by means of this prospectus supplement.	

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[Table of Contents](#)

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT
(To Prospectus Dated April 29, 2010)

\$300,000,000



Boardwalk Pipelines, LP
3.375% Senior Notes due 2023
Fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Boardwalk Pipeline Partners,

This is an offering by Boardwalk Pipelines, LP of \$300,000,000 of 3.375% senior notes due 2023. Interest on the notes is payable on February 1, 2013, and then semi-annually on August 1, 2013, and February 1, 2014, and then semi-annually on August 1, 2014, and February 1, 2015, and then semi-annually on August 1, 2015, and February 1, 2016, and then semi-annually on August 1, 2016, and February 1, 2017, and then semi-annually on August 1, 2017, and February 1, 2018, and then semi-annually on August 1, 2018, and February 1, 2019, and then semi-annually on August 1, 2019, and February 1, 2020, and then semi-annually on August 1, 2020, and February 1, 2021, and then semi-annually on August 1, 2021, and February 1, 2022, and then semi-annually on August 1, 2022, and February 1, 2023. Interest on the notes will accrue from November 8, 2012. The notes will mature on February 1, 2023.

The notes will be redeemable, in whole or in part, at our option at any time, at a redemption price equal to the greater of 100% of the principal amount of the notes to be redeemed or the "make-whole" redemption price, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of redemption.

The notes will be our senior unsecured obligations and will rank equally with all of our existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness, including indebtedness of our subsidiaries, and will be unconditionally guaranteed by our parent, Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP. The guarantee will rank equally with all of the existing and future indebtedness of our parent, Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP, and will be effectively subordinated to all of our subsidiaries' existing and future indebtedness and to all of our subsidiaries' secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness.

Investing in the notes involves risk. Please read "[Risk Factors](#)" beginning on page S-8 of this prospectus supplement and on page S-8 of the prospectus as well as the risk factors discussed in Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, and the risk factors included in Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP's Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarterly periods ended March 31, 2012, June 30, 2012, and September 30, 2012.

	Public Offering Price (1)	Underwritten Discount
Per Note	99.973%	
Total	\$299,919,000	\$1,081,000

(1) Plus accrued interest from November 8, 2012, if settlement date occurs after that date.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities, nor has it passed upon the accuracy or completeness of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus are truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The notes will not be listed on any national securities exchange or quoted on any automated quotation system. Currently, there is no public market for the notes.

It is expected that delivery of the notes will be made to investors in registered book entry form only through the facilities of The Depository Trust Company on or about November 8, 2012.

Joint Book-Running Managers

Barclays

Citigroup

Co-Managers

**Mitsubishi UFJ Securities
Fifth Third Securities, Inc.**

Mizuho Securities

November 5, 2012

[Table of Contents](#)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Prospectus Supplement

[Summary](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Use of Proceeds](#)
[Capitalization](#)
[Description of the Notes](#)
[Certain United States Federal Income and Estate Tax Considerations](#)
[Underwriting](#)
[Legal Matters](#)
[Experts](#)
[Where You Can Find More Information](#)
[Forward-Looking Statements and Associated Risks](#)

Base Prospectus

[About This Prospectus](#)
[About Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP](#)
[About Boardwalk Pipelines, LP](#)
[Where You Can Find More Information](#)
[Information We Incorporate by Reference](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Forward-Looking Statements and Associated Risks](#)
[Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges](#)
[Use of Proceeds](#)
[Description of the Common Units](#)
[How We Make Cash Distributions](#)
[Conflicts of Interest and Fiduciary Duties](#)
[The Partnership Agreement](#)
[Description of Debt Securities](#)
[Material Tax Consequences](#)
[Selling Unitholders](#)
[Legal Matters](#)
[Experts](#)

This document is in two parts. The first part is this prospectus supplement, which describes the specific terms of this offering and also contains information contained in the accompanying base prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus. The second part is the accompanying base prospectus, which gives more general information about securities we may offer from time to time, some of which

Generally, when we refer to the “prospectus,” we are referring to both parts combined. If information in this prospectus supplement differs from the accompanying base prospectus, you should rely on the information in this prospectus supplement.

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements that are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control. For more information, see “Forward-Looking Statements and Associated Risks” in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus.

You should rely only on the information contained in or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus. Our underwriters have authorized anyone to

[Table of Contents](#)

provide you with additional or different information. We and the underwriters are not making an offer of the notes in any state or jurisdiction should not assume that the information contained in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying base prospectus or the information that i accurate as of any date other than its respective date. Our business, financial condition, results of operation and cash flow may have changed one of these documents is inconsistent with a statement in another document having a later date—for example, a document incorporated by re or the accompanying base prospectus—the statement in the document having the later date modifies or supersedes the earlier statement.

[Table of Contents](#)**SUMMARY**

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus. Information you should consider before making an investment decision. You should read the entire prospectus supplement, the accompanying documents incorporated by reference and the other documents to which we refer for a more complete understanding of this offering. For more information, see beginning on page S-8 of this prospectus supplement and page 3 of the accompanying base prospectus as well as the risk factors discussed in Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 and any risk factors included in Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP's Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarterly periods ended March 31, 2012, June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2012 for more information on the risks you should consider before buying notes in this offering.

References in this prospectus supplement to "Boardwalk Pipelines," "we," "our," "us" or similar terms, when used in the present tense, refer to Boardwalk Pipelines, LP together, unless the context otherwise requires, with our operating subsidiaries. References in this prospectus supplement to "we," "our," "us" or similar terms, when used in the past tense, refer to Boardwalk Operating GP, LLC. References in this prospectus to the "master partnership," "our parent," "the guarantor" or "the guarantors" refer to Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP. References to "Loews" refer to Loews Corporation, the ultimate parent company of the master partnership. We are the wholly owned subsidiary of the master partnership and the master partnership has no operations other than through us.

Boardwalk Pipelines, LP

We are a wholly owned subsidiary of Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP. Our business is conducted by Gulf Crossing Pipeline Company, LP (Gulf Crossing Pipeline Company, LP (Gulf South)), Texas Gas Transmission, LLC (Texas Gas), Boardwalk Field Services, LLC, Petal Gas Storage, LLC and Boardwalk Louisiana Midstream, LLC, formerly PL Midstream LLC (Boardwalk Louisiana Midstream) (together, the operating subsidiaries). Our business is the construction, operation and maintenance of natural gas and liquids pipeline and storage systems and natural gas and liquids gathering and processing. For a discussion of the Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP's business, please see "—Recent Developments—Acquisition of PL Midstream LLC." Boardwalk Pipelines Holding Corp. (BPHC), a wholly owned subsidiary of Loews, owns 102.7 million of the master partnership's common units and all 22.9 million of the master partnership's class B units. Boardwalk Louisiana Midstream, LLC, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of BPHC, holds the 2% general partner interest and all of the incentive distribution rights (IDRs) in the master partnership. As of September 30, 2012, the common units, class B units and general partner interest owned by BPHC represented approximately 55% of the master partnership's units and the IDRs.

Our Business

Through our operating subsidiaries we own and operate three interstate natural gas pipeline systems, including integrated storage facilities. The pipeline systems originate in the Gulf Coast region, Oklahoma and Arkansas and extend northeasterly to the Midwestern states of Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana. For the twelve months ended September 30, 2012, our pipeline systems transported approximately 2.6 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) of natural gas. Average daily throughput of our pipeline systems for the twelve months ended September 30, 2012 was approximately 6.9 billion cubic feet (Bcf). Our natural gas storage capacity consists of underground storage fields located in four states with aggregate working gas capacity of approximately 186.0 Bcf.

Our transportation services consist of firm transportation, whereby the customer pays a capacity reservation charge to reserve pipeline capacity at delivery points along our pipeline systems, plus a commodity and fuel charge on the volume of natural gas actually transported, and interruptible

[Table of Contents](#)

whereby the customer pays to transport gas only when capacity is available and used. Our storage services consist of firm storage services and pays for a specific amount of storage capacity, including injection and withdrawal rights, for a specified period of time, and interruptible services, for which the customer pays to store gas only when capacity is available and used.

We are not in the business of buying and selling natural gas, other than for system management purposes, but changes in natural gas price, volume transported and stored on our systems, as well as the amount and value of gas used or retained by us for fuel, all of which impact our financial results. Our costs and expenses typically do not vary significantly based upon the amount of gas transported, with the exception of fuel consumed at our facilities, included in "Fuel and gas transportation expenses" on our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income.

The majority of our transportation revenues are derived from capacity reservation charges under firm agreements, which typically have no obligations to pay contractual reservation charges are not impacted by the volume of natural gas they actually transport. The majority of our capacity reservation charges under firm storage agreements. Unlike our transportation contracts, firm storage agreements tend to be of a short-term nature, reflecting alternatives and the needs of our customers.

Recent Developments

Acquisition of PL Midstream LLC

On October 1, 2012, Boardwalk Acquisition Company, LLC (Boardwalk Acquisition Company), a joint venture between Boardwalk Louisiana Midstream LLC from PL Logistics LLC for \$625.0 million in cash, subject to customary adjustments. Boardwalk Acquisition Company funded the acquisition from a \$225.0 million, five-year term loan and equity contributions from Boardwalk Pipelines and BPHC. Boardwalk Pipelines contributed \$200.0 million of Boardwalk Acquisition Company's equity interests, while BPHC contributed \$269.2 million and owned 65% of Boardwalk Acquisition Company.

On October 15, 2012, Boardwalk Pipelines acquired the remaining ownership interests in Boardwalk Acquisition Company for \$269.2 million. The price was funded through the issuance and sale of common units by the master partnership. The transaction will be accounted for as a transfer of common control, which requires us to fully consolidate Boardwalk Acquisition Company from the date of its formation, or August 16, 2012. The name of PL Midstream LLC to Boardwalk Louisiana Midstream, LLC (Boardwalk Louisiana Midstream).

Boardwalk Louisiana Midstream provides salt-dome storage, pipeline transportation, fractionation and brine supply services for products such as petrochemicals, natural gas liquids and natural gas through two hubs in southern Louisiana, the Choctaw Hub in the Mississippi River Corridor and Lake Charles area. These assets represent approximately 53.5 million barrels of salt dome storage capacity, including 11.2 Bcf of working storage capacity, significant brine supply infrastructure, and more than 240 miles of pipeline transportation assets, including an extensive ethylene distribution system.

Southeast Market Expansion

Our Southeast Market Expansion project consists of constructing an interconnection between Gulf South and Boardwalk HP Storage and adding additional compression facilities to our system and constructing approximately 70 miles of 24" and 30" pipeline in southeastern Louisiana. The project, expected to cost approximately \$300.0 million, would add approximately 0.5 Bcf per day of peak-day transmission capacity to Gulf South Louisiana with delivery capacity to

[Table of Contents](#)

Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, subject to approval by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), and is expected to be placed in service in 2013. The Southeast Market Expansion project is fully contracted with a weighted average contract life of approximately 10.0 years.

Common Unit Offering

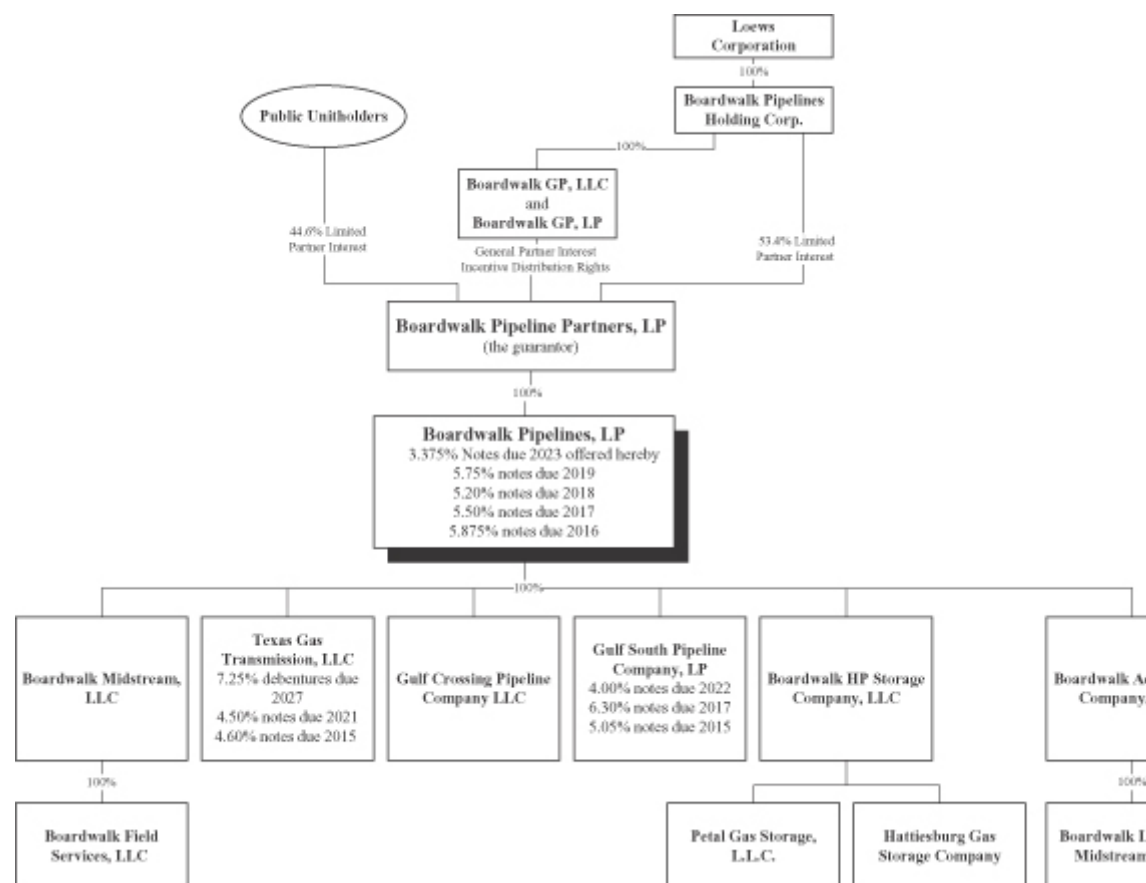
On October 4, 2012, the master partnership priced a public offering of 10,000,000 of its common units representing limited partner interests (common units) at \$26.99 per common unit (the Unit Offering). The master partnership also granted the underwriters an option to purchase additional common units to cover any over-allotments. On October 8, 2012, the underwriters notified the master partnership of the exercise of their option to purchase 10,000,000 common units. The Unit Offering closed on October 10, 2012, including a partial exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional common units. The master partnership received net proceeds from the Unit Offering of approximately \$297.6 million, including the master partnership's general partner contribution of \$6.2 million to maintain its 2% general partner interest, and after deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions and other expenses. The master partnership used the net proceeds from the Unit Offering to acquire the remaining equity ownership interests in Boardwalk Acquisition, LLC, and to pay borrowings outstanding under the revolving credit facility.

Executive Offices, Ownership and Structure

We are a wholly owned subsidiary of the master partnership. We conduct the master partnership's operations and own its operating assets. We are managed by the master partnership as its sole member. In turn, the master partnership is managed by its general partner, Boardwalk GP. Boardwalk GP does not have a board of directors and is managed by its general partner, Boardwalk GP, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (LLC) with a board of directors that oversees the master partnership's management, operations and activities. Loews indirectly owns 100% of the equity interest in Boardwalk GP, LLC. For more information about the executive officers and directors of BGL, please read the information described under "Where You Can Find More Information." The master partnership's principal executive offices are located at 9 Greenway Plaza, Suite 2800, Houston, Texas 77046, and its telephone number is (713) 865-1000.

[Table of Contents](#)

The following diagram reflects a simplified version of our organizational structure as of November 1, 2012.



Final Prospectus Supplement

<http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/126>

S-5

[Table of Contents](#)

	<p>amount of our 5.75% notes due 2019, (ii) borrowings under our \$100.0 million Subordinated Loan Agreement with BPHC; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • senior in right of payment to any of our, but not our subsidiaries' debt. <p>The indenture governing the notes will permit us to incur additional debt and, subject to specified limitations, secured.</p>
Guarantee	<p>The notes will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the master partnership on a pari passu basis. The master partnership's guarantee of the notes will rank equally with our other senior unsecured debt, including its guarantee of indebtedness under our revolving credit facility. The master partnership's guarantee will be effectively subordinated in right of payment to all of our other senior secured debt to the extent of the value of the assets securing such debt.</p>
Use of Proceeds	<p>We intend to use the estimated net proceeds of approximately \$297.5 million (after deducting the underwriting discount and estimated offering expenses) to complete the offering of the notes under our Subordinated Loan Agreement with BPHC and to reduce our indebtedness under our revolving credit facility. Please read "Use of Proceeds" in this prospectus supplement.</p> <p>Affiliates of certain of the underwriters are lenders under our revolving credit facility and their respective shares of any repayment of amounts outstanding under the facility will be subordinated to the notes in right of payment.</p>
Risk Factors	<p>You should carefully consider the information set forth in the section entitled "Risk Factors" and the information included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, including the notes.</p>
Further Issues	<p>We may from time to time, without notice to or the consent of the holder of the notes, issue additional debt securities under the indenture governing the notes having the same ranking as, and pari passu with, the notes in all respects (except for the public offering price).</p>
Trustee, Registrar and Paying Agent	<p>The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A.</p>
Covenants of the Indenture	<p>We will issue the notes under an indenture which will, among other things, restrict our ability to create liens, enter into sale and leaseback transactions, enter into mergers or acquisitions, dispose of assets, and sell or lease assets. See "Description of the Notes—Certain Covenants" and "Merger, Acquisition, and Sale of Assets."</p>
Governing Law	<p>State of New York.</p>

[Table of Contents](#)**RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES**

The following table sets forth our ratio of consolidated earnings to fixed charges for the periods presented:

	Boardwalk Pipe			
	Year Ended December 31			
	2011	2010	2009	2008
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	2.24 x	2.80 x	2.05 x	2.00 x

For purposes of calculating the ratio of consolidated earnings to fixed charges:

- “earnings” is the aggregate of the following items: pre-tax income or loss from continuing operations before income or loss from discontinued operations; plus amortization of capitalized interest; less capitalized interest; and
- “fixed charges” means the sum of the following: interest expensed and capitalized; amortized premiums, discounts and capital losses; plus an estimate of the interest within rental expense. Fixed charges are not reduced by any allowance for funds

[Table of Contents](#)**RISK FACTORS**

An investment in the notes involves risks. You should carefully consider all of the information contained in or incorporated by reference to the risk factors relating to our business described under the caption "Risk Factors" beginning on page 3 of the accompanying base prospectus, the master partnership's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 and any risk factors included in the master partnership's Form 10-Q for the periods ended March 31, 2012, June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2012, before investing in the notes. Our business, financial performance, operations or cash flows could be materially adversely affected by any of these risks.

Risks Relating to the Notes

We may not be able to generate sufficient cash flow to meet our debt service obligations.

Our ability to make payments on and to refinance our indebtedness, including the notes, and to fund capital expenditures will depend on our future performance. This, to a certain extent, is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control.

We cannot assure you that we will generate sufficient cash flow from operations, that currently anticipated operating improvements will be available to us under our revolving credit facility in an amount sufficient to fund our liquidity needs. We may need to refinance all or part of our indebtedness, including the notes, on or before maturity. We cannot assure you that we will be able to refinance any of our indebtedness, including our revolving credit facility, on commercially reasonable terms or at all.

Our substantial indebtedness and other financial obligations could impair our financial condition and our ability to fulfill our debt obligations.

We have substantial indebtedness and other financial obligations. As of November 1, 2012, as adjusted to give effect to this offering, we have:

- total indebtedness of approximately \$3.5 billion; and
- \$708.0 million of undrawn but available credit under our revolving credit facility.

We will be permitted, under our revolving credit facility, the indenture governing the notes and the indentures governing our existing notes, to incur additional debt, subject to certain limitations under our revolving credit facility and, in the case of secured debt, under the indenture governing the notes. If we incur additional debt, our increased leverage could, for example:

- make it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations under the notes or other indebtedness and, if we fail to comply with the requirements of the notes, could result in an event of default on the notes or such other indebtedness;
- require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to required payments on indebtedness, thereby reducing our working capital, capital expenditures and other general business activities;
- limit our ability to obtain additional financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures and other general business activities;
- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate;

Table of Contents

- detract from our ability to successfully withstand a downturn in our business or the economy generally; and
- place us at a competitive disadvantage relative to less leveraged competitors.

If we are unable to meet our debt service obligations and other financial obligations, we could be forced to restructure or refinance our obligations, seek additional equity capital or sell our assets. We may be unable to obtain such financing or capital or sell our assets on satisfactory terms.

In the event of our bankruptcy or liquidation, holders of the notes will be paid from any assets remaining after payments to any holders of our subsidiaries.

The notes will be our and the guarantor's general unsecured senior obligations, and effectively subordinated to any secured debt that we have or may incur, the value of the assets securing that debt and to any indebtedness of our subsidiaries. Our subsidiaries have a substantial amount of indebtedness as of December 31, 2012, (i) an aggregate of approximately \$1.6 billion in senior notes issued by Texas Gas or Gulf South, (ii) \$490.0 million of outstanding borrowings under a revolving credit facility and (iii) \$225.0 million in outstanding borrowings under the Boardwalk Acquisition Company term loan. Our subsidiaries may incur additional indebtedness in the future. Our right to receive any assets of our subsidiaries, as an equity holder of such subsidiaries, and the consequent right to participate in those assets, will be structurally subordinated to the claims of the applicable subsidiaries' creditors. If we are declared bankrupt, holders of our secured debt and any debt of our subsidiaries will be entitled to be paid in full from our assets before any payment may be made to holders of the notes. If the foregoing events occur, we cannot assure you that we will have sufficient assets to pay amounts due on any secured debt and the notes.

Your ability to transfer the notes may be limited by the absence of an active trading market, and there is no assurance that any active market will develop for the notes.

The notes are a new issue of securities for which there is no established public market. Although we have registered the sale of the notes under the Securities Act, and amended, we do not intend to list the notes for trading on any national securities exchange or arrange for any quotation system to quote prices for the notes. We have informed us that they intend to make a market in the notes, as permitted by applicable laws and regulations; however, the underwriters are not obligated to do so and they may discontinue their market-making activities at any time without notice. Therefore, we cannot assure you that an active market for the notes will develop, that it will continue. In the absence of an active trading market, you may not be able to transfer the notes within the time or at the price you desire.

If the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, treats us or the master partnership as a corporation for federal income tax purposes or if we are treated as a corporation for state income tax purposes, it would substantially reduce the amount of cash available to us for the payment of other debt obligations.

Our tax treatment and that of the master partnership depends on the master partnership's classification as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If we or the master partnership were treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, our income would be subject to federal income tax at the corporate tax rate, which is currently a maximum of 35%, plus an additional state income tax at varying rates. Thus, treatment of us or the master partnership as a corporation would result in a material reduction in cash available to us, which could materially and adversely affect our ability to service our debt.

Current law may change so as to cause us or the master partnership to be treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes or to be treated as a partnership to entity-level taxation. For example, from time to time, members of the U.S. Congress propose and consider substantive changes

[Table of Contents](#)

federal income tax laws that affect publicly traded partnerships. Currently, one such legislative proposal would eliminate the exception upon for its treatment as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. We are unable to predict whether any of these changes, or other proposals, ultimately be enacted. Any such changes could negatively impact the amount of cash available for payments on the notes and our other debt obligations. In light of widespread state budget deficits, several states are evaluating ways to subject partnerships to entity-level taxation through the imposition of new forms of taxation. Imposition of such a tax on us or the master partnership by any additional state will reduce the cash available for payments on our debt obligations.

[Table of Contents](#)**USE OF PROCEEDS**

We expect to receive net proceeds from this offering of approximately \$297.5 million (after deducting underwriting discount and estimated expenses). We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering to repay all indebtedness outstanding under our Subordinated Loan Agreement with BPHC and to reduce the amount outstanding under our revolving credit facility.

As of November 1, 2012, the amount outstanding under our Subordinated Loan Agreement was \$100.0 million. The outstanding borrowings under the Subordinated Loan Agreement were used to finance a portion of the cost of our expansion projects. Interest on amounts drawn under the Subordinated Loan Agreement is 8.00% per annum. Amounts repaid under our Subordinated Loan Agreement may not be reborrowed.

As of November 1, 2012, the amount outstanding under our revolving credit facility was \$490.0 million, including borrowings incurred by Boardwalk Louisiana Midstream and our investment in Boardwalk Acquisition Company, with a weighted average interest rate of 1.34%. The borrowings under the revolving credit facility were primarily used to fund our growth projects. Interest is determined, at our election, by reference to (a) the base rate, (b) the LIBOR rate, (c) the prime rate, (2) the federal funds rate plus 0.50%, and (3) the one month Eurodollar Rate plus 1.0%, plus an applicable margin, or (b) the LIBOR rate. Our revolving credit facility has a maturity date of April 27, 2017.

Affiliates of certain of the underwriters are lenders under our revolving credit facility and will receive their respective shares of any proceeds from the facility with the proceeds of this offering.

[Table of Contents](#)**CAPITALIZATION**

The following table shows the master partnership's cash and cash equivalents and capitalization as of September 30, 2012:

- on a consolidated historical basis;
- on a pro forma basis to give effect to (i) the acquisition of Boardwalk Louisiana Midstream by Boardwalk Acquisition Company from a \$225.0 million, five-year term loan and equity contributions from us and BPHC, pursuant to which we and BPHC contributed \$157.5 million, respectively, for a 35% and 65% equity interest, respectively, of Boardwalk Acquisition Company; (ii) the master partnership's net proceeds therefrom of approximately \$297.6 million, including the master partnership's general partner's proportionate capital contribution to maintain its 2% general partner interest, and after deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses, for BPHC's 65% equity interest in Boardwalk Acquisition Company for \$269.2 million in cash; and
- as adjusted to give effect to this offering of \$300.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the notes and the application of the net proceeds described under "Use of Proceeds."

[Table of Contents](#)

This table is derived from, and should be read together with, the master partnership's historical financial statements and the accompanying this prospectus. You should also read this table in conjunction with "Use of Proceeds" included elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and "Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" appearing in the master partnership's 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 and the master partnership's Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarterly periods ended March 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012, each of which is incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

	<u>Hist</u>
Cash and cash equivalents (1)	\$
Long-term debt:	
Revolving credit facility (2)	3
Subordinated loan	1
Boardwalk Acquisition Company term loan (3)	
Notes and debentures:	
Boardwalk Pipelines:	
5.75% notes due 2019	3
5.20% notes due 2018	1
5.50% notes due 2017	3
5.88% notes due 2016	2
3.375% notes due 2023 offered hereby	
Texas Gas:	
7.25% debentures due 2027	1
4.50% notes due 2021	4
4.60% notes due 2015	2
Gulf South:	
4.00% notes due 2022	3
6.30% notes due 2017	2
5.05% notes due 2015	2
Unamortized debt discount	(
Total long-term debt	<u>\$3,1</u>
Partners' capital:	
Common units	2,9
Class B Units	6
General partner interest	
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(
Total partners' capital	<u>3,6</u>
Total capitalization	<u>\$6,7</u>

- (1) The difference between the net proceeds received on October 10, 2012 by the master partnership from the Unit Offering and the cash paid for the redemption of BPHC's 65% equity interests of Boardwalk Acquisition Company on October 15, 2012 are reflected in cash and cash equivalents.
- (2) The amount outstanding under our revolving credit facility as of November 1, 2012 was \$490.0 million with a weighted average interest rate of 4.50%.

borrowings outstanding under our revolving credit facility from September 30, 2012 to November 1, 2012 were used to fund our initial Boardwalk Acquisition Company and are reflected in the Pro Forma column above.

- (3) In order to effectuate the acquisition of Boardwalk Louisiana Midstream by Boardwalk Acquisition Company, Boardwalk Acquisition Company obtained a loan on October 1, 2012.

[Table of Contents](#)**DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES**

We will issue the notes under a senior indenture dated as of August 21, 2009, between us, the master partnership, as guarantor, and The Company, N.A., as trustee, as amended and supplemented by a second supplemental indenture thereto. The second supplemental indenture will be applicable to the notes, and references to the “indenture” in this description mean the senior indenture as so amended and supplemented by the second supplemental indenture. You can find the definitions of various terms used in this description under “—Certain Definitions.” The terms of the notes include those set forth in the indenture by reference to the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended.

This description is intended to be an overview of the material provisions of the notes and the indenture. This summary is not complete and is subject to the full text of the indenture. You should carefully read the summary below, the description of the general terms and provisions of our debt securities set forth in the base prospectus under “Description of Debt Securities” and the provisions of the indenture that may be important to you before investing in the notes, and to the extent inconsistent therewith replaces, the description of the general terms and provisions of our debt securities set forth in the accompanying base prospectus. Capitalized terms defined in the accompanying base prospectus or in the indenture have the same meanings when used in this prospectus supplement. In this description of the notes, all references to “we,” “us” or “our” are to Boardwalk Pipelines, LP only, and not to Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP’s subsidiaries, unless otherwise indicated. References in this description of the notes to “the master partnership” or “the guarantor” refer to Boardwalk Pipelines, LP, and not to any of its subsidiaries.

The indenture does not limit the amount of debt securities that we may issue. Debt securities may be issued under the indenture from time to time up to the aggregate amount from time to time authorized for such series. The notes constitute the first series of debt securities to be issued under the indenture. The negative covenants that are substantially similar to the covenants contained in the indentures governing our and our Subsidiaries’ existing notes are set forth in the indenture.

General

The Notes. We will issue the notes in an aggregate principal amount of \$300.0 million. The notes will be issued in denominations of \$25,000, or in excess thereof. The notes:

- will be our, but not our Subsidiaries’, general unsecured, senior obligations;
- will mature on February 1, 2023;
- will not be entitled to the benefit of any sinking fund; and
- initially will be issued only in book-entry form represented by one or more global notes registered in the name of Cede & Co., a Delaware limited liability company (“DTC”), or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC, and deposited with the trustee.

Interest. Interest on the notes will:

- accrue at the rate of 3.375% per annum;
- accrue from November 8, 2012 or the most recent interest payment date;
- be payable in cash semi-annually in arrears on February 1 and August 1 of each year, commencing on August 1, 2013;

Table of Contents

- be payable to holders of record on January 15 and July 15 immediately preceding the related interest payment dates;
- be computed on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months; and
- be payable on overdue interest to the extent permitted by law at the same rate as interest is payable on principal.

If any interest payment date, stated maturity date or redemption date falls on a day that is not a business day, the payment will be made on the next business day. Interest will accrue for the period from and after such interest payment date, stated maturity date or redemption date.

Payment and Transfer. Initially, the notes will be issued only in global form. Beneficial interests in notes in global form will be shown on the global form. Payments on notes in global form will be made only through, records maintained by DTC and its participants. Notes in definitive form, if any, may be presented at the office or agency maintained by us for such purpose. Initially, this will be the corporate trust office of the trustee located at 2 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60602.

Payment of principal of, premium, if any, and interest on notes in global form registered in the name of DTC's nominee will be made in cash to the nominee, as the registered holder of such global notes. If any of the notes are no longer represented by a global note, payments of interest on notes, if any, may, at the option, be made at the corporate trust office or agency of the trustee indicated above or by check mailed directly to holders at their respective addresses. Payments of principal and interest may be transferred to an account designated by a holder. All funds that we provide to the trustee or a paying agent for the payment of principal and any premium, if any, that remain unclaimed at the end of two years will (subject to applicable abandoned property laws) be repaid to us, and the holder of such note may not be entitled to payment as a general creditor.

No service charge will be imposed for any registration of transfer or exchange of notes, but we or the trustee may require payment of a governmental charge payable upon transfer or exchange of notes. We are not required to register the transfer of or to exchange any note selected for transfer or exchange.

The registered holder of a note will be treated as its owner for all purposes, and all references in this description to "holders" mean holders as so indicated.

Replacement of Securities. We will replace any mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen notes at the expense of the holder upon surrender of the note and evidence of destruction, loss or theft of a note satisfactory to us and the trustee. In the case of a destroyed, lost or stolen note, we may require the holder to provide a replacement note and to us before a replacement note will be issued.

Additional Issuances

The indenture provides for our issuance of notes of this series with an unlimited principal amount. We may from time to time, without notice, issue additional notes of the series ranking equally and ratably with the notes offered hereby in all respects (except for the payment of interest accruing prior to the date such additional notes are initially issued under the indenture), so that such additional notes will be offered hereby and have the same terms as to status, redemption or otherwise as the notes offered hereby.

Guarantee of the Notes

We are a subsidiary of the master partnership. The master partnership will fully and unconditionally guarantee the due and punctual payment of principal and interest on the notes when and as they become due and payable, whether at stated maturity or otherwise. The master partnership has also guaranteed the due and punctual payment of principal and interest on the notes when and as they become due and payable, whether at stated maturity or otherwise.

Table of Contents

obligations under our revolving credit facility, our 5.875% senior notes due 2016 and our 5.75% senior notes due 2019. Its guarantee of the payment with its other existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness from time to time outstanding, including its guarantee of our obligations under our 5.875% notes due 2016 and our 5.75% senior notes due 2019, and senior in right of payment to any future subordinated debt it may incur.

The guarantee provides that upon a default in payment of principal or any premium or interest on a note, the holder of the note may institute proceedings against the guarantor to enforce the guarantee without first proceeding against us. The guarantor is obligated under its guarantee only up to an amount that is not subject to a claim of conveyance or fraudulent transfer under federal or state law.

The guarantee of the master partnership may be released under certain circumstances. If no default has occurred and is continuing under circumstances otherwise prohibited by the Indenture, the master partnership will be unconditionally released and discharged from the guarantee:

- automatically upon any sale, exchange or transfer, to any person that is not our affiliate, by the master partnership of all of its direct or indirect interests in the master partnership;
- automatically upon the merger of the master partnership into us or the liquidation and dissolution of the master partnership.

Optional Redemption

The notes will be redeemable, at our option, at any time prior to November 1, 2022 in whole, or from time to time in part, at a redemption price equal to the greater of:

- 100% of the principal amount of the notes to be redeemed; and
- the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest on the notes to be redeemed (excluding the redemption) discounted to the date of redemption on a semi-annual basis (assuming a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day periods) plus 25 basis points;

plus, in either case, accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of redemption.

The notes will be redeemable in whole or in part, at our option, at any time and from time to time on or after November 1, 2022 at a redemption price equal to the principal amount of the notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date.

Notes called for redemption will become due on the date fixed for redemption. Notices of redemption will be mailed at least 30 days before the redemption date to each holder of the notes to be redeemed at its registered address. The notice of redemption for the notes will state, among other things, the amount to be redeemed, if less than all of the outstanding notes are to be redeemed, the redemption date, the redemption price (or the method of calculating the redemption price) to be made upon presentation and surrender of notes to be redeemed. Unless we default in payment of the redemption price, interest will cease to accrue on the notes called for redemption on the redemption date. If less than all the notes are redeemed at any time, the trustee will select the notes (or any portion thereof) to be redeemed on a pro rata basis or by any other method the trustee deems fair and appropriate, but beneficial interests in notes to be redeemed in accordance with DTC's customary practices.

For purposes of determining the optional redemption price, the following definitions are applicable:

“Comparable Treasury Issue” means the U.S. Treasury security or securities selected by an Independent Investment Banker as having a yield to maturity comparable to the remaining term of the notes to be redeemed that would be utilized, at the time of selection and in accordance with customary

[Table of Contents](#)

in pricing new issues of corporate debt securities of a comparable maturity to the remaining term of the notes to be redeemed.

“Comparable Treasury Price” means, for any redemption date, (1) the average of the bid and asked prices for the Comparable Treasury (expressed as a percentage of its principal amount) on the third business day preceding such redemption date, as set forth in the daily statistical release (or any other release) of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and designated “Composite 3:30 p.m. Quotations for U.S. Government Securities” or (2) if such release is not published or does not contain such prices on such business day, (A) the average of the Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations for such redemption date and lowest such Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations, or (B) if we obtain fewer than four such Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations, the

“Independent Investment Banker” means one of the Reference Treasury Dealers appointed by us.

“Reference Treasury Dealers” means each of Barclays Capital Inc., Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., or any of them, or any of the foregoing, and, at our option, additional Primary Treasury Dealers (as defined below); *provided, however*, that if any of the foregoing shall cease to be a securities dealer in New York City (a “Primary Treasury Dealer”), we shall substitute therefor another Primary Treasury Dealer.

“Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations” means, for each Reference Treasury Dealer and any redemption date, the average, as determined by us, of the Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations for the Comparable Treasury Issue (expressed in each case as a percentage of its principal amount) quoted in writing to us by such Reference Treasury Dealer in New York City time, on the third business day preceding such redemption date.

“Treasury Rate” means, with respect to any redemption date, the rate per annum equal to the semi-annual equivalent yield to maturity of the Comparable Treasury calculated using a price for the Comparable Treasury Issue (expressed as a percentage of its principal amount) equal to the Comparable Treasury Issue price.

Except as set forth above, the notes will not be redeemable by us prior to maturity, will not be entitled to the benefit of any sinking fund payments made by us at the option of the holders.

Sinking Fund

The notes will not be subject to a sinking fund.

Ranking

The notes will be unsecured, unless we are required to secure them as described below under “—Certain Covenants—Limitations on Liabilities—Not our Subsidiaries”, unsubordinated obligations and will rank equally in contractual right of payment with all of our other existing and future obligations, including our 5.875% notes due 2016, 5.50% notes due 2017, 5.20% notes due 2018 and 5.75% senior notes due 2019 and our borrowings under our unsecured, unsubordinated loan agreement.

We currently conduct substantially all our operations through our Subsidiaries, and our Subsidiaries generate substantially all our operating income. We depend on distributions, loans or advances from our Subsidiaries for funds to meet our debt service obligations. Contractual provisions of our Subsidiaries, including financial condition and operating requirements, may limit our ability to obtain from our Subsidiaries cash that we require to pay our debt service obligations on the notes. The notes will be structurally subordinated to all obligations of our Subsidiaries, including (i) trade payables, (ii) the \$250.0 million aggregate principal amount of 4.60% notes due 2015, \$440.0 million aggregate principal amount of 4.50% notes due 2021 and \$100.0 million aggregate principal amount of 4.00% notes due 2022 of Gas, (iii) \$275.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.05% notes due 2015, \$275.0 million aggregate principal amount of 6.30% notes due 2016 and \$275.0 million aggregate principal amount of 4.00% notes due 2022 of

Table of Contents

Gulf South, (iii) our subsidiaries' borrowings under our revolving credit facility and (iv) the \$100.0 million Boardwalk Acquisition Company, will have a junior position to the claims of creditors of such Subsidiaries on their assets and earnings. The notes will also be secured by the secured debt we may incur, to the extent of the value of the assets securing that debt. The indenture does not limit the amount of debt we or our Subsidiaries may incur. Factors—Risks Relating to the Notes—In the event of our bankruptcy or liquidation holders of the notes will be paid from any assets remaining after the payment of secured debt and the debt of our subsidiaries.”

As of November 1, 2012, we and our Subsidiaries had an aggregate of approximately \$3.5 billion of total debt outstanding, including our borrowings under our revolving credit facility. Approximately \$1.2 billion of such debt, including our borrowings under our revolving credit facility, would rank equally in right of payment with the notes, and approximately \$2.3 billion of such debt, including our subsidiaries' borrowings under our revolving credit facility, as debt of our Subsidiaries, would be structurally senior to the notes.

Certain Covenants

The following is a description of certain covenants of the indenture that limit our ability and the ability of our Subsidiaries to take certain actions:

Limitations on Liens. We will not, nor will we permit any Subsidiary to, issue, assume, or guarantee any Indebtedness secured by a mortgage or encumbrance (“mortgage”) of, or upon, any of our property or any property of such Subsidiary without effectively providing that the notes will rank equally in right of payment with such Indebtedness. However, the foregoing restriction shall not apply to:

- any purchase money mortgage created by us or a Subsidiary to secure all or part of the purchase price of any property (or to secure the purchase price of any property acquired by us or a Subsidiary to acquire the property described in such mortgage), *provided* that the principal amount of the Indebtedness secured by such mortgage, together with all other Indebtedness secured by a mortgage on such property, shall not exceed the purchase price of the property acquired;
- any mortgage existing on any property at the time of its acquisition by us or a Subsidiary, whether or not assumed by the Issuer or our Subsidiaries, of any property acquired or constructed by us or a Subsidiary and created not later than 12 months after (i) completion of such acquisition or (ii) commencement of full operation of such property, whichever is later; *provided, however*, that, if assumed or created by us or our Subsidiaries, the Indebtedness secured by such mortgage, together with all other Indebtedness secured by a mortgage on such property, shall not exceed the purchase price of the property acquired and/or the cost of the property constructed;
- any mortgage created or assumed by us or a Subsidiary on any contract for the sale of any product or service or any rights thereunder, including accounts and other receivables, related to the operation or use of any property acquired or constructed by us or a Subsidiary and created not later than 12 months after (i) completion of such acquisition or construction or (ii) commencement of full operation of such property, whichever is later;
- any mortgage existing on any property of a Subsidiary at the time it becomes a Subsidiary and any mortgage on property existing on the date of its acquisition by us or a Subsidiary;
- any refunding or extension of maturity, in whole or in part, of any mortgage created or assumed in accordance with the provisions of the bullet points above, or the fifteenth, sixteenth or twenty-fifth bullet points below, provided that the principal amount of the Indebtedness secured by the mortgage to be refunded or extended shall not exceed the principal amount of the Indebtedness secured by the mortgage to be refunded or extended.

[Table of Contents](#)

refunding or extension and that such refunding mortgage or extended mortgage shall be limited in lien to the same property that is extended;

- any mortgage created or assumed by us or a Subsidiary to secure loans to us or a Subsidiary maturing within 12 months of the date of the mortgage, or which is renewable or extendable by the terms thereof at the option of us or such Subsidiary beyond such 12 months, and made in the ordinary course of business;
- mechanics' or materialmen's liens or any lien or charge arising by reason of pledges or deposits to secure payment of workmen's wages, or good faith deposits in connection with tenders or leases of real estate, bids or contracts (other than contracts for the payment of taxes or other statutory obligations, deposits to secure or in lieu of surety, stay or appeal bonds and deposits as security for the payment of taxes or other charges;
- any mortgage arising by reason of deposits with or the giving of any form of security to any governmental agency or any body created by governmental regulation for any purpose at any time as required by law or governmental regulation as a condition to the transaction of any privilege or license, or to enable us or a Subsidiary to maintain self-insurance or to participate in any fund for liability on account of or with workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, old age pensions or other social security or to share in the privileges of such arrangements;
- mortgages upon rights-of-way;
- undetermined mortgages and charges incidental to construction or maintenance;
- the right reserved to, or vested in, any municipality or governmental or other public authority or railroad by the terms of any right-of-way permit or by any provision of law, to terminate or to require annual or other periodic payments as a condition to the continuance of such license or permit;
- the lien of taxes and assessments which are not at the time delinquent;
- the lien of specified taxes and assessments which are delinquent but the validity of which is being contested in good faith at the time of the mortgage;
- the lien reserved in leases for rent and for compliance with the terms of the lease in the case of leasehold estates;
- defects and irregularities in the titles to any property (including rights-of-way and easements) which are not material to our and our Subsidiary's business as a whole;
- any mortgages securing Indebtedness neither assumed nor guaranteed by us or a Subsidiary nor on which we or such Subsidiary have any real estate or rights in or relating to real estate (including rights-of-way and easements) acquired by us or a Subsidiary, which may be used for the use of such property for the purposes for which it is held by us or such Subsidiary;
- easements, exceptions or reservations in any property of us or a Subsidiary granted or reserved for the purpose of pipelines, roads, canals, cable, streets, alleys, highways, railroad purposes, the removal of oil, gas, coal or other minerals or timber, and other like purposes, which do not materially impair the use of such property for the purposes for which it is held by us or such Subsidiary;

[Table of Contents](#)

- rights reserved to or vested in any municipality or public authority to control or regulate any property of us or a Subsidiary, or to which does not materially impair the use of such property for the purposes for which it is held by us or such Subsidiary;
- any obligations or duties, affecting the property of us or a Subsidiary, to any municipality or public authority with respect to any
- the liens of any judgments in an aggregate amount not in excess of \$2,000,000 or the lien of any judgment the execution of which is appealed and secured, if necessary, by the filing of an appeal bond;
- zoning laws and ordinances;
- any mortgage existing on any office equipment, data processing equipment (including computer and computer peripheral equipment) or other equipment (including motor vehicles, aircraft and marine vessels);
- leases now or hereafter existing and any renewals or extensions thereof;
- any lien on inventory and receivables incurred in the ordinary course of business to secure Indebtedness incurred for working capital in connection with a sale of receivables; and
- any mortgage not permitted by the bullet points above if at the time of, and after giving effect to, the creation or assumption of any mortgage, the total consolidated Attributable Debt of all mortgages not permitted by the bullet points above, together with the total consolidated Attributable Debt in respect of sales and lease-back transactions permitted by the first bullet point under “—Limitations on Sale and Lease-Back Transactions” below, does not exceed ten percent (10%) of our Consolidated Net Tangible Assets.

Limitations on Sale and Lease-Back Transactions. We will not, nor will we permit any Subsidiary to, sell and lease back for more than 180 days before such lease arrangement, unless:

- the lessee would be entitled to incur Indebtedness secured by a mortgage on such Principal Property in a principal amount equivalent to the principal amount of the notes in respect of such arrangement without equally and ratably securing the notes; or
- we retire Funded Indebtedness or cause Funded Indebtedness to be retired, in either case in an amount equal to the amount of the Indebtedness at the time of the sale and lease-back transaction.

This limitation will not apply to sale and lease-back transactions (1) relating to industrial development or pollution control financing of us or any Subsidiary or Subsidiaries, nor will such transactions be included in any computation of Attributable Debt.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, we and our Subsidiaries may enter into sale and lease-back transactions so long as at the time of, and after giving effect to, the creation or assumption of any mortgage, the total consolidated Attributable Debt of us and our Subsidiaries in respect of such transactions, together with mortgages incurred pursuant to the first bullet point under “—Limitations on Liens” above, does not exceed ten percent (10%) of our Consolidated Net Tangible Assets.

Reports. So long as any notes are outstanding, we will be required to comply with the covenant under the caption “Description of Debt” in the accompanying base prospectus. We are also required to furnish to the trustee annually a statement as to our compliance with all covenants.

[Table of Contents](#)**Merger, Amalgamation, Consolidation and Sale of Assets**

We will not merge, amalgamate or consolidate with or into any other Person or sell, convey, transfer, lease or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of our assets to any other Person, whether in a single transaction or series of related transactions, unless:

- we are the surviving Person in the case of a merger, or the surviving or transferee Person if other than us:
 - is a partnership, limited liability company or corporation organized under the laws of the United States, a state thereof or the District of Columbia;
 - expressly assumes, by supplemental indenture satisfactory to the trustee, all of our obligations under the indenture and the supplemental indenture;
- immediately after giving effect to the transaction or series of transactions, no Default or Event of Default would occur or be continuing;
- if we are not the surviving Person, then each Guarantor, unless it is the Person with which we have consummated a transaction under which its guarantee of the notes will continue to apply to the obligations under the notes and the indenture; and
- we have delivered to the trustee an officers' certificate and opinion of counsel, each stating that the merger, amalgamation, consolidation, sale, conveyance, transfer, lease or other disposition, and if a supplemental indenture is required, the supplemental indenture, comply with the conditions and provisions of the indenture.

Thereafter, if we are not the surviving Person, the surviving or transferee Person will be substituted for us under the indenture. If we sell (or lease) all or substantially all of our assets and the above stated requirements are satisfied, we will be released from all of our liabilities and obligations under the notes. If we lease all or substantially all of our assets, we will not be so released from our obligations under the indenture and the notes.

Events of Default

Events of Default. In addition to the "Events of Default" described under the caption "Description of Debt Securities—Events of Default" on page 42 of the accompanying base prospectus, each of the following will be an "Event of Default" under the indenture with respect to the notes:

- a default by us, the guarantor, or any of our Subsidiaries in the payment at the stated maturity, after the expiration of any applicable grace period, premium, if any, or interest on any Indebtedness then outstanding having a principal amount in excess of \$50.0 million or accelerated principal amount in excess of such amount so that it becomes due and payable prior to its stated maturity; and
- the guarantee of the guarantor (i) ceases to be in full force and effect, except as specifically permitted under the Indenture, (ii) is not a proceeding or (iii) is denied or disaffirmed by the guarantor.

In the case of a Reporting Failure, the Event of Default described in the fourth bullet point under "Description of Debt Securities—Events of Default" on page 42 of the accompanying base prospectus shall not be an Event of Default until such Reporting Failure has continued for 30 days.

Table of Contents

Exercise of Remedies. If an Event of Default, other than an Event of Default described in the fifth bullet point under the caption “Description of the Notes, Events of Default, Remedies and Notice—Events of Default” on page 42 of the accompanying base prospectus, occurs and is continuing, the trustee or the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding notes may declare the entire principal of, premium, if any, and accrued and unpaid interest, if any, on all the notes to be immediately due and payable. If an Event of Default described in such fifth bullet point occurs and is continuing, the principal of, premium, if any, and accrued and unpaid interest on all the notes under the indenture, including the notes, will become immediately due and payable without any declaration of acceleration or other act on the part of the trustee or the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding notes.

The holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding notes may rescind any declaration of acceleration by the trustee or the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding notes if:

- rescinding the declaration of acceleration would not conflict with any judgment or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction; and
- all existing Events of Default with respect to the notes have been cured or waived, other than the nonpayment of principal, premium, if any, and accrued and unpaid interest, which will become due solely by the declaration of acceleration.

The trustee will not be obligated, except as otherwise provided in the indenture, to exercise any of the rights or powers under the indenture on behalf of the holders of notes, unless such holders have offered to the trustee reasonable indemnity or security against any costs, liability or expense that may be incurred in exercising such rights or powers. No holder of notes may pursue any remedy with respect to the indenture or the notes, unless:

- such holder has previously given the trustee notice that an Event of Default with respect to the notes is continuing;
- holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the outstanding notes have requested that the trustee pursue the remedy;
- such holders have offered the trustee reasonable indemnity or security against any cost, liability or expense to be incurred in pursuing the remedy;
- the trustee has not complied with such request within 60 days after the receipt of the request and the offer of indemnity or security; and
- the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding notes have not given the trustee a direction that is inconsistent with such request within the 60-day period.

This provision does not, however, affect the right of a holder of a note to sue for enforcement of any overdue payment. The holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding notes have the right, subject to certain restrictions, to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available under the indenture or any right or power conferred on the trustee with respect to the notes. The trustee, however, may refuse to follow any direction that:

- conflicts with law;
- is inconsistent with any provision of the indenture;
- the trustee determines is unduly prejudicial to the interests of holders of notes not taking part in such direction; or
- would involve the trustee in personal liability.

[Table of Contents](#)

Notice of Default. Within 30 days after the occurrence of any Default or Event of Default, we are required to give written notice to the Default or Event of Default and what action we are taking or propose to take to cure it, as further described under the caption “Description of Remedies and Notice—Notice of Event of Default” on page 43 of the accompanying base prospectus.

Defeasance

At any time, we may terminate all our obligations under the indenture as they relate to the notes, which we call a “legal defeasance.” If however, we may not terminate our obligations:

- relating to the defeasance trust;
- to register the transfer or exchange of the notes;
- to replace mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen notes; or
- to maintain a registrar and paying agent in respect of the notes.

At any time we may also effect a “covenant defeasance,” which means we have elected to terminate our obligations under:

- some of the covenants applicable to the notes, including those described above under “—Certain Covenants—Limitations on Liabilities—Limitations on Sale and Lease-back Transactions” and “Merger, Amalgamation, Consolidation and Sale of Assets;” and
- the cross acceleration provision described under “—Events of Default—Events of Default” above.

We may exercise our legal defeasance option notwithstanding our prior exercise of our covenant defeasance option. If we exercise our legal defeasance option, payment of the notes may not be accelerated because of an Event of Default. If we exercise our covenant defeasance option, payment of the notes may not be accelerated because of an Event of Default specified in the fourth bullet point under “Description of Debt Securities—Events of Default, Remedies and Notice—Events of Default” above or because of a default under either of the two bullet points under “—Events of Default—Events of Default” above.

In order to exercise either defeasance option, we must:

- irrevocably deposit in trust with the trustee money or certain U.S. government obligations for the payment of principal, premium and interest, or redemption or stated maturity, as the case may be;
- comply with certain other conditions, including that no Default has occurred and is continuing after the deposit in trust; and
- deliver to the trustee an opinion of counsel to the effect that holders of the notes will not recognize income, gain or loss for United States federal income tax purposes as a result of such defeasance and will be subject to United States federal income tax on the same amounts and in the same manner as if such defeasance had not occurred. In the case of legal defeasance only, such opinion of counsel must be based on the opinion of the Internal Revenue Service or a change in applicable United States federal income tax law.

[Table of Contents](#)

Satisfaction and Discharge

We may discharge all our obligations under the indenture with respect to the notes, other than our obligation to register the transfer of any notes, in either of the following ways:

- deliver all outstanding notes to the trustee for cancellation; or
- all such notes not so delivered for cancellation have either become due and payable or will become due and payable at their stated maturity or scheduled for redemption within one year, and in the case of this bullet point we have deposited with the trustee in trust an amount of cash or other obligations sufficient to pay the entire indebtedness of such notes, including interest to the stated maturity or applicable redemption date.

Amendment and Waiver

We may amend the indenture or the holders of the notes may waive our compliance with certain covenants or past defaults under the indenture under the caption “Description of Debt Securities—Amendments and Waivers” of the accompanying base prospectus.

Book-Entry System; Depository Procedures

Initially, the notes will be represented by one or more notes in registered, global form without interest coupons (collectively, the “Global Notes”) deposited upon issuance with the trustee as custodian for DTC, and registered in the name of a nominee of DTC, as further described under the caption “Description of Debt Securities—Book Entry, Delivery and Form” of the accompanying base prospectus.

Regarding the Trustee

The indenture limits the right of the trustee, if it becomes our creditor, to obtain payment of claims in certain cases, or to realize for its benefit from the proceeds received in respect of any such claim as security or otherwise. The trustee is permitted to engage in certain other transactions. However, if it becomes a creditor and a Default has occurred under the indenture and is continuing, it must eliminate the conflict within 90 days, apply to the SEC for permission to continue to act as trustee.

If an Event of Default occurs and is not cured or waived, the trustee is required to exercise such of the rights and powers vested in it by the indenture as it may in its discretion deem to be in the best interests of the holders of notes, and to exercise such of the rights and powers vested in it by the indenture with care and skill in its exercise, as a prudent man would exercise or use under the circumstances in the conduct of his own affairs. Subject to the provisions of the indenture, the trustee under no obligation to exercise any of its rights or powers under the indenture at the request of any of the holders of notes unless they have agreed to indemnify or hold the trustee harmless or indemnify against the costs and liabilities that it may incur. The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. serves as trustee under the indenture for our Subsidiaries’ existing notes and debentures.

Governing Law

The indenture and the notes will be governed by New York law.

Certain Definitions

“Attributable Debt” means, with respect to any sale and lease-back transaction as of any particular time, the present value discounted at the rate of 10% of the lease of the obligations of the lessee under such lease for net rental payments during the remaining term of the lease (including any period of extension or renewal, or any period that may, at the option of the lessee, be extended).

“Consolidated Funded Indebtedness” means the aggregate of all outstanding Funded Indebtedness of us and our consolidated Subsidiaries as determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Table of Contents

“Consolidated Net Tangible Assets” means the total assets appearing on a consolidated balance sheet of a Person and its consolidated Subsidiaries, less (1) intangible assets; (2) current and accrued liabilities (other than Consolidated Funded Indebtedness and capitalized rentals or leases), deferred income; and (3) reserves.

“Default” means any event, act or condition that is, or after notice or the passage of time or both would be, an Event of Default.

“Exchange Act” means the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and any successor statute.

“Funded Indebtedness” means any Indebtedness that matures more than one year after the date as of which Funded Indebtedness is being measured, and which Indebtedness as will be retired through or by means of any deposit or payment required to be made within one year from such date under any purchase fund, or otherwise.

“Guarantor” means any Subsidiary or other affiliate of us, including the master partnership, that may execute the indenture, or a supplement thereto, providing a guarantee of debt securities pursuant to the indenture until a successor Person shall have become such pursuant to the applicable provisions thereof; thereafter “Guarantor” shall mean such successor Person.

“Indebtedness” means indebtedness that is for money borrowed from others.

“Person” means any individual, corporation, partnership, joint venture, limited liability company, incorporated or unincorporated association, partnership, unincorporated organization or government or other agency or political subdivision thereof or other entity of any kind.

“Principal Property” means any natural gas pipeline, gathering or storage property or facility or natural gas processing plant located in the United States or any other country, or any property that in the opinion of the board of directors of Boardwalk GP, LLC is not of material importance to the total business conducted by us, *provided, however*, that “Principal Property” shall not include production and proceeds from production from gas processing plants or oil or natural gas pipelines or any pipeline or storage field.

“Reporting Failure” means the failure of us or the master partnership to file with the Trustee, within 15 days after we are or the master partnership is required to file with the SEC within the time periods specified in the Exchange Act or in the relevant forms thereunder (after giving effect to any grace period provided in the Exchange Act), the annual reports, information, documents or other reports that we are or the master partnership is required to file with the SEC under Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

“SEC” means the Securities and Exchange Commission.

“Subsidiary” of any Person means:

- any corporation, association or other business entity of which more than 50% of the total voting power of equity interests entitled to vote, or any contingency, to vote in the election of directors, managers, trustees, or equivalent Persons thereof is at the time of determination owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by such Person or one or more of the other Subsidiaries of such Person or combination thereof;
- in the case of a partnership, more than 50% of the partners’ equity interests, considering all partners’ equity interests as a single class, is at the time of determination owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by such Person or one or more of the other Subsidiaries of such Person.

[Table of Contents](#)**CERTAIN UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME AND ESTATE TAX CONSIDERATIONS**

The following discussion summarizes certain U.S. federal income tax considerations, and in the case of a non-U.S. holder (as defined below) may be relevant to the acquisition, ownership and disposition of the notes. This discussion is based upon the provisions of the Code, applicable regulations promulgated thereunder, judicial authority and administrative interpretations, as of the date of this document, all of which are subject to change and are subject to different interpretations. We cannot assure you that the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, will not challenge one or more of the conclusions in this discussion, and we have not obtained, nor do we intend to obtain, a ruling from the IRS or an opinion of counsel with respect to the U.S. federal income tax consequences of holding or disposing of the notes.

This discussion is limited to holders who purchase the notes in this offering for a price equal to the issue price of the notes (i.e., the first time the notes are sold other than to bond houses, brokers or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of initial purchasers, placement agents or holders of the notes as capital assets (generally, property held for investment). This discussion does not address the tax considerations arising under the laws of any other jurisdiction or any income tax treaty. In addition, this discussion does not address all tax considerations that may be important to a particular investor's circumstances, or to certain categories of investors that may be subject to special rules, such as:

- dealers in securities or currencies;
- traders in securities that have elected the mark-to-market method of accounting for their securities;
- U.S. holders (as defined below) whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar;
- persons holding notes as part of a hedge, straddle, conversion or other “synthetic security” or other risk reduction transaction;
- U.S. expatriates;
- financial institutions;
- insurance companies;
- regulated investment companies;
- real estate investment trusts;
- persons subject to the alternative minimum tax;
- entities that are tax-exempt for U.S. federal income tax purposes; and
- partnerships and other pass-through entities and holders of interests therein.

If a partnership (or an entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds notes, the tax treatment of a partner of the partnership will depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner of a partnership acquiring the notes, you are urged to consult your tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of acquiring, holding and disposing of the notes.

INVESTORS CONSIDERING THE PURCHASE OF NOTES ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF ACQUIRING, HOLDING AND DISPOSING OF THE NOTES.

U.S. FEDERAL INCOME AND ESTATE TAX LAWS TO THEIR PARTICULAR SITUATIONS AS WELL AS ANY TAX CONSEQUENCES OF OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF THE NOTES UNDER U.S. FEDERAL GIFT TAX LAWS OR UNDER THE LAWS OF ANY STATE JURISDICTION OR UNDER ANY APPLICABLE INCOME TAX TREATY.

S-26

[Table of Contents](#)

Certain Additional Payments

In certain circumstances (see “Description of the Notes—Optional Redemption”), we may be obligated to pay amounts on the notes that are in excess of the principal amount of the notes. These potential payments may implicate the provisions of the U.S. Treasury Regulations relating to “contingent payment debt instruments” and the possibility of paying such additional amounts as causing the notes to be treated as contingent payment debt instruments. However, additional payments will not be made if such additional payment is made. It is possible that the IRS may take a different position, in which case a holder might be required to accrue interest at the stated interest rate and to treat as ordinary income any gain realized on the taxable disposition of the note. The remainder of this discussion on contingent payment debt instruments. Investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding the possible application of the contingent payment debt instruments to the notes.

Tax Consequences to U.S. Holders

You are a “U.S. holder” for purposes of this discussion if you are a beneficial owner of a note and you are for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- an individual who is a U.S. citizen or U.S. resident alien;
- a corporation, or other entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, that was created or organized in or under the laws of any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate whose income is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust (1) if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more persons authorized to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or (2) that has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury Regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

Interest on the Notes

Interest on the notes generally will be taxable to you as ordinary income at the time it is received or accrued in accordance with your residence for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Disposition of the Notes

You will generally recognize capital gain or loss on the sale, redemption, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of a note. The capital gain or loss is the difference between the proceeds you receive (excluding any proceeds attributable to accrued but unpaid interest, which will be taxable as ordinary income if you have not previously included such amounts in income) and your adjusted tax basis in the note. The proceeds you receive will include the amount of any other property received for the note. Your adjusted tax basis in the note will generally equal the amount you paid for the note. The deductibility of capital losses for individuals, estates and trusts currently are subject to a reduced rate of U.S. federal income tax. The deductibility of capital losses may be subject to limitations.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Information reporting generally will apply to payments of interest on, and the proceeds of the sale or other taxable disposition (including redemption or retirement) of, notes held by you, and backup withholding will apply to such payments unless you provide the applicable withholding agent with a certification under penalties of perjury, as well as certain other information or otherwise establish an exemption from backup withholding. Backup withholding will apply to any amount

[Table of Contents](#)

withheld under the backup withholding rules is allowable as a credit against your U.S. federal income tax liability, if any, and a refund may be claimed if the amount withheld exceeds your actual U.S. federal income tax liability and you timely provide the required information or appropriate claim form to the IRS.

Tax Consequences to Non-U.S. Holders

You are a “non-U.S. holder” for purposes of this discussion if you are a beneficial owner of a note that is an individual, corporation, estate, or trust.

Interest on the Notes

Payments to you of interest on the notes generally will be exempt from withholding of U.S. federal income tax under the “portfolio interest exemption” if you are a non-U.S. holder as to your foreign status, as described below, and:

- you do not own, directly or indirectly, actually or constructively, 10% or more of Boardwalk Pipeline Partners’ capital or profits;
- you are not a “controlled foreign corporation” that is related to us (actually or constructively);
- you are not a bank whose receipt of interest on the notes is in connection with an extension of credit made pursuant to a loan agreement in the ordinary course of your trade or business; and
- interest on the notes is not effectively connected with your conduct of a U.S. trade or business.

The portfolio interest exemption and several of the special rules for non-U.S. holders described below generally apply only if you are a non-U.S. holder. You can generally meet this certification requirement by providing a properly executed IRS Form W-8BEN or appropriate substitute form to the applicable withholding agent. If you hold the notes through a financial institution or other agent acting on your behalf, you may be required to provide appropriate certifications to the applicable withholding agent, either directly or through other intermediaries, including foreign partnerships, estates and trusts, and in certain circumstances certifications as to foreign status of partners, trust owners or beneficiaries to the applicable withholding agent. In addition, special rules apply to qualified intermediaries that enter into withholding agreements with the IRS.

If you cannot satisfy the requirements described above, payments of interest made to you will be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax unless you provide to the applicable withholding agent with a properly executed IRS Form W-8BEN (or successor form) claiming an exemption from (or a reduction of) U.S. federal income tax under an applicable income tax treaty, or the payments of interest are effectively connected with your conduct of a trade or business in the United States (and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, are treated as attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by you in the United States) and you meet the certification requirements described above (“Income or Gain Effectively Connected with a U.S. Trade or Business”).

Disposition of Notes

You generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on any gain realized on the sale, redemption, exchange, retirement or other disposition of a note, other than any amount allocable to accrued and unpaid interest, which generally will be taxable as interest and may be subject to the rules discussed above or below in “—Income or Gain Effectively Connected with a U.S. Trade or Business”) unless:

- the gain is effectively connected with the conduct by you of a U.S. trade or business (and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, is treated as attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by you in the United States); or

[Table of Contents](#)

- you are an individual who has been present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of disposition and certain

If you are a non-U.S. holder whose gain is described in the first bullet point above, you generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the gain (“Income or Gain Effectively Connected with a U.S. Trade or Business”). If you are a non-U.S. holder described in the second bullet point above, you generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at a flat rate of 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) on the gain derived from the sale or other disposition, which may be

Income or Gain Effectively Connected with a U.S. Trade or Business

If any interest on the notes or gain from the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of the notes is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business (and if required by an applicable income tax treaty, is attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by you in the United States), then you generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax in the same manner as if you were a U.S. holder, unless an applicable income tax treaty provides otherwise. Interest income will not be subject to U.S. withholding tax if you satisfy certain certification requirements by providing to the applicable withholding agent Form W-8ECI (or IRS Form W-8BEN if a treaty exemption applies) or successor form. If you are a corporation, that portion of your earnings and profits effectively connected with your U.S. trade or business may also be subject to a “branch profits tax” at a 30% rate, unless an applicable income tax treaty provides otherwise.

U.S. Federal Estate Tax

If you are an individual and are not a resident of the United States (as specially defined for U.S. federal estate tax purposes) at the time of your death, interest on the notes included in your estate for U.S. federal estate tax purposes provided, at the time of your death, interest on the notes qualifies for the portfolio interest exemption described above in “—Interest on the Notes” (without regard to the certification requirement necessary to qualify for the portfolio interest exemption).

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Payments to you of interest on a note, and amounts withheld from such payments, if any, generally will be required to be reported to the applicable withholding agent on information returns reporting such interest payments and withholding may also be made available to the tax authorities of the country in which you are a resident under a specific treaty or agreement.

United States backup withholding generally will not apply to payments to you of interest on a note if the statement described in “Tax Considerations—Interest on the Notes” is duly provided or you otherwise establish an exemption, provided that the applicable withholding agent does not have actual knowledge that you are a United States person.

Payment of the proceeds of a disposition of a note effected by the U.S. office of a U.S. or foreign broker will be subject to information reporting and backup withholding unless you properly certify under penalties of perjury as to your foreign status on Form W-8BEN (or other applicable Form W-8) or you otherwise establish an exemption. Information reporting requirements and backup withholding generally will not apply to any payment of the proceeds of a note effected outside the United States by a foreign office of a broker. However, unless such a broker has documentary evidence in its records that certain other conditions are met, or you otherwise establish an exemption, information reporting will apply to a payment of the proceeds of the note effected in the United States by such a broker if it has certain relationships with the United States.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amount withheld under the backup withholding rules is allowable as a credit against your U.S. federal income tax liability, if any, and a refund may be obtained if the amounts withheld exceed your actual U.S. federal income tax liability and you timely provide the required information to the IRS.

[Table of Contents](#)

Additional Tax Relating to Net Investment Income

For tax years beginning after December 31, 2012, a 3.8% tax will be imposed on the “net investment income” of certain U.S. citizens and undistributed “net investment income” of certain estates and trusts. Among other items, “net investment income” generally includes gross income from the disposition of property, such as the notes, less certain deductions. You should consult your tax advisor with respect to this additional tax.

Legislation Involving Payments to Certain Foreign Entities

Legislation enacted in March 2010 would impose a 30% withholding tax on any payments on our obligations made to a foreign financial institution or entity (including, in some cases, when such foreign financial institution or entity is acting as an intermediary), and on the gross proceeds of the sale or other disposition of such obligations, unless (i) in the case of a foreign financial institution, such institution enters into an agreement with the U.S. government to withhold and provide to the U.S. tax authorities substantial information regarding U.S. account holders of such institution (which includes certain equity holders as well as certain account holders that are foreign entities with U.S. owners), (ii) in the case of a non-financial foreign entity, such entity certifies to the U.S. tax authorities that it has no substantial U.S. owners or provides the withholding agent with a certification identifying the direct and indirect substantial U.S. owners of the institution or non-financial foreign entity otherwise qualifies for an exemption from these rules. Under certain circumstances, a holder might be liable for such taxes.

Although this legislation currently applies to payments made after December 31, 2012, the Treasury and the IRS have issued administrative guidance to issue Treasury Regulations providing that withholding will only apply to payments of interest on debt obligations made on or after January 1, 2015, and to proceeds from a sale or other disposition of debt securities made on or after January 1, 2015. Proposed Treasury Regulations have been issued to extend the effective dates for withholding. Additionally, payments with respect to debt obligations that were outstanding on March 1, 2012, however, proposed Treasury Regulations not yet in effect would, if adopted, extend this grandfathering date to debt securities issued before January 1, 2012 (as modified after December 31, 2012). If these proposed Treasury Regulations are adopted, withholding under these rules would not be required for such payments. You should consult with your own tax advisors regarding the possible implications of this legislation on an investment in the notes.

THE PRECEDING DISCUSSION OF CERTAIN U.S. FEDERAL INCOME AND ESTATE TAX CONSIDERATIONS IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TAX ADVICE. WE URGE EACH PROSPECTIVE INVESTOR TO CONSULT ITS OWN TAX ADVISOR REGARDING THE FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND FOREIGN TAX CONSEQUENCES OF PURCHASING, HOLDING AND DISPOSING OF OUR NOTES UNDER THE CURRENT CONSEQUENCES OF ANY PROPOSED CHANGE IN APPLICABLE LAWS.

[Table of Contents](#)**UNDERWRITING**

Barclays Capital Inc., Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. are serving as the representatives of the underwriters. Pursuant to the terms and conditions in the underwriting agreement between us and the underwriters, we have agreed to sell to each underwriter, and each underwriter has agreed to purchase from us, the principal amount of notes that appears opposite its name in the table below:

Underwriters

Barclays Capital Inc.
 Citigroup Global Markets Inc.
 Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.
 Mitsubishi UFJ Securities (USA), Inc.
 Mizuho Securities USA Inc.
 BB&T Capital Markets, a division of Scott & Stringfellow, LLC
 Fifth Third Securities, Inc.
 PNC Capital Markets LLC
 Total

The underwriters have agreed to purchase all of the notes if any of them are purchased.

The underwriters initially propose to offer the notes to the public at the public offering price that appears on the cover page of this prospectus. The underwriters may offer the notes to selected dealers at the public offering price minus a concession of up to 0.400% of the principal amount. In addition, the underwriters may offer the notes to selected dealers at a concession of up to 0.250% of the principal amount to certain other dealers. After the initial offering, the underwriters may offer the notes to other dealers and any other selling terms. The underwriters may offer and sell notes through certain of their affiliates.

The following table shows the underwriting discount to be paid by us to the underwriters in connection with this offering:

Per Note
 Total

The expenses of the offering, not including the underwriting discount, are estimated to be \$500,000 and are payable by us.

New Issue of Notes

The notes are a new issue of securities for which there is no established trading market. We do not intend to apply for listing of the notes on any stock exchange or for quotation of the notes on any automated dealer quotation system. We have been advised by the underwriters that they presently intend to offer the notes to selected dealers at the public offering price minus a concession of up to 0.400% of the principal amount. However, they are under no obligation to do so and may discontinue any market-making activities at any time with the result that the liquidity of the trading market for the notes or that an active public market for the notes will develop. If an active public trading market for the notes develops, the price and liquidity of the notes may be adversely affected. If the notes are traded, they may trade at a discount from their initial offering price. The market for similar securities, our operating performance and financial condition, general economic conditions and other factors.

Indemnification

We have agreed to indemnify the underwriters against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, and to contribute with the underwriters to the payment of such liabilities. The underwriters may be required to make for these liabilities.

[Table of Contents](#)**Stabilization**

In connection with this offering of the notes, the underwriters may engage in overallotments, stabilizing transactions and syndicate cover Regulation M under the Exchange Act. Overallotment involves sales in excess of the offering size, which creates a short position for the underwriters. The underwriters may involve bids to purchase the notes in the open market for the purpose of pegging, fixing or maintaining the price of the notes, as applicable. Such purchases of the notes in the open market after the distribution has been completed in order to cover short positions. Stabilizing transactions may cause the price of the notes to be higher than it would otherwise be in the absence of those transactions. If any underwriter engages in stabilizing transactions, it may discontinue them at any time.

Relationships

From time to time, certain underwriters and their affiliates have provided, directly or indirectly, investment and commercial banking or other services to our affiliates, including Loews, for which they have received customary fees and commissions, and they expect to provide these services to us in the future, which they expect to receive customary fees and commissions. Barclays Capital Inc., Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. served as book-running managers and BB&T Capital Markets, a division of Scott & Stringfellow, LLC, served as a co-manager of the master partnership's October 2011 offering of 10,500,000 common units. Barclays Capital Inc., Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. served as book-running managers and BB&T Capital Markets, a division of Scott & Stringfellow, LLC, served as a co-manager of the master partnership's August 2012 offering of 10,500,000 common units. Barclays Capital Inc. and Citigroup Global Markets Inc. served as book-running managers and Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. served as a co-manager of the master partnership's January 2012 offering of 8,000,000 common units. Barclays Capital Inc., Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. are lenders under the Boardwalk Storage term loan agreement and the Boardwalk Acquisition Company term loan agreement.

Affiliates of Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. are lenders under our revolving credit facility and will be responsible for the repayment of amounts outstanding under our revolving credit facility with the proceeds of this offering.

[Table of Contents](#)**LEGAL MATTERS**

The validity of the notes is being passed upon for us by Vinson & Elkins L.L.P., Houston, Texas. Certain legal matters are being passed upon by Kurth LLP, Washington, D.C.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements, and the related financial statement schedule, incorporated in this prospectus supplement by reference to Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, and the effectiveness of Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP financial reporting have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their reports, which are incorporated by reference. Such financial statements and financial statement schedule have been so incorporated in reliance upon the reports of such firm given upon the audit and auditing.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

The master partnership files annual, quarterly and other reports with and furnishes other information to the Securities and Exchange Commission. You may copy any document the master partnership files with or furnishes to the SEC at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1027, Washington, D.C. 20549, call the SEC at 1-800-732-0330 for further information on their public reference room. The master partnership's SEC filings are also available at <http://www.sec.gov> and on the master partnership's website www.bwpmlp.com under Investor Relations. You can also obtain information at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange, 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005.

The SEC allows the master partnership to "incorporate by reference" the information the master partnership has filed with the SEC. This information is an important part of this prospectus. Information that the master partnership files later with the SEC (which does not include any information required by Item 7.01 on any Current Report on Form 8-K) will automatically update and may replace information in this prospectus and information previously described in "Information We Incorporate by Reference" on page 2 of the accompanying base prospectus, we incorporate by reference the documents:

- The master partnership's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011;
- The master partnership's Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2012, June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2012;
- The master partnership's Current Reports on Form 8-K dated January 24, 2012, June 13, 2012, August 7, 2012, August 22, 2012 and September 11, 2012 (excluding, in each case, any information furnished pursuant to Item 2.02, 7.01 and Exhibits 99.1 and 99.2 thereto).

If information in incorporated documents conflicts with information in this prospectus you should rely on the most recent information. If information in this prospectus conflicts with information in another incorporated document, you should rely on the most recent incorporated document.

You may request a copy of any document incorporated by reference in this prospectus, at no cost, by writing or calling us at the following address:

Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP
9 Greenway Plaza
Suite 2800
Houston, Texas 77046
(866) 913-2122
Attn: Investor Relations
IR@bwpmlp.com

[Table of Contents](#)

You should rely only on the information incorporated by reference or provided in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus and not on any information provided by anyone else to provide you with any information. You should not assume that the information incorporated by reference or provided in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying base prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of each document.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS

Some of the information contained in or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus consists of forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, without limitation, any statement that may project, indicate or imply future results, events, performance or other information that is not historical fact and may contain the words “expect,” “intend,” “plan,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “believe,” “will likely result,” and similar expressions. In addition, any statement concerning future financial performance (including future revenues, earnings or growth rates), ongoing business strategies or prospects, and performance of our subsidiaries, are also forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and projections about future events and their potential impact on us. While forward-looking statements are reasonable as and when made, there is no assurance that future events affecting us will be those that we anticipated. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. These risks and uncertainties include, among others:

- our ability to maintain or replace expiring gas transportation and storage contracts and to sell short-term capacity on our pipeline systems;
- the costs of maintaining and ensuring the integrity and reliability of our pipeline systems;
- the impact of new pipelines or new gas supply sources on competition and basis spreads on our pipeline systems;
- the impact of changes to laws and regulations, such as the proposed greenhouse gas legislation and the re-authorization by Congress of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, the recently enacted pipeline safety bill, and regulatory changes that result from that legislation on our business, including our costs, liabilities and revenues;
- the timing, cost, scope and financial performance of our recent, current and future growth projects;
- the expansion into new product lines and geographic areas;
- volatility or disruptions in the capital or financial markets;
- the impact of FERC’s rate-making policies and actions on the services we offer and the rates we charge and our ability to recover our costs on our pipeline systems, including earning a reasonable return;
- operational hazards, litigation and unforeseen interruptions for which we may not have adequate or appropriate insurance coverage;
- the future cost of insuring our assets;
- our ability to access new sources of natural gas and the impact on us of any future decreases in supplies of natural gas in our supply areas;
- the consummation of contemplated transactions and agreements;

[Table of Contents](#)

- the impact on our system throughput and revenues from changes in the supply of and demand for natural gas, including as a result of
- the additional risks and uncertainties as described in Part I, Item 1A, Risk Factors of the master partnership's Annual Report on December 31, 2011.

Developments in any of these areas could cause our results to differ materially from results that have been or may be anticipated or projected only as of the date of this prospectus supplement or, in the case of forward-looking statements contained in any document incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement, the date of such document, and we expressly disclaim any obligation or undertaking to update these statements to reflect any change in our expectations or beliefs, or any conditions or circumstances on which any forward-looking statement is based.

[Table of Contents](#)**PROSPECTUS**

Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP
Common Units Representing Limited Partner Interests

Boardwalk Pipelines, LP
Debt Securities
Fully and Unconditionally Guaranteed by
Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP

We or selling unitholders may, in one or more offerings, offer and sell common units representing limited partner interests in us. Our common units are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "BWP."

Boardwalk Pipelines, LP, may, in one or more offerings, offer and sell its debt securities, which will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed by one or more of our subsidiaries. We will provide information in the related prospectus supplement for the trading market, if any, for the debt securities that Boardwalk Pipelines, LP may offer.

We or selling unitholders may offer the securities in amounts, at prices and on terms to be determined by market conditions and other factors. This prospectus describes only the general terms of these securities and the general manner in which we or selling unitholders will offer the securities. The specific terms of the securities that we or selling unitholders offer will, if not included in this prospectus or information incorporated by reference herein, be included in the prospectus supplement. The prospectus supplement will describe the specific manner in which we or selling unitholders will offer the securities, and also describe the specific information contained in this prospectus. We or selling unitholders will sell these securities through underwriters on a firm commitment basis. The specific terms of a plan of distribution will be stated in a supplement to this prospectus. Selling unitholders that are affiliates of us may be deemed to be offering securities, in the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, and, as a result, may be deemed to be offering securities, indirectly, through the sale of common units by selling unitholders.

You should read this prospectus and any applicable prospectus supplement and the documents incorporated by reference herein or the documents incorporated by reference in the prospectus supplement for more information about our securities. This prospectus may not be used to consummate sales of our securities unless it is accompanied by a prospectus supplement.

Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk. Limited partnerships are inherently different from other types of investments. You should carefully consider each of the factors referred to under "[Risk Factors](#)" beginning on page 3 of this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement and in the documents incorporated by reference herein and therein before investing in our securities.

In order to comply with applicable Federal Energy Regulatory Commission rate-making policies, we require an owner of our securities to be an Eligible Holder. Eligible Holders are individuals or entities subject to United States federal income taxation on our income or entities not subject to United States federal income taxation.

entity's owners are subject to such taxation. If you are not an Eligible Holder, you will not be entitled to receive distributions or allocations and your units will be subject to redemption.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or the prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

THE DATE OF THIS PROSPECTUS IS APRIL 29, 2010

[Table of Contents](#)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

[ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS](#)

[ABOUT BOARDWALK PIPELINE PARTNERS, LP](#)

[ABOUT BOARDWALK PIPELINES, LP](#)

[WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION](#)

[INFORMATION WE INCORPORATE BY REFERENCE](#)

[RISK FACTORS](#)

[FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS](#)

[RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES](#)

[USE OF PROCEEDS](#)

[DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMON UNITS](#)

[HOW WE MAKE CASH DISTRIBUTIONS](#)

[CONFLICTS OF INTEREST AND FIDUCIARY DUTIES](#)

[THE PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT](#)

[DESCRIPTION OF DEBT SECURITIES](#)

[MATERIAL TAX CONSEQUENCES](#)

[SELLING UNITHOLDERS](#)

[LEGAL MATTERS](#)

[EXPERTS](#)

In making your investment decision, you should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus, any prospectus supplement incorporated by reference in this prospectus. We have not authorized anyone else to give you different information. We are not offering where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement is accurate on the front of those documents. We will disclose any material changes in our affairs in an amendment to this prospectus, a prospectus supplement with the Securities and Exchange Commission incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

[Table of Contents](#)**ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS**

This prospectus is part of a registration statement on Form S-3 that we have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, in the registration process. Under this shelf registration process, we or selling unitholders may sell, in one or more offerings, common units of Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP, in one or more offerings, the debt securities of Boardwalk Pipelines, LP described in this prospectus. This prospectus generally describes us, the Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP, the debt securities of Boardwalk Pipelines, LP and the guarantees of the debt securities. Each time we or selling unitholders offer debt securities with this prospectus, we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering. We may also add to, update or change information in this prospectus.

Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, references in this prospectus to “Boardwalk,” “we,” “our,” “us” or similar terms, when used in reference to historical periods since November 15, 2005, refer to Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP and, unless the context indicates otherwise, its subsidiaries. References to “Boardwalk Pipelines,” “we,” “our,” “us” or like terms for historical periods prior to November 15, 2005, refer to Boardwalk Pipelines, LLC and its subsidiaries. References to us at the closing of our initial public offering on November 15, 2005. References in this prospectus to our “general partner” refer to Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP, the general partner of Boardwalk GP, LP, as appropriate. References to “Loews” refer to Loews Corporation, the ultimate parent company of Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP.

The information in this prospectus is accurate as of its date. You should read carefully this prospectus, any prospectus supplement, and any prospectus supplement below under the heading “Where You Can Find More Information.”

ABOUT BOA RDWALK PIPELINE PARTNERS, LP

We are a limited partnership engaged in the interstate transportation and storage of natural gas.

Our principal executive offices are located at 9 Greenway Plaza, Suite 2800, Houston, Texas, 77046, and our phone number is (866) 866-8666. Our website is <http://www.bwpmpl.com>. We make our periodic reports and other information filed with or furnished to the SEC available, free of charge, to anyone who requests it in a reasonably practicable manner. Information on our website or any other website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus and does not constitute a part of this prospectus specifically so designated and filed with the SEC.

ABOUT BOARDWALK PIPELINES, LP

Boardwalk Pipelines, LP is our wholly owned subsidiary. We have no operations other than through Boardwalk Pipelines, LP.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We file annual, quarterly and other reports and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any document we file at the SEC's public reference room, 1000 Pennsylvania Avenue, NE, Room 1580 Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-732-0330 for further information on their public reference room. You can also obtain information about us at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange, 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005, or on our website. Information on our website or any other website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus and does not constitute a part of this prospectus specifically so designated and filed with the SEC.

[Table of Contents](#)**INFORMATION WE INCORPORATE BY REFERENCE**

The SEC allows us to “incorporate by reference” the information we have filed with the SEC. This means that we can disclose important information, including the specific information in this prospectus by referring you to those documents. The information incorporated by reference is an important part of the information you should read and consider. Information that we file later with the SEC will automatically update and may replace information in this prospectus and information previously incorporated by reference.

The documents listed below and any future filings made by Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c) and 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (excluding those furnished to the SEC on Form 8-K) are incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

- Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.
- Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2010.
- Current Reports on Form 8-K filed February 11, 2010, February 22, 2010 and April 26, 2010.
- The description of our common units contained in the Registration Statement on Form 8-A, filed November 4, 2005.

You may request a copy of any document incorporated by reference in this prospectus, at no cost, by writing or calling us at the following address:

Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP
Attn: Investor Relations
9 Greenway Plaza, Suite 2800
Houston, Texas 77046
(866) 913-2122

You should rely only on the information contained in or incorporated by reference in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement. We do not intend to provide you with any information. We are not making an offer of these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted. You should not rely on any information incorporated by reference or provided in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement is accurate as of any date other than its respective date.

[Table of Contents](#)**RISK FACTORS**

An investment in the securities involves a significant degree of risk. Before you invest in our securities you should carefully consider the information contained in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, as supplemented by our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q to the extent applicable, each of which is incorporated by reference, and those risk factors that may be included in any applicable prospectus supplement, together with all of the other information contained in any prospectus supplement and the documents we incorporate by reference in evaluating an investment in our securities.

If any of the risks discussed in the foregoing documents were to occur, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow could be adversely affected. In that case, we may be unable to pay distributions to our unitholders, or pay interest on, or the principal of, any debt securities. The price of our securities could decline and you could lose all or part of your investment.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS

Some of the information contained in or incorporated by reference in this prospectus may contain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements that, by their nature, are uncertain and are subject to change. Without limitation, any statement that may project, indicate or imply future results, events, performance or achievements, and may contain the words “anticipate,” “estimate,” “believe,” “will likely result,” and similar expressions. In addition, any statement made by our management concerning our future revenues, earnings or growth rates, ongoing business strategies or prospects, and possible actions by our partnership or its subsidiaries, are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties. When considering these forward-looking statements, you should also consider the other cautionary statements in this prospectus or incorporated by reference herein, including those described in the “Risk Factors” section of our Annual Report on Form 10-K and, to the extent applicable, our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and any prospectus supplement. The risk factors and other factors described in this prospectus and incorporated by reference herein could cause our actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. In addition, the forward-looking statements contained in or incorporated by reference in this prospectus, as well as some statements in periodic press releases and some oral statements made by our subsidiaries during presentations about us, are “forward-looking” statements. Forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and are inherently subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control, that could cause actual results to differ from those projected.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this prospectus or, in the case of forward-looking statements contained in any other document, the date of such document, and we expressly disclaim any obligation or undertaking to update these statements to reflect any change in our expectations, events, conditions or circumstances on which any forward-looking statement is based.

[Table of Contents](#)**RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES**

The following table sets forth our ratio of consolidated earnings to fixed charges for the periods presented:

	Boardwalk Pipe		
	Three Months Ended		
	March 31,		
	2010	2009	2009
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	3.26x	2.37x	2.05x

For purposes of calculating the ratio of consolidated earnings to fixed charges:

- “earnings” is the aggregate of the following items: pre-tax income or loss from continuing operations before income or loss from discontinued operations; plus amortization of capitalized interest; plus distributed income of equity investees; less our share of pre-tax losses of equity investees; less our share of pre-tax losses of equity investees from guarantees are included in fixed charges; less capitalized interest; less preference security dividend requirements of consolidated subsidiaries; and less non-controlling interest in pre-tax income of subsidiaries that have not incurred fixed charges; and
- “fixed charges” means the sum of the following: interest expensed and capitalized; amortized premiums, discounts and capitalized interest; an estimate of the interest within rental expense; and preference security dividend requirements of consolidated subsidiaries. It also includes an allowance for funds used during construction.

[Table of Contents](#)

USE OF PROCEEDS

Except as otherwise provided in the applicable prospectus supplement, we will use the net proceeds we receive from the sale of the securities for general partnership purposes, including repayment of debt, acquisitions, capital expenditures and additions to working capital.

The actual application of proceeds we receive from any particular offering of securities using this prospectus will be described in the prospectus relating to such offering.

We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of common units by selling unitholders.

[Table of Contents](#)

DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMON UNITS

General

The common units represent limited partner interests in us that entitle the holders to participate in partnership distributions and to exercise the rights and preferences available to limited partners under our partnership agreement. For a description of the relative rights and preferences of our common units, our rights and general partner interest in and to partnership distributions, please read this section and “How We Make Cash Distributions.” For a description of the privileges of limited partners under our partnership agreement, including voting rights, please read “The Partnership Agreement.”

Our common units are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, under the symbol “BWP.”

Restrictions on Ownership of Common Units

In order to comply with certain Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, or FERC, rate-making policies applicable to entities like us and to their owners, we have adopted requirements regarding who can be our owners. Our partnership agreement requires that a transferee of common units, or those who purchase common units from underwriters, properly complete and deliver to us a transfer application containing a certification as to the status of the transferee, or all its owners, as being subject to United States federal income taxation on the income generated by us. In addition, the owner of our units must recertify its status as being subject to United States federal income taxation on the income generated by us. The form of the recertification will be specified by our general partner and may be changed in any manner our general partner determines necessary or appropriate. If a transferee does not properly complete the transfer application or recertification, for any reason, the transferee or other unitholder will have no right to receive any income or loss on its common units or to vote its units on any matter and we will have the right to redeem such units at a price equal to the lesser of the then-current market price of such units, calculated in accordance with a formula specified in our partnership agreement. The redemption will be by the delivery of a promissory note, as determined by our general partner. See “—Transfer of Common Units” and “The Partnership Agreement—Redemption.”

Transfer Agent and Registrar

Duties

American Stock Transfer and Trust Company serves as transfer agent and registrar for the common units. We pay all fees charged by the transfer agent for the common units, except the following that must be paid by unitholders:

- surety bond premiums to replace lost or stolen certificates, or to cover taxes and other governmental charges in connection therewith;
- special charges for services requested by a holder of a common unit; and
- other similar fees or charges.

There is no charge to unitholders for disbursements of our cash distributions. We will indemnify the transfer agent, its agents and each of our directors, officers and employees against all claims and losses that may arise out of acts performed or omitted for its activities in that capacity, except for gross negligence or intentional misconduct of the indemnified person or entity.

[Table of Contents](#)

Resignation or Removal

The transfer agent may resign, by notice to us, or be removed by us. The resignation or removal of the transfer agent will become effective upon the appointment of a successor transfer agent and registrar and its acceptance of the appointment. If no successor has been appointed and has accepted the appointment, upon the resignation or removal, our general partner may act as the transfer agent and registrar until a successor is appointed.

Transfer of Common Units

Our partnership agreement requires that persons who purchase common units directly from the underwriters or directly from us properly execute and deliver a transfer application. Any later transfers of a common unit might not be recorded by the transfer agent or recognized by us unless the transferee has properly completed a transfer application. By executing and delivering a transfer application, the transferee of common units:

- becomes the record holder of the common units and is an assignee until admitted into our partnership as a substituted limited partner;
- automatically requests admission as a substituted limited partner in our partnership;
- executes and agrees to be bound by the terms and conditions of our partnership agreement;
- represents that the transferee has the capacity, power and authority to enter into our partnership agreement;
- grants powers of attorney to the officers of our general partner and any liquidator of us as specified in our partnership agreement;
- gives the consents, covenants, representations and approvals contained in our partnership agreement; and
- certifies:
 - that the transferee is an individual or is an entity subject to United States federal income taxation on the income generated by us;
 - that, if the transferee is an entity not subject to United States federal income taxation on the income generated by us, as a fund taxed as a regulated investment company or a partnership, all the entity's owners are subject to United States federal income taxation on the income generated by us.

An assignee will become a substituted limited partner of our partnership for the transferred common units automatically upon the recording of the transfer application in our records. Our general partner will cause any unrecorded transfers for which a properly completed and duly executed transfer application has been filed to be recorded in our books and records no less frequently than quarterly.

A transferee's broker, agent or nominee may, but is not obligated to, complete, execute and deliver a transfer application. We are entitled to treat the transferee as the absolute owner of the common unit as the absolute owner. In that case, the beneficial holder's rights are limited solely to those that it has against the nominee holder of the common unit, the beneficial owner and the nominee holder.

Table of Contents

Common units are securities and are transferable according to the laws governing transfer of securities. In addition to other rights acquired, the transferee gives the transferee the right to request admission as a substituted limited partner in our partnership for the transferred common units. A purchaser or transferee who does not execute and deliver a properly completed transfer application obtains only:

- the right to assign the common unit to a purchaser or other transferee; and
- the right to transfer the right to seek admission as a substituted limited partner in our partnership for the transferred common units.

Thus, a purchaser or transferee of common units who does not execute and deliver a properly completed transfer application:

- will not be entitled to receive cash distributions;
- will not be entitled to be allocated any of our income, gain, deduction, losses or credits for federal income tax or other tax purposes;
- may not receive some federal income tax information or reports furnished to record holders of common units; and
- will have no voting rights;

unless the common units are held in a nominee or “street name” account and the nominee or broker has executed and delivered a transfer application and any beneficial holders.

The transferor of common units has a duty to provide the transferee with all information that may be necessary to transfer the common units. The transferor has a duty to ensure the execution of the transfer application by the transferee and has no liability or responsibility if the transferee neglects or chooses not to execute a properly completed transfer application to the transfer agent. Please read “The Partnership Agreement—Status as Limited Partner or Assignee.”

Until a common unit has been transferred on our books, we and the transfer agent may treat the record holder of the unit as the absolute owner of the unit, notwithstanding otherwise required by law or stock exchange regulations.

[Table of Contents](#)

HOW WE MAKE CASH DISTRIBUTIONS

General

Rationale for our Cash Distribution Policy

Our cash distribution policy reflects a basic judgment that our unitholders will be better served by our distributing our available cash. Our available cash includes cash generated from the operation of our assets and business as described elsewhere in this prospectus and in the herein. Our cash distribution policy is consistent with the terms of our partnership agreement which require us to distribute available cash to

Limitations on Our Ability to Make Quarterly Distributions

Our ability to make distributions to our unitholders depends on the performance of our subsidiaries and their ability to distribute funds. Our ability to make distributions to us may be restricted by, among other things, the provisions of existing and future indebtedness, applicable state partnership laws and other laws and regulations, including the effect of FERC policies on our regulated pipelines.

There is no guarantee that unitholders will receive quarterly distributions from us. Our distribution policy may be changed at any time, including:

- Other than the obligation under our partnership agreement to distribute available cash on a quarterly basis, which is subject to the establishment of reserves and other limitations, our unitholders have no contractual or other legal right to receive distributions.
- Our general partner has broad discretion to establish reserves for the proper conduct of our business and the establishment of reserves may result in the reduction of our distributions.
- Our pipeline subsidiaries are regulated by FERC, which places restrictions on various types of cash management programs in the pipeline industry, including our regulated subsidiaries. FERC may preclude or limit natural gas companies from participating in such cash management programs. Our parent company and its FERC-regulated affiliates maintain investment-grade credit ratings. If we and our FERC-regulated pipeline subsidiaries maintain investment-grade credit ratings, then our regulated subsidiaries could be precluded from making cash distributions to us, which could affect our ability to make distributions to unitholders.
- Our credit agreement requires us, generally, to maintain a ratio of total indebtedness to Consolidated EBITDA (as defined in our credit agreement) of 5.00 to 1.00. In addition, a default by us on the payment of any indebtedness in excess of \$25 million constitutes an event of default. If such an event occurs, we would be prohibited from making distributions in such an event. Should we be unable to satisfy these restrictions or if another event of default occurs and we are continuing under our credit agreement, we would be prohibited from making a distribution to unitholders notwithstanding our cash distribution policy.
- Even if our cash distribution policy is not modified, the amount of distributions we pay and the decision to make any distributions is at the discretion of our general partner, taking into consideration the terms of our partnership agreement.
- Under Section 17-607 of the Delaware Revised Uniform Limited Partnership Act (or the Delaware Act), we may not make a distribution if the distribution would cause our liabilities to exceed the fair value of our assets.
- We may lack sufficient cash to pay distributions to our unitholders due to a number of factors that would adversely affect us. See "Risk Factors" regarding the factors.
- Although our partnership agreement requires us to distribute our available cash, our partnership agreement may be amended.

[Table of Contents](#)

Our Cash Distribution Policy May Limit Our Ability to Grow

Because we intend to distribute the majority of the cash generated from our business to our unitholders, we will in large part rely upon borrowings and issuances of debt and equity securities, to fund our acquisition and capital improvement expenditures. If we are unable to fund our distribution policy could significantly impair our ability to grow.

Operating Surplus and Capital Surplus

Overview

All cash distributed to unitholders is characterized as either “operating surplus” or “capital surplus.” We treat distributions of available cash differently than distributions of available cash from capital surplus.

Definition of Available Cash

Available cash generally means, for each fiscal quarter, all cash on hand at the end of the quarter:

- less the amount of cash reserves established by our general partner to:
 - provide for the proper conduct of our business;
 - comply with applicable law, any of our debt instruments, or other agreements; and
 - provide funds for distributions to our unitholders and to our general partner for 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 and other borrowings which the determination is being made. Working capital borrowings are generally borrowings that are made under our credit facilities for working capital purposes or to pay distributions to partners and will generally be repaid within 12 months of such borrowings.

Class B Units, General Partner Interest and Incentive Distribution Rights

The class B units will share in any quarterly distributions of available cash from operating surplus on a *pari passu* basis with our common units. If a class B unit has received a quarterly distribution of \$0.30. The class B units do not participate in quarterly distributions above \$0.30 per unit. The class B units may be converted into common units upon demand by the holder on a one-for-one basis at any time after June 30, 2013.

Our general partner holds a general partner interest that entitles it to 2% of all quarterly distributions that we make prior to our liquidation. The general partner interest is represented by general partner unit equivalents for the purpose of calculating its percentage interest. Our general partner has the right, but not the obligation, to contribute a proportionate amount of capital to us to maintain its current general partner interest. The general partner’s 2% interest in our distributions may be diluted by the issuance of units in the future and our general partner does not contribute a proportionate amount of capital to us to maintain its 2% general partner interest.

Our general partner also currently holds incentive distribution rights that entitle it to receive increasing percentages, up to a maximum of 50% of our operating surplus (as defined below) in excess of \$0.4025 per unit. The maximum distribution of 50% includes distributions paid to our general partner interest, and assumes that our general partner maintains its general partner interest at 2%. Please read “—Incentive Distribution Rights” for a

Table of Contents

Definition of Operating Surplus

Operating surplus for any period generally means:

- our cash balance on the closing date of our initial public offering, which was approximately \$33 million; plus
- \$75 million; plus
- all of our cash receipts after the closing of our initial public offering, excluding cash from (i) borrowings that are not working capital borrowings and debt securities and (iii) sales or other dispositions of assets outside the ordinary course of business; plus
- cash distributions paid on the equity securities issued by us to finance all or any portion of the construction, expansion or improvement of capital assets during the construction period from such financing until the earlier to occur of the date the capital asset is put into service or the date it is abandoned or disposed of; plus
- cash distributions paid on the equity securities issued by us to pay the construction period interest on debt incurred, or to pay on the equity issued, to finance the construction projects referred to above; plus
- working capital borrowings made after the end of a quarter but before the date of determination of operating surplus for the quarter; plus
- all of our operating expenditures (as defined below) after the closing of our initial public offering; less
- the amount of cash reserves established by our general partner to provide funds for future operating expenditures.

If a working capital borrowing, which increases operating surplus, is not repaid during the twelve-month period following the borrowing, the end of such period, thus decreasing operating surplus at such time. When such working capital is in fact repaid, it will not be treated as a reduction of operating surplus will have been previously reduced by the deemed repayment.

As described above, operating surplus does not reflect actual cash on hand that is available for distribution to our unitholders. For example, if we choose, to distribute as operating surplus up to \$75 million of cash we receive from non-operating sources such as asset sales, long-term borrowings that would otherwise be distributed as capital surplus.

Operating expenditures generally means all of our expenditures, including, but not limited to, taxes, reimbursements of expenses to our unitholders, working capital borrowings, debt service payments and capital expenditures, provided that operating expenditures do not include:

- payments (including prepayments) of principal of and premium on indebtedness, other than working capital borrowings;
- capital improvement expenditures;
- payment of transaction expenses relating to interim capital transactions; or
- distributions to partners.

Where capital expenditures are made in part for acquisitions or for capital improvements and in part for other purposes, our general partner and the conflicts committee, shall determine the allocation between the amounts paid for each.

Maintenance capital expenditures reduce operating surplus, from which we pay the minimum quarterly distribution (as defined in our partnership agreement) and capital expenditures for acquisitions and capital

[Table of Contents](#)

improvements do not. Maintenance capital expenditures represent capital expenditures to replace partially or fully depreciated assets to maintain the integrity and safety of existing assets and extend their useful lives. Maintenance capital expenditures include expenditures required to maintain equipment, pipeline integrity and safety and to address environmental regulations. Capital improvement expenditures include expenditures to acquire assets to increase pipeline delivery capacity, such as projects that increase operating capacity by increasing volume throughput or storage capacity or increase operating capacity. Expenditures associated with existing assets that are minor in nature and do not extend the useful life of existing assets are charged to operating expenses. Our directors of our general partner determine how to allocate a capital expenditure for the acquisition or expansion of our assets between maintenance and capital improvement expenditures.

Definition of Capital Surplus

We also define capital surplus below, and it is generally generated only by:

- borrowings other than working capital borrowings;
- sales of debt and equity securities; and
- sales or other disposition of assets for cash, other than inventory, accounts receivable and other current assets sold in the ordinary course of business, and normal retirements or replacements of assets.

Characterization of Cash Distributions

We treat all available cash distributed as coming from operating surplus until the sum of all available cash distributed since our initial public offering exceeds operating surplus as of the most recent date of determination of available cash. We treat any amount distributed in excess of operating surplus, regardless of the source reflected above, operating surplus includes \$75 million in addition to our cash balance on the closing date of our initial public offering, cash on hand, and cash from working capital borrowings. This amount does not reflect actual cash on hand that is available for distribution to our unitholders. Rather, we choose, to distribute as operating surplus up to \$75 million of cash we receive following the date of our initial public offering from non-convertible preferred stock issuances of securities, and long-term borrowings, that would otherwise be distributed as capital surplus. We do not anticipate that we will receive cash from operating 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 the common unitholders and class B unitholders, pro rata, and 2% to our general partner, until we distribute for each class B unit an amount equal to \$0.30 (the “Class B quarterly distribution”) for that quarter;
- Second, 98% to all common unitholders, pro rata, and 2% to our general partner, until each outstanding common unit receives its pro rata share of cash for that quarter (the “first target distribution”); and
- Thereafter, in the manner described in “—Incentive Distribution Rights” below.

The preceding discussion is based on the assumptions that our general partner maintains its 2% general partner interest and that we do not issue convertible securities. Once all of the class B units convert to common units, the first bullet point above will no longer be applicable.

[Table of Contents](#)**Incentive Distribution Rights**

Incentive distribution rights represent the right to receive an increasing percentage of quarterly distributions of available cash from operations as various distribution levels have been achieved. Our general partner currently holds the incentive distribution rights, but may transfer these rights separately, subject to restrictions in our partnership agreement.

If, in any quarter, we have distributed available cash from operating surplus to the common unitholders in an amount equal to the first target distribution, we will distribute any additional available cash from operating surplus for that quarter among our common unitholders and our general partner as follows:

- First, 85% to all common unitholders, pro rata, and 15% to our general partner, until each common unitholder receives a total amount equal to the first target distribution (“second target distribution”);
- Second, 75% to all common unitholders, pro rata, and 25% to our general partner, until each common unitholder receives a total amount equal to the second target distribution (the “third target distribution”); and
- Thereafter, 50% to all common unitholders, pro rata, and 50% to our general partner.

The preceding discussion is based on the assumptions that our general partner maintains its 2% general partner interest and has not transferred its incentive distribution rights and that we do not issue additional classes of equity securities.

Percentage Allocations of Available Cash from Operating Surplus

The following table illustrates the percentage allocations of available cash from operating surplus between the unitholders and our general partner at various target distribution levels. The amounts set forth under “Marginal Percentage Interest in Distributions” are the percentage interests of the unitholders in any available cash from operating surplus we distribute up to and including the corresponding amount in the column “Total Quarterly Distribution” when the operating surplus we distribute reaches the next target distribution level, if any. The percentage interests shown for the unitholders and our general partner in the column “Marginal Percentage Interest in Distributions” are also applicable to quarterly distribution amounts that are less than the first target distribution. The percentage interests set forth in the column “Marginal Percentage Interest in Distributions” include its 2% general partner interest and assume our general partner maintains its 2% general partner interest and has not transferred its incentive distribution rights.

	<u>Total Quarterly Distribution</u>	<u>Marginal Percentage Interest in Distributions</u>	<u>General Partner Interest</u>
First Target Distribution	up to \$0.4025	85%	15%
Second Target Distribution	above \$0.4025 up to \$0.4375	75%	25%
Third Target Distribution	above \$0.4375 up to \$0.5250	50%	50%
Thereafter	above \$0.5250	50%	50%

- (1) Distributions to our unitholders include distributions to the holders of the class B units, who share in quarterly distributions of available cash from operating surplus on a *pari passu* basis with the common units, until each common unit and class B unit has received a quarterly distribution of \$0.30. The percentage interests set forth in the column “Marginal Percentage Interest in Distributions” include its 2% general partner interest and assume our general partner maintains its 2% general partner interest and has not transferred its incentive distribution rights.

[Table of Contents](#)

Distributions from Capital Surplus

How Distributions from Capital Surplus Will Be Made

We will make distributions of available cash from capital surplus, if any, in the following manner prior to conversion of the class B units:

- First, 2% to our general partner and 98% to the common unitholders and class B unitholders, with the 98% distributed between, on one hand, and the holders of common units, on the other hand, in proportion to the following amounts:
 - for the class B units, the number of class B units multiplied by \$30 (which is the price that was paid for the class B units); and
 - for the common units, the number of common units multiplied by \$19.50 (which was the initial public offering price for the common units) until we distribute for each common unit an amount of available cash from capital surplus equal to the initial public offering price for the common units.
- Thereafter, we will make all distributions of available cash from capital surplus as if they were from operating surplus.

The preceding discussion is based on the assumptions that our general partner maintains its 2% general partner interest and that we do not have any outstanding securities.

Once all of the class B units convert to common units, we will make distributions of available cash from capital surplus, if any, in the following manner:

- First, 98% to all common unitholders, pro rata, and 2% to our general partner, until we distribute for each common unit an amount of available cash from capital surplus equal to the initial public offering price; and
- Thereafter, we will make all distributions of available cash from capital surplus as if they were from operating surplus.

Effect of a Distribution from Capital Surplus

Our partnership agreement treats a distribution of capital surplus as the repayment of the initial unit price from our initial public offering. The initial public offering price in our initial public offering less any distributions of capital surplus per unit is referred to as the “unrecovered in initial public offering price.” When a distribution of capital surplus is made the target distribution levels will be reduced in the same proportion as the corresponding reduction in the unrecovered in initial public offering price. Similarly, prior to the conversion of the class B units into common units, each time a distribution of capital surplus is made to the class B units the unrecovered class B initial unit price will be reduced in the same proportion as the corresponding reduction in the unrecovered class B initial unit price. Because distributions of capital surplus reduce the unrecovered in initial public offering price, after any of these distributions are made, it may be easier for our general partner to receive incentive distributions.

Once we distribute capital surplus on a unit in an amount equal to the initial unit price, we will reduce the target distribution levels to the unrecovered in initial public offering price. Distributions from operating surplus, with 50% being paid to the unitholders, pro rata, and 50% to our general partner. The percentage interest in the partnership includes its 2% general partner interest and assume our general partner maintains its 2% general partner interest and has not transferred its interest.

[Table of Contents](#)

Adjustment to the Target Distribution Levels

In addition to adjusting the target distribution levels to reflect a distribution of capital surplus, if we combine our units into fewer units or increase the number of units, we will proportionately adjust the Class B unit distribution, the target distribution levels and the unrecovered initial unit price.

For example, if a two-for-one split of the common units should occur, each target distribution level and the unrecovered initial unit price will be adjusted to its initial level. If we combine our common units into fewer units or subdivide our common units into a greater number of units, we will combine the class B units using the same ratio applied to the common units. We will not make any adjustment by reason of the issuance of additional units.

In addition, if legislation is enacted or if existing law is modified or interpreted by a court of competent jurisdiction so that we become otherwise subject to taxation as an entity for federal, state or local income tax purposes, we will reduce the target distribution levels for each distribution level by a fraction, the numerator of which is available cash for that quarter (after deducting our general partner's estimate of our such income taxes payable by reason of such legislation or interpretation) and the denominator of which is the sum of available cash for that quarter less our estimate of our aggregate liability for the quarter for such income taxes payable by reason of such legislation or interpretation. To the extent that the estimated tax liability for any quarter, the difference will be accounted for in subsequent quarters.

The amount of distributions paid under our cash distribution policy and the decision to make any distribution is determined by our general partner in accordance with the terms of our partnership agreement.

Distributions of Cash Upon Liquidation

General

If we dissolve in accordance with our partnership agreement, we will sell or otherwise dispose of our assets in a process called liquidation. The proceeds of liquidation to the payment of our creditors. We will distribute any remaining proceeds to the unitholders and our general partner, in accordance with their account balances, as adjusted to reflect any gain or loss upon the sale or other disposition of our assets in liquidation.

The allocations of gain and loss upon liquidation are intended, to the extent possible, to entitle the holders of outstanding common units to their unit price. Subject to a limitation on gain allocated to the class B units based on the \$0.30 quarterly distribution, the class B units will share in the initial allocation of gain. There may not be sufficient gain upon our liquidation to enable the holders of common units to fully recover all of their investment. The gain recognized upon liquidation will be allocated in a manner that takes into account the incentive distribution rights, currently owned by our general partner.

Manner of Adjustments for Gain

The manner of the adjustment for gain is set forth in our partnership agreement. If our liquidation occurs we will allocate any gain to the unitholders in the following order:

- First, to our general partner and the holders of units who have negative balances in their capital accounts to the extent of and in satisfaction of their negative balances.
- Second, 98% to all common unitholders and class B unitholders, pro rata, and 2% to our general partner, until the capital accounts of the common unitholders and class B unitholders are credited with the sum of the unrecovered initial unit price.

Table of Contents

unit price for that common unit plus the unpaid minimum quarterly distribution (if any) for the quarter during which the liquidation allocations to the holders of class B units pursuant to this allocation shall not cause the capital account for each class B unit to

- (1) the price paid for the class B units; and
 - (2) any unpaid cumulative arrearages with respect to the \$0.30 distribution amount for the class B units;
- Third, if a disparity exists between the capital account of each common unit and the capital account of each class B unit, 98% to the common unitholders, on the one hand, or class B unitholders, on the other hand, whichever has the lower capital account, and 2% to our general partner, until such disparity has been eliminated;
 - Fourth, 98% to all common unitholders and class B unitholders, pro rata, and 2% to our general partner, until we allocate under the following equal to:
 - (1) the sum of the excess of the first target distribution per unit over the minimum quarterly distribution per unit for each quarter of our existence;
 - (2) the cumulative amount per unit of any distributions of available cash from operating surplus in excess of the minimum quarterly distribution distributed 98% to the unitholders, pro rata, and 2% to our general partner, for each quarter of our existence;
 - Fifth, 85% to all common unitholders and class B unitholders, pro rata, and 15% to our general partner, until we allocate under the following equal to:
 - (1) the sum of the excess of the second target distribution per unit over the first target distribution per unit for each quarter of our existence;
 - (2) the cumulative amount per unit of any distributions of available cash from operating surplus in excess of the first target distribution distributed 85% to the unitholders, pro rata, and 15% to our general partner for each quarter of our existence;
 - Sixth, 75% to all common unitholders and class B unitholders, pro rata, and 25% to our general partner, until we allocate under the following equal to:
 - (1) the sum of the excess of the third target distribution per unit over the second target distribution per unit for each quarter of our existence;
 - (2) the cumulative amount per unit of any distributions of available cash from operating surplus in excess of the second target distribution distributed 75% to the unitholders, pro rata, and 25% to our general partner for each quarter of our existence; and
 - Thereafter, 50% to all common unitholders and class B unitholders, pro rata, and 50% to our general partner.

The percentages set forth above are based on the assumptions that our general partner maintains its 2% general partner interest and has no distribution rights and that we do not issue additional classes of equity securities.

Manner of Adjustments for Losses

If our liquidation occurs we will generally allocate any loss to our general partner and the unitholders in the following manner:

- First, if a disparity exists between the capital account of each common unit and the capital account of each class B unit, 98% to the common unitholders, whichever has the higher capital account, and 2% to our general partner, until such disparity has been eliminated;

Table of Contents

- Second, 98% to all common unitholders and class B unitholders in proportion to the positive balances in their capital accounts; the capital accounts of the common unitholders have been reduced to zero; and
- Thereafter, 100% to our general partner.

The percentages set forth in the first and second bullet points above for our general partner are based on the assumptions that our general partner interest and that we do not issue additional classes of equity securities.

Adjustments to Capital Accounts

We will make adjustments to capital accounts upon the issuance of additional units. In doing so, we will allocate any unrealized and, loss resulting from the adjustments to the unitholders and our general partner in the same manner as we allocate gain or loss upon liquidation. adjustments to the capital accounts upon the issuance of additional units, we will allocate any later negative adjustments to the capital accounts additional units or upon our liquidation in a manner which results, to the extent possible, in our general partner's capital account balances equal would have been if no earlier positive adjustments to the capital accounts had been made.

The initial public offering price of common units in our initial public offering less any distributions of capital surplus per common unit initial unit price" of a common unit. The "unrecovered initial unit price" for a class B unit will be the price paid for such class B unit (i.e. \$3 surplus in respect of such class B unit.

[Table of Contents](#)

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST AND FIDUCIARY DUTIES

Conflicts of Interest

Conflicts of interest exist and may arise in the future as a result of the relationships between our general partner and its affiliates, on the one hand, and our limited partners, on the other hand. The directors and officers of our general partner have fiduciary duties to manage our general partner in a manner beneficial to our limited partners. At the same time, the directors and officers of our general partner have a fiduciary duty to manage us in a manner beneficial to our unitholders.

Whenever a conflict arises between our general partner or its affiliates, including Loews, on the one hand, and us or any other partner or unitholder with an affiliate, our general partner will resolve that conflict. Our partnership agreement contains provisions that modify and limit our general partner's duties to unitholders. Our partnership agreement also restricts the remedies available to unitholders for actions taken that, without those limitations, might be a breach of our general partner's duty.

Our general partner will not be in breach of its obligations under our partnership agreement or its duties to us or our unitholders if a transaction is the result of a resolution of a conflict is:

- approved by the conflicts committee, although our general partner is not obligated to seek such approval;
- approved by the vote of a majority of the outstanding common units, excluding any common units owned by our general partner or its affiliates, including Loews, although our general partner is not obligated to seek such approval;
- on terms no less favorable to us than those generally provided to or available from unrelated third parties; or
- fair and reasonable to us, taking into account the totality of the relationships between the parties involved, including other transactions, and the transaction is not more favorable or advantageous to us.

Our general partner may, but is not required to, seek the approval of such resolution from the conflicts committee of its board of directors. If our general partner does not seek approval from the conflicts committee and its board of directors determines that the resolution or course of action of an affiliate transaction or conflict of interest satisfies either of the standards set forth in the third and fourth bullet points above, then it will be presumed that the board of directors, including board members affected by the conflict of interest, acted in good faith, and in any proceeding brought by or on behalf of the partnership the person bringing or prosecuting such proceeding will have the burden of overcoming such presumption. Unless the resolution or course of action with respect to, an affiliate transaction or a conflict is specifically provided for in our partnership agreement, our general partner or the conflicts committee will determine in good faith to consider when resolving a conflict. When our partnership agreement requires someone to act in good faith, it requires that he is acting in the best interests of the partnership, unless the context otherwise requires.

Conflicts of interest could arise in the situations described below, among others.

Our general partner's affiliates may compete with us.

Our partnership agreement provides that our general partner is restricted from engaging in any business activities other than acting as a general partner incidental to its ownership of interests in us. Except as provided in our partnership agreement, Loews and other affiliates of our general partner are not to engage in other businesses or activities, including those that might be in direct competition with us.

[Table of Contents](#)

Our general partner is allowed to take into account the interests of parties other than us in resolving conflicts.

Our partnership agreement contains provisions that reduce the standards to which our general partner would otherwise be held by state law. Our partnership agreement permits our general partner to make a number of decisions in its individual capacity, as opposed to in its capacity as our general partner to consider only the interests and factors that it desires, and it has no duty or obligation to give any consideration to any interests of our affiliates or any limited partner. Examples include the exercise of its call rights, its voting rights with respect to the units it owns, and its right to consent to any merger or consolidation of the partnership.

Our general partner has limited its liability and reduced its fiduciary duties, and has also restricted the remedies available to our unitholders. These limitations, might constitute breaches of fiduciary duty.

In addition to the provisions described above, our partnership agreement contains provisions that limit the fiduciary duties of our general partner to the extent available to our unitholders for actions that might otherwise constitute breaches of fiduciary duty. For example, our partnership agreement:

- provides that our general partner shall not have any liability to us or our unitholders for decisions made in its capacity as a general partner in good faith, meaning it believed that the decision was in the best interests of the partnership;
- generally provides that affiliate transactions and resolutions of conflicts of interest not approved by the conflicts committee of our general partner and not involving a vote of unitholders must be on terms no less favorable to us than those generally provided to or available to our unitholders, be fair and reasonable to us, as determined by our general partner in good faith, and that, in determining whether a transaction is in our best interests, our general partner may consider the totality of the relationships between the parties involved, including other transactions that may be beneficial to us; and
- provides that our general partner and its officers and directors will not be liable for monetary damages to us or our limited partners if there has been a final and non-appealable judgment entered by a court of competent jurisdiction determining that our general partner acted in bad faith or engaged in fraud or willful misconduct or, in the case of a criminal matter, acted with knowledge that the conduct was illegal.

Actions taken by our general partner may affect the amount of cash distributions to unitholders.

The amount of cash that is available for distribution to unitholders is affected by decisions of our general partner regarding such matters as:

- the amount and timing of asset purchases and sales;
- cash expenditures;
- borrowings;
- the issuance of additional units; and
- the creation, reduction, or increase of reserves in any quarter.

In addition, borrowings by us and our affiliates do not constitute a breach of any duty owed by our general partner to our unitholders, and the purpose or effect of enabling our general partner to receive distributions on the incentive distribution rights.

Our partnership agreement provides that we and our subsidiaries may borrow funds from our general partner or its affiliates. Our general partner may also borrow funds from us or our subsidiaries.

[Table of Contents](#)

We reimburse our general partner and its affiliates for expenses.

We reimburse our general partner and its affiliates for costs incurred in managing and operating us, including costs incurred in rendering services to us, including overhead allocated to us by Loews in amounts allowable consistent with accounting and allocation methodologies generally used for rate-making purposes and past business practices. Our partnership agreement provides that our general partner determines in good faith the extent to which that reimbursement of overhead to Loews as described above is fair and reasonable to us.

Contracts between us, on the one hand, and our general partner or its affiliates, on the other, will not be the result of arm's-length negotiations.

Our partnership agreement allows our general partner to determine, in good faith, the amounts to pay itself or its affiliates for any services rendered to us. Our general partner may also enter into additional contractual arrangements with Loews or any of its other affiliates on our behalf. Neither our partnership agreement, contracts and arrangements between us and our general partner or its affiliates are or will be the result of arm's-length negotiations.

Our partnership agreement generally provides that any affiliate transaction, such as an agreement, contract or arrangement between us and our affiliates, must be:

- approved by the conflicts committee;
- approved by the vote of a majority of the outstanding common units, excluding any common units owned by our general partner or its affiliates or Loews;
- on terms no less favorable to us than those generally provided to or available from unrelated third parties; or
- fair and reasonable to us, taking into account the totality of the relationships between the parties involved (including other transactions between the parties that are favorable or advantageous to us).

Our general partner determines, in good faith, the terms of any of these transactions.

Our general partner and its affiliates have no obligation to permit us to use any of their facilities or assets, except as may be provided in our partnership agreement. There is no obligation of our general partner or its affiliates to enter into any contracts of this kind.

Our general partner intends to limit its liability regarding our obligations.

Our general partner intends to limit its liability under contractual arrangements so that the other party has recourse only to our assets and not to its assets. Our partnership agreement provides that any action taken by our general partner to limit its or our liability is not a breach of our partnership agreement if we could have obtained terms that were more favorable had the limitation on liability not been included.

Common units are subject to our general partner's call rights.

Our general partner may exercise its rights to call common units as provided in our partnership agreement or assign this right to one of its affiliates. Our general partner may use its own discretion, free of fiduciary duty restrictions, in determining whether to exercise this right. As a result, a common unit may be purchased from him at an undesirable time or price. Please read "The Partnership Agreement—Call Rights."

Table of Contents***Common unitholders have no right to enforce obligations of our general partner and its affiliates under agreements with us.***

Any agreements between us, on the one hand, and our general partner or its affiliates, on the other, will not grant to the unitholders, or enforce the obligations of our general partner or its affiliates in our favor.

We may choose not to retain separate counsel for ourselves or for the holders of common units.

The attorneys, independent accountants and others who perform services for us have been retained by our general partner or its affiliates or the conflicts committee and may perform services for our general partner and its affiliates. We may retain separate counsel for ourselves or in the event of a conflict of interest between our general partner or its affiliates, on the one hand, and us or the holders of common units, on the other. We do not intend to do so in most cases.

Except in limited circumstances, our general partner has the power and authority to conduct our business without unitholder approval.

Under our partnership agreement, our general partner has full power and authority to do all things, other than those items that require unitholder approval, which our general partner has sought conflicts committee approval, on such terms as it determines to be necessary or appropriate to conduct our business, to the following:

- the making of any expenditures, the lending or borrowing of money, the assumption or guarantee of, or other contracting for, including the issuance of evidences of indebtedness, including indebtedness that is convertible into securities of the partnership, and the incurrence of debt;
- the making of tax, regulatory and other filings, or rendering of periodic or other reports to governmental or other agencies having jurisdiction over our assets;
- the acquisition, disposition, mortgage, pledge, encumbrance, hypothecation or exchange of any or all of our assets or the merger of our partnership into another person;
- the negotiation, execution and performance of any contracts, conveyances or other instruments;
- the distribution of partnership cash;
- the selection and dismissal of employees and agents, outside attorneys, accountants, consultants and contractors and the determination of other terms of employment or hiring;
- the maintenance of insurance for our benefit and the benefit of our partners;
- the formation of, or acquisition of an interest in, and the contribution of property and the making of loans to, any further limited liability companies, ventures, corporations, limited liability companies or other relationships;
- the control of any matters affecting our rights and obligations, including the bringing and defending of actions at law or in equity, the conduct of litigation, arbitration or mediation and the incurring of legal expense and the settlement of claims and litigation;
- the indemnification of any person against liabilities and contingencies to the extent permitted by law;
- the purchase, sale or other acquisition or disposition of our securities, or the issuance of additional options, rights, warrants and other securities; and
- the entering into of agreements with any of its affiliates to render services to us or to itself in the discharge of its duties as our general partner.

[Table of Contents](#)**Fiduciary Duties**

Our general partner is accountable to us and our unitholders as a fiduciary. Fiduciary duties owed to unitholders by our general partner are set forth in our partnership agreement. The Delaware Act provides that Delaware limited partnerships may, in their partnership agreements, eliminate, restrict, or modify the fiduciary duties otherwise owed by a general partner to limited partners and the partnership.

Our partnership agreement contains various provisions modifying and restricting the fiduciary duties that might otherwise be owed by our general partner. These provisions allow our general partner or its affiliates to engage in transactions with us that would otherwise be prohibited by state law. These provisions also allow our general partner to account the interests of parties other than us when resolving conflicts of interest. Without such modifications, such transactions could result in our general partner being held to state law fiduciary duty standards, and our general partner's ability to make decisions involving conflicts of interest would be restricted. We believe these modifications are necessary because the board of directors of our general partner has fiduciary duties to manage our general partner in a manner beneficial to its unitholders. We believe that our general partner manages us in a manner beneficial to you. The modifications to the fiduciary standards enable our general partner to take into consideration all relevant factors in making a business decision, so long as the resolution is fair and reasonable to us. These modifications also strengthen the ability of our general partner to attract and retain qualified directors. However, these modifications disadvantage the common unitholders because they restrict the rights and remedies that would otherwise be available to them. Actions that, without those modifications, might constitute breaches of fiduciary duty, as described below, and permit our general partner to take actions other than us when resolving conflicts of interest. The following is a summary of the material restrictions of the fiduciary duties owed by our general partner:

State law fiduciary duty standards

Fiduciary duties are generally considered to include an obligation to act in good faith, to exercise reasonable care, loyalty, and diligence. The duty of care, in the absence of a provision in a partnership agreement, generally requires a general partner to act for the partnership in the same manner that a prudent person would act on his own behalf. The duty of loyalty, in the absence of a provision in a partnership agreement, would generally prohibit a general partner of a Delaware limited partnership from engaging in any transaction where a conflict of interest is present.

Partnership agreement modified standards

Our partnership agreement contains provisions that waive or consent to our general partner's and its affiliates' actions that might otherwise raise issues as to compliance with fiduciary standards. For example, our partnership agreement provides that when our general partner acts as our general partner, as opposed to in its individual capacity, it must act in good faith and in the best interests of the partnership, rather than to any other standard under applicable law. In addition, when our general partner acts as our general partner, as opposed to in its capacity as our general partner, it may act without any regard for the interests of our unitholders whatsoever. These provisions reduce the standards to which our general partner and its affiliates will be held. Our partnership agreement generally provides that affiliate transactions involving a conflict of interest not approved by a vote of unitholders or approved by the conflict of interest committee of our general partner must be:

- on terms no less favorable to us than those generally provided to or a
- or

[Table of Contents](#)

- fair and reasonable to us, taking into account the totality of the relationship (including other transactions that may be particularly favorable or adverse to us).

If our general partner does not seek approval from the conflicts committee and the board of directors determines that the resolution or course of action taken satisfies either of the standards set forth in the bullet points above, then in making its decision, the board of directors, which may include board members affected by the decision, will act in good faith, and in any proceeding brought by or on behalf of any limited partner, bringing or prosecuting such proceeding will have the burden of overcoming the provisions that reduce the standards to which our general partner would otherwise be held.

Our partnership agreement provides that the allocation of overhead costs to our affiliates (including Loews) consistent with then-applicable accounting principles permitted by FERC for rate-making purposes (or in the absence of then-applicable FERC, consistent with the most-recently applicable methodologies) and deemed to be fair and reasonable to us.

In addition to the other more specific provisions limiting the obligations of our general partner, our partnership agreement further provides that our general partner and its officers and directors will not be liable for monetary damages to us or our limited partners for any acts or omissions of our general partner, its officers and directors, or its agents, if such acts or omissions are determined by non-appealable judgment by a court of competent jurisdiction to be the result of our general partner, its officers and directors acting in bad faith or engaged in fraud or willful misconduct, or if such acts or omissions, in any matter, acted with knowledge that the conduct was unlawful.

Rights and remedies of unitholders

The Delaware Act generally provides that a limited partner may institute a claim against our general partner or partnership to recover damages from a third party where a general partner or partnership has caused or where an effort to cause a general partner to do so is not likely to succeed. In some jurisdictions, a claim against a general partner for breach of its fiduciary duties or of a partnership agreement may be permitted by statutory or case law of some jurisdictions may permit a limited partner or partnership to recover damages from a general partner and all other similarly situated limited partners to recover damages from a general partner for breach of its fiduciary duties to the limited partners.

In order to become one of our limited partners, a common unitholder is required to agree to be bound by our partnership agreement, in addition to the other provisions set forth above. Please read “Description of the Common

[Table of Contents](#)

Units—Transfer of Common Units.” This is in accordance with the policy of the Delaware Act favoring the principle of freedom of contract agreements. The failure of a limited partner or assignee to sign the partnership agreement does not render our partnership agreement unenforceable.

Under our partnership agreement, we must indemnify our general partner and its officers and directors, to the fullest extent permitted by law, for expenses incurred by our general partner or these other persons. We must provide this indemnification unless there has been a final and non-appealable judgment of a competent jurisdiction determining that these persons acted in bad faith or engaged in fraud or willful misconduct or, in the case of a criminal conviction, their conduct was unlawful. Thus, our general partner could be indemnified for its negligent acts if it meets the requirements set forth above. Our partnership agreement purport to include indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 (or the Securities Act), in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy and therefore unenforceable. Please read “The Partnership Agreement—Indemnification.”

[Table of Contents](#)

THE PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

The following is a summary of the material provisions of our partnership agreement. Our partnership agreement is incorporated by reference to the statement of which this prospectus constitutes a part. We will provide prospective investors with a copy of this agreement upon request at no charge.

We summarize the following provisions of our partnership agreement elsewhere in this prospectus:

- with regard to distributions of available cash, please read “How We Make Cash Distributions;”
- with regard to the fiduciary duties of our general partner, please read “Conflicts of Interest and Fiduciary Duties;”
- with regard to the transfer of common units, please read “Description of the Common Units—Transfer of Common Units;” and
- with regard to allocations of taxable income and taxable loss, please read “Material Tax Consequences.”

Organization and Duration

We were organized on August 4, 2005, and have a perpetual existence.

Purpose

Our purpose under our partnership agreement is limited to any business activities that relate to the business of gathering, transmitting and delivering natural gas (either in gaseous or liquid form) (the “transmission business”) or activities now or hereafter customarily conducted in conjunction with the transmission business that are approved by our general partner in its sole discretion, and any other business that is approved by our general partner, in its sole discretion, to be conducted by a limited partnership organized under Delaware law; provided, that our general partner may not cause us to engage, directly or indirectly, in any activity that our general partner determines would cause us to be treated as an association taxable as a corporation or otherwise taxable as an entity for federal income tax purposes.

Although our general partner, in its individual capacity, has the power to expand our purpose to activities other than those that relate to the transmission business, our general partner has no current plans to do so. Our general partner has no fiduciary duty or obligation whatsoever to us or the limited partners, including any duty to act in good faith or in the best interests of us or our subsidiaries. Any decision by our general partner to cause us or our subsidiaries to invest in activities will be subject to its fiduciary duties as modified by our partnership agreement. Our general partner is authorized to perform all acts it determines to be necessary or appropriate to carry out our purposes and to conduct our business.

Power of Attorney

Each limited partner and each person who acquires a unit from a unitholder and executes and delivers a transfer application and certificate of ownership, and, if appointed, a liquidator, a power of attorney to, among other things, execute and file documents required for our qualification, continuation and renewal, also grants our general partner the authority to amend, and to make consents and waivers under, our partnership agreement.

Capital Contributions

Unitholders are not obligated to make additional capital contributions, except as described below under “—Limited Liability.”

[Table of Contents](#)**Voting Rights**

The following matters require the limited partner vote specified below. Various matters require the approval of a “unit majority,” which

- prior to the conversion of the class B units into common units, the approval of a majority of the outstanding common units and of each class; and
- after the conversion of the class B units to common units, the approval of a majority of the outstanding common units.

The class B units have the same voting rights as if they were outstanding common units and are entitled to vote as a separate class on matters that affect the rights or preferences of the class B units in relation to other classes of partnership interests or as required by law. When voting together as a class, each class B unit is entitled to the number of votes equal to the number of common units into which a class B unit is convertible at the time of the written consent on the matter. By virtue of those common units and class B units held by our general partner and its affiliates, our general partner can ensure passage or defeat of any matter which requires a unit majority.

In voting their common and class B units, our general partner and its affiliates will have no fiduciary duty or obligation whatsoever to our limited partners or any duty to act in good faith or in the best interests of us and our limited partners.

The following is a summary of the vote requirements specified for certain matters under our partnership agreement:

Issuance of additional units	No approval required.
Amendment of our partnership agreement	Certain amendments may be made by our general partner without the approval of our limited partners. Other amendments generally require the approval of a unit majority. Please read “Amendment of Partnership Agreement.”
Merger of our partnership or the sale of all or substantially all of our assets	Unit majority in certain circumstances. Please read “—Merger, Sale, or Liquidation.”
Continuation of our partnership upon dissolution	Unit majority. Please read “—Termination and Dissolution.”
Withdrawal of our general partner	Under some circumstances, the approval of a majority of the common units and class B units, including our general partner and its affiliates, is required for the withdrawal of our general partner. Please read “—Removal of Our General Partner.”
Removal of our general partner	Not less than 66 2/3% of the outstanding common and class B units, voting together as a unit, including our general partner and its affiliates. Please read “—Removal of Our General Partner.”

Table of Contents

Transfer of our general partner interest	Our general partner may transfer all, but not less than all, of its general partner interest to an affiliate or to another person in connection with the formation of, or consolidation with or into, or sale of all or substantially all of its assets to, such person. The general partner may also transfer all or substantially all of its outstanding common units, excluding common units held by our general partner, to an affiliate or to another person in connection with other circumstances for a transfer of the general partner interest to a third party. Please read “—Transfer of General Partner Interest.”
Transfer of incentive distribution rights	Except for transfers to an affiliate or to another person in connection with the formation of, or consolidation with or into, or sale of all or substantially all of its assets to, such person, a majority of the outstanding common units, excluding common units held by our general partner, is required in most circumstances for a transfer of the incentive distribution rights. Please read “—Transfer of Incentive Distribution Rights” dated September 30, 2015. Please read “—Transfer of Incentive Distribution Rights.”
Transfer of ownership interests in our general partner	No approval required at any time. Please read “—Transfer of Ownership Interests in our General Partner.”

Limited Liability***Participation in the Control of Our Partnership***

Assuming that a limited partner does not participate in the control of our business within the meaning of the Delaware Act and that it complies with the provisions of our partnership agreement, its liability under the Delaware Act will be limited, subject to possible exceptions, to the amount of its investment in us for its common units plus its share of any undistributed profits and assets. If it were determined, however, that the right of, or exercise of the right of, a limited partner to participate in the control of our business constituted “participation in the control” of our business for the purposes of the Delaware Act, then the limited partners could be held personally liable under the laws of Delaware to the same extent as our general partner. This liability would additionally extend to persons who transact business with a limited partner if the limited partner is a general partner. Neither our partnership agreement nor the Delaware Act specifically provides for legal recourse against a limited partner if it were to lose limited liability through any fault of our general partner. While this does not mean that a limited partner could not seek legal recourse, such a claim in Delaware case law.

- to remove or replace our general partner;
- to approve some amendments to our partnership agreement; or
- to take other action under our partnership agreement;

constituted “participation in the control” of our business for the purposes of the Delaware Act, then the limited partners could be held personally liable under the laws of Delaware to the same extent as our general partner. This liability would additionally extend to persons who transact business with a limited partner if the limited partner is a general partner. Neither our partnership agreement nor the Delaware Act specifically provides for legal recourse against a limited partner if it were to lose limited liability through any fault of our general partner. While this does not mean that a limited partner could not seek legal recourse, such a claim in Delaware case law.

Unlawful Partnership Distribution

Under the Delaware Act, a limited partnership may not make a distribution to a partner if, after the distribution, all liabilities of the limited partnership to partners on account of their partnership interests and liabilities for which the recourse of creditors is limited to specific property of the partnership are not paid from the assets of the limited partnership. For the purpose of determining

[Table of Contents](#)

the fair value of the assets of a limited partnership, the Delaware Act provides that the fair value of property subject to liability for which received is included in the assets of the limited partnership only to the extent that the fair value of that property exceeds the nonrecourse liability. The Delaware Act provides that a partner who receives a distribution and knew at the time of the distribution that the distribution was in violation of the Delaware Act shall be liable for the amount of the distribution for three years. Under the Delaware Act, an assignee who becomes a substituted limited partner of a limited partnership of his assignor to make contributions to the partnership, except the assignee is not obligated for liabilities unknown to him at the time he became a limited partner to be ascertained from our partnership agreement.

Failure to Comply with the Limited Liability Provisions of Jurisdictions in Which We Do Business

We conduct business in 12 states. We may conduct business in other states in the future. Maintenance of our limited liability as a limited partnership requires compliance with legal requirements in the jurisdictions in which Boardwalk Pipelines conducts business, including qualifying our subsidiaries as limited liability companies.

Limitations on the liability of limited partners for the obligations of a limited partnership have not been clearly established in many jurisdictions. If a limited partner interest in Boardwalk Pipelines or otherwise, it were determined that we were conducting business in any state without compliance with that state's general or limited liability company statute, or that the right of, or exercise of the right by, the limited partners as a group, to remove or replace our general partner, or amendments to our partnership agreement, or to take other action under our partnership agreement constituted "participation in the control" or "management" under the statutes of any relevant jurisdiction, then the limited partners could be held personally liable for our obligations under the law of that jurisdiction. We will operate in a manner that our general partner considers reasonable and necessary or appropriate to protect the interests of our limited partners.

Issuance of Additional Securities

Our partnership agreement authorizes us to issue an unlimited number of additional partnership securities for the consideration and on the terms approved by our general partner without the approval of the limited partners.

It is possible that we will fund acquisitions through the issuance of additional common units or other partnership securities. Holders of common units issued 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 other partnership securities 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. Holders of such securities, which may have special voting rights to which the common units are not entitled. In addition, our partnership agreement does not prohibit the issuance of securities, which may effectively rank senior to our common units.

Our general partner's 2% interest in us is represented by unit equivalents for allocation and distribution purposes. Upon issuance of additional common units, our general partner will have the right, but not the obligation, to make additional capital contributions to us in exchange for a proportionate number of common units to the extent necessary to maintain its general partner interest of the total units and unit equivalents outstanding prior to the issuance at the same level. Our general partner's 2% interest in us will thus be reduced if we issue additional partnership securities in the future and our general partner does not elect to make such contributions. In addition, our general partner will have the right, which it may

[Table of Contents](#)

from time to time assign in whole or in part to any of its affiliates, to purchase common units or other partnership securities to the extent necessary to maintain our percentage interest in us, whenever, and on the same terms that, we issue those securities to persons other than our general partner and its affiliates. Our general partner will not have preemptive rights to acquire additional common units or other partnership securities.

Amendment of Our Partnership Agreement

General

Amendments to our partnership agreement may be proposed only by our general partner. However, our general partner has no duty or obligation to do so and may decline to do so free of any fiduciary duty or obligation whatsoever to us or the limited partners, including any duty to act in good faith for the benefit of the limited partners. In order to adopt a proposed amendment, other than the amendments discussed below, our general partner must seek written approval of a majority of the units required to approve the amendment or call a meeting of the limited partners to consider and vote upon the proposed amendment. Except as otherwise provided, amendments must be approved by a unit majority.

Prohibited Amendments

No amendment may:

- enlarge the obligations of any limited partner without its consent, unless approved by at least a majority of the type or class of units of which the limited partner is a member;
- enlarge the obligations of, restrict in any way any action by or rights of, or reduce in any way the amounts distributable, reimbursable, or payable to our general partner or any of its affiliates without the consent of our general partner, which may be given or withheld at its option.

The provision of our partnership agreement preventing the amendments having the effects described in the bullets above can be amended by the affirmative vote of at least 90% of the outstanding units, voting together as a single class (including units owned by our general partner and its affiliates).

No Limited Partner Approval

Our general partner may generally make amendments to the partnership agreement without the approval of any limited partner or assignee of a limited partner:

- a change in our name, the location of our principal place of business, our registered agent or our registered office;
- the admission, substitution, withdrawal or removal of partners in accordance with our partnership agreement;
- a change that our general partner determines to be necessary or appropriate for us to qualify or to continue our qualification as a limited liability partnership in which the limited partners have limited liability under the laws of any state or to ensure that neither we, Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, L.P., nor our general partner, Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, L.P., are taxed as an association taxable as a corporation or otherwise taxed as an entity for federal income tax purposes (to the extent not otherwise prohibited by law);
- an amendment that is necessary, in the opinion of our counsel, to prevent us or our general partner or its directors, officers, agents, or employees from being subjected to the provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940, the Investment Advisors Act of 1940, or “plan asset” regulations under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (or ERISA), whether or not substantially similar to plan asset regulations.

[Table of Contents](#)

- an amendment that our general partner determines to be necessary or appropriate for the authorization of additional partnership securities;
- any amendment expressly permitted in our partnership agreement to be made by our general partner acting alone;
- an amendment effected, necessitated or contemplated by a merger agreement that has been approved under the terms of our partnership agreement;
- any amendment that our general partner determines to be necessary or appropriate for the formation by us of, or our investment in, another entity, as otherwise permitted by our partnership agreement;
- a change in our fiscal year or taxable year and related changes;
- mergers with or conveyances to another limited liability entity that is newly formed and has no assets, liabilities or operations other than those it receives by way of the merger or conveyance; or
- any other amendments substantially similar to any of the matters described above.

In addition, our general partner may make amendments to our partnership agreement without the approval of any limited partner or asset owner that those amendments:

- do not adversely affect the limited partners (or any particular class of limited partners) in any material respect;
- are necessary or appropriate to satisfy any requirements, conditions, or guidelines contained in any opinion, directive, order, or ruling of a state agency or judicial authority or contained in any federal or state statute;
- are necessary or appropriate to facilitate the trading of limited partner interests or to comply with any rule, regulation, guideline or exchange on which the limited partner interests are or will be listed for trading;
- are necessary or appropriate for any action taken by our general partner relating to splits or combinations of units under the partnership agreement or
- are required to effect the intent expressed in this prospectus or the intent of the provisions of our partnership agreement or are otherwise permitted by our partnership agreement.

Opinion of Counsel and Limited Partner Approval

Our general partner will not be required to obtain an opinion of counsel that an amendment will not result in a loss of limited liability protection by being treated as an entity for federal income tax purposes in connection with any of the amendments described under “—No Limited Partner Approval.” Our partnership agreement will become effective without the approval of holders of at least 90% of the outstanding units voting as a single class. Our general partner may seek the opinion of counsel to the effect that the amendment will not affect the limited liability under Delaware law of any of our limited partners. Finally, our general partner may effect a merger without the prior approval of our limited partners if we are the surviving entity in the transaction, the transaction would not result in a change to our partnership agreement, each of our units will be an identical unit of our partnership following the transaction, the units to be issued do not exist immediately prior to the transaction and our general partner has received an opinion of counsel regarding certain limited liability and tax matters.

In addition to the above restrictions, any amendment that would have a material adverse effect on the rights or preferences of any type or class of units in relation to other classes of units will require the approval of at least a majority of the type or class of units so affected. Any amendment that t

[Table of Contents](#)

percentage required to take any action must be approved by the affirmative vote of holders of outstanding units whose aggregate outstanding requirement sought to be reduced.

Merger, Sale, or Other Disposition of Assets

A merger or consolidation of us requires the prior consent of our general partner. However, our general partner has no duty or obligation of consolidation and may decline to do so free of any fiduciary duty or obligation whatsoever to us or the limited partners, including any duty to us or the limited partners.

In addition, our partnership agreement generally prohibits our general partner, without the prior approval of the holders of units represented, among other things, sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of our assets in a single transaction or a series of related transactions, merger, consolidation or other combination, or approving on our behalf the sale, exchange or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of us. Our general partner may, however, mortgage, pledge, hypothecate or grant a security interest in all or substantially all of our assets without that approval. Our general partner may sell all or substantially all of our assets under a foreclosure or other realization upon those encumbrances without that approval.

If the conditions specified in our partnership agreement are satisfied, our general partner may convert us or any of our subsidiaries into another limited liability entity, merge us or any of our subsidiaries into, or convey all of our assets to, a newly formed entity if the sole purpose of that merger or conveyance is to form into another limited liability entity. The limited partners are not entitled to dissenters' rights of appraisal under our partnership agreement in the event of a conversion, merger or consolidation, a sale of substantially all of our assets or any other transaction or event.

Termination and Dissolution

We will continue as a limited partnership until terminated under our partnership agreement. We will dissolve:

- upon the election of our general partner to dissolve us, if approved by the holders of units representing a unit majority;
- if at any time there are no limited partners, unless we continue to exist in accordance with the Delaware Act;
- upon the entry of a decree of judicial dissolution of our partnership; or
- upon the withdrawal or removal of our general partner or any other event that results in its ceasing to be our general partner or the withdrawal or removal of our general partner interest in accordance with our partnership agreement or withdrawal or removal following approval and admission of a new general partner.

Upon a dissolution under the fourth bullet point listed above, the holders of a unit majority may also elect, within specific time limitations, to continue the partnership on the same terms and conditions described in our partnership agreement by appointing as a successor general partner a person or entity approved by the holders of a unit majority, subject to our receipt of an opinion of counsel to the effect that:

- the action would not result in the loss of limited liability under Delaware law of any limited partner; and
- neither our partnership nor any of our subsidiaries would be treated as an association taxable as a corporation or otherwise be subject to tax purposes upon the exercise of that right to continue (to the extent not already so treated or taxed).

[Table of Contents](#)

Liquidation and Distribution of Proceeds

Upon our dissolution, unless our business is continued as described above, the liquidator authorized to wind up our affairs will, acting as a general partner that are necessary or appropriate, liquidate our assets and apply the proceeds of the liquidation as described in “How We Make Cash Upon Liquidation.” The liquidator may defer liquidation or distribution of our assets for a reasonable period of time or distribute assets to partners by sale or distribution, as the case may be, would be impractical or would cause undue loss to our partners.

Withdrawal or Removal of Our General Partner

Except as described below, our general partner has agreed not to withdraw voluntarily as our general partner prior to September 30, 2015, by giving written notice of its intention to withdraw, obtaining the approval of the holders of at least a majority of the outstanding common units, excluding our general partner and its affiliates, and furnishing an opinion of counsel regarding limited liability and tax matters. On or after September 30, 2015, our general partner without first obtaining approval of any unitholder by giving 90 days' written notice, and that withdrawal will not constitute a partnership agreement. Notwithstanding the information above, our general partner may withdraw without unitholder approval by giving 90 days' written notice if at least 50% of the outstanding common units are held or controlled by one person and its affiliates other than our general partner and its affiliates. Our partnership agreement permits our general partner in some instances to sell or otherwise transfer all of its general partner interest in us without the approval of the unitholders. See “—Transfer of General Partner Interest” and “—Transfer of Incentive Distribution Rights.”

Upon the voluntary withdrawal of our general partner under any circumstances, other than as a result of a transfer by our general partner of its interest in us, the holders of a unit majority may select a successor to that 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 a specified period of time the holders of a unit majority agree in writing to continue our business and to appoint a successor general partner. Please read “—Termination and Liquidation.”

Our general partner may not be removed unless that removal is approved by the vote of the holders of not less than 66 2/3% of the outstanding common units of a single class, including units held by our general partner and its affiliates, and we receive an opinion of counsel regarding limited liability and tax matters. Our general partner is also subject to the approval of a successor general partner by the vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding common units, excluding our general partner and its affiliates. The ownership of more than 33 1/3% of the outstanding common units by our general partner and its affiliates will constitute an attempt to prevent our general partner's removal.

In the event of the removal of our general partner under circumstances where cause exists or the withdrawal of our general partner under circumstances where the withdrawal violates our partnership agreement, a successor general partner will have the option to purchase the general partner interest and the interest of the departing general partner for a cash payment equal to the fair market value of those interests. Under all other circumstances where our general partner is removed from the limited partners, the departing general partner will have the option to require the successor general partner to purchase the general partner interest and its incentive distribution rights for their fair market value. In each case, this fair market value will be determined by agreement between the departing general partner and the successor general partner. If no agreement is reached, an independent investment banking firm or other independent expert selected by the departing general partner and the successor general partner will determine the fair market value. Or, if the departing general partner and the successor general partner cannot agree, an independent expert chosen by agreement of the experts selected by each of them will determine the fair market value.

[Table of Contents](#)

Our partnership agreement also provides that if our general partner is removed as our general partner under circumstances where caused by our general partner and its affiliates are voted in favor of that removal, our general partner will have the right to convert its general partner interest into common units or to receive cash in exchange for those interests based on the fair market value of the interests at the time.

If the option described above is not exercised by either the departing general partner or the successor general partner, the departing general partner and its incentive distribution rights will automatically convert into common units with a value equal to the fair market value of those interests as determined by a banking firm or other independent expert selected in the manner described in the preceding paragraph.

In addition, we will be required to reimburse the departing general partner for all amounts due to it, including, without limitation, all severance liabilities, incurred for the termination of any employees employed by the departing general partner or its affiliates for our benefit.

Transfer of General Partner Interest

Except for the transfer by our general partner of all, but not less than all, of its general partner interest to:

- an affiliate of our general partner (other than an individual), or
- another entity in connection with the merger or consolidation of our general partner with or into such other entity or the transfer of substantially all of its assets to such other entity,

our general partner may not transfer all or any part of its general partner interest in our partnership to another person prior to September 30, 2015, unless the holders of a majority of the outstanding common units, excluding common units held by our general partner and its affiliates. As a condition of such transfer, the transferee, among other things, assume the rights and duties of our general partner, agree to be bound by the provisions of our partnership agreement and regarding limited liability and tax matters.

Transfer of Common Units by our General Partner

Our general partner and its affiliates may at any time transfer common units to one or more persons, without unitholder approval.

Transfer of Ownership Interests in Our General Partner

At any time, the owners of our general partner may sell or transfer all or part of their ownership interests in our general partner without the approval of the unitholders.

Transfer of Incentive Distribution Rights

Our general partner, its affiliates or a subsequent holder may transfer their incentive distribution rights to an affiliate of the holder (other than the general partner) as part of the merger or consolidation of such holder with or into such entity, the sale of all of the ownership interest in such holder or the transfer of substantially all of such holder's assets to such entity without the prior approval of the unitholders. Prior to September 30, 2015, other transfers of the incentive distribution rights require the affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the outstanding common units, excluding common units held by our general partner and its affiliates. After September 30, 2015, incentive distribution rights will be transferable without unitholder approval.

[Table of Contents](#)

Change of Management Provisions

Our partnership agreement contains specific provisions that are intended to discourage a person or group from attempting to remove B or otherwise change management. If any person or group other than our general partner and its affiliates acquires beneficial ownership of 20% of our partnership or person or group loses voting rights on all of its units. This loss of voting rights does not apply to any person or group that acquires the units from our general partner and any transferees of that person or group approved by our general partner or to any person or group who acquires the units with the prior approval of our general partner.

Our partnership agreement also provides that if our general partner is removed without cause and no units held by our general partner are converted, that removal, our general partner will have the right to convert its general partner interest and its incentive distribution rights into common units and those interests.

Call Rights

If at any time our general partner and its affiliates own more than 80% of the then-issued and outstanding partnership securities of any class, we have the right, which it may assign in whole or in part to any of its affiliates or to us, to acquire all, but not less than all, of the remaining partnership securities held by unaffiliated persons.

The purchase price in the event of such an acquisition will be the greater of:

- the average of the daily closing prices of the partnership securities of such class for the 20 consecutive trading days preceding the date that notice is mailed; and
- the highest price paid by our general partner or any of its affiliates for any partnership securities of the class purchased within the 90 days preceding the date which our general partner first mails notice of its election to purchase those partnership securities.

In addition, if (a) our general partner receives an opinion of outside counsel to the effect that our being a pass-through entity for federal income tax purposes is reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the maximum applicable rates chargeable to customers by our subsidiaries that are regulated by the SEC and (b) at such time our general partner and its affiliates own more than 50% in the aggregate of the outstanding common units, class B units and class C units, within 90 days of receiving such opinion our general partner will have the right, which it may assign to any of its affiliates or us, but not the obligation to purchase, all of the equity securities held by unaffiliated persons.

The purchase price in the event of such an acquisition will be equal to the average of the daily closing prices of the equity securities of such class for the 20 consecutive trading days preceding the date three days before the date on which our general partner first mails notice of its election to purchase the equity securities.

The call rights are exercisable by our general partner, acting in its individual capacity, and may be assigned to its affiliates.

As a result of our general partner's rights to purchase outstanding units, a holder of units may have his units purchased at an undesirable price. The terms and conditions of a sale by a unitholder of the exercise of these call rights are the same as a sale by that unitholder of his common units in the market. Please read "Market Conditions—Disposition of Common Units."

Table of Contents**Non-Taxpaying Assignees; Redemption**

To avoid any adverse effect on the maximum applicable rates chargeable to customers by our subsidiaries that are regulated interstate reverse an adverse determination that has occurred regarding such maximum rates, transferees (including purchasers from the underwriters in properly completed transfer application certifying, and our general partner, acting on our behalf, may at any time require each unitholder to re

- that the transferee or unitholder is an individual or an entity subject to United States federal income taxation on the income gen
- that, if the transferee unitholder is an entity not subject to United States federal income taxation on the income generated by us, fund taxed as a regulated investment company or a partnership, all the entity's owners are subject to United States federal income tax.

This certification can be changed in any manner our general partner determines is necessary or appropriate to implement its original p

If a unitholder:

- fails to furnish:
 - a transfer application containing the required certification; or
 - a re-certification containing the required certification within 30 days after request; or
- provides a false certification; then

we will have the right to acquire all but not less than all of the units held by such unitholder. Further, the units will not be entitled to any allocation of voting rights while held by such unitholder.

The purchase price in the event of such an acquisition for each unit held by such unitholder will be the lesser of:

- the price paid by such unitholder for the relevant unit; and
- the average of the daily closing prices of the partnership securities of such class for the 20 consecutive trading days preceding

The purchase price will be paid in cash or by delivery of a promissory note, as determined by our general partner. Any such promissory note will be payable in three equal annual installments of principal and accrued interest, commencing one year after the redemption date.

Meetings; Voting

Except as described below regarding a person or group owning 20% or more of any class of units then outstanding, unitholders or assignees on the record date will be entitled to notice of, and to vote at, meetings of our limited partners and to act upon matters for which approvals are required. If a unit is owned by an assignee who is a record holder, but who has not yet been admitted as a limited partner, will be voted by our general partner as the record holder. Absent direction of this kind, the common units will not be voted, except that, in the case of common units held by our general partner, Eligible Holders (as defined in our partnership agreement), our general partner will distribute the votes on those common units in the same ratio as the votes on other units are cast.

[Table of Contents](#)

Our general partner does not anticipate that any meeting of unitholders will be called in the foreseeable future. Any action that is required of unitholders may be taken either at a meeting of the unitholders or without a meeting if consents in writing describing the action so taken are sufficient. Consents necessary to authorize or take that action at a meeting. Meetings of the unitholders may be called by our general partner or by unitholders owning units of the class for which a meeting is proposed. Unitholders may vote either in person or by proxy at meetings. The holders of a majority of the units of the classes for which a meeting has been called, represented in person or by proxy, will constitute a quorum unless any action by the unitholders requires a greater percentage of the units, in which case the quorum will be the greater percentage. The unit equivalents representing the general partner's interest for distribution and allocation purposes, do not entitle our general partner to any vote other than its rights as general partner under our partnership agreement. The general partner will vote on any action required or permitted to be taken by the unitholders and will not count toward or be considered outstanding when calculating the presence of a quorum, or for similar purposes.

Each record holder of a unit has a vote according to his percentage interest in us, although additional limited partner interests having a vote. Please read “—Issuance of Additional Securities.” However, if at any time any person or group, other than our general partner and its affiliates, approved transferee of our general partner or its affiliates, acquires, in the aggregate, beneficial ownership of 20% or more of any class of units, that person or group will lose voting rights on all of its units and the units may not be voted on any matter and will not be considered to be outstanding when unitholders, calculating required votes, determining the presence of a quorum, or for other similar purposes. Common units held in nominee of the broker or other nominee in accordance with the instruction of the beneficial owner unless the arrangement between the beneficial owner and the broker. Except as our partnership agreement otherwise provides, class B units will vote together with common units as a single class.

Any notice, demand, request, report, or proxy material required or permitted to be given or made to record holders of common units will be delivered to the record holder by us or by the transfer agent.

Status as Limited Partner or Assignee

Except as described above under “—Limited Liability,” the common units will be fully paid, and unitholders will not be required to make any additional contributions.

An assignee of a common unit, after executing and delivering a transfer application, but while pending admission as a substituted limited partner, will be treated as a limited partner for the right to share in allocations and distributions from us, including liquidating distributions. Our general partner will not exercise any other powers attributable to common units owned by an assignee that has not become a substituted limited partner at the written direction of the general partner. Voting.” Transferees who do not execute and deliver a transfer application and certification will not be treated as assignees or as record holders of common units. They will not be entitled to receive cash distributions, federal income tax allocations, or reports furnished to holders of common units. Please read “Description of Common Units.”

Indemnification

Under our partnership agreement we will indemnify the following persons in most circumstances, to the fullest extent permitted by law, for damages, or similar events:

- our general partner;
- any departing general partner;

Table of Contents

- any person who is or was an affiliate of our general partner or any departing general partner;
- any person who is or was an officer, director, member, partner, fiduciary or trustee of any entity described in the three foregoing paragraphs;
- any person who is or was serving as a director, officer, member, partner, fiduciary or trustee of another person at the request of our general partner or any of their affiliates; or
- any person designated by our general partner.

Any indemnification under these provisions will only be out of our assets. Unless it otherwise agrees, our general partner will not be under any obligation to contribute or loan funds or assets to us to enable us to effectuate, indemnification. Our partnership agreement permits us to pursue claims asserted against and expenses incurred by persons for our activities, regardless of whether we would have the power to indemnify the person under our partnership agreement.

Reimbursement of Expenses

Our partnership agreement requires us to reimburse our general partner for all direct and indirect expenses it incurs or payments it makes for expenses allocable to us or otherwise incurred by our general partner in connection with operating our business, including overhead allocable to us. These expenses include salary, bonus, incentive compensation and other amounts paid to persons who perform services for us or on our behalf, and expenses incurred by our affiliates. Our general partner is entitled to determine in good faith the expenses that are allocable to us.

Books and Reports

Our general partner is required to keep appropriate books of our business at our principal offices. The books are maintained for both book and an accrual basis. For tax and financial reporting purposes, our fiscal year is the calendar year.

We will furnish or make available (by posting on our website or other reasonable means) to record holders of common units, within 120 days of the end of each year, an annual report containing audited financial statements and a report on those financial statements by our independent public accountant. We will also furnish or make available summary financial information within 90 days after the close of each quarter.

We will furnish each record holder of a unit with information reasonably required for tax reporting purposes within 90 days after the end of each year. This information is expected to be furnished in summary form so that some complex calculations normally required of partners can be avoided. Our information to unitholders will depend on the cooperation of unitholders in supplying us with specific information. Every unitholder will receive information determining his federal and state tax liability and filing his federal and state income tax returns, regardless of whether he supplies us with information.

Right to Inspect Our Books and Records

Our partnership agreement provides that a limited partner can, for a purpose reasonably related to his interest as a limited partner, upon request and at his expense, have furnished to him:

- a current list of the name and last known address of each partner;
- a copy of our tax returns;
- information as to the amount of cash, and a description and statement of the agreed value of any other property or services, contributed by each partner and the date on which each became a partner;

Table of Contents

- copies of our partnership agreement, our certificate of limited partnership and related amendments and powers of attorney and
- information regarding the status of our business and financial condition; and
- any other information regarding our affairs as is just and reasonable.

Our general partner may, and intends to, keep confidential from the limited partners trade secrets or other information the disclosure of which in good faith is not in our best interests or that we are required by law or by agreements with third parties to keep confidential.

Registration Rights

Under our partnership agreement, subject to certain limitations, we have agreed to register for resale under the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws common units, class B units or other partnership securities proposed to be sold by our general partner or any of its affiliates or their assignees if the registration requirements is not otherwise available. These registration rights continue for two years following any withdrawal or removal of Boardwalk. We are not obligated to pay all expenses incidental to the registration, excluding underwriting discounts and commissions.

[Table of Contents](#)

DESCRIPTION OF DEBT SECURITIES

The following description sets forth the general terms and provisions that apply to the debt securities. Each prospectus supplement will apply to the debt securities included in the supplement. The debt securities will be issued solely by Boardwalk Pipelines, LP, as the issuer. References in this “Description of the Debt Securities” to “us,” “we,” or “our” refer only to Boardwalk Pipelines, LP, as issuer, and not to Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP or to its subsidiaries. References in this “Description of the Debt Securities” to “the master partnership” or “the guarantor” refer only to Boardwalk Pipelines, LP and its subsidiaries.

We will issue debt securities under one or more indentures among us, as issuer, The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A., as trustee, and the master partnership as guarantor. The debt securities will be governed by the provisions of the Indenture (as described below) and those made part of the Indenture by reference to the Trust Indenture Act of 1939. We, the Trustee and the guarantor, if applicable, may enter into supplements to the Indenture from time to time. If we issue debt securities, we will issue them under a separate Indenture containing subordination provisions.

This description is a summary of the material provisions of the debt securities and the Indentures. We urge you to read the forms of the debt securities and the indenture filed as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part because those indentures, and not this description, govern the debt securities. References in this prospectus to an “Indenture” refer to the particular indenture under which we issue a series of debt securities.

General

Debt Securities

Any series of debt securities that we issue:

- will be our general obligations;
- will be general obligations of the master partnership, if it guarantees that series; and
- may be subordinated to our senior indebtedness, with any guarantees also being subordinated to any senior indebtedness.

The Indenture does not limit the total amount of debt securities that we may issue. We may issue debt securities under the Indenture from time to time up to the aggregate amount authorized for each such series.

We will prepare a prospectus supplement and either an indenture supplement or a resolution of the board of directors of the master partnership and accompanying officers’ certificate relating to any series of debt securities that we offer, which will include specific terms relating to some or all of the following:

- the form and title of the debt securities;
- the total principal amount of the debt securities;
- the date or dates on which the debt securities may be issued;
- the portion of the principal amount which will be payable if the maturity of the debt securities is accelerated;
- any right we may have to defer payments of interest by extending the dates payments are due and whether interest on those deferred payments will be paid;
- the dates on which the principal and premium, if any, of the debt securities will be payable;

Table of Contents

- the interest rate which the debt securities will bear and the interest payment dates for the debt securities;
- any optional redemption provisions;
- any sinking fund or other provisions that would obligate us to repurchase or otherwise redeem the debt securities;
- whether the debt securities are entitled to the benefits of any guarantees by the master partnership;
- whether the debt securities may be issued in amounts other than \$1,000 each or multiples thereof;
- any changes to or additional Events of Default or covenants;
- the subordination, if any, of the debt securities and any changes to the subordination provisions of the Indenture;
- the terms, if any, upon which the debt securities may be convertible into or exchanged for stock, other debt securities or other securities;
- any other terms of the debt securities.

This description of debt securities will be deemed modified, amended or supplemented by any description of any series of debt securities or any prospectus supplement related to that series.

The prospectus supplement will also describe any material United States federal income tax consequences or other special considerations relating to the debt securities, including those relating to:

- debt securities with respect to which payments of principal, premium or interest are determined with reference to an index or other variable, particular securities, currencies or commodities;
- debt securities with respect to which principal, premium or interest is payable in a foreign or composite currency;
- debt securities that are issued at a discount below their stated principal amount, bearing no interest or interest at a rate that at times varies with market rates; and
- variable rate debt securities that are exchangeable for fixed rate debt securities.

At our option, we may make interest payments by check mailed to the registered holders of any debt securities or, if so stated in the applicable prospectus supplement, by wire transfer to the option of a holder by wire transfer to an account designated by the holder.

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable prospectus supplement, fully registered securities may be transferred or exchanged at the option of the holder if the corporate trust business is principally administered in the United States, subject to the limitations provided in the Indenture, without the payment of any applicable tax or governmental charge.

Any funds we pay to a paying agent for the payment of amounts due on any debt securities that remain unclaimed for two years will be held in trust for the benefit of the debt securities. After that time, debt securities must look only to us for payment after that time.

The Guarantees

Our payment obligations under any series of debt securities may be jointly and severally, fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the master partnership. If the debt securities are so guaranteed, the master partnership will execute a notation of guarantee as further evidence of its guarantee. The applicable prospectus supplement will describe the terms of any guarantee by the master partnership.

Table of Contents

Any guarantee of the master partnership may be released under certain circumstances. If no default has occurred and is continuing and otherwise prohibited by the Indenture, the master partnership will be unconditionally released and discharged from the guarantee:

- automatically upon any sale, exchange or transfer, to any person that is not our affiliate, by the master partnership of all of directors;
- automatically upon the merger of the master partnership into us or the liquidation and dissolution of the master partnership.

If a series of debt securities is guaranteed by the master partnership and is designated as subordinate to our senior indebtedness, then the master partnership will be subordinated to the senior indebtedness of the master partnership to substantially the same extent as the series is subordinated. —Subordination.”

Covenants

The Indenture contains the following covenant for the benefit of the holders of all series of debt securities.

Reports

So long as any debt securities are outstanding, we will file with the Trustee, within 15 days after we or the master partnership would file with the SEC, copies of the annual reports and of the information, documents and other reports that we or the master partnership are required to file under Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”).

A series of debt securities may contain additional financial and other covenants. The applicable prospectus supplement will contain a description of such covenants. Additional covenants are added to the Indenture specifically for the benefit of holders of a particular series.

Merger, Amalgamation, Consolidation and Sale of Assets

We will not merge, amalgamate or consolidate with or into any other person or sell, convey, transfer, lease or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of our assets to any person, whether in a single transaction or series of related transactions, unless:

- we are the surviving person in the case of a merger, or the surviving or transferee person, if other than us:
 - is a partnership, limited liability company or corporation organized under the laws of the United States, a state thereof or a foreign country;
 - expressly assumes, by supplemental indenture satisfactory to the Trustee, all of our obligations under the Indenture and the Indenture;
- immediately after giving effect to the transaction or series of transactions, no Default or Event of Default would occur or be continuing;
- if we are not the surviving person, then each guarantor, unless it is the person with which we have consummated a transaction or series of transactions, agrees that its guarantee of the debt securities will continue to apply to the obligations under the debt securities and the Indenture; and
- we have delivered to the Trustee an officers’ certificate and opinion of counsel, each stating that the merger, amalgamation, consolidation, sale, lease or other disposition, and if a supplemental indenture is required, the supplemental indenture, comply with the conditions and other applicable provisions of the Indenture.

[Table of Contents](#)

Thereafter, if we are not the surviving person, the surviving or transferee person will be substituted for us under the Indenture. If we (or any transferee) lease (or sublease) all or substantially all of our assets and the above stated requirements are satisfied, we will be released from all of our liabilities and obligations under the Indenture and the debt securities. If we lease all or substantially all of our assets, we will not be so released from our obligations under the Indenture and the debt securities.

Events of Default, Remedies and Notice

Events of Default

Each of the following events will be an “Event of Default” under the Indenture with respect to a series of debt securities:

- default in any payment of interest on any debt securities of that series when due that continues for 30 days;
- default in the payment of principal of or premium, if any, on any debt securities of that series when due at its stated maturity, upon acceleration or otherwise;
- default in the payment of any sinking fund payment on any debt securities of that series when due;
- failure by us or, if the series of debt securities is guaranteed by the master partnership, by the guarantor, to comply for 60 days after notice with the covenant described under “—Covenants—Reports” above) after notice with the other agreements contained in the Indenture or any board resolution authorizing the issuance of that series;
- certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of the issuer or, if applicable, the guarantor; and
- if such series of debt securities is entitled to the benefits of a guarantee, such guarantee (i) ceases to be in full force and effect, (ii) is declared null and void in a judicial proceeding or (iii) is denied or disaffirmed by the guarantor.

Exercise of Remedies

If an Event of Default, other than an Event of Default described in the fifth bullet point above, occurs and is continuing, the Trustee or the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series may declare the entire principal of, premium, if any, and accrued and unpaid interest on the debt securities of that series to be due and payable immediately.

A default under the fourth bullet point above will not constitute an Event of Default until the Trustee or the holders of 25% in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series notify us and, if the series of debt securities is guaranteed by the guarantor, the guarantor, of the default and such default is not cured within 180 days after receipt of notice (180 days in the case of a failure to comply with the covenant described under “—Covenants—Reports” above).

If an Event of Default described in the fifth bullet point above occurs and is continuing, the principal of, premium, if any, and accrued interest on the debt securities of all series will become immediately due and payable without any declaration of acceleration or other act on the part of the Trustee.

The holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of a series may:

- waive all past defaults, except with respect to nonpayment of principal, premium or interest; and

Table of Contents

- rescind any declaration of acceleration by the Trustee or the holders with respect to the debt securities of that series, but only if
 - rescinding the declaration of acceleration would not conflict with any judgment or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction;
 - all existing Events of Default have been cured or waived, other than the nonpayment of principal, premium, if any, or interest when due, on any series that have become due solely by the declaration of acceleration.

If an Event of Default occurs and is continuing, the Trustee will be under no obligation, except as otherwise provided in the Indenture, to exercise its powers under the Indenture at the request or direction of any of the holders unless such holders have offered to the Trustee reasonable indemnity for its liability or expense. No holder may pursue any remedy with respect to the Indenture or the debt securities of any series, except to enforce the payment of principal, premium, if any, or interest when due, unless:

- such holder has previously given the Trustee notice that an Event of Default with respect to that series is continuing;
- holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series have requested that the Trustee pursue the remedy;
- such holders have offered the Trustee reasonable indemnity or security against any cost, liability or expense;
- the Trustee has not complied with such request within 60 days after the receipt of the request and the offer of indemnity or security;
- the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series have not given the Trustee a direction inconsistent with such request within such 60-day period.

The holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of a series have the right, subject to certain restrictions, to direct the Trustee in conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the Trustee or of exercising any right or power conferred on the trustee with respect to the debt securities of that series. The Trustee, however, may refuse to follow any direction that:

- conflicts with law;
- is inconsistent with any provision of the Indenture;
- the Trustee determines is unduly prejudicial to the rights of any other holder; or
- would involve the Trustee in personal liability.

Notice of Event of Default

Within 30 days after the occurrence of an Event of Default, we are required to give written notice to the Trustee and indicate the status of the default, and any action being taken or proposed to cure the default. In addition, we are required to deliver to the Trustee, on or before January 31 in each year, a copy of the Indenture and certify whether we have complied with all covenants contained in the Indenture or whether any default or Event of Default has occurred during the previous year.

If an Event of Default occurs and is continuing and is known to the Trustee, the Trustee must mail to each holder a notice of the Event of Default within 30 days after the Event of Default occurs or 30 days after the Trustee knows of the Event of Default. Except in the case of a default in the payment of principal,

[Table of Contents](#)

if any, or interest with respect to any debt securities, the Trustee may withhold such notice, but only if and so long as the board of directors, or a committee of directors or responsible officers of the Trustee in good faith determines that withholding such notice is in the interests of the holders.

Amendments and Waivers

The issuer may amend the Indenture without the consent of any holder of debt securities to:

- cure any ambiguity, omission, defect or inconsistency;
- convey, transfer, assign, mortgage or pledge any property to or with the Trustee;
- provide for the assumption by a successor of the issuer's obligations under the Indenture;
- add guarantors with respect to the debt securities or reflect the release of any guarantor in accordance with the Indenture;
- secure the debt securities;
- add covenants for the benefit of the holders or surrender any right or power conferred upon the issuer;
- make any change that does not adversely affect the rights under the Indenture of any holder;
- add or appoint a successor or separate Trustee;
- comply with any requirement of the SEC in connection with the qualification of the Indenture under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939;
- establish the form or terms of any new series of debt securities.

In addition, the issuer may amend the Indenture if the holders of a majority in principal amount of all debt securities of each series that are outstanding under the Indenture consent to it. The issuer may not, however, without the consent of each holder of outstanding debt securities of each series, amend the Indenture to:

- reduce the percentage in principal amount of debt securities of any series whose holders must consent to an amendment;
- reduce the rate of or extend the time for payment of interest on any debt securities;
- reduce the principal of or extend the stated maturity of any debt securities;
- reduce any premium payable upon the redemption of any debt securities or change the time at which any debt securities may be redeemed;
- make any debt securities payable in other than U.S. dollars;
- impair the right of any holder to receive payment of premium, if any, principal or interest with respect to such holder's debt securities on the maturity date;
- impair the right of any holder to institute suit for the enforcement of any payment with respect to such holder's debt securities;
- release any security that has been granted in respect of the debt securities, other than in accordance with the Indenture;
- make any change in the amendment provisions which require each holder's consent;
- make any change in the waiver provisions; or
- release any guarantor or modify a guarantor's guarantee in any manner adverse to the holders.

Table of Contents

The consent of the holders is not necessary under the Indenture to approve the particular form of any proposed amendment. It is sufficient to describe the substance of the proposed amendment. After an amendment under the Indenture requiring the consent of the holders of any series of debt securities, the issuer is required to mail to all holders a notice briefly describing the amendment with respect to other holders. The failure to give, or any defect in, such notice will not impair or affect the validity of the amendment with respect to other holders.

The holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of each affected series, on behalf of all such holders, or the Trustee, may waive:

- compliance by the issuer or a guarantor with certain restrictive provisions of the Indenture; and
- any past default under the Indenture, subject to certain rights of the Trustee under the Indenture;

except that such majority of holders may not waive a default:

- in the payment of principal, premium, if any, or interest; or
- in respect of a provision that under the Indenture cannot be amended

without the consent of all holders of the series of debt securities that is affected.

Satisfaction and Discharge

The issuer may discharge all its obligations under the Indenture with respect to any series of debt securities, other than its obligation to pay principal and interest on such debt securities of such series, provided that either:

- the issuer delivers all outstanding debt securities of such series to the Trustee for cancellation; or
- all such debt securities not so delivered for cancellation have either become due and payable, will become due and payable at or are scheduled for redemption within one year, and the issuer has deposited with the Trustee in trust an amount of cash sufficient to pay the principal and interest on such debt securities, including interest to the stated maturity or applicable redemption date,

and, in either case, the issuer has paid all other sums payable under the Indenture.

Defeasance

At any time, the issuer may terminate, with respect to debt securities of a particular series, all its obligations under such series of debt securities, which we call a "legal defeasance." If the issuer decides to make a legal defeasance, however, the issuer may not, among other things, terminate its

- relating to the defeasance trust;
- to register the transfer or exchange of the debt securities of that series;
- to replace mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen debt securities of that series;
- to maintain one or more offices or agencies where the debt securities of that series may be presented or surrendered for payment or exchange; or
- to compensate the Trustee in accordance with the Indenture.

If the issuer exercises its legal defeasance option, any guarantee will terminate with respect to that series of debt securities.

Table of Contents

At any time the issuer may also effect a “covenant defeasance,” which means it has elected to terminate its obligations with respect to such series of debt securities under the covenants applicable to such series of debt securities and described in the prospectus supplement applicable to such series, other than the prospectus supplement.

The legal defeasance option may be exercised notwithstanding a prior exercise of the covenant defeasance option. If the legal defeasance option is exercised, the affected series of debt securities may not be accelerated because of an Event of Default with respect to that series. If the covenant defeasance option is exercised, the affected series of debt securities may not be accelerated because of an Event of Default specified in the fourth and sixth (and with respect to the first paragraph under “—Events of Default, Remedies and Notice—Events of Default” or an Event of Default that is added specifically for such series) prospectus supplement applicable to such series.

In order to exercise either defeasance option, the issuer must:

- irrevocably deposit in trust with the Trustee money or certain U.S. government obligations for the payment of principal, premium, and interest on the debt securities to redemption or maturity, as the case may be;
- deliver to the Trustee an opinion of counsel to the effect that holders of the series of debt securities will not recognize income, tax purposes as a result of such defeasance and will be subject to federal income tax on the same amount and in the same manner as would have been the case if such deposit and defeasance had not occurred. In the case of legal defeasance only, such opinion of counsel must also state that there has been no Revenue Service or other change in applicable federal income tax law; and
- comply with certain other conditions, including that no default has occurred and is continuing after the deposit in trust.

Subordination

Debt securities of a series may be subordinated to our “Senior Indebtedness,” which we define generally to include any obligation (or, if the series is guaranteed, the guarantor) for the repayment of borrowed money and any guarantee therefor, whether outstanding or hereafter issued, unless, in creating or evidencing such obligation, it is provided that such obligation is subordinate or not superior in right of payment to such debt securities (or, if the series is guaranteed, the guarantee of the guarantor), or to other obligations which are pari passu with or subordinated to such debt securities (or, if the series is guaranteed, the guarantor). Subordinated debt securities will be subordinate in right of payment, to the extent and in the manner set forth in the Indenture and the prospectus supplement for such series, to the prior payment of all of our indebtedness and that of the guarantor, if applicable, that is designated as “Senior Indebtedness.”

The holders of our Senior Indebtedness or, if applicable, of the Senior Indebtedness of a guarantor, will receive payment in full of the principal, premium, if any, or interest with respect to the subordinated debt securities before the holders of the subordinated debt securities will receive any payment of principal, premium, if any, or interest with respect to the subordinated debt securities.

- upon any payment or distribution of our assets or, if applicable to any series of outstanding debt securities, the guarantor’s assets;
- upon a liquidation or dissolution of us or, if applicable to any series of outstanding debt securities, the guarantor; or
- in a bankruptcy, receivership or similar proceeding relating to us or, if applicable to any series of outstanding debt securities, the guarantor.

Table of Contents

Until the Senior Indebtedness is paid in full, any distribution to which holders of subordinated debt securities would otherwise be entitled in respect of Senior Indebtedness, except that the holders of subordinated debt securities may receive units representing limited partner interests in us and are subordinated to Senior Indebtedness to at least the same extent as the subordinated debt securities.

If the issuer does not pay any principal, premium, if any, or interest with respect to Senior Indebtedness within any applicable grace period or other default on Senior Indebtedness occurs and the maturity of the Senior Indebtedness is accelerated in accordance with its terms, the issuer will:

- make any payments of principal, premium, if any, or interest with respect to subordinated debt securities;
- make any deposit for the purpose of defeasance of the subordinated debt securities; or
- repurchase, redeem or otherwise retire any subordinated debt securities, except that in the case of subordinated debt securities with a sinking fund, the issuer may deliver subordinated debt securities to the Trustee in satisfaction of its sinking fund obligation,

unless, in either case,

- the default has been cured or waived and any declaration of acceleration has been rescinded;
- the Senior Indebtedness has been paid in full in cash; or
- the issuer and the Trustee receive written notice approving the payment from the representatives of each issue of “Designated Senior Indebtedness.”

Generally, “Designated Senior Indebtedness” will include:

- any specified issue of Senior Indebtedness of at least \$100 million; and
- any other Senior Indebtedness that we may designate in respect of any series of subordinated debt securities.

During the continuance of any default, other than a default described in the paragraph prior to the immediately preceding paragraph, the maturity of Designated Senior Indebtedness to be accelerated immediately without further notice, other than any notice required to effect such acceleration during any grace periods, the issuer may not make any payments on the subordinated debt securities or any related guarantee for a period called the “Payment Blockage Period.” The Payment Blockage Period will commence on the receipt by the issuer and the Trustee of written notice of the default, called a “Blockage Notice,” from the Trustee in respect of Senior Indebtedness specifying an election to effect a Payment Blockage Period and will end 179 days thereafter.

The Payment Blockage Period may be terminated before its expiration:

- by written notice from the person or persons who gave the Blockage Notice;
- by repayment in full in cash of the Designated Senior Indebtedness with respect to which the Blockage Notice was given; or
- if the default giving rise to the Payment Blockage Period is no longer continuing.

Unless the holders of the Designated Senior Indebtedness have accelerated the maturity of the Designated Senior Indebtedness, the issuer will not make any payments on the subordinated debt securities after the expiration of the Payment Blockage Period.

[Table of Contents](#)

Generally, not more than one Blockage Notice may be given in any period of 360 consecutive days. The total number of days during which Blockage Periods are in effect, however, may not exceed an aggregate of 179 days during any period of 360 consecutive days.

After all Senior Indebtedness is paid in full and until the subordinated debt securities are paid in full, holders of the subordinated debt securities have the same rights of holders of Senior Indebtedness to receive distributions applicable to Senior Indebtedness.

As a result of the subordination provisions described above, in the event of insolvency, the holders of Senior Indebtedness, as well as other creditors, may recover more, ratably, than the holders of the subordinated debt securities.

No Personal Liability of General Partner

Our general partner and its directors, officers, employees, incorporators and equity owners, as such, will not be liable for:

- any of our obligations or the obligations of any guarantor under the debt securities or the indentures; or
- any claim based on, in respect of, or by reason of, such obligations or their creation.

By accepting a debt security, each holder will be deemed to have waived and released all such liability. This waiver and release are in connection with the issuance of the debt securities. This waiver may not be effective, however, to waive liabilities under the federal securities laws and it is not enforceable against public policy.

Book Entry, Delivery and Form

A series of debt securities may be issued in the form of one or more global certificates deposited with a depository. We expect that The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York, or "DTC," will act as depository. If a series of debt securities is issued in book-entry form, one or more global certificates will be issued on behalf of DTC and physical certificates will not be issued to each holder. A global security may not be transferred unless it is exchanged for a physical security, except that DTC, its nominees and their successors may transfer a global security as a whole to one another.

DTC will keep a computerized record of its participants, such as a broker, whose clients have purchased the debt securities. The participants are the clients who purchased the debt securities. Beneficial interests in global securities will be shown on, and transfers of beneficial interests in global securities will be effected through, records maintained by DTC and its participants.

DTC advises us that it is:

- a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law;
- a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law;
- a member of the United States Federal Reserve System;
- a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code; and
- a "clearing agency" registered under the provisions of Section 17A of the Exchange Act.

DTC is owned by a number of its participants and by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., The American Stock Exchange, Inc. and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. The rules that apply to DTC and its participants are on file with the SEC.

[Table of Contents](#)

DTC holds securities that its participants deposit with DTC. DTC also records the settlement among participants of securities transactions deposited securities through computerized records for participants' accounts. This eliminates the need to exchange certificates. Participants include banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations.

Principal, premium, if any, and interest payments due on the global securities will be wired to DTC's nominee. The issuer, any guarantor will treat DTC's nominee as the owner of the global securities for all purposes. Accordingly, the issuer, the trustee and any paying agent will have no liability to pay amounts due on the global securities to owners of beneficial interests in the global securities.

It is DTC's current practice, upon receipt of any payment of principal, premium, if any, or interest, to credit participants' accounts on their respective holdings of beneficial interests in the global securities as shown on DTC's records. In addition, it is DTC's current practice to assign debt securities to participants, whose accounts are credited with debt securities on a record date, by using an omnibus proxy.

Payments by participants to owners of beneficial interests in the global securities, as well as voting by participants, will be governed by the terms of the global securities, the participants and the owners of beneficial interests, as is the case with debt securities held for the account of customers registered in "street name." The responsibility for beneficial interests are the responsibility of the participants and not of DTC, the Trustee, any guarantor or us.

Beneficial interests in global securities will be exchangeable for certificated securities with the same terms in authorized denominations.

- DTC notifies the issuer that it is unwilling or unable to continue as depository or if DTC ceases to be a clearing agency registered with the SEC and a successor depository is not appointed by the issuer within 90 days; or
- the issuer determines not to require all of the debt securities of a series to be represented by a global security and notifies the trustee.

The Trustee

A separate trustee may be appointed for any series of debt securities. We use the term "Trustee" to refer to the trustee appointed with respect to the global securities. We may maintain banking and other commercial relationships with the Trustee and its affiliates in the ordinary course of business, and the Trustee may be a bank or other financial institution. The Trustee's duties with respect to the global securities.

Governing Law

The Indenture and the debt securities will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York.

[Table of Contents](#)

MATERIAL TAX CONSEQUENCES

This section is a summary of the material tax considerations that may be relevant to prospective unitholders who are individual citizens unless otherwise noted in the following discussion, is the opinion of Vinson & Elkins L.L.P., counsel to our general partner and us, insofar as respect to matters of U.S. federal income tax law. This section is based upon current provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, existing and proposed Treasury regulations promulgated under the Internal Revenue Code (the “Treasury Regulations”), and current administrative actions of which are subject to change. Later changes in these authorities may cause the tax consequences to vary substantially from the consequences otherwise requires, references in this section to “us” or “we” are references to Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP and our operating partners.

The following discussion does not comment on all federal income tax matters affecting us or the unitholders. Moreover, the discussion is only for individual citizens or residents of the United States and has only limited application to corporations, estates, trusts, nonresident aliens or other persons. Tax treatment, such as tax-exempt institutions, foreign persons, individual retirement accounts (IRAs), employee benefits plans, real estate investment trusts, and funds. Accordingly, we urge each prospective unitholder to consult, and depend on, his own tax advisor in analyzing the federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences particular to him of the ownership or disposition of common units.

The IRS has made no determination regarding any matter affecting us or prospective unitholders. Instead, we will rely on opinions of counsel. An opinion of counsel represents only that counsel’s best legal judgment and does not bind the IRS or the courts. Accordingly, the opinions are not sustained by a court if contested by the IRS. Any contest of this sort with the IRS may materially and adversely impact the market for the common units trade. In addition, the costs of any contest with the IRS, principally legal, accounting and related fees, will result in a reduction of the value of our unitholders and our general partner and thus will be borne indirectly by our unitholders and our general partner. Furthermore, the tax treatment may be significantly modified by future legislative or administrative changes or court decisions. Any modifications may or may not be retroactive.

All statements as to matters of law and legal conclusions, but not as to factual matters, contained in this section, unless otherwise noted, are the opinion of Vinson & Elkins L.L.P. and are based on the accuracy of the representations made by us.

For the reasons described below, Vinson & Elkins L.L.P. has not rendered an opinion with respect to the following specific federal income tax consequences: (1) the tax treatment of a unitholder whose common units are loaned to a short seller to cover a short sale of common units (please read “—Tax Consequences—Treatment of Short Sales”); (2) whether our monthly convention for allocating taxable income and losses is permitted by existing Treasury Regulations (“—Disposition of Common Units—Allocations Between Transferors and Transferees”); and (3) whether our method for depreciating Section 179 property in certain cases (please read “—Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership—Section 754 Election” and “—Uniformity of Units”).

Partnership Status

A partnership is not a taxable entity and incurs no federal income tax liability. Instead, each partner of a partnership is required to take into account his share of the partnership’s income, gain, loss and deduction of the partnership in computing his federal income tax liability, regardless of whether cash distributions are made.

[Table of Contents](#)

him by the partnership. Distributions by a partnership to a partner are generally not taxable to the partnership or the partner unless the amount exceeds the partner's adjusted basis in his partnership interest.

Section 7704 of the Internal Revenue Code provides that publicly traded partnerships will, as a general rule, be taxed as corporations. In this discussion as the "Qualifying Income Exception," exists with respect to publicly traded partnerships of which 90% or more of the gross income consists of "qualifying income." Qualifying income includes income and gains derived from the transportation, storage and marketing of crude oil and natural gas. Other types of qualifying income include interest (other than from a financial business), dividends, gains from the sale of real property and gains from the sale of capital assets held for the production of income that otherwise constitutes qualifying income. We estimate that less than 5% of our current gross income is derived from sources that are not qualifying income; however, this estimate could change from time to time. Based upon and subject to this estimate, the factual representations made by us and our general partner, applicable legal authorities, Vinson & Elkins L.L.P. is of the opinion that at least 90% of our current gross income constitutes qualifying income. Qualifying income may change from time to time.

The IRS has made no determination as to our status or the status of the operating partnership for federal income tax purposes or whether we qualify for "income" under Section 7704 of the Internal Revenue Code. Instead, we will rely on the opinion of Vinson & Elkins L.L.P. on such matters. It is the opinion of Vinson & Elkins L.L.P. that, based upon the Internal Revenue Code, its Treasury Regulations, published revenue rulings and court decisions and the representations made by us and our general partner, the operating partnership will be classified as a partnership and our operating partnership will be disregarded as an entity separate from us for federal income tax purposes.

In rendering its opinion, Vinson & Elkins L.L.P. has relied on factual representations made by us and our general partner. Among the representations made by us and our general partner upon which Vinson & Elkins L.L.P. has relied are the following:

- neither we, our operating partnership, nor any of its subsidiary entities has elected or will elect to be treated as a corporation;
- for each taxable year of the Partnership, more than 90% of our gross income has been and will be income from sources that Vinson & Elkins L.L.P. will opine as generating "qualifying income" within the meaning of Section 7704(d) of the Internal Revenue Code; and
- each hedging transaction that we treat as resulting in qualifying income has been and will be appropriately identified as a hedging transaction under the Treasury Regulations, and has been and will be associated with oil, gas, or products thereof that are held or to be held by us in a manner that Vinson & Elkins L.L.P. has opined or will opine result in qualifying income.
- We believe that these representations have been true in the past and expect that these representations will be true in the future.

If we fail to meet the Qualifying Income Exception, other than a failure that is determined by the IRS to be inadvertent and that is cured by the IRS's discovery (in which case the IRS may also require us to make adjustments with respect to our unitholders or pay other amounts), we will be deemed to have contributed our assets, subject to liabilities, to a newly formed corporation, on the first day of the year in which we fail to meet the Qualifying Income Exception. We will then be treated as a corporation, and then distributed that stock to the unitholders in liquidation of their interests in us. This deemed contribution and liquidation will be treated as a deemed contribution so long as we, at that time, do not have liabilities in excess of the tax basis of our assets. Thereafter, we would be treated as a corporation for

[Table of Contents](#)

If we were treated as an association taxable as a corporation in any taxable year, either as a result of a failure to meet the Qualifying items of income, gain, loss and deduction would be reflected only on our tax return rather than being passed through to the unitholders, and on corporate rates. In addition, any distribution made to a unitholder would be treated as either taxable dividend income, to the extent of our current profits, or, in the absence of earnings and profits, a nontaxable return of capital, to the extent of the unitholder's tax basis in his common units. If the unitholder's tax basis in his common units is reduced to zero. Accordingly, taxation as a corporation would result in a material reduction in a return and thus would likely result in a substantial reduction of the value of the units.

The discussion below is based on Vinson & Elkins L.L.P.'s opinion that we will be classified as a partnership for federal income tax purposes.

Limited Partner Status

Unitholders who have become limited partners of Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP will be treated as partners of Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP for federal income tax purposes. Also:

- assignees who have executed and delivered transfer applications, and are awaiting admission as limited partners, and
- unitholders whose common units are held in street name or by a nominee and who have the right to direct the nominee in the exercise of the powers attendant to the ownership of their common units

Unitholders who fail to execute and deliver transfer applications will be treated as partners of Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP for federal income tax purposes. As there is no direct or indirect controlling interest in the common units, the tax treatment of assignees of common units who are entitled to execute and deliver transfer applications and thereby become entitled to direct the operations of the partnership, who fail to execute and deliver transfer applications, Vinson & Elkins L.L.P.'s opinion does not extend to these persons. Furthermore, a purchaser of common units who does not execute and deliver a transfer application may not receive some federal income tax information or reports furnished to the partnership. If the common units are held in a nominee or street name account and the nominee or broker has executed and delivered a transfer application for the common units, the purchaser will be treated as a partner for federal income tax purposes.

A beneficial owner of common units whose units have been transferred to a short seller to complete a short sale would appear to lose the tax consequences of those units for federal income tax purposes. Please read “—Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership—Treatment of Short Sales.”

Income, gain, deductions or losses would not appear to be reportable by a unitholder who is not a partner for federal income tax purposes. Income received by a unitholder who is not a partner for federal income tax purposes would therefore appear to be fully taxable as ordinary income. Unitholders should consult their own tax advisors with respect to their tax consequences of holding our common units.

The references to “unitholders” in the discussion that follows are to persons who are treated as partners in Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP for federal income tax purposes.

Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership

Flow Through of Taxable Income

We do not pay any federal income tax. Instead, each unitholder will be required to report on his income tax return his share of our income without regard to whether corresponding cash distributions are received by him. Consequently, we may allocate income to a unitholder even

[Table of Contents](#)

received a cash distribution. Each unitholder will be required to include in income his allocable share of our income, gains, losses and deductions or within his taxable year. Our taxable year ends on December 31.

Treatment of Distributions

Distributions by us to a unitholder generally will not be taxable to the unitholder for federal income tax purposes except to the extent the distribution exceeds his tax basis in his common units immediately before the distribution. Our cash distributions in excess of a unitholder's tax basis will be gain from the sale or exchange of the common units, taxable in accordance with the rules described under "—Disposition of Common Units." A unitholder's share of our liabilities for which no partner, including our general partner, bears the economic risk of loss, known as "nonrecourse liabilities," will be included in the distribution of cash by us to that unitholder. To the extent our distributions cause a unitholder's "at risk" amount to be less than zero at the end of any taxable year, the unitholder's tax basis will be reduced by the amount of any losses deducted in previous years. Please read "—Limitations on Deductibility of Losses."

A decrease in a unitholder's percentage interest in us because of our issuance of additional common units will decrease his share of our income and will result in a corresponding deemed distribution of cash. This deemed distribution may constitute a non-pro rata distribution. A non-pro rata distribution may result in ordinary income to a unitholder, regardless of his tax basis in his common units, if the distribution reduces the unitholder's share of our assets, including depreciation recapture, and/or substantially appreciated "inventory items," both as defined in Section 751 of the Internal Revenue Code, "Section 751 Assets." To that extent, he will be treated as having been distributed his proportionate share of the Section 751 Assets and then having exchanged the non-pro rata portion of the actual distribution made to him. This latter deemed exchange will generally result in the unitholder's realized gain or loss equal the excess of (1) the non-pro rata portion of that distribution over (2) the unitholder's tax basis (generally zero) for the share of Section 751 Assets. Please read "—Disposition of Common Units—Recognition of Gain or Loss."

Basis of Common Units

A unitholder's initial tax basis for his common units will be the amount he paid for the common units plus his share of our nonrecourse liabilities, increased by his share of our income and by any increases in his share of our nonrecourse liabilities. That basis will be decreased, but not below zero, by the unitholder's share of our losses, by any decreases in his share of our nonrecourse liabilities and by his share of our expenditures that are deductible for income and are not required to be capitalized. A unitholder will have no share of our debt that is recourse to our general partner, but will have a share of profits, of our nonrecourse liabilities. Please read "—Disposition of Common Units—Recognition of Gain or Loss."

Limitations on Deductibility of Losses

The deduction by a unitholder of his share of our losses will be limited to the tax basis in his units and, in the case of an individual unitholder (if more than 50% of the value of the corporate unitholder's stock is owned directly or indirectly by or for five or fewer individuals), to the amount for which the unitholder is considered to be "at risk" with respect to our activities, if that is less than his tax basis. A unitholder's tax basis will be reduced by recapture losses deducted in previous years to the extent that distributions cause his at-risk amount to be less than zero at the end of any taxable year. A unitholder or recaptured as a result of these limitations will carry forward and will be allowable as a deduction to the extent that his at-risk amount is greater than zero, provided such losses do not exceed such unitholder's tax basis in his units. Upon the taxable disposition of a unit, any gain recognized by a unitholder were previously suspended by the at-risk limitation but may not be offset by losses suspended by the basis limitation. Any loss previously suspended in excess of that gain would no longer be utilizable.

[Table of Contents](#)

In general, a unitholder will be at risk to the extent of the tax basis of his units, excluding any portion of that basis attributable to his share of our nonrecourse liabilities, reduced by (i) any portion of that basis representing amounts otherwise protected against loss because of a guarantee, stop loss agreement, or other arrangement, and (ii) the amount of money he borrows to acquire or hold his units, if the lender of those borrowed funds owns an interest in us, is related to the unitholder, or is used for the repayment. A unitholder's at risk amount will increase or decrease as the tax basis of the unitholder's units increases or decreases, other than the extent of our nonrecourse liabilities attributable to increases or decreases in his share of our nonrecourse liabilities.

In addition to the basis and at-risk limitations on the deductibility of losses, the passive loss limitations generally provide that individuals, closely-held corporations and personal service corporations can deduct losses from passive activities, which are generally trade or business activities in which the taxpayer does not materially participate, only to the extent of the taxpayer's income from those passive activities. The passive loss limitations are applied separately to each publicly traded partnership. Consequently, any passive losses we generate will be available to offset only our passive income generated in the future from those passive activities or investments (including our investments or a unitholder's investments in other publicly traded partnerships) that exceed our active business income. Passive losses that are not deductible because they exceed a unitholder's share of income we generate may be deductible if the unitholder disposes of his entire investment in us in a fully taxable transaction with an unrelated party. The passive loss limitations are applied after other limitations, including the at risk rules and the basis limitation.

A unitholder's share of our net income may be offset by any of our suspended passive losses, but it may not be offset by any other current or future income from passive activities, including those attributable to other publicly traded partnerships.

Limitations on Interest Deductions

The deductibility of a non-corporate taxpayer's "investment interest expense" is generally limited to the amount of that taxpayer's "net investment income." The investment interest expense includes:

- interest on indebtedness properly allocable to property held for investment;
- our interest expense attributed to portfolio income; and
- the portion of interest expense incurred to purchase or carry an interest in a passive activity to the extent attributable to portfolio income.

The computation of a unitholder's investment interest expense will take into account interest on any margin account borrowing or other debt used to purchase or carry an interest in a unit. Net investment income includes gross income from property held for investment and amounts treated as portfolio income under the passive activity loss rules, less expenses, other than interest, directly connected with the production of investment income, but generally does not include gains attributable to the sale of investment or qualified dividend income. The IRS has indicated that the net passive income earned by a publicly traded partnership will be treated as portfolio income for unitholders for purposes of the investment interest deduction limitation. In addition, the unitholder's share of our portfolio income will be treated as portfolio income.

Entity-Level Collections

If we are required or elect under applicable law to pay any federal, state, local or foreign income tax on behalf of any unitholder or on behalf of a unitholder, we are authorized to pay those taxes from our funds. That payment, if made, will be treated as a distribution of cash to the partner.

[Table of Contents](#)

payment was made. If the payment is made on behalf of a person whose identity cannot be determined, we are authorized to treat the payment as if it were made to the unitholders. We are authorized to amend our partnership agreement in the manner necessary to maintain uniformity of intrinsic tax characterizations of distributions, so that after giving effect to these distributions, the priority and characterization of distributions otherwise applicable under our partnership agreement as nearly as is practicable. Payments by us as described above could give rise to an overpayment of tax on behalf of an individual partner in which case we are required to file a claim in order to obtain a credit or refund.

Allocation of Income, Gain, Loss and Deduction

In general, if we have a net profit, our items of income, gain, loss and deduction will be allocated among our general partner and the unitholders in proportion to their percentage interests in us. At any time that distributions are made to the common units in excess of distributions to the class B units, or incentive distributions to the general partner, gross income will be allocated to the recipients to the extent of these distributions. If we have a net loss, that loss will be allocated to the unitholders in accordance with their percentage interests in us to the extent of their positive capital accounts and, second, to our general partner to the extent of his capital account.

Specified items of our income, gain, loss and deduction will be allocated to account for (i) any difference between the tax basis and fair market value of any property at the time of an offering and (ii) any difference between the tax basis and fair market value of any property contributed to us by the general partner in excess of the tax basis of such contribution, together, referred to in this discussion as the “Contributed Property.” These “Section 704(c) Allocations” are required to be made to the general partner’s “book” capital account, credited with the fair market value of Contributed Property, and “tax” capital account, credited with the tax basis of such contribution, referred to in this discussion as the “Book-Tax Disparity.” The effect of these allocations to a unitholder purchasing common units from us in the future will be the same as if the tax bases of our assets were equal to their fair market value at the time of such offering. In the event we issue additional common units in the future, “reverse Section 704(c) Allocations,” similar to the Section 704(c) Allocations described above, will be made to the unitholders immediately prior to such issuance or other transactions to account for the Book-Tax Disparity of all property held by us at the time of such transaction. In addition, items of recapture income will be allocated to the extent possible to the unitholder who was allocated the deduction of such items as recapture income in order to minimize the recognition of ordinary income by some unitholders. Finally, although we do not expect that our partnership will have any items of negative capital accounts, if negative capital accounts nevertheless result, items of our income and gain will be allocated in an amount and in a manner to reduce the negative balance as quickly as possible.

An allocation of items of our income, gain, loss or deduction, other than an allocation required by the Internal Revenue Code to eliminate a tax liability, will generally be given effect for federal income tax purposes in determining a partner’s share of an item of income, gain, loss or deduction only if it has a net economic effect. In any other case, a partner’s share of an item will be determined on the basis of his interest in us, which will be determined on the basis of the facts and circumstances, including:

- his relative contributions to us;
- the interests of all the partners in profits and losses;
- the interest of all the partners in cash flow; and
- the rights of all the partners to distributions of capital upon liquidation.

Vinson & Elkins L.L.P. is of the opinion that, with the exception of the issues described in “—Section 754 Election” and “—Disposition of Property Between Transferors and Transferees,” allocations under our partnership agreement will be given effect for federal income tax purposes in determining a partner’s share of income, gain, loss or deduction.

[Table of Contents](#)

Treatment of Short Sales

A unitholder whose units are loaned to a “short seller” to cover a short sale of units may be considered as having disposed of those units and treated for tax purposes as a partner with respect to those units during the period of the loan and may recognize gain or loss from the disposition.

- any of our income, gain, loss or deduction with respect to those units would not be reportable by the unitholder;
- any cash distributions received by the unitholder as to those units would be fully taxable; and
- all of these distributions would appear to be ordinary income.

Vinson & Elkins L.L.P. has not rendered an opinion regarding the tax treatment of a unitholder whose common units are loaned to a short seller. Unitholders desiring to assure their status as partners and avoid the risk of gain recognition from a loan to a short seller should review their brokerage account agreements to prohibit their brokers from borrowing and loaning their units. The IRS has previously announced that it is studying the tax treatment of short sales of partnership interests. Please also read “—Disposition of Common Units—Recognition of Gain or Loss.”

Alternative Minimum Tax

Each unitholder will be required to take into account his distributive share of any items of our income, gain, loss or deduction for purposes of the alternative minimum tax. The current minimum tax rate for noncorporate taxpayers is 26% on the first \$175,000 of alternative minimum taxable income in excess of the exemption amount, plus an additional alternative minimum taxable income. Prospective unitholders are urged to consult with their tax advisors as to the impact of an investment on the alternative minimum tax.

Tax Rates

Under current law, the highest marginal U.S. federal income tax rate applicable to ordinary income of individuals is 35% and the highest rate applicable to long-term capital gains (generally, capital gains on certain assets held for more than 12 months) of individuals is 15%. However, extending the current rates, beginning January 1, 2011, the highest marginal U.S. federal income tax rate applicable to ordinary income and long-term capital gains will increase to 39.6% and 20%, respectively. Moreover, these rates are subject to change by new legislation at any time.

The recently enacted Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, as amended by the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, imposes a new tax on certain investment income earned by individuals for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012. For these purposes, investment income is the unitholder's allocable share of our income and gain realized by a unitholder from a sale of units. The tax will be imposed on the lesser of (1) the unitholder's share of our investment income, or (2) the amount by which the unitholder's modified adjusted gross income exceeds \$250,000 (if the unitholder is married and filing jointly), \$125,000 (if the unitholder is married and filing separately), and \$200,000 (for all others).

Section 754 Election

We have made the election permitted by Section 754 of the Internal Revenue Code. That election is irrevocable without the consent of the unitholder. We do not intend to permit us to adjust a common unit purchaser's tax basis in our assets (“inside basis”) under Section 743(b) of the Internal Revenue Code to reflect the value of units acquired from another unitholder. This election does not apply to a person who

[Table of Contents](#)

purchases common units directly from us. The Section 743(b) adjustment belongs to the purchaser and not to other unitholders. For purposes of the Section 743(b) adjustment, the purchaser's inside basis in our assets will be considered to have two components: (1) his share of our tax basis in our assets ("common basis") and (2) his share of our tax basis in our assets.

Where the remedial allocation method is adopted (which we have adopted and will adopt, except as otherwise determined by our general partner), the Treasury Regulations under Section 743 of the Internal Revenue Code require a portion of the Section 743(b) adjustment attributable to property subject to depreciation under Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code whose book basis is in excess of its tax basis to be depreciated over the period for the property's unamortized Book-Tax Disparity. If we elect a method other than the remedial method with respect to a goodwill property, Section 1.197-2(g)(3) generally requires that the Section 743(b) adjustment attributable to an amortizable Section 197 intangible, which includes goodwill, be treated as a newly-acquired asset placed in service in the month when the purchaser acquires the common unit. Under Treasury Regulation Section 1.167(c)-1(a)(6), the Section 743(b) adjustment attributable to property subject to depreciation under Section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code, rather than cost recovery, is generally required to be depreciated using either the straight-line method or the 150% declining balance method. If we elect a method other than the remedial method with respect to such property, the depreciation and amortization methods and useful lives associated with the Section 743(b) adjustment, therefore, may differ from the method we use to depreciate the inside basis in such properties. Under our partnership agreement, our general partner is authorized to take a position to preserve the uniformity of units. This position is not consistent with these and any other Treasury Regulations. If we elect a method other than the remedial method with respect to such property, the depreciation or amortization method of such property is not amortizable. Please read "—Uniformity of Units."

Although Vinson & Elkins L.L.P. is unable to opine as to the validity of this approach because there is no direct or indirect controlling interest in our assets, we will depreciate the portion of a Section 743(b) adjustment attributable to unrealized appreciation in the value of Contributed Property, to the extent of the Book-Tax Disparity, using a rate of depreciation or amortization derived from the depreciation or amortization method and useful life applied to the property. We will not depreciate the Book-Tax Disparity, or treat that portion as non-amortizable to the extent attributable to property which is not amortizable. This method is consistent with the method used in publicly traded partnerships but is arguably inconsistent with Treasury Regulation Section 1.167(c)-1(a)(6), which is not expected to directly apply to our assets, and Treasury Regulation Section 1.197-2(g)(3). To the extent this Section 743(b) adjustment is attributable to appreciation in value in our assets, we will apply the rules described in the Treasury Regulations and legislative history. If we determine that this position cannot reasonably be justified, we will depreciate the portion of a Section 743(b) adjustment attributable to unrealized appreciation in the value of Contributed Property, to the extent of the Book-Tax Disparity, using a rate of depreciation or amortization derived from the depreciation or amortization method and useful life applied to the property. This kind of depreciation or amortization position under which all purchasers acquiring units in the same month would receive depreciation or amortization deductions based upon the same applicable rate as if they had purchased a direct interest in our assets. This kind of depreciation or amortization position would result in lower annual depreciation or amortization deductions than would otherwise be allowable to some unitholders. Please read "—Uniformity of Units." The common units' share of our deductions (whether or not such deductions were claimed on an individual's income tax return) will be reduced by his share of our deductions. This position will overstate the common unitholder's basis in his common units, which may cause the unitholder to understate gain on the sale of common units. Please read "—Disposition of Common Units—Recognition of Gain or Loss." The IRS may challenge our position with respect to depreciation or amortization of the Section 743(b) adjustment we take to preserve the uniformity of the units. If such a challenge were sustained, the gain from the sale of units would be reduced by the amount of additional deductions.

A Section 754 election is advantageous if the transferee's tax basis in his units is higher than the units' share of the aggregate tax basis in our assets at the time of the transfer. In that case, as a result of the election, the transferee would have, among other items, a greater amount of depreciation and depletion

[Table of Contents](#)

share of any gain or loss on a sale of our assets would be less. Conversely, a Section 754 election is disadvantageous if the transferee's tax basis in the units' share of the aggregate tax basis of our assets immediately prior to the transfer. Thus, the fair market value of the units may be affected by a Section 754 election. A basis adjustment is required regardless of whether a Section 754 election is made in the case of a transfer of an interest in us if we make the election immediately after the transfer, or if we distribute property and have a substantial basis reduction. Generally a built-in loss or a basis reduction will result in a share of any gain or loss on a sale of our assets would be less.

The calculations involved in the Section 754 election are complex and will be made on the basis of assumptions as to the value of our assets. For example, the allocation of the Section 743(b) adjustment among our assets must be made in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code. The allocation of all of any Section 743(b) adjustment allocated by us to our tangible assets to goodwill instead. Goodwill, as an intangible asset, is generally depreciated over a longer period of time or under a less accelerated method than our tangible assets. We cannot assure you that the determinations we make will be approved by the IRS and that the deductions resulting from them will not be reduced or disallowed altogether. Should the IRS require a different basis adjustment, the expense of compliance exceed the benefit of the election, we may seek permission from the IRS to revoke our Section 754 election. The subsequent purchaser of units may be allocated more income than he would have been allocated had the election not been revoked.

Tax Treatment of Operations

Accounting Method and Taxable Year

We use the year ending December 31 as our taxable year and the accrual method of accounting for federal income tax purposes. Each partner will include in income his share of our income, gain, loss and deduction for our taxable year ending within or with his taxable year. In addition, a unit holder who acquires units on a date other than December 31 and who disposes of all of his units following the close of our taxable year but before the close of his taxable year will include in income, gain, loss and deduction in income for his taxable year, with the result that he will be required to include in his taxable income for his taxable year one year of our income, gain, loss and deduction. Please read “—Disposition of Common Units—Allocations Between Transferors and Transferees”.

Tax Basis, Depreciation and Amortization

The tax basis of our assets will be used for purposes of computing depreciation and cost recovery deductions and, ultimately, gain or loss on the sale of our assets. The federal income tax burden associated with the difference between the fair market value of our assets and their tax basis immediately prior to the offering will be borne by the partners holding interest in us prior to such offering. Please read “—Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership—Allocation of Income, Gain, Loss and Deductions”.

To the extent allowable, we may elect to use the depreciation and cost recovery methods that will result in the largest deductions being allowed. These allowances are placed in service. Because our general partner may determine not to adopt the remedial method of allocation of goodwill, the tax basis and the fair market value of goodwill immediately prior to any future offering, we may not be entitled to any amortization deduction for goodwill or other intangible properties conveyed to us on formation or held by us at the time of any future offering. Please read “—Uniformity of Units.” Property we subject to depreciation is depreciated using accelerated methods permitted by the Internal Revenue Code.

If we dispose of depreciable property by sale, foreclosure or otherwise, all or a portion of any gain, determined by reference to the adjusted tax basis of the property, deducted and the nature of the property, may be subject to the recapture rules and taxed as ordinary income rather than capital gain. Similarly, a loss on the sale of depreciable property may be subject to the recapture rules and taxed as ordinary income rather than capital loss.

[Table of Contents](#)

who has taken cost recovery or depreciation deductions with respect to property we own will likely be required to recapture some or all of it upon a sale of his interest in us. Please read “—Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership—Allocation of Income, Gain, Loss and Deduction” and “Recognition of Gain or Loss.”

The costs incurred in selling our units (called “syndication expenses”) must be capitalized and cannot be deducted currently, ratably over time. There are uncertainties regarding the classification of costs as organization expenses, which may be amortized by us, and as syndication expenses, which are not. Underwriting discounts and commissions we incur will be treated as syndication expenses.

Valuation and Tax Basis of Our Properties

The federal income tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of units will depend in part on our estimates of the relative fair market values, or bases, of our assets. Although we may from time to time consult with professional appraisers regarding valuation matters, we will make many of our estimates ourselves. These estimates and determinations of basis are subject to challenge and will not be binding on the IRS or the courts. If our estimates or basis are later found to be incorrect, the character and amount of items of income, gain, loss or deductions previously reported by unitholders may be required to adjust their tax liability for prior years and incur interest and penalties with respect to those adjustments.

Disposition of Common Units

Recognition of Gain or Loss

Gain or loss will be recognized on a sale of units equal to the difference between the amount realized and the unitholder’s tax basis for the units. The amount realized will be measured by the sum of the cash or the fair market value of other property received by him plus his share of our nonrecourse liabilities. If the amount realized includes a unitholder’s share of our nonrecourse liabilities, the gain recognized on the sale of units could result in a tax liability in the event of a sale.

Prior distributions from us in excess of cumulative net taxable income for a common unit that decreased a unitholder’s tax basis in that common unit will be taxable income if the common unit is sold at a price greater than the unitholder’s tax basis in that common unit, even if the price received is less than the unitholder’s tax basis.

Except as noted below, gain or loss recognized by a unitholder, other than a “dealer” in units, on the sale or exchange of a unit will generally be capital gain or loss. Capital gain recognized by an individual on the sale of units held for more than twelve months will generally be taxed at a maximum U.S. federal rate of 15% through December 31, 2010, and 20% thereafter (absent new legislation extending or adjusting the current rate). However, a portion, which may be significant, of the gain will be separately computed and taxed as ordinary income or loss under Section 751 of the Internal Revenue Code to the extent attributable to depreciation recapture or other “unrealized receivables” or to “inventory items” we own. The term “unrealized receivables” includes potential recapture of depreciation. Ordinary income attributable to unrealized receivables, inventory items and depreciation recapture may exceed net taxable gain recognized on the sale of a unit. Thus, a unitholder may recognize both ordinary income and a capital loss on the sale of a unit. Capital losses may offset capital gains and no more than \$3,000 of ordinary income, in the case of individuals, and may only be used to offset capital losses of corporations.

The IRS has ruled that a partner who acquires interests in a partnership in separate transactions must combine those interests and maintain a single tax basis for those interests. Upon a sale or other disposition of less than all of those interests, a portion of that tax basis must be allocated to the interests

[Table of Contents](#)

using an “equitable apportionment” method, which generally means that the tax basis allocated to the interest sold equals an amount that bears the same proportion to the tax basis in his entire interest in the partnership as the value of the interest sold bears to the value of the partner’s entire interest in the partnership. Section 1223 of the Internal Revenue Code allow a selling unitholder who can identify common units transferred with an ascertainable holding period of the common units transferred. Thus, according to the ruling discussed above, a common unitholder will be unable to select the units sold as would be the case with corporate stock, but, according to the Treasury Regulations, he may designate specific common units sold for purposes of units transferred. A unitholder electing to use the actual holding period of common units transferred must consistently use that identification method for all exchanges of common units. A unitholder considering the purchase of additional units or a sale of common units purchased in separate transactions should consult an advisor as to the possible consequences of this ruling and application of the Treasury Regulations.

Specific provisions of the Internal Revenue Code affect the taxation of some financial products and securities, including partnership interests. If a taxpayer has sold an “appreciated” partnership interest, one in which gain would be recognized if it were sold, assigned or terminated at its fair market value, the following persons enter(s) into:

- a short sale;
- an offsetting notional principal contract; or
- a futures or forward contract with respect to the partnership interest or substantially identical property.

Moreover, if a taxpayer has previously entered into a short sale, an offsetting notional principal contract or a futures or forward contract with respect to a partnership interest, the taxpayer will be treated as having sold that position if the taxpayer or a related person then acquires the partnership interest or security. The Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized to issue Treasury Regulations that treat a taxpayer that enters into transactions or positions that have the same effect as preceding transactions as having constructively sold the financial position.

Allocations Between Transferors and Transferees

In general, our taxable income and losses will be determined annually, will be prorated on a monthly basis and will be subsequently allocated to each unitholder in proportion to the number of units owned by each of them as of the opening of the applicable exchange on the first business day of the month, which is the “Allocation Date.” However, gain or loss realized on a sale or other disposition of our assets other than in the ordinary course of business will be allocated to unitholders on the Allocation Date in the month in which that gain or loss is recognized. As a result, a unitholder transferring units may be able to claim a tax deduction realized after the date of transfer.

Although simplifying conventions are contemplated by the Internal Revenue Code and most publicly traded partnerships use similar simplifying conventions, this method may not be permitted under existing Treasury Regulations. Recently, however, the Department of the Treasury and the IRS issued proposed Regulations that provide a safe harbor pursuant to which a publicly traded partnership may use a similar monthly simplifying convention to allocate tax items to its unitholders, although such tax items must be prorated on a daily basis. Existing publicly traded partnerships are entitled to rely on these proposed Regulations if they are not binding on the IRS and are subject to change until final Treasury Regulations are issued. Accordingly, Vinson & Elkins L.L.P. is using this method of allocating income and deductions between transferor and transferee unitholders. If this method is not allowed under the Treasury Regulations, the gain or loss of less than all of the unitholder’s interest, our taxable income or losses might be reallocated among the unitholders. We are authorized to reallocate the gain or loss between transferor and transferee unitholders, as well as unitholders whose interests vary during a taxable year, to conform to a method permitted under the Treasury Regulations.

[Table of Contents](#)

A unitholder who owns units at any time during a quarter and who disposes of them prior to the record date set for a cash distribution of our income, gain, loss and deductions attributable to that quarter but will not be entitled to receive that cash distribution.

Notification Requirements

A unitholder who sells any of his units is generally is required to notify us in writing of that sale within 30 days after the sale (or, if earlier, the sale). A purchaser of units who purchases units from another unitholder is also generally required to notify us in writing of that purchase. Upon receiving such notifications, we are required to notify the IRS of that transaction and to furnish specified information to the transferor and the purchaser. Such purchase may, in some cases, lead to the imposition of penalties. However, these reporting requirements do not apply to a sale by an individual and who effects the sale or exchange through a broker who will satisfy such requirements.

Constructive Termination

We will be considered to have been terminated for tax purposes if there are sales or exchanges which, in the aggregate, constitute 50% of our capital and profits within a twelve-month period. For purposes of measuring whether the 50% threshold is reached, multiple sales of the same units may result in a constructive termination results in the closing of our taxable year for all unitholders. In the case of a unitholder reporting on a taxable year other than December 31, the closing of our taxable year may result in more than twelve months of our taxable income or loss being includable in his tax return for that year. A constructive termination occurring on a date other than December 31 will result in us filing two tax returns (and could result in two Schedules K-1) for one fiscal year and the cost of the preparation of these returns will be borne by all unitholders. We would be required to make new elections, including a new election under Section 754 of the Internal Revenue Code, and a termination would result in a deferral of our deductions for our taxable year. A termination would result in penalties if we were unable to determine that the termination had occurred. Moreover, a termination might either accelerate the application of the legislation enacted before the termination. The IRS has recently announced a relief procedure whereby if a publicly traded partnership that has elected S status the IRS grants special relief, among other things, the partnership will be required to provide only a single set of Schedules K-1 to unitholders if a termination occurs.

Uniformity of Units

Because we cannot match transferors and transferees of units, we must maintain uniformity of the economic and tax characteristics of our units. In the absence of uniformity, we may be unable to completely comply with a number of federal income tax requirements, both statutory and regulatory. Such non-compliance may result from a literal application of Treasury Regulation Section 1.167(c)-1(a)(6) and Treasury Regulation Section 1.197-2(g)(3). Any non-compliance may result in a reduction on the value of the units. Please read “—Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership—Section 754 Election.”

We intend to depreciate the portion of a Section 743(b) adjustment attributable to unrealized appreciation in the value of Contributed Assets and unamortized Book-Tax Disparity, using a rate of depreciation or amortization derived from the depreciation or amortization method and useful life of the unamortized Book-Tax Disparity, or treat that portion as nonamortizable, to the extent attributable to property the common basis of which is not depreciable under regulations under Section 743 of the Internal Revenue Code, even though that position may be inconsistent with Treasury Regulation Section 1.167(c)-1(a)(6) which is expected to directly apply to a material portion of our assets, and Treasury Regulation Section 1.197-2(g)(3). Please read “—Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership—Section 754 Election.”

[Table of Contents](#)

To the extent that the Section 743(b) adjustment is attributable to appreciation in value in excess of the unamortized Book-Tax Disparity, we will follow Treasury Regulations and legislative history. If we determine that this position cannot reasonably be taken, we may adopt a depreciation and amortization method upon which purchasers acquiring units in the same month would receive depreciation and amortization deductions, whether attributable to a common basis or otherwise, upon the same applicable methods and lives as if they had purchased a direct interest in our property. If this position is adopted, it may result in more depreciation and amortization deductions than would otherwise be allowable to some unitholders and risk the loss of depreciation and amortization deductions if such deductions are otherwise allowable. This position will not be adopted if we determine that the loss of depreciation and amortization deductions would be a material adverse effect on the unitholders. If we choose not to utilize this aggregate method, we may use any other reasonable depreciation and amortization method that reflects the intrinsic tax characteristics of any units that would not have a material adverse effect on the unitholders. The IRS may challenge any method of depreciation or amortization adjustment described in this paragraph. If this challenge were sustained, the uniformity of units might be affected, and the gain from the sale of units would be reduced by the benefit of additional deductions. Please read “—Disposition of Common Units—Recognition of Gain or Loss.”

Tax-Exempt Organizations and Other Investors

Ownership of units by employee benefit plans, other tax-exempt organizations, regulated investment companies, non-resident aliens, and other persons raises issues unique to those investors and, as described below, may have substantially adverse tax consequences to them. If you are an individual person, you should consult your tax advisor before investing in our units.

Employee benefit plans and most other organizations exempt from federal income tax, including individual retirement accounts and other tax-deferred investment vehicles, are not subject to federal income tax on unrelated business taxable income. Virtually all of our income less certain allowable deductions allocated to a unitholder will be unrelated business taxable income and will be taxable to them.

Non-resident aliens and foreign corporations, trusts or estates that own units will be considered to be engaged in business in the United States through our units. As a consequence, they will be required to file federal tax returns to report their share of our income, gain, loss or deduction and pay for their share of our net income or gain. Moreover, under rules applicable to publicly traded partnerships, distributions to foreign unitholders will be subject to the highest applicable effective tax rate. Each foreign unitholder must obtain a taxpayer identification number from the IRS and submit that number on Form W-8BEN or applicable substitute form in order to obtain credit for these withholding taxes. A change in applicable law may require us to change our tax treatment.

In addition, because a foreign corporation that owns units will be treated as engaged in a U.S. trade or business, that corporation may be subject to a tax at a rate of 30%, in addition to regular federal income tax, on its share of our income and gain, as adjusted for changes in the foreign corporation's tax liability effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business. That tax may be reduced or eliminated by an income tax treaty between the United States and the country in which the foreign corporate unitholder is a “qualified resident.” In addition, this type of unitholder is subject to special information reporting requirements under the Internal Revenue Code.

A foreign unitholder who sells or otherwise disposes of a common unit will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on gain realized from the sale to the extent the gain is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of the foreign unitholder. Under a ruling published by the IRS, interpreted as authority, “effectively connected income,” a foreign unitholder would be considered to be engaged in a trade or business in the U.S. by virtue of the U.S. activities of the partnership in which that unitholder's gain would be effectively connected with that unitholder's indirect U.S. trade or business. Moreover, under the

[Table of Contents](#)

Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act, a foreign common unitholder generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax upon the sale or disposition of (i) he owned (directly or constructively applying certain attribution rules) more than 5% of our common units at any time during the five-year period ending on the date of disposition and (ii) 50% or more of the fair market value of all of our assets consisted of U.S. real property interests at any time during the 5-year period ending on the date of disposition. Currently, more than 50% of our assets consist of U.S. real property interests. We expect that to change in the foreseeable future. Therefore, foreign unitholders may be subject to federal income tax on gain from the sale or disposition of our common units.

Administrative Matters

Information Returns and Audit Procedures

We intend to furnish to each unitholder, within 90 days after the close of each calendar year, specific tax information, including a Schedule K-1, showing our income, gain, loss and deduction for our preceding taxable year. In preparing this information, which will not be reviewed by counsel, we will rely on the reporting positions, some of which have been mentioned earlier, to determine his share of income, gain, loss and deduction. We cannot assure you that the result that conforms to the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code, Treasury Regulations or administrative interpretations of the IRS. Neither we nor our counsel can assure prospective unitholders that the IRS will not successfully contend in court that those positions are impermissible. Any challenge by the IRS to our reporting of the units.

The IRS may audit our federal income tax information returns. Adjustments resulting from an IRS audit may require each unitholder to file a return, which possibly may result in an audit of his return. Any audit of a unitholder's return could result in adjustments not related to our returns as well as to his other returns.

Partnerships generally are treated as separate entities for purposes of federal tax audits, judicial review of administrative adjustments and partnership proceedings. The tax treatment of partnership items of income, gain, loss and deduction are determined in a partnership proceeding rather than in a proceeding against the partners. The Internal Revenue Code requires that one partner be designated as the "Tax Matters Partner" for these purposes. Our partnership has designated our Tax Matters Partner.

The Tax Matters Partner has made and will make some elections on our behalf and on behalf of unitholders. In addition, the Tax Matters Partner has certain limitations for assessment of tax deficiencies against unitholders for items in our returns. The Tax Matters Partner may bind a unitholder with respect to a settlement with the IRS unless that unitholder elects, by filing a statement with the IRS, not to give that authority to the Tax Matters Partner. The Tax Matters Partner's actions, subject to judicial review, by which all the unitholders are bound, of a final partnership administrative adjustment and, if the Tax Matters Partner fails to file a return, may be sought by any unitholder having at least a 1% interest in profits or by any group of unitholders having in the aggregate at least a 5% interest in profits. An action for judicial review will go forward, and each unitholder with an interest in the outcome may participate.

A unitholder must file a statement with the IRS identifying the treatment of any item on his federal income tax return that is not consistent with the partnership return. Intentional or negligent disregard of this consistency requirement may subject a unitholder to substantial penalties.

Nominee Reporting

Persons who hold an interest in us as a nominee for another person are required to furnish to us:

- the name, address and taxpayer identification number of the beneficial owner and the nominee;
- whether the beneficial owner is:

Table of Contents

- a person that is not a U.S. person;
- a foreign government, an international organization or any wholly owned agency or instrumentality of either of the foregoing; or
- a tax-exempt entity;
- the amount and description of units held, acquired or transferred for the beneficial owner; and
- specific information including the dates of acquisitions and transfers, means of acquisitions and transfers, and acquisition cost or net proceeds from sales.

Brokers and financial institutions are required to furnish additional information, including whether they are U.S. persons and specific information regarding any acquisition or transfer for their own account. A penalty of \$50 per failure, up to a maximum of \$100,000 per calendar year, is imposed by the Internal Revenue Code for failure to furnish this information to us. The nominee is required to supply the beneficial owner of the units with the information furnished to us.

Accuracy-Related Penalties

An additional tax equal to 20% of the amount of any portion of an underpayment of tax that is attributable to one or more specified categories of rules or Treasury Regulations, substantial understatements of income tax and substantial valuation misstatements, is imposed by the Internal Revenue Code. However, no penalty is imposed, however, for any portion of an underpayment if it is shown that there was a reasonable cause for that portion and that the taxpayer acted in good faith with respect to that portion.

For individuals, a substantial understatement of income tax in any taxable year exists if the amount of the understatement exceeds the gross tax liability shown on the return for the taxable year or \$5,000. The amount of any understatement subject to penalty generally is reduced if any portion of the understatement is attributable to the return:

- for which there is, or was, “substantial authority”; or
- as to which there is a reasonable basis and the pertinent facts of that position are disclosed on the return.

If any item of income, gain, loss or deduction included in the distributive shares of unitholders might result in that kind of an “understatement” or “substantial authority” exists, we must disclose the pertinent facts on our return. In addition, we will make a reasonable effort to furnish sufficient information to make adequate disclosure on their returns and to take other actions as may be appropriate to permit unitholders to avoid liability for this penalty. We do not believe that we, our shelters, or any of our investments, plans or arrangements, are subject to this penalty.

A substantial valuation misstatement exists if (a) the value of any property, or the adjusted tax basis of any property, claimed on a tax return is determined to be the correct amount of the valuation or adjusted tax basis, (b) the price for any property or services (or for the use of property) in respect to any transaction between persons described in Internal Revenue Code Section 482 is 200% or more (or 50% or less) of the amount of the correct amount of such price, or (c) the net Internal Revenue Code Section 482 transfer price adjustment for the taxable year exceeds the taxpayer’s gross receipts. No penalty is imposed unless the portion of the underpayment attributable to a substantial valuation misstatement exceeds \$5,000 (or \$10,000 for corporations). The penalty is increased to 40% in the event of a gross valuation misstatement. We do not anticipate making any valuation misstatements.

[Table of Contents](#)

Reportable Transactions

If we were to engage in a “reportable transaction,” we (and possibly you and others) would be required to make a detailed disclosure. A transaction may be a reportable transaction based upon any of several factors, including the fact that it is a type of tax avoidance transaction, a “listed transaction” or that it produces certain kinds of losses for partnerships, individuals, S corporations, and trusts in excess of \$2 million in a combination of 6 successive tax years. Our participation in a reportable transaction could increase the likelihood that our federal income tax return (or a tax return) would be audited by the IRS. Please read “—Information Returns and Audit Procedures.”

Moreover, if we were to participate in a reportable transaction with a significant purpose to avoid or evade tax, or in any listed transaction, the following provisions of the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004:

- accuracy-related penalties with a broader scope, significantly narrower exceptions, and potentially greater amounts than described in Section 6651(b)(1)(B) “Penalties,”
- for those persons otherwise entitled to deduct interest on federal tax deficiencies, nondeductibility of interest on any resulting tax deficiency,
- in the case of a listed transaction, an extended statute of limitations.

We do not expect to engage in any reportable transactions.

State, Local, Foreign and Other Tax Considerations

In addition to federal income taxes, you likely will be subject to other taxes, such as state, local and foreign income taxes, unincorporated personal income or inheritance or intangible taxes that may be imposed by the various jurisdictions in which we do business or own property or in which you are a resident. Those various taxes is not presented here, each prospective unitholder should consider their potential impact on his investment in us. We currently do business in 12 states. We may also own property or do business in other jurisdictions in the future. Although you may not be required to file income tax returns in those jurisdictions because your income from that jurisdiction falls below the filing and payment requirement, you will be required to file income tax returns in many of these jurisdictions in which we do business or own property and may be subject to penalties for failure to comply with those requirements. Tax losses may not produce a tax benefit in the year incurred and may not be available to offset income in subsequent taxable years. Some of the jurisdictions may elect, to withhold a percentage of income from amounts to be distributed to a unitholder who is not a resident of the jurisdiction. Withholding of income tax, greater or less than a particular unitholder’s income tax liability to the jurisdiction, generally does not relieve a nonresident unitholder from his or her tax return. Amounts withheld will be treated as if distributed to unitholders for purposes of determining the amounts distributed by us. Please read “Ownership—Entity-Level Collections.” Based on current law and our estimate of our future operations, our general partner anticipates that a tax audit will not be material.

It is the responsibility of each unitholder to investigate the legal and tax consequences, under the laws of pertinent jurisdiction, of an investment in us. Accordingly, each prospective unitholder is urged to consult, and depend upon, his tax counsel or other advisor with regard to those matters. It is the responsibility of each unitholder to file all state, local and foreign, as well as U.S. federal tax returns, that may be required of him. We have not rendered an opinion on the state, local or foreign tax consequences of an investment in us.

[Table of Contents](#)

Tax Consequences of Ownership of Debt Securities

A description of the material federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of any series of debt securities will be set forth in the prospectus supplement relating to the offering of such debt securities.

[Table of Contents](#)

SELLING UNITHOLDERS

We are registering for resale an indeterminate number of our common units held by, or that may in the future be held by, unitholders to

The prospectus supplement for any offering of common units by a selling unitholder hereunder will include, among other things, the fo

- the name of each selling unitholder;
- the nature of any position, office or other material relationship which each selling unitholder has had within the last three years or affiliates;
- the number of common units held by such selling unitholder's account; and
- the number and (if one percent or more) the percentage of common units held by each of the selling unitholders after the offering.

[Table of Contents](#)

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters in connection with the securities will be passed upon by Vinson & Elkins L.L.P., New York, New York, as our c
advised about other issues relating to any offering by their own legal counsel.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements, and related financial statement schedule, incorporated in this prospectus by reference from the
Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, and the effectiveness of Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP's internal co
been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their reports, which are incorporated
statements and financial statement schedule have been so incorporated in reliance upon the reports of such firm given upon their authority as

[Table of Contents](#)

\$300,000,000



Boardwalk Pipelines, LP

3.375% Senior Notes due 2023

Fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

November 5, 2012

Barclays

Citigroup

Deutsche Bank Securities

Mitsubishi UFJ Securities

Mizuho Securities

BB&T Capital Markets

Final Prospectus Supplement

<http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/126>

Fifth Third Securities, Inc.
PNC Capital Markets LLC