

TRANSCANADA PIPELINES LTD
Form F-9
September 11, 2007

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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 11, 2007

Registration No. 333-

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM F-9

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

TRANSCANADA PIPELINES LIMITED

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Canada
(Province or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

4922; 4923; 4924; 5172
(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)

Not Applicable
(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

TransCanada Tower, 450 First Street, S.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2P 5H1, (403) 920-2000
(Address and telephone number of Registrant's principal executive offices)

TransCanada Power Marketing Ltd., 110 Turnpike Road, Suite 203, Westborough, Massachusetts 01581, (508) 871-1855
(Name, address, and telephone number of agent for service in the United States)

Copies to:

Gregory A. Lohnes
TransCanada PipeLines Limited
TransCanada Tower
450 First Street S.W.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada
T2P 5H1
(403) 920-2000

Michael L. Hermsen, Esq.
Mayer Brown LLP
71 S. Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois
U.S.A., 60606
(312) 782-0600

David R.J. Lefebvre, Esq.
Stikeman Elliott LLP
4300 Bankers Hall West
888 Third Street S.W.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada
T2P 5C5
(403) 266-9000

Christopher J. Cummings, Esq.
Shearman & Sterling LLP
Commerce Court West
Suite 4405, 199 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
M5L 1E8
(416) 360-8484

**Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale of the securities to the public:
From time to time after this Registration Statement is declared effective.**

Province of Alberta, Canada
(Principal jurisdiction regulating this offering)

It is proposed that this filing shall become effective (check appropriate box):

- A. upon filing with the Commission, pursuant to Rule 467(a) (if in connection with an offering being made contemporaneously in the United States and Canada).
- B. at some future date (check appropriate box below):
1. pursuant to Rule 467(b) on _____ at _____ (designate a time not sooner than 7 calendar days after filing).

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2. o pursuant to Rule 467(b) on _____ at _____ (designate a time 7 calendar days or sooner after filing) because the securities regulatory authority in the review jurisdiction has issued a receipt or notification of clearance on _____.
3. ý pursuant to Rule 467(b) as soon as practicable after notification of the Commission by the Registrant or the Canadian securities regulatory authority of the review jurisdiction that a receipt or notification of clearance has been issued with respect hereto.
4. o after the filing of the next amendment to this form (if preliminary material is being filed).

If any of the securities being registered on this form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to the home jurisdiction's shelf prospectus offering procedures, check the following box: ý

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

| Title of each class of securities to be registered | Amount to be registered(1)(2) | Proposed maximum offering price per Security | Proposed maximum aggregate offering price(3) | Amount of registration fee(1) |
|--|-------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|
| Debt Securities | U.S.\$2,000,000,000 | 100% | U.S.\$2,000,000,000 | U.S.\$61,400 |

- (1) Pursuant to Rule 429 under the Securities Act, the prospectus contained herein relates to an aggregate of U.S.\$2,500,000,000 principal amount of debt securities, consisting of U.S.\$2,000,000,000 being registered hereby and U.S.\$500,000,000 principal amount of yet unsold debt securities that were previously registered under the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form F-9 (File No. 333-141122), filed on March 7, 2007, for which a filing fee of U.S.\$46,050 has previously been paid.
- (2) In U.S. dollars or the equivalent thereof in foreign denominated currencies or currency units or, if any Debt Securities are issued at an original issue discount, such greater amount as shall result in an aggregate initial offering price of U.S.\$2,500,000,000.
- (3) Estimated solely for purposes of calculating the registration fee.

Pursuant to Rule 429 under the Securities Act of 1933, the prospectus included in this registration statement is a combined prospectus relating also to the Registration Statement on Form F-9 (File No. 333-141122). This Registration Statement, upon effectiveness, also constitutes a post-effective amendment to Registration Statement No. 333-141122, and such post-effective amendment shall hereafter become effective concurrently with the effectiveness of this Registration Statement and in accordance with Section 8(c) of the Securities Act of 1933.

The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registration Statement shall become effective as provided in Rule 467 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to Section 8(a) of the Act, may determine.

PART I

**INFORMATION REQUIRED TO BE
DELIVERED TO OFFEREES OR PURCHASERS**

I-1

Information contained herein is subject to completion or amendment. A registration statement relating to these securities has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These securities may not be sold nor may offers to buy be accepted prior to the time the registration statement becomes effective. This prospectus shall not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy nor shall there be any sale of these securities in any state in which such offer, solicitation or sale would be unlawful prior to registration or qualification under the securities laws of any such state.

Subject to Completion, dated September 10, 2007

TRANSCANADA PIPELINES LIMITED

US\$2,500,000,000

Debt Securities

TransCanada PipeLines Limited ("TCPL" or the "Corporation") may from time to time offer and issue unsecured debt securities (the "debt securities") up to an aggregate initial offering price of US\$2,500,000,000 or the equivalent in other currencies, based on the applicable exchange rate at the time of offering, as shall be designated by the Corporation at the time of offering.

The specific terms of any offering of debt securities will be set forth in a shelf prospectus supplement (a "Prospectus Supplement") including, where applicable, the specific designation of the debt securities, any limit on the aggregate principal amount of the debt securities, the currency, the maturity, the offering price, whether payment on the debt securities will be senior or subordinated to the Corporation's other liabilities and obligations, whether the debt securities will bear interest, the interest rate or method of determining the interest rate, any terms of redemption, any conversion or exchange rights and any other specific terms. A Prospectus Supplement may include other specific terms pertaining to the debt securities generally, or to any particular debt securities, that are not prohibited by the parameters set forth in this prospectus.

All shelf information permitted under applicable laws to be omitted from this prospectus will be contained in one or more Prospectus Supplements that will be delivered to purchasers together with this prospectus. Each Prospectus Supplement will be incorporated by reference into this prospectus for the purposes of securities legislation as of the date of such Prospectus Supplement and only for the purposes of the distribution of the debt securities to which such Prospectus Supplement pertains.

TCPL may sell the debt securities to or through underwriters or dealers purchasing as principals and may also sell the debt securities to one or more purchasers directly or through agents. See "Plan of Distribution". The Prospectus Supplement relating to a particular offering of debt securities will identify each underwriter, dealer or agent, as the case may be, engaged by TCPL in connection with the offering and sale of the debt securities, and will set forth the terms of the offering of such debt securities, including the method of distribution of such debt securities, the proceeds to TCPL and any fees, discounts or any other compensation payable to underwriters, dealers or agents and any other material terms of the plan of distribution.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Prospectus Supplement, each series or issue of debt securities will be a new issue of debt securities with no established trading market. The debt securities may be sold from time to time in one or more transactions at a fixed price or prices or at non-fixed prices. If offered on a non-fixed price basis the debt securities may be offered at market prices prevailing at the time of sale, at prices related to such prevailing market prices or at prices to be negotiated with purchasers, in which case the compensation payable to any underwriter, dealer or agent in connection with any such sale will be the amount, if any, by which the aggregate price paid for the debt securities by the purchasers exceeds the gross proceeds paid by the underwriter, dealer or agent to the Corporation and the price at which the debt securities will be offered and sold may vary as between purchasers during the distribution period.

In connection with any offering of debt securities, the underwriters or agents may over-allot or effect transactions which stabilize or maintain the market price of the debt securities offered at a level above that which might otherwise prevail in the open market. Such transactions, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time. See "Plan of Distribution."

TCPL's head office and registered office are located at 450 - 1st Street S.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2P 5H1.

There is no market through which the debt securities may be sold and purchasers may not be able to resell debt securities purchased under this prospectus. This may affect the pricing of these debt securities in the secondary market, the transparency and availability of trading prices, the liquidity of the debt securities, and the extent of issuer regulation. See the "Risk Factors" section of the applicable Prospectus Supplement.

This offering is made by a Canadian issuer that is permitted, under a multijurisdictional disclosure system adopted by the United States, to prepare this prospectus in accordance with Canadian disclosure requirements. Prospective investors should be aware that such requirements are different from those of the United States. Financial statements included or incorporated herein by reference have been prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP (as defined herein), and may be subject to Canadian auditing and auditor independence standards, and thus may not be comparable to financial statements of United States companies. Information regarding the impact upon the Corporation's financial statements of significant differences between Canadian and United States GAAP (as defined herein) is contained in the Corporation's restated audited related supplemental note entitled "Restated Reconciliation to United States GAAP" as at December 31, 2006 and 2005 and for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2006 and the unaudited related supplemental note entitled "Reconciliation to United States GAAP" as at June 30, 2007 and for the three month and six month periods ended June 30, 2007 and 2006.

Prospective investors should be aware that the acquisition of the debt securities described herein may have tax consequences both in the United States and in Canada. Such consequences for investors who are resident in, or citizens of, the United States may not be described fully herein or in any applicable Prospectus Supplement.

The enforcement by investors of civil liabilities under US federal securities laws may be affected adversely by the fact that the Corporation is incorporated and organized under the laws of Canada, that some or all of its officers and directors are residents of Canada, that some or all of the experts named in the registration statement are residents of Canada and that all or a substantial portion of the assets of the Corporation and said persons are located outside the United States.

These debt securities have not been approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") or any state securities commission nor has the SEC or any state securities commission passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is _____, 2007

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | Page |
|---|-------------|
| DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE | 1 |
| ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS | 3 |
| WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION | 4 |
| FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION | 4 |
| THE CORPORATION | 6 |
| USE OF PROCEEDS | 6 |
| EARNINGS COVERAGE | 6 |
| DESCRIPTION OF DEBT SECURITIES | 6 |
| ENFORCEABILITY OF CIVIL LIABILITIES | 18 |
| CERTAIN INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS | 19 |
| PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION | 19 |
| RISK FACTORS | 20 |
| LEGAL MATTERS | 20 |
| EXPERTS | 20 |
| DOCUMENTS FILED AS PART OF THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT | 21 |
| AUDITORS' CONSENT | 22 |

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Information has been incorporated by reference in this prospectus from documents filed with the securities commissions or similar authorities in Canada and with the SEC in the United States.

The following documents of the Corporation filed with the securities commissions or similar authorities in each of the provinces and territories of Canada and the SEC are incorporated by reference in this prospectus:

- (a) Audited comparative consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2006 and 2005 and for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2006, the notes thereto, and the auditors' report thereon, and management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations as at and for the year ended December 31, 2006 (the "2006 MD&A");
- (b) Restated audited related supplemental note entitled "Restated Reconciliation to United States GAAP" as at December 31, 2006 and 2005 and for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2006, and the auditors' report thereon;
- (c) Comments by Auditors for United States Readers on Canada-United States Reporting Differences, dated February 22, 2007;
- (d) Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, dated February 22, 2007 and the auditors' report thereon;
- (e) Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2006 dated February 22, 2007 (the "Annual Information Form");
- (f) Interim unaudited comparative consolidated financial statements as at June 30, 2007 and for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, and management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations as at and for the three and six month

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periods ended June 30, 2007 ("Interim MD&A" and together with the 2006 MD&A, the "MD&A"); and

(g)

Unaudited related supplemental note entitled "Reconciliation to United States GAAP" as at June 30, 2007 and for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2007 and 2006.

Any documents of the type referred to above, including all annual information forms, all information circulars, all annual and interim financial statements and management's discussion and analysis relating thereto, all material change reports (excluding confidential material change reports), press releases containing financial information for financial periods more recent than the most recent annual or interim financial statements, any business acquisition reports, all updated earnings coverage ratio information, as well as all Prospectus Supplements disclosing additional or updated information subsequently filed by the Corporation with the Alberta Securities Commission after the date of this prospectus and prior to the termination of any offering hereunder shall be deemed to be incorporated by reference into this prospectus. These documents are available through the internet on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("SEDAR") which can be accessed at www.sedar.com. In addition, any similar documents filed by the Corporation with the SEC in the Corporation's periodic reports on Form 6-K or annual report on Form 40-F, and any other documents filed with or furnished to the SEC pursuant to Section 13(a), 13(c) or 15(d) of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), in each case after the date of this prospectus, shall be deemed to be incorporated by reference into this prospectus and the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, if and to the extent expressly provided in such reports. The Corporation's periodic reports on Form 6-K and its annual reports on Form 40-F are available on the SEC's Electronic Data Gathering and Retrieval ("EDGAR") system web site at www.sec.gov.

Any statement contained in this prospectus or in a document incorporated, or deemed to be incorporated, by reference herein shall be deemed to be modified or superseded for the purposes of this prospectus to the extent that a statement contained in this prospectus or in any subsequently filed document that also is, or is deemed to be, incorporated by reference herein modifies or supersedes such statement. The modifying or superseding statement need not state that it has modified or superseded a prior statement or include any other information set forth in the document that it modifies or supersedes. Any statement so modified or superseded shall not constitute a part of this prospectus, except as so modified or superseded.

Upon a new annual information form and related annual audited comparative consolidated financial statements and accompanying management's discussion and analysis being filed by the Corporation with, and where required, accepted by, the applicable securities regulatory authorities during the term of this prospectus, the previous annual information form, the previous annual audited financial statements and accompanying management's discussion and analysis, all interim financial statements and accompanying management's discussion and analysis, all material change reports and all business acquisition reports filed by the Corporation prior to the commencement of the financial year of the Corporation in which the new annual information form and related annual audited comparative consolidated financial statements and accompanying management's discussion and analysis are filed shall be deemed no longer to be incorporated by reference into this prospectus for purposes of future offers and sales of debt securities hereunder. Upon interim financial statements and accompanying management's discussion and analysis being filed by the Corporation with the applicable securities regulatory authorities during the term of this prospectus, all interim financial statements and accompanying management's discussion and analysis filed prior to the new interim consolidated financial statements shall be deemed no longer to be incorporated into this prospectus for purposes of future offers and sales of debt securities hereunder.

Updated earnings coverage ratios will be filed quarterly with the applicable securities regulatory authorities either as Prospectus Supplements or as exhibits to the Corporation's interim unaudited comparative consolidated financial statements and annual audited comparative consolidated financial

statements and will be deemed to be incorporated by reference in this prospectus for the purposes of the offering of debt securities.

The Corporation will provide without charge to each person to whom this prospectus is delivered, including any beneficial owner, upon written or oral request of such person, a copy of any or all of the documents incorporated herein by reference (other than exhibits to such documents, unless such exhibits are specifically incorporated by reference in such documents). Requests should be directed to TransCanada PipeLines Limited, 450 - 1st Street S.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2P 5H1, Attention: Corporate Secretary, telephone number (403) 920-2000.

Prospective investors should rely only on the information contained in or incorporated by reference in this prospectus or any applicable Prospectus Supplement and on the other information included in the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part. The Corporation has not authorized anyone to provide prospective investors with different or additional information. The Corporation is not making an offer of these debt securities in any jurisdiction where the offer is not permitted by law. Prospective investors should not assume that the information contained in or incorporated by reference in this prospectus or any applicable Prospectus Supplement is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of the applicable Prospectus Supplement.

ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

In this prospectus and in any Prospectus Supplement, unless otherwise specified or the context otherwise requires, all dollar amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars. References to "dollars" or "\$" are to lawful currency of Canada, and references to "US dollars" or "US\$" are to lawful currency of the United States.

Unless otherwise indicated, all financial information included and incorporated by reference in this prospectus or included in any Prospectus Supplement is determined using Canadian generally accepted accounting principles which are in effect from time to time in Canada, referred to as "Canadian GAAP". "US GAAP" means generally accepted accounting principles which are in effect from time to time in the United States. For a discussion of the principal differences between the Corporation's financial results as calculated under Canadian GAAP and US GAAP, prospective investors should refer to the Corporation's restated audited related supplemental note entitled "Restated Reconciliation to United States GAAP" as at December 31, 2006 and 2005 and for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2006 and the unaudited related supplemental note entitled "Reconciliation to United States GAAP" as at June 30, 2007 and for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2007 and 2006.

A Prospectus Supplement containing the specific terms of an offering of debt securities will be delivered to purchasers of such debt securities together with this prospectus and will be deemed to be incorporated by reference into this prospectus as of the date of such Prospectus Supplement solely for the purposes of offering debt securities thereunder.

Except as set forth under "Description of Debt Securities", and unless the context otherwise requires, all references in this prospectus and any Prospectus Supplement to "TCPL" or the "Corporation" mean TransCanada PipeLines Limited and its subsidiaries, partnership interests and joint venture investments.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

The Corporation has filed with the SEC, under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), two registration statements on Form F-9 relating to the debt securities. This prospectus, which constitutes a part of the registration statements, does not contain all of the information contained in the registration statements, certain items of which are contained in the exhibits to the registration statements as permitted by the rules and regulations of the SEC. Statements included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus about the contents of any contract, agreement or other documents referred to are not necessarily complete, and in each instance, prospective investors should refer to the exhibits for a complete description of the matter involved. Each such statement is qualified in its entirety by such reference. Under the registration statements, the Corporation may, from time to time, sell any combination of the debt securities described in this prospectus in one or more offerings up to an aggregate principal amount of US\$2,500,000,000. Each time the Corporation sells debt securities under the registration statements, it will provide a Prospectus Supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering. The Prospectus Supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus.

The Corporation files annual and quarterly financial information and material change reports and other material with the securities commissions or similar regulatory authority in each of the provinces and territories of Canada and with the SEC. Under the multijurisdictional disclosure system adopted by the United States, documents and other information that the Corporation files with the SEC may be prepared in accordance with the disclosure requirements of Canada, which are different from those of the United States. Prospective investors may read and download any public document that the Corporation has filed with the securities commissions or similar authorities in each of the provinces and territories of Canada on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Prospective investors may read and copy any document the Corporation has filed with the SEC at the SEC's public reference room in Washington D.C., and may also obtain copies of those documents from the public reference room of the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549 by paying a fee. Additionally, prospective investors may read and download some of the documents the Corporation has filed on EDGAR at www.sec.gov.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This prospectus (and any Prospectus Supplement) and the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus include "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the securities laws, including the "safe harbour" provisions of the *Securities Act* (Alberta), the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 21E of the Exchange Act, and Section 27A of the Securities Act. All forward-looking statements are based on the Corporation's current beliefs as well as assumptions made by the Corporation, based on information currently available to it and relate to, among other things, anticipated financial performance, business prospects, strategies, regulatory developments, new services, market forces, commitments and technological developments. Forward-looking statements may be identified by the use of words like "believes", "intends", "expects", "may", "will", "should", or "anticipates", or the negative equivalents of those words or comparable terminology, and by discussions of strategies that involve risks and uncertainties.

The risks and uncertainties of the Corporation's business, including those discussed and incorporated by reference in this prospectus and as described under "Risk Factors" in the Annual Information Form, could cause TCPL's actual results and experience to differ materially from the anticipated results or other expectations expressed. The material assumptions in making these forward-looking statements are disclosed in the 2006 MD&A (as may be modified or superseded by documents incorporated or deemed to be incorporated by reference herein) under the headings "TCPL's Strategy", "Pipelines Opportunities and Developments", "Pipelines Outlook", "Energy Opportunities and Developments" and "Energy Outlook", and comparable sections in the Interim MD&A. In addition, the Corporation bases forward-looking statements on assumptions about future events, which may not prove to be accurate. In

light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, prospective investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and should be aware that the events described in the forward- looking statements set out in this prospectus (and any Prospectus Supplement) and the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus may not occur.

The Corporation cannot assure prospective investors that its future results, levels of activity and achievements will occur as the Corporation expects, and neither the Corporation nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of the forward-looking statements. Except as required by law, the Corporation assumes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

THE CORPORATION

The Corporation operates primarily in two business segments: Pipelines and Energy. The Pipelines segment of TCPL's business is principally comprised of the Corporation's pipelines in Canada, the United States and Mexico and its natural gas storage business in the United States. The Energy segment includes the Corporation's power operations in Canada and the United States, natural gas storage business in Canada and liquefied natural gas projects in Canada and the United States.

The significant subsidiaries of TCPL as of December 31, 2006 are listed under the heading "TransCanada PipeLines Limited Significant Subsidiaries" of the Annual Information Form. TCPL's registered office and head offices are located at 450 - 1st Street S.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2P 5H1.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise specified in an applicable Prospectus Supplement, the net proceeds from the sale of debt securities will be used for general corporate purposes, including the financing of the Corporation's long-term investment plan. The Corporation may also use the net proceeds for the repayment of indebtedness. The amount of net proceeds to be used for any such purpose will be set forth in a Prospectus Supplement. The Corporation may invest funds that it does not immediately require in short-term marketable debt securities. The Corporation may, from time to time, issue debt securities other than pursuant to this prospectus.

EARNINGS COVERAGE

The following financial ratios have been calculated on a consolidated basis for the respective 12 month periods ended December 31, 2006 and June 30, 2007 and are based on audited financial information in the case of the 12 month period ended December 31, 2006 and unaudited financial information in the case of the 12 month period ended June 30, 2007. The following ratios do not give effect to the issue of any debt securities pursuant to this prospectus. Adjustments for normal course issuances and repayments of long-term debt subsequent to December 31, 2006 would not materially affect the ratios and, as a result, have not been made. The financial ratios have been calculated based on financial information prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP.

| | <u>December 31, 2006</u> | <u>June 30, 2007</u> |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Earnings coverage on long-term debt | 2.4 times | 2.6 times |
| Earnings coverage on long-term debt and First Preferred Shares | 2.4 times | 2.5 times |

DESCRIPTION OF DEBT SECURITIES

As used in this section, the term "Corporation" means TransCanada PipeLines Limited, and does not include the subsidiaries of TransCanada PipeLines Limited through which particular business operations are conducted. The following description sets forth certain general terms and provisions of the debt securities. The Corporation will provide the particular terms and provisions of a series of debt securities and a description of how the general terms and provisions described below may apply to that series in a Prospectus Supplement.

Pursuant to this prospectus, the Corporation may offer debt securities that will rank *pari passu*, except as to sinking funds and claims preferred by operation of law, with all other unsecured and unsubordinated debt of the Corporation ("Unsubordinated Debt Securities") as well as debt securities that will be subordinate and junior in right of payment to all Senior Indebtedness (as defined below) of the Corporation ("Subordinated Debt Securities"). The debt securities will be issued, in the case of Unsubordinated Debt Securities, under the amended and restated debt indenture, dated November 30, 2000, as supplemented or amended from time to time (the "Debt Indenture"), between the Corporation and The Bank of New York, as Trustee, and, in the case of Subordinated Debt Securities, under the

amended and restated subordinated debt indenture, dated November 30, 2000, as supplemented or amended from time to time (the "Subordinated Debt Indenture"), between the Corporation and The Bank of Nova Scotia Trust Company of New York, as Trustee. The Debt Indenture and the Subordinated Debt Indenture are sometimes hereinafter referred to individually as an "Indenture" and collectively as the "Indentures". The Bank of New York and The Bank of Nova Scotia Trust Company of New York are hereinafter referred to individually as a "Trustee" and collectively as the "Trustees". The following summaries of certain provisions of the Indentures and the debt securities do not purport to be complete and such summaries are subject to, and qualified in their entirety by, the detailed provisions of the applicable Indenture to which reference is hereby made, including the definitions of certain terms used herein. Numerical references in parentheses below are to sections in the applicable Indenture. Wherever particular sections or defined terms of the applicable Indenture are referred to, such sections or defined terms are incorporated herein by reference as part of the statement made, and the statement is qualified in its entirety by such reference. For a more complete description, prospective investors should consult the Indentures. The Indentures have been filed as exhibits to the registration statement. The Indentures are substantially identical, except for the provisions relating to subordination and certain covenants. See "Subordinated Debt" and "Certain Covenants of the Corporation". The debt securities offered by this prospectus and the related Prospectus Supplement are referred to herein as the "Offered Debt Securities".

General

Neither of the Indentures limits the amount of the debt securities, debentures, notes or other evidences of indebtedness that may be issued by the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries under the Indentures or otherwise. The Corporation may, from time to time, issue debt instruments and incur additional indebtedness other than through the issuance of debt securities pursuant to this prospectus.

The Indentures provide that debt securities may be created and issued from time to time in one or more series and may be denominated and payable in US dollars or any other currency. Special Canadian and US federal income tax considerations applicable to any of the debt securities denominated in a currency other than US dollars will be described in the Prospectus Supplement relating to any offering of debt securities denominated in a currency other than US dollars. Unless otherwise indicated in a Prospectus Supplement, the debt securities will be unsecured obligations. The debt securities offered pursuant to this prospectus will be issued in an aggregate principal amount of up to US\$2,500,000,000 or the equivalent in another currency. The Indentures also permit the Corporation to increase the principal amount of any series of the debt securities previously issued and to issue that increased principal amount. Reference must be made to the Prospectus Supplement for specific terms of and information relating to the Offered Debt Securities (to the extent such terms are applicable to such debt securities) including the following:

- (1) classification as Unsubordinated Debt Securities or Subordinated Debt Securities, the specific designation, aggregate principal amount, purchase price and denominations, if other than US\$1,000;
- (2) any date of maturity;
- (3) interest rate or rates (whether fixed or variable) at which the debt securities will bear interest, if any, or the method by which such rate or rates will be determined and the date or dates from which such interest will accrue;
- (4) the date or dates, or the method by which such date or dates will be determined or extended, on which principal of and premium and interest on the debt securities will be payable, if any;
- (5) the place or places, if any, other than or in addition to the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, where the principal of, premium, if any, and interest, if any, on the Offered Debt Securities will be payable;

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- (6) any redemption, repayment or sinking funds provisions;
- (7) any applicable United States federal income tax consequences, including whether and under what circumstances the Corporation will pay additional amounts on Offered Debt Securities held by a person who is not a United States person in respect of any tax, assessment or governmental charge withheld or deducted and, if so, whether the Corporation will have the option to redeem such Offered Debt Securities rather than pay such additional amounts;
- (8) the portion of the principal amount of the Offered Debt Securities, if other than the principal amount thereof, payable upon acceleration of the maturity thereof;
- (9) if other than United States dollars, the Currency (as defined below) in which payment of the principal of or interest, if any, on the Offered Debt Securities shall be payable or in which the Offered Debt Securities shall be denominated and the particular provisions applicable thereto;
- (10) any index formula or other method used to determine the amount of payments of principal of (and premium, if any) or interest, if any, on the debt securities;
- (11) if the debt securities may be issued bearing no interest or at a discount below their stated principal amount;
- (12) whether the debt securities will be issuable in the form of one or more global debt securities and, if so, the identity of the depository for the global debt securities;
- (13) whether and under what circumstances the debt securities will be convertible into or exchangeable for other securities of the Corporation or securities of other entities;
- (14) whether the principal of and interest, if any, on the Offered Debt Securities are to be payable in a Currency other than that in which such Offered Debt Securities are denominated or stated to be payable, and other information, including the method of calculating the applicable exchange rate, related thereto; and
- (15) any other specific terms, conditions, rights and preferences (or limitations on such rights or preferences) of the Offered Debt Securities, including any additional events of default or covenants provided for with respect to such debt securities, and any terms which may be required by or advisable under applicable laws or regulations.

"Currency" means any currency or currencies, composite currency or currency unit or units, issued by the government of one or more countries or by any recognized confederation or association of such governments.

Debt securities will bear interest at a fixed rate ("Fixed Rate Security") or a floating rate ("Floating Rate Security"). Debt securities bearing no interest or interest at a rate that at the time of issuance is below the prevailing market rate will be sold at a discount below their stated principal amount. Special United States federal income tax considerations applicable to any such discounted debt securities or to certain debt securities issued at par that are treated as having been issued at a discount for United States federal income tax purposes will be described in the relevant Prospectus Supplement.

The Indentures provide that all accounting terms not specifically defined therein are to be construed in accordance with Canadian GAAP consistently applied.

Global Securities

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Unless otherwise indicated in an applicable Prospectus Supplement, the debt securities of a series may be issued in the form of one or more fully registered global debt securities ("Registered Global Security") that will be deposited with The Depository Trust Company (the "Depository") or with a nominee for the Depository identified in the Prospectus Supplement relating to such series. In such case, one or more

Registered Global Securities will be issued in a denomination or aggregate denominations equal to the portion of the aggregate principal amount of outstanding registered debt securities of the series to be represented by such Registered Global Security or Securities. Unless and until it is exchanged for debt securities in definitive registered form, a Registered Global Security may not be transferred except as a whole by the Depositary for such Registered Global Security to a nominee of such Depositary or by a nominee of such Depositary to such Depositary or another nominee of such Depositary or by such Depositary or any such nominee to a successor of such Depositary or a nominee of such successor.

The specific terms of the depositary arrangement with respect to any portion of a series of debt securities to be represented by a Registered Global Security will be described in the Prospectus Supplement relating to such series. The Corporation anticipates that the following provisions will apply to all depositary arrangements.

Upon the issuance of a Registered Global Security, the Depositary for such Registered Global Security will credit, on its book-entry registration and transfer system, the respective principal amounts of debt securities represented by such Registered Global Security to the accounts of persons that have accounts with such Depositary ("participants"). The accounts to be credited shall be designated by any underwriters, dealers or agents participating in the distribution of such debt securities. Ownership of beneficial interests in a Registered Global Security will be limited to participants or persons that may hold interests through participants. Ownership of beneficial interests in such Registered Global Security will be shown on, and the transfer of that ownership will be effected only through, records maintained by the Depositary for such Registered Global Security (with respect to interests of participants) or by participants or persons that hold through participants (with respect to interests of persons other than participants).

So long as the Depositary for a Registered Global Security, or its nominee, is the registered owner of such Registered Global Security, such Depositary or such nominee, as the case may be, will be considered the sole owner or holder of the debt securities represented by such Registered Global Security for all purposes under the applicable Indenture. Except as set forth below, owners of beneficial interests in a Registered Global Security will not be entitled to have the debt securities represented by such Registered Global Security registered in their names, will not receive or be entitled to receive physical delivery of such debt securities in definitive form and will not be considered the owners or holders thereof under the applicable Indenture.

Principal, premium, if any, and interest payments on debt securities represented by a Registered Global Security registered in the name of the Depositary or its nominee will be made to such Depositary or its nominee, as the case may be, as the registered owner of such Registered Global Security. None of the Corporation, the Trustee or any paying agent for such debt securities will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in such Registered Global Security or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests.

The Corporation expects that the Depositary for any debt securities represented by a Registered Global Security, upon receipt of any payment of principal, premium or interest, will immediately credit participants' accounts with payments in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in the principal amount of such Registered Global Security as shown on the records of such Depositary. The Corporation also expects that payments by participants to owners of beneficial interests in such Registered Global Security held through such participants will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with the securities held for the accounts of customers registered in "street names" and will be the responsibility of such participants. Under the terms of the Indentures, the Corporation and the Trustees will treat the persons in whose names the debt securities are registered as the owners of such debt securities for the purpose of receiving payments of principal, premium, if any, and interest on the debt securities and for all other purposes whatsoever. Therefore, neither the Corporation, the Trustees nor any paying agents has any direct responsibility or liability for the payment of principal,

premium, if any, or interest on the debt securities to owners of beneficial interests in a Registered Global Security.

If the Depositary for any debt securities represented by a Registered Global Security is at any time unwilling or unable to continue as the Depositary and a successor Depositary is not appointed by the Corporation within 90 days, the Corporation will issue such debt securities in definitive form in exchange for such Registered Global Security. In addition, the Corporation may at any time and in its sole discretion determine not to have any of the debt securities of a series represented by one or more Registered Global Securities and, in such event, will issue debt securities of such series in definitive form in exchange for the Registered Global Security or Registered Global Securities representing such debt securities. In either instance, an owner of a beneficial interest in a Registered Global Security will be entitled to have debt securities equal in principal amount to such beneficial interest registered in its name and will be entitled to physical delivery of such debt securities in definitive form.

Unsubordinated Debt

The Unsubordinated Debt Securities that will constitute part of the unsubordinated debt of the Corporation will be issued under the Debt Indenture and will rank *pari passu* with all other unsecured and unsubordinated debt of the Corporation except for claims preferred by operation of law.

Subordinated Debt

The Subordinated Debt Securities that will constitute part of the subordinated debt of the Corporation will be issued under the Subordinated Debt Indenture and will be subordinate and junior in right of payment, to the extent and in the manner set forth in the Subordinated Debt Indenture, to all Senior Indebtedness of the Corporation. The Subordinated Debt Indenture defines "Senior Indebtedness" as obligations (other than non-recourse obligations, the Subordinated Debt Securities or any other obligations specifically designated as being subordinate in right of payment to Senior Indebtedness) of, or guaranteed or assumed by, the Corporation for borrowed money or evidenced by bonds, debentures, notes or other similar instruments, and amendments, renewals, extensions, modifications and refundings of any such indebtedness or obligation, including, but not limited to, obligations of the Corporation under the Canadian Trust Indenture (as defined below). (Subordinated Debt Indenture, Section 1.1)

In the event (a) of any insolvency or bankruptcy proceedings, or any receivership, liquidation, reorganization or other similar proceedings in respect of the Corporation or a substantial part of its property or (b) that (i) a default shall have occurred with respect to the payment of principal of (and premium, if any) or any interest on or other monetary amounts due and payable on any Senior Indebtedness or (ii) there shall have occurred an event of default (other than a default in the payment of principal (or premium, if any) or interest, or other monetary amounts due and payable) with respect to any Senior Indebtedness, as defined therein or in the instrument under which the same is outstanding, permitting the holder or holders thereof to accelerate the maturity thereof (with notice or lapse of time, or both) and such event of default shall have continued beyond the period of grace, if any, in respect thereof, and such default or event of default shall not have been cured or waived or shall not have ceased to exist, or (c) that the principal of and accrued interest on the Subordinated Debt Securities shall have been declared due and payable upon an Event of Default pursuant to Section 5.1 of the Subordinated Debt Indenture and such declaration shall not have been rescinded and annulled as provided therein, then in any such case the holders of all Senior Indebtedness shall first be entitled to receive payment of the full amount unpaid thereon, or provisions shall be made for such payment in money or money's worth, before the holders of any of the Subordinated Debt Securities are entitled to receive a payment on account of the principal of (and premium, if any) or any interest on the indebtedness evidenced by such Subordinated Debt Securities. (Subordinated Debt Indenture, Section 13.1) If this prospectus is being delivered in connection with a series of Subordinated Debt Securities, the accompanying Prospectus Supplement or the

information incorporated herein by reference will set forth the approximate amount of Senior Indebtedness outstanding as of a recent date.

Certain Covenants of the Corporation

Merger, Consolidation, Sale, Lease or Conveyance. Each Indenture provides that the Corporation will not merge, amalgamate or consolidate with any other person and will not sell, lease or convey all or substantially all its assets to any person, unless the Corporation shall be the continuing corporation, or unless the successor corporation or person that acquires all or substantially all the assets of the Corporation shall expressly assume all of the covenants to be performed and conditions to be observed by the Corporation under the Indenture, and unless immediately after such merger, amalgamation, consolidation, sale, lease or conveyance, the Corporation, such person or such successor corporation shall not be in default in the performance of the covenants and conditions of such Indenture to be performed or observed by the Corporation. (Section 9.1)

This covenant would not apply to a recapitalization transaction, a change of control of the Corporation, a transaction with management or management affiliates or a highly leveraged transaction unless such transactions or change of control were structured to include a merger, amalgamation or consolidation or sale, lease or conveyance of all or substantially all of the assets of the Corporation. Except as may be included in a supplemental indenture applicable to a specific series of debt securities and as may be described in a Prospectus Supplement applicable to such debt securities, there are no covenants or other provisions in the Indentures providing for a put or increased interest or otherwise that would afford holders of debt securities additional protection in the event of a recapitalization transaction, a change of control of the Corporation, a transaction with management or management affiliates or a highly leveraged transaction.

Limitations on Liens, Ownership of Subsidiaries and Certain Other Transactions. The Debt Indenture for the Unsubordinated Debt Securities provides that, so long as any Unsubordinated Debt Securities remain outstanding:

- (1) The Corporation will not, nor will it permit any Designated Subsidiary (as defined below) to, in any way encumber any of its assets to secure any obligations unless at the same time all Unsubordinated Debt Securities shall be secured equally and ratably with such obligations; provided that this covenant does not apply to nor operate to prevent, among other things (a) any security given in the ordinary course of business to any bank or banks to secure any Indebtedness (as defined below) payable on demand or maturing (including any right of extension or renewal) within 24 months after the date such Indebtedness is incurred or the date of any renewal or extension thereof, (b) the giving or assumption of security for any Purchase Money Obligation (as defined below), (c) certain permitted liens specified in the Debt Indenture or (d) any liens of a nature similar to the permitted liens specified in the Debt Indenture which do not secure Indebtedness of, or Indebtedness guaranteed by, the Corporation or any Designated Subsidiary and which do not materially impair the use of the property subject thereto or the operation of the business of the Corporation or such Designated Subsidiary or the value of such property for the purpose of such other business;
- (2) The Corporation will not create, assume or otherwise incur any Funded Obligations (as defined below) ranking prior to the Unsubordinated Debt Securities;

- (3) If the Corporation shall cause the payment of the principal of, premium, if any, or interest on any of its Indebtedness to be subordinated to the prior payment of any other of its Indebtedness it shall in like manner subordinate such payment to the prior payment in full of all of the Unsubordinated Debt Securities outstanding under the Debt Indenture;
- (4) The Corporation will at all times hold Voting Shares (as defined below) of each Designated Subsidiary which, together with Voting Shares of such Designated Subsidiary held by other Designated Subsidiaries, are sufficient to entitle such holders to elect at least a majority of the directors of such Designated Subsidiary;
- (5) The Corporation will not enter into any agreement providing for the issue or sale of Funded Obligations unless such agreement contains a condition of such issue or sale (which condition can only be waived with the consent of the holders of Unsubordinated Debt Securities expressed by resolution) to the effect that the terms and conditions of the Debt Indenture relating to the creation, assumption or incurring of Funded Obligations shall be complied with at the time of each issue and sale provided for in such agreement;
- (6) The Corporation will not permit any Designated Subsidiary to issue any shares of its capital stock except (a) to the Corporation, (b) to the extent, if any, required to qualify directors of a Designated Subsidiary under applicable law, (c) pursuant to obligations to issue shares which exist prior to the date when such Designated Subsidiary became a Subsidiary or (d) to the extent issued to other shareholders of such Designated Subsidiary if after giving effect to such issue the pro rata aggregate ownership interest of the Corporation and any other Designated Subsidiaries in the capital stock of such Designated Subsidiary and the Corporation's direct and indirect pro rata voting rights, pro rata interest in shareholders' equity, and pro rata rights to participate in earnings of such Designated Subsidiary are not reduced; and
- (7) The Corporation will not, and will not permit any Designated Subsidiary to, sell or dispose of any shares of capital stock or Indebtedness of any Designated Subsidiary to any Person other than the Corporation or another Designated Subsidiary unless all shares of capital stock and Indebtedness of such Designated Subsidiary then held by the Corporation and any of its Subsidiaries (together with all shares of capital stock and Indebtedness of the Corporation and other Designated Subsidiaries then held by such Designated Subsidiary) are being sold or disposed of at such time to a Subsidiary of the Corporation for cash at fair value determined by an Independent Appraiser or to persons other than any of the Corporation's Subsidiaries. (Debt Indenture, Section 3.6)

Certain Definitions

"**Canadian Trust Indenture**" means the trust indenture dated as of June 15, 1970, as amended and supplemented from time to time, between the Corporation and Computershare Trust Company of Canada, as trustee, relating to the issue of unsecured debentures.

"**Designated Subsidiary**" means: (a) any Subsidiary (i) which is engaged in or proposes to engage in the business of producing, gathering, processing, storing, manufacturing, compressing, liquefying, selling, transporting, transmitting, distributing or supplying natural, manufactured or mixed gas or extracts therefrom, in gaseous, liquefied or other form, for light, heat, cold, fuel or other purposes, or in the business of acquiring, owning, exploring, developing, dealing in, selling or otherwise disposing of oil or gas, or any products thereof, or oil or gas properties and interests therein, and (ii) which shall have been designated by the Board of Directors of the Corporation as a "restricted subsidiary" under a Deed of Trust and Mortgage dated as of January 1, 1957, as amended and supplemented from time to time, on or prior to the date such Subsidiary became a Subsidiary or, in the case of a corporation which was a Subsidiary at March 1, 1964, on or prior to the first date thereafter on which the Corporation shall make an additional Investment (as defined in such Indenture) in such Subsidiary; or (b) any Subsidiary that (i) is chiefly engaged in or proposed to chiefly engage in the business of producing, gathering, processing, storing,

manufacturing, compressing, liquefying, selling, transporting, transmitting, distributing or supplying natural, manufactured or mixed gas or extracts therefrom, in gaseous, liquefied or other form, for light, heat, cold, fuel or other purposes, or in the business of acquiring, owning, exploring, developing, dealing in, selling or otherwise disposing of oil or gas, or any products thereof, or oil and gas properties and interests therein or (ii) is a Financial Intermediary (as defined below) and, in the case of both (b)(i) and (ii), does not at the time of designation have outstanding any Funded Obligations (other than those held by the Corporation or its Designated Subsidiaries) which were issued after the date such Designated Subsidiary became a Subsidiary and of which there is owned by the Corporation and/or its Designated Subsidiaries Voting Shares which, in the aggregate, entitle the holders thereof to elect at least a majority of the directors of such first mentioned corporation; or (c) TCPL Finance N.V.; or (d) TransCan Investments Limited; and (e) each Subsidiary of the Corporation which is classified as a "Designated Subsidiary" under the Canadian Trust Indenture and, in the case of clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d), which shall have been designated from time to time by resolution of the Board of Directors of the Corporation as a Designated Subsidiary, provided that any designation pursuant to clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) or classification as a Designated Subsidiary pursuant to clause (e) may be revoked from time to time by further resolution of the Board of Directors of the Corporation if certain specified conditions are met.

"Financial Intermediary" means a Subsidiary which is chiefly engaged in or proposes chiefly to engage in the business of or whose principal activity or undertaking is or will be: (a) the holding, directly or indirectly, of any securities of any corporation or entity in which the Corporation also has an ownership interest of any kind or (b) the entering into and maintaining of relations or arrangements, whether contractual or otherwise, with any such corporation or entity for the purpose of facilitating financial transactions with such corporation or entity.

"Funded Obligations" means all Indebtedness of the obligor or Indebtedness of others upon which the obligor customarily pays interest charges, other than (a) Indebtedness which is payable on demand and (b) Indebtedness which matures by its terms, or which the obligor has the right at its option to renew or extend to a date, 24 months or less after the date of its incurrence by the obligor or the date on which the obligor commenced to pay interest charges thereon.

"Indebtedness", as to any corporation, means and includes, without duplication: (a) all items of indebtedness or liability which in accordance with Canadian GAAP would be considered to be direct indebtedness or liabilities of such Person as at the date as of which indebtedness is to be determined; (b) the full amount of all liabilities of others for the repayment, either in money or in property, of borrowed money, guaranteed or endorsed (otherwise than for purposes of collection) by such Person, or which such Person is obligated, contingently or otherwise, to purchase, or on which such Person is otherwise contingently liable; and (c) liabilities secured by purchase money mortgages on property owned by such Person or by mortgages or liens existing on such property at the time of acquisition thereof by such Person or by conditional sales or other title retention agreements with respect to any such property, whether or not such liabilities shall have been assumed by such Person.

"Purchase Money Obligation" means any Indebtedness created or assumed as part of the purchase price of real or tangible personal property, whether or not secured, and any extensions, renewals or refundings of any such Indebtedness, provided that the principal amount of such Indebtedness outstanding on the date of such extension, renewal or refunding is not increased, and provided further that any security given in respect of such Indebtedness shall not extend to any property other than the property acquired in connection with which such Indebtedness was created or assumed and fixed improvements, if any, erected or constructed thereon.

"Voting Shares" means shares of capital stock of any class of a corporation having under all circumstances the right to vote for the election of the directors of such corporation, provided that, for the purpose of this definition, shares which only carry the right to vote conditionally on the happening of an event shall not be considered Voting Shares whether or not such event shall have happened.

Events of Default

An Event of Default is defined under each Indenture with respect to debt securities of any series issued under such Indenture as being:

- (1) a default in payment of any principal of, and premium, if any, on the debt securities of such series, either at maturity (or upon any redemption), by declaration or otherwise;
- (2) a default for 30 days in payment of any interest on any debt securities of such series;
- (3) a default for 60 days after written notice in the observance or performance of any other covenant or agreement in the debt securities of such series or such Indenture other than a covenant included in such Indenture solely for the benefit of a series of debt securities other than such series;
- (4) certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization;
- (5) failure by the Corporation to make any payment at maturity, including any applicable grace period, in respect of any issue of Indebtedness in an aggregate amount in excess of US\$50,000,000 and continuance of such failure for a period of 30 days after written notice thereof to the Corporation by the Trustee, or to the Corporation and the Trustee by the holders of not less than 25% in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities (treated as one class) issued under such Indenture;
- (6) a default with respect to any Indebtedness, which default results in the acceleration of any issue of Indebtedness in an aggregate amount in excess of US\$50,000,000 without such Indebtedness having been discharged or such acceleration having been cured, waived, rescinded or annulled for a period of 30 days after written notice thereof to the Corporation by the Trustee, or to the Corporation and the Trustee by the holders of not less than 25% in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities (treated as one class) issued under such Indenture; or
- (7) any event of default provided with respect to that series;

provided that if any such failure, default or acceleration referred to in clause (5) or (6) above shall cease or be cured, waived, rescinded or annulled, then the Event of Default by reason thereof shall be deemed likewise to have been thereupon cured. (Section 5.1)

Each Indenture provides that: (a) if an Event of Default due to the default in payment of principal of, premium, if any, or interest on any series of debt securities issued under such Indenture or due to the default in the performance or breach of any other covenant or warranty of the Corporation applicable to the debt securities of such series but not applicable to all outstanding debt securities issued under such Indenture shall have occurred and be continuing, either the Trustee or the holders of not less than 25% in principal amount of the debt securities of each affected series (treated as one class) issued under such Indenture and then outstanding may then declare the principal of all debt securities of each such affected series and interest accrued thereon to be due and payable immediately; and (b) if an Event of Default due to a default in the performance of any other of the covenants or agreements in such Indenture applicable to all outstanding debt securities issued thereunder and then outstanding, due to the failure to make any payment at maturity on certain other Indebtedness, due to a default on certain other Indebtedness which has caused an acceleration of such Indebtedness or due to certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency and reorganization of the Corporation shall have occurred and be continuing, unless the principal of all the debt securities has already become due and payable, either the Trustee or the holders of not less than 25% in principal amount of all debt securities issued under such Indenture and then outstanding (treated as one class) may declare the principal of, and premium, if any, on all such debt securities and interest accrued thereon to be due and payable immediately, but upon certain conditions such declarations may be annulled and past defaults may be waived (except a continuing default in payment of principal of (or premium, if

any) or interest on such debt securities) by the holders of a majority in principal amount of the debt securities of all such affected series then outstanding. (Section 5.1)

Each Indenture contains a provision entitling the Trustee, subject to the duty of the Trustee during a default to act with the required standard of care, to be indemnified by the holders of debt securities (treated as one class) issued under such Indenture before proceeding to exercise any right or power under such Indenture at the request of such holders. (Section 6.1) Subject to such provisions in each Indenture for the indemnification of the Trustee and certain other limitations, the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities (treated as one class) issued under such Indenture may direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the Trustee, or exercising any trust or power conferred on the Trustee. (Section 5.8)

Under the *United States Trust Indenture Act of 1939*, the Trustee is required to give to the holders of debt securities, within 90 days after the occurrence of a default, notice of all defaults known to the Trustee. Except in the case of a default in the payment of principal of (or premium, if any) or interest on any debt securities, the Trustee shall be protected in the withholding of such notice if it determines in good faith that the withholding of such notice is in the interest of the holders of the debt securities.

Each Indenture provides that no holder of debt securities issued under such Indenture may institute any action against the Corporation under such Indenture (except actions for payment of overdue principal and premium, if any, or interest) unless such holder previously shall have given to the Trustee written notice of default and continuance thereof and unless the holders of not less than 25% in principal amount of the debt securities of each affected series (treated as one class) issued under such Indenture and then outstanding shall have requested the Trustee to institute such action and shall have offered the Trustee reasonable indemnity, the Trustee shall not have instituted such action within 60 days of such request and the Trustee shall not have received direction inconsistent with such written request by the holders of a majority in principal amount of the debt securities of each affected series (treated as one class) issued under such Indenture and then outstanding. (Sections 5.6 and 5.8)

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the right of any holder of a debt security to receive payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on such debt security on or after the respective due dates thereof and to institute suit for the enforcement of such payment on or after such respective dates shall not be impaired or affected without the consent of such holder. (Section 5.12)

Each Indenture contains a covenant that the Corporation will file annually with the Trustee a certificate with respect to the Corporation's compliance with all covenants and conditions under such Indenture. (Section 3.5)

Discharge, Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance

The Corporation can discharge or defease its obligations under each Indenture as set forth below. (Section 10.1)

The Corporation may discharge certain obligations to holders of any series of debt securities issued under such Indenture (a) if the Corporation pays the principal of and interest on all the outstanding debt securities of any series as and when the same shall have become due and payable, or (b) if the Corporation delivers to the Trustee for cancellation all debt securities of any series theretofore authenticated, or (c) in the case of any series of debt securities where the exact amount of principal of and interest due on which can be determined at the time of making the deposit referred to in clause (ii) below, if (i) all the debt securities of such series not theretofore delivered to the Trustee for cancellation have become due and payable, or are by their terms to become due and payable within one year or are to be called for redemption within one year under arrangements reasonably satisfactory to the Trustee, and (ii) the Corporation irrevocably deposits with the Trustee as trust funds cash (in such Currency in which such debt securities are payable at their stated maturity) (other than moneys repaid by the Trustee or any paying

agent to the Corporation), or Government Obligations (as defined in such Indenture) applicable to such debt securities (determined on the basis of the Currency in which such debt securities are then specified as payable at their stated maturity), maturing as to principal and interest at such times and in such amounts as will insure the availability of cash, or a combination thereof in an amount certified by a nationally recognized firm of independent public or chartered accountants to be sufficient to pay at maturity (or upon redemption or pursuant to mandatory sinking fund payments) the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on all outstanding debt securities of such series; and if, in any such case, the Corporation pays all other sums payable under the Indenture by the Corporation.

The Corporation may also discharge any and all of its obligations to holders of any series of debt securities issued under an Indenture at any time ("defeasance") upon compliance with conditions discussed below if the exact amounts of principal and interest due on such debt securities can be determined, with the exception of its duty to register the transfer or exchange of such series of debt securities, to replace any mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen series of debt securities or to maintain an office or agency in respect of such series of debt securities. Under terms reasonably satisfactory to the relevant Trustee, the Corporation may instead be released with respect to any outstanding series of debt securities issued under the relevant Indenture from the obligations imposed by Sections 3.6 and 9.1, in the case of the Debt Indenture, and Section 9.1, in the case of the Subordinated Debt Indenture (which Sections contain the covenants described above under "Certain Covenants of the Corporation"), and omit to comply with such Sections without creating an Event of Default ("covenant defeasance"). Defeasance or covenant defeasance may be effected only if, among other things:

- (1) the Corporation irrevocably deposits with the Trustee, as trust funds specifically pledged as security for, and dedicated solely to, the benefit of the holders of such debt securities, cash (in such Currency, in which such debt securities are specified as payable at their stated maturity) or Government Obligations applicable to such debt securities (determined on the basis of the Currency in which such debt securities are then specified as payable at their stated maturity), maturing as to principal and interest at such times and in such amounts as will insure the availability of cash, or a combination thereof in an amount certified by a nationally recognized firm of independent public or chartered accountants to be sufficient to pay at maturity (or upon redemption or pursuant to mandatory sinking fund payments) the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on all outstanding debt securities of such series issued under such Indenture;
- (2) such deposit will not result in breach or violation of, or constitute a default under, any agreement or instrument to which the Corporation is a party or by which it is bound;
- (3) the Corporation delivers to the relevant Trustee an opinion of counsel to the effect that the holders of such series of debt securities will not recognize income, gain or loss for United States federal income tax purposes as a result of such defeasance or covenant defeasance and that defeasance or covenant defeasance will not otherwise alter such holders' United States federal income tax treatment of principal, premium, if any, and interest payments on such series of debt securities (in the case of a defeasance, such opinion must be based on a ruling of the Internal Revenue Service or a change in the United States federal income tax law occurring after the date of such Indenture, since such a result would not occur under current tax law);
- (4) the Corporation delivers to the relevant Trustee an opinion of Canadian counsel to the effect that such deposit and related defeasance or covenant defeasance, as the case may be, will not cause the holders of such series of debt securities, other than holders of such series of debt securities who are or who are deemed to be residents of Canada or use or hold or are deemed to use or hold their debt securities of such series in carrying on a business in Canada, to recognize income, gain or loss for Canadian income tax purposes, and to the effect that payments out of the trust fund described above will be free and exempt from any and all withholding and other income taxes of whatever nature of Canada or any province thereof or political subdivision thereof or

therein having power to tax, except in the case of debt securities of such series beneficially owned (a) by a person who is or is deemed to be a resident of Canada or (b) by a person who uses or holds or is deemed to use or hold such series of debt securities in carrying on a business in Canada; and

(5)

in the case of the Subordinated Debt Indenture (a) no event or condition shall exist that, pursuant to certain provisions described under "Subordinated Debt" above, would prevent the Corporation from making payments of principal of, and premium, if any, and interest on the Subordinated Debt Securities at the date of the irrevocable deposit referred to above and (b) the Corporation delivers to the Trustee for the Subordinated Debt Indenture an opinion of counsel to the effect that (i) the trust funds will not be subject to any rights of holders of Senior Indebtedness and (ii) the trust funds will not be subject to the effect of any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization or similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally; provided however, that such opinion may contain an exception to the effect that if a court were to rule under any such law in any case or proceeding that the trust funds remained property of the Corporation, then the Trustee and the holders of the Subordinated Debt Securities would be entitled to certain rights as secured creditors in such trust funds.

Modification and Waiver

Each Indenture provides that the Corporation and the Trustee may enter into supplemental indentures without the consent of the holders of debt securities to: (a) secure any debt securities; (b) evidence the succession of another corporation to the Corporation, or successive successions, and the assumption by the successor corporation of the obligations of the Corporation; (c) add covenants for the benefit of the holders of debt securities; (d) cure any ambiguity or correct any inconsistency in such Indenture; (e) establish the form or terms of debt securities of any series; (f) evidence the acceptance of appointment by a successor trustee under the Indenture with respect to one or more series of debt securities and provide for or facilitate the administration of one or more trusts under the Indenture by one or more trustees; and (g) provide for or facilitate the issuance of debt securities in bearer form or provide for uncertificated securities. (Section 8.1)

Each Indenture also contains provisions permitting the Corporation and the Trustee, with the consent of the holders of not less than a majority in principal amount of debt securities of each series issued under such Indenture then outstanding and affected, to add any provisions to, or change in any manner or eliminate any of the provisions of, such Indenture or modify in any manner the rights of the holders of the debt securities of each series so affected; provided that the Corporation and the Trustee may not, without the consent of the holder of each outstanding debt security affected thereby, (a) extend the stated maturity of the principal of any debt security, or reduce the principal amount thereof or reduce the rate or extend the time of payment of interest thereon, or reduce any amount payable on redemption thereof, or change the place at which or currency in which principal and interest payments are to be made, or reduce the amount of any original issue discount security payable upon acceleration or provable in bankruptcy or impair the right to institute suit for the enforcement of any payment on any debt security when due or (b) reduce the aforesaid percentage in principal amount of debt securities of any series issued under such Indenture, the consent of the holders of which is required for any such modification. (Section 8.2)

The holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of any series may on behalf of the holders of all debt securities of that series waive, insofar as that series is concerned, compliance by the Corporation with certain restrictive provisions of the Indentures. The holders of a majority in principal amount of outstanding debt securities of any series may waive any past default under the Indentures with respect to that series, except in respect of a provision which under the Indentures cannot be modified or amended without the consent of the holder of each outstanding debt security of that series (including a default in the payment of the principal of (or premium, if any) and interest, if any, on any debt security of that series). (Section 5.9)

The Subordinated Debt Indenture may not be amended to alter the subordination of any outstanding Subordinated Debt Securities without the consent of each holder of Senior Indebtedness then outstanding that would be adversely affected thereby. (Subordinated Debt Indenture, Section 8.6)

Consent to Jurisdiction and Service

Each Indenture provides that the Corporation agrees that any legal suit, action or proceeding brought by the applicable Trustee or any holder of debt securities issued under such Indenture in connection with such debt securities or such Indenture may be instituted in any State or Federal court in The City of New York and the Corporation has appointed CT Corporation System at 111 Eighth Avenue, 13th Floor., New York, NY 10011 as its authorized agent for service of process in any such suit, action or proceeding. (Section 11.12)

Concerning the Trustee

The Bank of Nova Scotia, the parent of The Bank of Nova Scotia Trust Company of New York, is one of a number of financial institutions with which the Corporation and its subsidiaries maintain ordinary banking relationships and with which the Corporation and its subsidiaries maintain credit facilities.

Governing Law

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

ENFORCEABILITY OF CIVIL LIABILITIES

The Corporation is a corporation incorporated under and governed by the *Canada Business Corporations Act*. Some of the directors and officers of the Corporation, and some of the experts named in this prospectus, are residents of Canada or otherwise reside outside the United States, and all or a substantial portion of their assets, and a substantial portion of the Corporation's assets, are located outside the United States. The Corporation has appointed an agent for service of process in the United States, but it may be difficult for investors to effect service within the United States upon those directors, officers and experts who are not residents of the United States. It may also be difficult for investors to realize in the United States upon judgments of courts of the United States predicated upon the Corporation's civil liability and the civil liability of the directors and officers of the Corporation and experts under the United States federal securities laws.

The Corporation has been advised by its Canadian counsel, Stikeman Elliott LLP, that a judgment of a United States court predicated solely upon civil liability under United States federal securities laws would probably be enforceable in Canada if the United States court in which the judgment was obtained has a basis for jurisdiction in the matter that would be recognized by a Canadian court for the same purposes. The Corporation has also been advised by Stikeman Elliott LLP, however, that there is substantial doubt whether an action could be brought in Canada in the first instance on the basis of liability predicated solely upon United States federal securities laws.

The Corporation filed with the SEC, concurrently with its registration statement on Form F-9, an appointment of agent for service of process on Form F-X. Under the Form F-X, the Corporation appointed TransCanada Power Marketing Ltd. as its agent for service of process in the United States in connection with any investigation or administrative proceeding conducted by the SEC, and any civil suit or action brought against or involving the Corporation in a United States court arising out of or related to or concerning the offering of securities under this prospectus.

CERTAIN INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The applicable Prospectus Supplement will describe certain material Canadian federal income tax consequences to an investor who is a non-resident of Canada acquiring any debt securities offered thereunder, including whether payments of principal, premium, if any, and interest on debt securities will be subject to Canadian non-resident withholding tax.

The applicable Prospectus Supplement will also describe certain United States federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of any debt securities offered thereunder by an investor who is a United States person (within the meaning of the United States Internal Revenue Code), including, to the extent applicable, any such consequences relating to debt securities payable in a currency other than the United States dollar, issued at an original issue discount for United States federal income tax purposes or containing early redemption provisions or other special items.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The Corporation may offer and sell the debt securities to or through underwriters or dealers purchasing as principals, and also may sell the debt securities to one or more purchasers directly or through agents. The distribution of the debt securities may be effected from time to time in one or more transactions at a fixed price or prices or at non-fixed prices. If offered on a non-fixed price basis, the debt securities may be offered at market prices prevailing at the time of sale or at prices related to such prevailing market prices or at prices to be negotiated with purchasers, in which case the compensation payable to any underwriter, dealer or agent in connection with any such sale will be the amount, if any, by which the aggregate price paid for the debt securities by the purchasers exceeds the gross proceeds paid by the underwriter, dealer or agent to the Corporation and the price at which the debt securities will be offered and sold may vary as between purchasers during the distribution period.

The Prospectus Supplement relating to each offering of debt securities will identify each underwriter, dealer or agent, as the case may be, and will also set forth the terms of the offering, including the type of security being offered, the public offering price (or the manner of determination thereof if offered on a non-fixed price basis), the proceeds to the Corporation and any underwriting fees or commissions, any fees or commissions to be paid to any agents and any fees, commissions or concessions allowed or reallocated or paid by any underwriters to other dealers.

The Prospectus Supplement will also set forth the intention of any underwriters, agents or dealers to engage in stabilizing, to syndicate short covering transactions or penalty bids, or to undertake any other transactions during the offering that may stabilize, maintain, or otherwise affect the debt securities' price.

Under agreements which may be entered into by the Corporation, underwriters, dealers and agents who participate in the distribution of the debt securities may be entitled to indemnification by the Corporation against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

The debt securities may be offered and sold by the Corporation directly or through agents designated by the Corporation from time to time. Any agent participating in the distribution of the debt securities may be deemed to be an "underwriter", as that term is defined in the Securities Act, of the debt securities so offered and sold. The debt securities also may be sold to dealers at the applicable price to the public set forth in the applicable Prospectus Supplement for resale to purchasers. Such dealers may be deemed to be "underwriters" within the meaning of the Securities Act.

The debt securities will not be qualified for sale under the securities laws of Canada or any province or territory of Canada. Each underwriter, dealer or agent participating in a distribution of the debt securities must agree that it will not offer or sell, directly or indirectly, any of the debt securities acquired by it in connection with a distribution in Canada or to residents of Canada in contravention of the securities laws of Canada or any applicable province or territory thereof.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Prospectus Supplement, each series or issue of the debt securities will be a new issue of securities with no established trading market and will not be listed on any securities or stock exchange. In connection with any offering of the debt securities, the underwriters or agents may, subject to the foregoing, over-allot or effect transactions which stabilize or maintain the market price of the debt securities offered at a level above that which might otherwise prevail in the open market. Such transactions, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time. Any underwriters or agents to or through whom the debt securities are sold by the Corporation for public offering and sale may make a market in the debt securities, but such underwriters or agents will not be obligated to do so and may discontinue any market making at any time without notice. No assurance can be given that a trading market in any of the debt securities will develop or as to the liquidity of any trading market for such debt securities.

If so indicated in the Prospectus Supplement relating to a particular offering of debt securities, the Corporation will authorize underwriters, dealers or agents to solicit offers by certain institutions to purchase such debt securities from the Corporation pursuant to delayed delivery contracts providing for payment and delivery at a future date. Such contracts will be subject only to those conditions set forth in the Prospectus Supplement, and the Prospectus Supplement will set forth the commission payable for solicitations of such contracts.

RISK FACTORS

Investment in the debt securities is subject to various risks including those risks inherent to the pipeline and energy industry sectors. Before deciding whether to invest in any debt securities, investors should consider carefully the risks incorporated by reference in this prospectus (including in subsequently filed documents incorporated by reference) and those described in a Prospectus Supplement relating to a specific offering of debt securities.

Discussions of certain risk factors affecting the Corporation in connection with its business are provided in the Corporation's annual disclosure documents filed with the various securities regulatory authorities, which are incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain matters will be passed upon for the Corporation by Stikeman Elliott LLP, as to matters of Canadian law, and by Mayer Brown LLP as to matters of US law. As to matters of Canadian law, Mayer Brown LLP will rely upon the opinion of Stikeman Elliott LLP. In addition, certain legal matters in connection with the offering will be passed upon for the underwriters or agents, if any, by Shearman & Sterling LLP. The partners and associates of Stikeman Elliott LLP and Mayer Brown LLP as a group beneficially own, directly or indirectly, less than 1% of any class of securities of the Corporation.

EXPERTS

The audited comparative consolidated financial statements of the Corporation and subsidiaries as at December 31, 2006 and 2005 and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2006, the notes thereto, the restated audited related supplemental note entitled "Restated Reconciliation to United States GAAP" as at December 31, 2006 and 2005 and for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2006, and management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 have been incorporated by reference herein and in the registration statement in reliance upon the reports of KPMG LLP, chartered accountants, incorporated by reference herein, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

DOCUMENTS FILED AS PART OF THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT

The following documents have been or will be filed with the SEC as part of the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part: the documents referred to under "Documents Incorporated by Reference"; consents of KPMG LLP; consent of Stikeman Elliott LLP; consent of Mayer Brown LLP; powers of attorney from directors and officers of the Corporation; the Debt Indenture; the Subordinated Debt Indenture; Statement of Eligibility of the Trustee on Form T-1 under the Debt Indenture; and Statement of Eligibility of the Trustee on Form T-1 under the Subordinated Debt Indenture.

Deduction for U.S. Production Activities

Subject to the limitations on the deductibility of losses discussed above and the limitation discussed below, unitholders will be entitled to a deduction, herein referred to as the Section 199 deduction, equal to 9% of our qualified production activities income that is allocated to such unitholder.

Qualified production activities income is generally equal to gross receipts from domestic production activities reduced by cost of goods sold allocable to those receipts, other expenses directly associated with those receipts, and a share of other deductions, expenses and losses that are not directly allocable to those receipts or another class of income. The products produced must be manufactured, produced, grown or extracted in whole or in significant part by the taxpayer in the United States.

For a partnership, the Section 199 deduction is determined at the partner level. To determine his Section 199 deduction, each unitholder will aggregate his share of the qualified production activities income allocated to him from us with the unitholder's qualified production activities income from other sources. Each unitholder must take into account his distributive share of the expenses allocated to him from our qualified production activities regardless of whether we otherwise have taxable income. However, our expenses that otherwise would be taken into account for purposes of computing the Section 199 deduction are taken into account only if and to the extent the unitholder's share of losses and deductions from all of our activities is

Table of Contents

not disallowed by the tax basis rules, the at-risk rules or the passive activity loss rules. Please read **Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership** **Limitations on Deductibility of Losses**.

The amount of a unitholder's Section 199 deduction for each year is limited to 50% of the IRS Form W-2 wages actually or deemed paid by the unitholder during the calendar year that are deducted in arriving at qualified production activities income. Each unitholder is treated as having been allocated IRS Form W-2 wages from us equal to the unitholder's allocable share of our wages that are deducted in arriving at our qualified production activities income for that taxable year. It is not anticipated that we or our subsidiaries will pay material wages that will be allocated to our unitholders.

Because the Section 199 deduction is required to be computed separately by each unitholder and its availability is dependent upon each unitholder's own factual circumstances, no assurance can be given to a particular unitholder as to the availability or extent of the Section 199 deduction to such unitholder. Each prospective unitholder is encouraged to consult his tax advisor to determine whether the Section 199 deduction would be available to him.

Lease Acquisition Costs

The cost of acquiring natural gas and oil leaseholder or similar property interests is a capital expenditure that must be recovered through depletion deductions if the lease is productive.

If a lease is proved worthless and abandoned, the cost of acquisition less any depletion claimed may be deducted as an ordinary loss in the year the lease becomes worthless. Please read **Tax Treatment of Operations** **Depletion Deductions**.

Geophysical Costs

The cost of geophysical exploration incurred in connection with the exploration and development of oil and natural gas properties in the United States are deducted ratably over a 24-month period beginning on the date that such expense is paid or incurred.

Operating and Administrative Costs

Amounts paid for operating a producing well are deductible as ordinary business expenses, as are administrative costs to the extent they constitute ordinary and necessary business expenses that are reasonable in amount.

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 disposition of those 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 this offering will be borne by our existing unitholders and such burden prior to any other offering will be borne by our unitholders prior to such other offering. Please read **Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership** **Allocation of Income, Gain, Loss and Deduction**.

To the extent allowable, we may elect to use the depreciation and cost recovery methods that will result in the largest deductions being taken in the early years after assets are placed in service. Property we subsequently acquire or construct may be depreciated using accelerated methods permitted by the Code.

If we dispose of depreciable property by sale, foreclosure or otherwise, all or a portion of any gain, determined by reference to the amount of depreciation previously 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 unitholder who has taken cost recovery or depreciation deductions with respect to property we own will likely be required to recapture some or all of those deductions as ordinary income upon a sale of his interest in us. Please read Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership Allocation of Income, Gain, Loss and Deduction and Disposition of Units Recognition of Gain or Loss.

S-14

Table of Contents

The costs incurred in selling our units (called syndication expenses) must be capitalized and cannot be deducted currently, ratably or upon our termination. The 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, and the tax bases, of our assets. Although we may from time to time consult with professional appraisers regarding valuation matters, we will make many of the relative fair market value estimates ourselves. These estimates and determinations of basis are subject to challenge and will not be binding on the IRS or the courts. If the estimates of fair market value or basis are later found to be incorrect, the character and amount of items of income, gain, loss or deduction previously reported by unitholders might change, and unitholders might be required to adjust their tax liability for prior years and incur interest and penalties with respect to those adjustments.

Disposition of Units

Recognition of Gain or Loss

Gain or loss will be recognized on a sale of units equal to the difference between the unitholder's amount realized and the unitholder's tax basis for the units sold. A unitholder's 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. Because 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 excess of any cash received from the sale.

Prior distributions from us in excess of cumulative net taxable income for a unit that decreased a unitholder's tax basis in that unit will, in effect, become taxable income if the unit is sold at a price greater than the unitholder's tax basis in that unit, even if the price received is less than his original cost.

Except as noted below, a gain or loss recognized by a unitholder, other than a dealer in units, on the sale or exchange of a unit will generally be taxable as a capital gain or loss. Capital gain recognized by an individual on the sale of units held more than 12 months will generally be taxed at a maximum United States federal income tax rate of 15% for tax years beginning on or before December 31, 2012 and 20% thereafter (absent new legislation extending or adjusting the current rate). However, a portion of this gain or loss will be separately computed and taxed as ordinary income or loss under Section 751 of the Code to the extent attributable to assets giving rise to unrealized receivables or to inventory items we own. The term unrealized receivables includes potential recapture items, including depreciation recapture. Ordinary income attributable to unrealized receivables, inventory items and depletion, depreciation, and IDC recapture may exceed net taxable gain realized upon the sale of a unit and may be recognized even if there is a net taxable loss realized on the sale of a unit. Thus, a unitholder may recognize both ordinary income and a capital loss upon a sale of units. Net 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 gains in the case 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 adjusted tax basis for all 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 sold using an equitable apportionment method. Treasury Regulations under Section 1223 of the Code allow a selling unitholder who can identify units transferred with an ascertainable holding period to elect to use the actual holding period of the units transferred. Thus, according to the ruling, a unitholder will be unable to select high or low basis units to sell as would be the case with corporate stock, but, according to the regulations, may designate specific units sold for purposes of determining the holding period of units transferred. A unitholder electing to use the actual holding period of units transferred must

consistently use that identification method for all subsequent sales or exchanges of units. A unitholder considering the purchase of additional units or a sale of units purchased in separate transactions is urged to consult his tax advisor as to the possible consequences of this ruling and application of the regulations.

S-15

Table of Contents

Specific provisions of the Code affect the taxation of some financial products and securities, including partnership interests, by treating a taxpayer as having sold an appreciated partnership interest, one in which gain would be recognized if it were sold, assigned or terminated at its fair market value, if the taxpayer or related 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 the 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 substantially identical property. The Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized to issue regulations that treat a taxpayer that enters into transactions or positions that have substantially the same effect as the 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 apportioned among the unitholders 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 we refer to in this prospectus as 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 among the 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 allocated income, gain, loss and deduction realized after the date of transfer.

Although simplifying conventions are contemplated by the Code and most publicly traded partnerships use similar simplifying conventions, the use of this method may not be permitted under existing Treasury Regulations. Recently, however, the Department of the Treasury and the IRS issued proposed Treasury Regulations that provide a safe harbor pursuant to which a publicly traded partnership may use a similar monthly simplifying convention to allocate tax items among transferor and transferee unitholders. Existing publicly traded partnerships are entitled to rely on those proposed Treasury Regulations; however, they are not binding on the IRS and are subject to change until the final Treasury Regulations are issued. Moreover, our method of proration differs from the proposed Treasury Regulations with respect to allocations of certain items of income and loss.

Accordingly, Baker Botts L.L.P. is unable to opine on the validity of our method of allocating income and deductions between unitholders. We use this method because it is not administratively feasible to make these allocations on a daily basis. If this method is not allowed under the Treasury Regulations, or only applies to transfers of less than all of the unitholder's interest, our taxable income or losses might be reallocated among the unitholders. We are authorized to revise our method of allocation between unitholders, as well as unitholders whose interests vary during a taxable year, to conform to a method permitted under future Treasury Regulations.

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 for that quarter will be allocated items of our income, gain, loss and deduction attributable to that quarter but will not be entitled to receive that cash distribution.

Transfer Notification Requirements

A unitholder who sells any of his units, other than through a broker, generally is required to notify us in writing of that sale within 30 days after the sale (or, if earlier, January 15 of the year following the sale). A unitholder who acquires units generally is required to notify us in writing of that acquisition within 30 days after the purchase, unless a broker or nominee will satisfy such requirement. We are required to notify the IRS

S-16

Table of Contents

of any such transfers of units and to furnish specified information to the transferor and transferee. Failure to notify us of a transfer of units may, in some cases, lead to the imposition of penalties.

Constructive Termination

We will be considered to have been terminated for tax purposes if there is a sale or exchange of 50% or more of the total interests in our capital and profits within a 12-month period. 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 different from our taxable year, the closing of our taxable year may result in more than 12 months of our taxable income or loss being includable in his taxable income for the year of termination. Please read [Tax Treatment of Operations](#) [Taxable Year and Accounting Method](#). A constructive termination occurring on a date other than December 31 will result in us filing two tax returns (and unitholders may receive two Schedules K-1) for one fiscal year and the cost of the preparation of these returns will be borne indirectly by all unitholders. We would be required to make new tax elections after a termination, including a new election under Section 754 of the Code, and a termination would result in a deferral of our deductions for depreciation. A termination could also result in penalties if we were unable to determine that the termination had occurred. Moreover, a termination might either accelerate the application of, or subject us to, any tax legislation enacted before the termination. The IRS has recently announced a relief procedure whereby if a publicly traded partnership that has technically terminated requests and the IRS grants special relief, among other things, the partnership will be required to provide only a single Schedule K-1 to a unitholder for the year in which the termination occurs, notwithstanding the two tax years for the partnership.

Uniformity of Units

Because we cannot match transferors and transferees of units, we must maintain uniformity of the economic and tax characteristics of the units to a purchaser of these 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. Any non-uniformity could have a negative impact on the value of the units. The timing of deductions attributable to Section 743(b) adjustments to the common basis of our assets with respect to persons purchasing units from another unitholder may affect the uniformity of our units. Please read [Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership](#) [Section 754 Election](#). For example, it is possible that we own, or will acquire, certain depreciable assets that are not subject to the typical rules governing depreciation (under Section 168 of the Code) or amortization (under Section 197 of the Code) of assets. Any or all of these factors could cause the timing of a purchaser's deductions to differ, depending on when the unit he purchased was issued.

Our limited liability company agreement permits us to take positions in filing our tax returns that preserve the uniformity of our units even under circumstances like those described above. These positions may include reducing for some unitholders the depletion, depreciation, amortization or loss deductions to which they would otherwise be entitled or reporting a slower amortization of Section 743(b) adjustments for some unitholders than that to which they would otherwise be entitled. Our counsel, Baker Botts L.L.P., is unable to opine as to validity of such filing positions. A unitholder's basis in units is reduced by his share of our deductions (whether or not such deductions were claimed on an individual income tax return) so that any position that we take that understates deductions will overstate the unitholder's basis in his units, which may cause the unitholder to understate gain or overstate loss on any sale of such units. Please read [Disposition of Units](#) [Recognition of Gain or Loss](#). The IRS may challenge one or more of any positions we take to preserve the uniformity of units. If such a challenge were sustained, the uniformity of units might be affected, and, under some circumstances, the gain from the sale of units might be increased without the benefit of additional deductions. We do not believe these allocations will affect any material items of our income, gain, loss or deduction.

In addition, as described above at Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership Allocation of Income, Gain, Loss and Deduction, if we aggregate multiple issuances of units for purposes of making adjustments to book basis and Section 704(c) allocations, we will treat each of our units as having the same capital account balance, regardless of the price actually paid by each purchaser of units in the aggregated offerings. We do not

S-17

Table of Contents

expect the number of affected units, or the differences between the purchase price of a unit and the initial capital account balance assigned to the unit, to be material, and we do not expect this convention to have a material effect upon the trading of our units.

Tax-Exempt Organizations and Non-U.S. Investors

Ownership of units by employee benefit plans, other tax-exempt organizations, nonresident aliens, foreign corporations, and other foreign persons raises issues unique to those investors and, as described below, may have substantially adverse tax consequences to them. If you are a tax-exempt entity or a non-U.S. 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 retirement plans, are subject to federal income tax on unrelated business taxable income. Virtually all of our income allocated to a unitholder that is a tax-exempt organization will be unrelated business taxable income and will be taxable to it.

Nonresident aliens and foreign corporations, trusts or estates that own units will be considered to be engaged in business in the United States because of the ownership of 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 federal income tax at regular rates on their share of our net earnings or gain. Moreover, under rules applicable to publicly traded partnerships, we will withhold at the highest applicable effective tax rate from cash distributions made quarterly to foreign unitholders. Each foreign unitholder must obtain a taxpayer identification number from the IRS and submit that number to our transfer agent on a Form W-8BEN or applicable substitute form in order to obtain credit for these withholding taxes.

In addition, because a foreign corporation that owns units will be treated as engaged in a United States trade or business, that corporation may be subject to the United States branch profits 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 U.S. net equity, which is effectively connected with the conduct of a United States 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 Section 6038C of the Code.

Under a ruling of the IRS, a foreign unitholder who sells or otherwise disposes of a unit will be subject to federal income tax on gain realized on the sale or disposition of that unit to the extent that this gain is effectively connected with a United States trade or business of the foreign unitholder. Apart from the ruling, a foreign unitholder will not be taxed or subject to withholding upon the sale or disposition of a unit if he has owned less than 5% in value of the units during the five-year period ending on the date of the disposition and if the units are regularly traded on an established securities market at the time of the sale or disposition.

Administrative Matters

Information Returns and Audit Procedures

We intend to furnish to each unitholder, within 90 days after the close of each taxable year, specific tax information, including a Schedule K-1, which describes his share of our income, gain, loss and deduction for our preceding taxable year. In preparing this information, which will not be reviewed by counsel, we will take various accounting and reporting positions, some of which have been mentioned earlier, to determine his share of income, gain, loss and deduction. We cannot assure you that those positions will yield a result that conforms to the requirements of the Code, Treasury Regulations or administrative interpretations of the IRS. Neither we nor Baker Botts L.L.P. can assure

prospective unitholders that the IRS will not successfully contend in court that those positions are impermissible. Any challenge by the IRS could negatively affect the value of the units.

The IRS may audit our federal income tax information returns. Adjustments resulting from an IRS audit may require each unitholder to adjust a prior year's tax liability, and possibly may result in an audit of his

Table of Contents

return. Any audit of a unitholder's return could result in adjustments not related to our returns as well as those related to our returns.

Partnerships generally are treated as separate entities for purposes of federal tax audits, judicial review of administrative adjustments by the IRS and tax settlement proceedings. The tax treatment of partnership items of income, gain, loss and deduction are determined in a partnership proceeding rather than in separate proceedings with the partners. The Code requires that one partner be designated as the Tax Matters Partner for these purposes. Pursuant to the limited liability company agreement, our board of directors may designate an officer of our company that is also a member as the Tax Matters Partner, subject to redetermination by our board of directors from time to time. Currently, our Tax Matters Partner is Kolja Rockov, our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer.

The Tax Matters Partner will make some elections on our behalf and on behalf of unitholders. In addition, the Tax Matters Partner can extend the statute of limitations for assessment of tax deficiencies against unitholders for items in our returns. The Tax Matters Partner may bind a unitholder with less than a 1% profits interest in us 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 may seek judicial review, by which all the unitholders are bound, of a final partnership administrative adjustment and, if the Tax Matters Partner fails to seek judicial review, judicial review 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. However, only one action for judicial review will go forward, and each unitholder with an interest in the outcome may participate.

A unitholder must file Form 8082 with the IRS identifying the treatment of any item on his federal income tax return that is not consistent with the treatment of the item on our 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:

a person that is not a United States 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 for purchases, as well as the amount of net proceeds from sales.

Brokers and financial institutions are required to furnish additional information, including whether they are United States persons and specific information on units they acquire, hold or transfer for their own account. A penalty of \$100 per failure, up to a maximum of \$1,500,000 per calendar year, is imposed by the Code for failure to report that

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 causes, including negligence or disregard of rules or regulations, substantial understatements of income tax and substantial valuation misstatements, is imposed by the Code. No penalty will be 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 regarding that portion.

S-19

Table of Contents

For individuals, a substantial understatement of income tax in any taxable year exists if the amount of the understatement exceeds the greater of 10% of the tax required to be 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 is attributable to a position adopted on 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.

More stringent rules apply to tax shelters, but we believe we are not a tax shelter. If any item of income, gain, loss or deduction included in the distributive shares of unitholders might result in that kind of an understatement of income for which no substantial authority exists, we must disclose the pertinent facts on our return. In addition, we will make a reasonable effort to furnish sufficient information for unitholders to make adequate disclosure on their returns to avoid liability for this penalty.

A substantial valuation misstatement exists if the value of any property, or the adjusted basis of any property, claimed on a tax return is 150% or more of the amount determined to be the correct amount of the valuation or adjusted basis. No penalty is imposed unless the portion of the underpayment attributable to a substantial valuation misstatement exceeds \$5,000 (\$10,000 for most corporations). If the valuation claimed on a return is 200% or more than the correct valuation, the penalty imposed increases to 40%.

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 of the transaction to the IRS. 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 publicly identified by the IRS as a listed transaction or that it produces certain kinds of losses in excess of \$2 million in any single year, or \$4 million in any combination of tax years. Our participation in a reportable transaction could increase the likelihood that our federal income tax information return (and possibly your tax return) would be audited by the IRS. Please read Information Returns and Audit Procedures above.

Moreover, if we were to participate in a reportable transaction with a significant purpose to avoid or evade tax, or in any listed transaction, you may be subject to 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 above in Accuracy-related Penalties,

for those persons otherwise entitled to deduct interest on federal tax deficiencies, nondeductibility of interest on any resulting tax liability, and

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 business taxes and estate, 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. Although an analysis of those

various taxes is not presented here, each prospective unitholder should consider their potential impact on his investment in us. We currently own property or do business in West Virginia, Virginia, Pennsylvania, California, Oklahoma, Kansas, New Mexico, Illinois, Indiana, Arkansas, Colorado, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Texas. We may also own property or do business in other jurisdictions in the future. Although you may not be required to file a return and pay taxes in some jurisdictions if your income from those jurisdictions falls below the filing and payment requirements, you will be required to file income tax returns and to pay income taxes in many of the

S-20

Table of Contents

jurisdictions in which we do business or own property and may be subject to penalties for failure to comply with those requirements. In some jurisdictions, 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 require us, or we 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, the amount of which may be greater or less than a particular unitholder's income tax liability to the jurisdiction, generally does not relieve a nonresident unitholder from the obligation to file an income tax return. Amounts withheld will be treated as if distributed to unitholders for purposes of determining the amounts distributed by us. Please read Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership Entity-Level Collections. Based on current law and our estimate of our future operations, we anticipate that any amounts required to be withheld will not be material.

It is the responsibility of each unitholder to investigate the legal and tax consequences, under the laws of pertinent jurisdictions, of his 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. Further, it is the responsibility of each unitholder to file all state, local and foreign, as well as United States federal tax returns, that may be required of him. Baker Botts L.L.P. has not rendered an opinion on the state, local or foreign tax consequences of an investment in us.

S-21

Table of Contents

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We have entered into an equity distribution agreement with Citi under which we may issue and sell units having an aggregate offering price of up to \$500 million from time to time through Citi, as our sales agent. The equity distribution agreement will be filed as an exhibit to a current report on Form 8-K which will be incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement. The sales, if any, of units made under the equity distribution agreement will be made by means of ordinary brokers' transactions, in block transactions, or as otherwise agreed upon by Citi and us. As an agent, Citi will not engage in any transactions that stabilize the price of our units.

Under the terms of the equity distribution agreement, we also may sell units to Citi as principal for its own account at a price agreed upon at the time of sale. If we sell units to Citi as principal, we will enter into a separate terms agreement with Citi and we will describe this agreement in a separate prospectus supplement.

We will designate the maximum amount of units to be sold through Citi on a daily basis or otherwise as we and Citi agree and the minimum price per unit at which such units may be sold. Subject to the terms and conditions of the equity distribution agreement, Citi will use its reasonable efforts to sell on our behalf all of the designated units. We may instruct Citi not to sell units if the sales cannot be effected at or above the price designated by us in any such instruction. We or Citi may suspend the offering of units by notifying the other party.

Citi will provide to us written confirmation following the close of trading on the NASDAQ each day in which units are sold under the equity distribution agreement. Each confirmation will include the number of units sold on that day, the gross sales price per unit and the proceeds to us (after regulatory transaction fees, if any). We will report at least quarterly the number of units sold through Citi under the equity distribution agreement, the proceeds to us (before expenses) and the compensation paid by us to Citi in connection with the sales of the units.

We will pay Citi a commission of up to 2.0% of the gross sales price per unit of units sold through it as our agent under the equity distribution agreement. We plan to report the remaining expenses of the offering payable by us, other than such commissions, on the appropriate periodic report filed with the SEC under the Exchange Act. We have agreed to reimburse Citi for its out-of-pocket expenses, including reasonable legal expenses, in connection with the equity distribution agreement if the aggregate offering price of units sold under the equity distribution agreement is less than \$100 million.

Settlement for sales of units will occur on the third business day following the date on which any sales were made in return for payment of the net proceeds to us. There is no arrangement for funds to be received in an escrow, trust or similar arrangement.

Citi will act as sales agent on a reasonable efforts basis. In connection with the sale of the units on our behalf, Citi may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act, and the compensation of Citi may be deemed to be underwriting commissions or discounts. We have agreed to provide indemnification and contribution to Citi against certain civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

Citi and its affiliates have engaged, and may in the future engage, in commercial and investment banking transactions with us in the ordinary course of business. In addition, an affiliate of Citi is a lender under our revolving credit agreement. Pursuant to our revolving credit agreement, we have agreed to indemnify the lenders under that agreement, including an affiliate of Citi, against a variety of liabilities and to reimburse certain expenses. Additionally, if we use any net proceeds of this offering to repay borrowings under the revolving credit facility, an affiliate of Citi will receive proceeds of the offering contemplated hereby. Because the units offered hereby are interests in a direct

participation program (as defined in Rule 2310 of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (FINRA)), this offering is not required to comply with the requirements of FINRA Rule 5121. Among other things, this means that no qualified independent underwriter is required to be appointed in connection with the offering, even if offering proceeds in excess of 5% are directed to Citi and its affiliates in connection with repayment under our revolving credit facility or otherwise. This offering, however, will be conducted in compliance with FINRA Rule 2310, which relates to

S-22

Table of Contents

offerings of securities by direct participation programs and contains certain requirements with respect to suitability and other matters.

The offering of units pursuant to the equity distribution agreement will terminate upon the earlier of (1) the sale of all units subject to the agreement or (2) the termination of the equity distribution agreement.

S-23

Table of Contents

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the units will be passed upon for us by our counsel, Baker Botts L.L.P., Houston, Texas. Certain legal matters related to the offering of the units will be passed upon for the sales agent by Latham & Watkins LLP, Houston, Texas.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of Linn Energy, LLC as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010, management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, the Statement of Revenues and Direct Operating Expenses Assets acquired from Panther Energy Company, LLC and Red Willow Mid-Continent, LLC for the year ended December 31, 2010, the Statement of Revenues and Direct Operating Expenses Assets acquired from SandRidge Exploration and Production, LLC for the year ended December 31, 2010, and the Statement of Revenues and Direct Operating Expenses Assets acquired from an affiliate of Concho Resources Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2010, have been incorporated by reference herein in reliance upon the reports of KPMG LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, incorporated by reference herein, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

Certain estimates of our proved oil and gas reserves incorporated by reference herein were based in part upon an engineering report prepared by DeGolyer and MacNaughton, independent petroleum engineers. These estimates are included herein in reliance on the authority of such firm as an expert in such matters.

Table of Contents

PROSPECTUS

Linn Energy, LLC

Units

Representing Limited Liability Company Interests

Linn Energy, LLC may offer and sell from time to time units, representing limited liability company interests, under this prospectus. You should carefully read this prospectus and any prospectus supplement before you invest.

Our units are traded on The NASDAQ Global Select Market, or NASDAQ, under the symbol LINE.

This prospectus provides you with a general description of the securities that we may offer. This prospectus may not be used to sell securities unless accompanied by a prospectus supplement that describes those securities. We will provide specific terms of the offering and sale of these securities in supplements to this prospectus. These terms will include the initial offering price, aggregate amount of the offering, listing on any securities exchange or quotation system, risk factors and the agents, dealers or underwriters, if any, to be used in connection with the sale of these securities. The supplements may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus.

Investing in our securities involves risk. Limited liability companies are inherently different from corporations. You should carefully consider the risk factors on page 1 of this prospectus before you make any investment in our securities.

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

The date of this prospectus is October 6, 2009

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | Page |
|---|-------------|
| <u>Where You Can Find More Information</u> | ii |
| <u>Information About Forward-Looking Statements</u> | iii |
| <u>Linn Energy, LLC</u> | 1 |
| <u>Risk Factors</u> | 1 |
| <u>Use of Proceeds</u> | 1 |
| <u>Description of the Units</u> | 2 |
| <u>Material Tax Consequences</u> | 11 |
| <u>Plan of Distribution</u> | 30 |
| <u>Legal Matters</u> | 31 |
| <u>Experts</u> | 31 |

Table of Contents

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We file annual, quarterly and other reports and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. You may read and copy any reports, statements or other information filed by us at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. Copies of such materials can be obtained at prescribed rates from the Public Reference Room of the SEC. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the Public Reference Room. Our filings with the SEC are also available to the public from commercial document retrieval services and at the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

We incorporate by reference information into this prospectus, which means that we disclose important information to you by referring you to another document filed separately with the SEC. The information incorporated by reference is deemed to be part of this prospectus. Any statement in this prospectus or incorporated by reference into this prospectus shall be automatically modified or superseded for purposes of this prospectus to the extent that a statement contained herein or in a subsequently filed document that is incorporated by reference in this prospectus modifies or supersedes such prior statement. Any statement so modified or superseded shall not be deemed, except as so modified or superseded, to constitute a part of this prospectus. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus is current as of any date other than the date on the front page of this prospectus.

We incorporate by reference the documents listed below and any future filings made with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act (excluding any information furnished under Items 2.02 or 7.01 on any Current Report on Form 8-K) after the date of this prospectus and until the termination of this offering. These reports contain important information about us, our financial condition and our results of operations.

Our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 filed with the SEC on February 26, 2009;

Our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2009 filed with the SEC on May 7, 2009, and our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2009 filed with the SEC on August 6, 2009;

Our Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed April 11, 2008 (Item 9.01(a));

Our Current Reports on Form 8-K filed on February 9, 2009, February 26, 2009 (Item 9.01, film number 09636403), May 4, 2009, May 12, 2009, May 14, 2009, May 18, 2009, May 18, 2009, and June 15, 2009; and

The description of our units contained in our registration statement on Form 8-A, filed with the SEC on January 12, 2006.

You may request a copy of any document incorporated by reference in this prospectus and any exhibit specifically incorporated by reference in those documents, at no cost, by writing or telephoning us at the following address or phone number:

Linn Energy, LLC
Investor Relations
600 Travis, Suite 5100
Houston, Texas 77002
(281) 840-4000

We also make available free of charge on our internet website at <http://www.linnenergy.com> our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and our Current Reports on Form 8-K, and any amendments to those reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC. Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus and you should not consider information contained on our website as part of this prospectus.

Table of Contents

INFORMATION ABOUT FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements that are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control. These statements may include, but are not limited to, statements about our:

business strategy;

acquisition strategy;

financial strategy;

drilling locations;

oil, gas and natural gas liquid (NGL) reserves;

realized oil, gas and NGL prices;

production volumes;

lease operating expenses, general and administrative expenses and development costs;

future operating results; and

plans, objectives, expectations and intentions.

All of these types of statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements. In some cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by terminology such as may, will, could, should, expect, project, intend, anticipate, believe, estimate, predict, potential, pursue, target, continue, the negative, or other comparable terminology.

The forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus are largely based on our expectations, which reflect estimates and assumptions made by our management. These estimates and assumptions reflect our best judgment based on currently known market conditions and other factors. Although we believe such estimates to be reasonable, they are inherently uncertain and involve a number of risks and uncertainties beyond our control. In addition, management's assumptions may prove to be inaccurate. We caution that the forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement are not guarantees of future performance and that such statements may not be realized or the forward-looking statements or events may not occur. Actual results may differ materially from those anticipated or implied in forward-looking statements due to factors described in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement and in the reports and other information we file with the SEC, including those set forth under Item 1A, Risk Factors of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date made, and other than as required by law, we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Table of Contents

LINN ENERGY, LLC

We are a publicly traded, independent oil and gas company focused on the development and acquisition of long life oil and gas properties, which complement our asset profile in producing basins within the United States. Our properties are located in three regions in the United States:

Mid-Continent Deep, which includes the Texas Panhandle Deep Granite Wash formation and deep formations in Oklahoma;

Mid-Continent Shallow, which includes the Texas Panhandle Brown Dolomite formation, the Permian Basin in Texas and New Mexico, and shallow formations in Oklahoma; and

Western, which includes the Brea Olinda Field of the Los Angeles Basin in California.

Our total proved reserves at December 31, 2008 were 1,660 Bcfe, of which approximately 51% were gas, 31% were oil and 18% were NGL. Approximately 68% were classified as proved developed, with a total standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows of \$1.42 billion. At December 31, 2008, we operated 4,453, or 66%, of our 6,716 gross productive wells. Based on proved reserves as of December 31, 2008 and annualized average daily production for the six months ended June 30, 2009, our average proved reserves-to-production ratio, or average reserve life, is approximately 21 years.

Our principal executive offices are located at 600 Travis, Suite 5100, Houston, Texas 77002, and our phone number is (281) 840-4000.

Throughout this prospectus, when we use the terms we, us, our, or like terms, we are referring to Linn Energy, LLC and its consolidated subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise requires.

RISK FACTORS

Membership interests in a limited liability company are inherently different from the capital stock of a corporation, although many of the business risks to which we are subject are similar to those that would be faced by a corporation engaged in a similar business. Before you invest in our securities, you should carefully consider the risk factors included in our most recent annual report on Form 10-K and our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q that are incorporated herein by reference and those that may be included in the applicable prospectus supplement, together with all of the other information included in this prospectus, 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 actually to occur, our business, financial condition, results of operations, or cash flow could be materially adversely affected. In that case, our ability to make distributions to our unitholders may be reduced, the trading price of our securities could decline and you could lose all or part of your investment.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless we specify otherwise in an accompanying prospectus supplement, we intend to use the net proceeds we receive from the sale of securities offered by this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement for the repayment of debt and for general corporate purposes. General corporate purposes may include additions to working capital,

development and exploration expenditures or the financing of acquisitions of oil and gas properties and related assets.

The net proceeds may be invested temporarily until they are used for their stated purpose.

Table of Contents

DESCRIPTION OF THE UNITS

The units represent limited liability company interests in us. The holders of units are entitled to participate in distributions and exercise the rights or privileges available to unitholders under our limited liability company agreement. As of September 30, 2009, we had 121,276,006 units outstanding. No other member interests are outstanding.

Our Cash Distribution Policy

We must distribute on a quarterly basis all of our available cash to holders of our units. Available cash means, for each fiscal quarter, all cash on hand at the end of the quarter less the amount of cash reserves established by the Board of Directors to:

provide for the proper conduct of business (including reserves for future capital expenditures, future debt service requirements, and anticipated credit needs); and

comply with applicable laws, debt instruments or other agreements;

plus all cash on hand on the date of determination of available cash for the quarter resulting from working capital borrowings made after the end of the quarter for which the determination is being made.

Working capital borrowings are borrowings that will be made under our revolving credit facility and in all cases are used solely for working capital purposes or to pay distributions to unitholders. We would be prohibited from making any distributions to unitholders if it would cause an event of default, or if an event of default is existing, under our credit facility.

Timing of Distributions

We pay distributions on our units within 45 days after March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 to unitholders of record on the applicable record date.

Issuance of Additional Units

Our limited liability company agreement authorizes us to issue an unlimited number of additional securities and rights to buy securities for the consideration and on the terms and conditions determined by our board of directors without the approval of the unitholders. It is possible that we will fund acquisitions through the issuance of additional units or other equity securities. Holders of any additional units we issue will be entitled to share equally with the then-existing holders of units in our distributions of available cash. In addition, the issuance of additional units or other equity securities may dilute the value of the interests of the then-existing holders of units in our net assets. In accordance with Delaware law and the provisions of our limited liability company agreement, we may also issue additional securities that, as determined by our board of directors, may have special voting rights to which the units are not entitled. The holders of units will not have preemptive rights to acquire additional units or other securities.

Voting Rights

Unitholders have the right to vote with respect to the election of our board of directors, certain amendments to our limited liability company agreement, the merger of our company or the sale of all or substantially all of our assets, and

the dissolution of our company.

Limited Call Right

If at any time any person owns more than 90% of the then-issued and outstanding membership interests of any class, such person will 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 membership interests of the class held by unaffiliated persons as of a record date to be selected by our management, on at least 10 but not more than 60 days notice. The unitholders are not entitled to dissenters rights of appraisal under the limited liability

Table of Contents

company agreement or applicable Delaware law if this limited call right is exercised. The purchase price in the event of this purchase is the greater of:

the highest cash price paid by such person for any membership interests of the class purchased within the 90 days preceding the date on which such person first mails notice of its election to purchase those membership interests; or

the current market price as of the date three days before the date the notice is mailed.

As a result of this limited call right, a holder of membership interests in our company may have his membership interests purchased at an undesirable time or price. The tax consequences to a unitholder of the exercise of this call right are the same as a sale by that unitholder of his common units in the market. Please read **Material Tax Consequences – Disposition of Units**.

Exchange Listing

Our units are traded on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol **LINE**.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

American Stock Transfer & Trust Company is our transfer agent and will serve as registrar and transfer agent for the units. We pay all fees charged by the transfer agent for transfers of units, except the following fees that will be paid by unitholders:

surety bond premiums to replace lost or stolen certificates, taxes and other governmental charges;

special charges for services requested by a holder of a unit; and

other similar fees or charges.

There will be no charge to holders for disbursements of our cash distributions. We will indemnify the transfer agent, its agents and each of their shareholders, 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 any liability due to any gross negligence or intentional misconduct of the indemnified person or entity.

The transfer agent may at any time resign, by notice to us, or be removed by us. The resignation or removal of the transfer agent will become effective upon our 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 within 30 days after notice of the resignation or removal, we are authorized to act as the transfer agent and registrar until a successor is appointed.

Transfer of Units

By transfer of units in accordance with our limited liability company agreement, each transferee of units shall be admitted as a unitholder with respect to the units transferred when such transfer and admission is reflected on our books and records. Additionally, each transferee of units:

becomes the record holder of the units;

automatically agrees to be bound by the terms and conditions of, and is deemed to have executed our limited liability company agreement;

represents that the transferee has the capacity, power and authority to enter into the limited liability company agreement;

grants powers of attorney to our officers and any liquidator of our company as specified in the limited liability company agreement; and

makes the consents and waivers contained in our limited liability company agreement.

Table of Contents

An assignee will become a unitholder of our company for the transferred units upon the recording of the name of the assignee on our books and records.

Until a unit has been transferred on our books, we and the transfer agent, notwithstanding any notice to the contrary, may treat the record holder of the unit as the absolute owner for all purposes, except as otherwise required by law or stock exchange regulations.

Our Limited Liability Company Agreement

The following is a summary of the material provisions of our limited liability company agreement.

We summarize the following provisions of our limited liability company agreement elsewhere in this prospectus:

with regard to distributions of available cash, please read [Our Cash Distribution Policy](#) and [Timing of Distributions](#) ;

with regard to the transfer of units, please read [Transfer of Units](#) ;

with regard to issuance of additional units, please read [Issuance of Additional Units](#) ;

with regard to our limited call right with respect to the units, please read [Limited Call Right](#) ; and

with regard to allocations of taxable income and taxable loss, please read [Material Tax Consequences](#).

Organization

Linn Energy, LLC was organized in April 2005 and will remain in existence until dissolved in accordance with our limited liability company agreement.

Purpose

Under our limited liability company agreement, we are permitted to engage, directly or indirectly, in any activity that our board of directors approves and that a limited liability company organized under Delaware law lawfully may conduct; provided, that our board of directors shall not cause us to engage, directly or indirectly, in any business activities that it 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 board of directors has the ability to cause us and our operating subsidiaries to engage in activities other than the exploration, development and production of natural gas reserves, our board of directors has no current plans to do so. Our board of directors is authorized in general to perform all acts it deems to be necessary or appropriate to carry out our purposes and to conduct our business.

Fiduciary Duties

Our limited liability company agreement provides that our business and affairs shall be managed under the direction of our board of directors, which shall have the power to appoint our officers. Our limited liability company agreement further provides that the authority and function of our board of directors and officers shall be identical to the authority and functions of a board of directors and officers of a corporation organized under the General Corporation Law of the

State of Delaware, or DGCL. Finally, our limited liability company agreement provides that except as specifically provided therein, the fiduciary duties and obligations owed to our limited liability company and to our members shall be the same as the respective duties and obligations owed by officers and directors of a corporation organized under the DGCL to their corporation and stockholders, respectively. Our limited liability company agreement permits affiliates of our directors to invest or engage in other businesses or activities that compete with us. In addition, our limited liability company agreement establishes a conflicts committee of our board of directors, consisting solely of independent directors, which will be authorized to review transactions involving potential conflicts of interest. Currently, our audit committee acts as the conflicts committee. If the audit committee approves such a transaction, or if a

Table of Contents

transaction is on terms generally available from third parties or an action is taken that is fair and reasonable to us, you will not be able to assert that such approval constituted a breach of fiduciary duties owed to you by our directors and officers.

Agreement to be Bound by Limited Liability Company Agreement; Power of Attorney

By purchasing a unit in us, you will be admitted as a unitholder of our company and will be deemed to have agreed to be bound by the terms of our limited liability company agreement. Pursuant to this agreement, each unitholder and each person who acquires a unit from a unitholder grants to our board of directors (and, if appointed, a liquidator) a power of attorney to, among other things, execute and file documents required for our qualification, continuance or dissolution. The power of attorney also grants our board of directors the authority to make certain amendments to, and to make consents and waivers under and in accordance with, our limited liability company agreement.

Capital Contributions

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

Limited Liability

Unlawful Distributions. The Delaware Limited Liability Company Act, or Delaware Act, provides that a unitholder 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 to the company for the amount of the distribution for three years. Under the Delaware Act, a limited liability company may not make a distribution to a unitholder if, after the distribution, all liabilities of the company, other than liabilities to unitholders on account of their membership interests and liabilities for which the recourse of creditors is limited to specific property of the company, would exceed the fair value of the assets of the company. For the purpose of determining the fair value of the assets of a company, the Delaware Act provides that the fair value of property subject to liability for which recourse of creditors is limited shall be included in the assets of the company only to the extent that the fair value of that property exceeds that liability. Under the Delaware Act, an assignee who becomes a substituted unitholder of a company is liable for the obligations of his assignor to make contributions to the company, except the assignee is not obligated for liabilities unknown to him at the time he became a unitholder and that could not be ascertained from the limited liability company agreement.

Failure to Comply with the Limited Liability Provisions of Jurisdictions in Which We Do Business. Our subsidiaries currently conduct business operations or own assets in the states of West Virginia, Virginia, Pennsylvania, California, Oklahoma, Kansas, New Mexico, Illinois, Indiana, Arkansas, Colorado, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Texas. Our subsidiaries may conduct business or own assets in other states, and maintenance of limited liability for us, as a member of our operating subsidiaries, may require compliance with legal requirements in the jurisdictions in which the operating subsidiaries conduct business, including qualifying our subsidiaries to do business there. Limitations on the liability of unitholders for the obligations of a limited liability company have not been clearly established in many jurisdictions. We operate in a manner that our board of directors considers reasonable and necessary or appropriate to preserve the limited liability of our unitholders.

Table of Contents

Voting Rights

The following matters require the unitholder vote specified below:

| | |
|---|---|
| Election of members of the board of directors | Our limited liability company agreement provides that we will have a board of not less than three and no more than eleven members. Holders of our units, voting together as a single class, will elect our directors. Please read Election of Members of Our Board of Directors. No approval right. |
| Issuance of additional units | |
| Amendment of our limited liability company agreement | Certain amendments may be made by our board of directors without the approval of the unitholders. Other amendments generally require the approval of a unit majority. Please read Amendment of Our Limited Liability Company Agreement. |
| Merger of our company or the sale of all or substantially all of our assets | Unit majority. Please read Merger, Sale or Other Disposition of Assets. |
| Dissolution of our company | Unit majority. Please read Termination and Dissolution. |

Matters requiring the approval of a unit majority require the approval of a majority of the outstanding units.

Election of Members of Our Board of Directors

Members of our board of directors are elected by our unitholders and are subject to re-election on an annual basis at our annual meeting of unitholders.

Removal of Members of Our Board of Directors

Any director may be removed, with or without cause, by the holders of a majority of the outstanding units then entitled to vote at an election of directors.

Amendment of Our Limited Liability Company Agreement

General. Amendments to our limited liability company agreement may be proposed only by or with the consent of our board of directors. To adopt a proposed amendment, other than the amendments discussed below, our board of directors is required to seek written approval of the holders of the number of units required to approve the amendment or call a meeting of our unitholders to consider and vote upon the proposed amendment. Except as described below, an amendment must be approved by a unit majority.

Prohibited Amendments. No amendment may be made that would:

enlarge the obligations of any unitholder without its consent, unless approved by at least a majority of the type or class of member interests so affected;

provide that we are not dissolved upon an election to dissolve our company by our board of directors that is approved by a unit majority;

change our term of existence; or

give any person the right to dissolve our company other than our board of directors right to dissolve our company with the approval of a unit majority.

The provision of our limited liability company agreement preventing the amendments having the effects described in any of the clauses above can be amended upon the approval of the holders of at least 75% of the outstanding units, voting together as a single class.

Table of Contents

No Unitholder Approval. Our board of directors may generally make amendments to our limited liability company agreement without the approval of any unitholder or assignee to reflect:

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 members in accordance with our limited liability company agreement;

the merger of our company or any of its subsidiaries into, or the conveyance of all of our assets to, a newly-formed entity if the sole purpose of that merger or conveyance is to effect a mere change in our legal form into another limited liability entity;

a change that our board of directors determines to be necessary or appropriate for us to qualify or continue our qualification as a company in which our members have limited liability under the laws of any state or to ensure that neither we, our operating subsidiaries nor any of its subsidiaries will be treated as an association taxable as a corporation or otherwise taxed as an entity for federal income tax purposes;

an amendment that is necessary, in the opinion of our counsel, to prevent us, members of our board, or our officers, agents or trustees from in any manner being subjected to the provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940, the Investment Advisors Act of 1940, or plan asset regulations adopted under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, or ERISA, whether or not substantially similar to plan asset regulations currently applied or proposed;

an amendment that our board of directors determines to be necessary or appropriate for the authorization of additional securities or rights to acquire securities;

any amendment expressly permitted in our limited liability company agreement to be made by our board of directors acting alone;

an amendment effected, necessitated or contemplated by a merger agreement that has been approved under the terms of our limited liability company agreement;

any amendment that our board of directors determines to be necessary or appropriate for the formation by us of, or our investment in, any corporation, partnership or other entity, as otherwise permitted by our limited liability company agreement;

a change in our fiscal year or taxable year and related changes;

a merger, conversion or conveyance effected in accordance with the limited liability company agreement; and

any other amendments substantially similar to any of the matters described in the clauses above.

In addition, our board of directors may make amendments to our limited liability company agreement without the approval of any unitholder or assignee if our board of directors determines that those amendments:

do not adversely affect the unitholders (including any particular class of unitholders as compared to other classes of unitholders) in any material respect;

are necessary or appropriate to satisfy any requirements, conditions or guidelines contained in any opinion, directive, order, ruling or regulation of any federal or state agency or judicial authority or contained in any federal or state statute;

are necessary or appropriate to facilitate the trading of units or to comply with any rule, regulation, guideline or requirement of any securities exchange on which the units are or will be listed for trading, compliance with any of which our board of directors deems to be in the best interests of us and our unitholders;

Table of Contents

are necessary or appropriate for any action taken by our board of directors relating to splits or combinations of units under the provisions of our limited liability company agreement; or

are required to effect the intent expressed in the registration statement filed by us in connection with our initial public offering or the intent of the provisions of our limited liability company agreement or are otherwise contemplated by our limited liability company agreement.

Opinion of Counsel and Unitholder Approval. Our board of directors will not be required to obtain an opinion of counsel that an amendment will not result in a loss of limited liability to our unitholders or result in our being treated as an entity for federal income tax purposes if one of the amendments described above under **No Unitholder Approval** should occur. No other amendments to our limited liability company agreement will become effective without the approval of holders of at least 90% of the units unless we obtain an opinion of counsel to the effect that the amendment will not affect the limited liability under applicable law of any unitholder of our company.

Any amendment that would have a material adverse effect on the rights or preferences of any type or class of outstanding 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 reduces the voting percentage required to take any action is required to be approved by the affirmative vote of unitholders whose aggregate outstanding units constitute not less than the voting requirement sought to be reduced.

Merger, Sale or Other Disposition of Assets

Our board of directors is generally prohibited, without the prior approval of the holders of a unit majority from causing us to, 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, including by way of 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 our subsidiaries, provided that our board of directors may mortgage, pledge, hypothecate or grant a security interest in all or substantially all of our assets without that approval. Our board of directors may also sell all or substantially all of our assets under a foreclosure or other realization upon the encumbrances above without that approval.

If the conditions specified in the limited liability company agreement are satisfied, our board of directors may merge us or any of its subsidiaries into, or convey all of our assets to, a newly-formed entity if the sole purpose of that merger or conveyance is to effect a mere change in our legal form into another limited liability entity. The unitholders are not entitled to dissenters' rights of appraisal under the limited liability company agreement or applicable Delaware law in the event of a merger or consolidation, a sale of all or substantially all of our assets or any other transaction or event.

Termination and Dissolution

We will continue as a company until terminated under our limited liability company agreement. We will dissolve upon: (1) the election of our board of directors to dissolve us, if approved by the holders of a unit majority; (2) the sale, exchange or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets and properties of our company and our subsidiaries; or (3) the entry of a decree of judicial dissolution of our company.

Liquidation and Distribution of Proceeds

Upon our dissolution, the liquidator authorized to wind up our affairs will, acting with all of the powers of our board of directors that the liquidator deems necessary or desirable in its judgment, sell or otherwise dispose of our assets.

The liquidator will first apply the proceeds of liquidation to the payment of our creditors. The liquidator will distribute any remaining proceeds to the unitholders, in accordance with their capital account balances, as adjusted to reflect any gain or loss upon the sale or other disposition of our assets in liquidation. The liquidator may defer liquidation or distribution of our assets for a reasonable period of time or distribute assets to unitholders in kind if it determines that a sale would be impractical or would cause undue loss to our unitholders.

Table of Contents

Anti-Takeover Provisions

Our limited liability company agreement contains specific provisions that are intended to discourage a person or group from attempting to take control of our company without the approval of our board of directors. Specifically, our limited liability company agreement provides that we will elect to have Section 203 of the DGCL apply to transactions in which an interested unitholder (as described below) seeks to enter into a merger or business combination with us. Under this provision, such a holder will not be permitted to enter into a merger or business combination with us unless:

prior to such time, our board of directors approved either the business combination or the transaction that resulted in the unitholder becoming an interested unitholder;

upon consummation of the transaction that resulted in the unitholder becoming an interested unitholder, the interested unitholder owned at least 85% of our outstanding units at the time the transaction commenced, excluding for purposes of determining the number of units outstanding those units owned:

by persons who are directors and also officers; and

by employee unit plans in which employee participants do not have the right to determine confidentially whether units held subject to the plan will be tendered in a tender or exchange offer; or

at or subsequent to such time the business combination is approved by our board of directors and authorized at an annual or special meeting of our unitholders, and not by written consent, by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of our outstanding voting units that are not owned by the interested unitholder.

Section 203 defines business combination to include:

any merger or consolidation involving the company and the interested unitholder;

any sale, transfer, pledge or other disposition of 10% or more of the assets of the company involving the interested unitholder;

subject to certain exceptions, any transaction that results in the issuance or transfer by the company of any units of the company to the interested unitholder;

any transaction involving the company that has the effect of increasing the proportionate share of the units of any class or series of the company beneficially owned by the interested unitholder; or

the receipt by the interested unitholder of the benefit of any loans, advances, guarantees, pledges or other financial benefits provided by or through the company.

In general, by reference to Section 203, an interested unitholder is any entity or person who or which beneficially owns (or within three years did own) 15% or more of the outstanding voting units of the company and any entity or person affiliated with or controlling or controlled by such entity or person.

The existence of this provision would be expected to have an anti-takeover effect with respect to transactions not approved in advance by our board of directors, including discouraging attempts that might result in a premium over the market price for units held by unitholders.

Meetings; Voting

All notices of meetings of unitholders shall be sent or otherwise given in accordance with Section 11.4 of our limited liability company agreement not less than 10 nor more than 60 days before the date of the meeting. The notice shall specify the place, date and hour of the meeting and (i) in the case of a special meeting, the general nature of the business to be transacted (no business other than that specified in the notice may be transacted) or (ii) in the case of the annual meeting, those matters which the board of directors, at the time of giving the notice, intends to present for action by the unitholders (but any proper matter may be

Table of Contents

presented at the meeting for such action). The notice of any meeting at which directors are to be elected shall include the name of any nominee or nominees who, at the time of the notice, the board of directors intends to present for election. Any previously scheduled meeting of the unitholders may be postponed, and any special meeting of the unitholders may be cancelled, by resolution of the board of directors upon public notice given prior to the date previously scheduled for such meeting of unitholders.

Units that are owned by an assignee who is a record holder, but who has not yet been admitted as a unitholder, shall be voted at the written direction of the record holder by a proxy designated by our board of directors. Absent direction of this kind, the units will not be voted, except that units held by us on behalf of non-citizen assignees shall be voted in the same ratios as the votes of unitholders on other units are cast.

Any action required or permitted to be taken by our unitholders must be effected at a duly called annual or special meeting of unitholders and may not be effected by any consent in writing by such unitholders.

Meetings of the unitholders may only be called by a majority of our board of directors. Unitholders may vote either in person or by proxy at meetings. The holders of a majority of the outstanding units of the class or classes for which a meeting has been called represented in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum unless any action by the unitholders requires approval by holders of a greater percentage of the units, in which case the quorum shall be the greater percentage.

Each record holder of a unit has a vote according to his percentage interest in us, although additional units having special voting rights could be issued. Please read Issuance of Additional Securities. Units held in nominee or street name accounts will be voted by the broker or other nominee in accordance with the instruction of the beneficial owner unless the arrangement between the beneficial owner and its nominee provides otherwise.

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

Non-Citizen Assignees; Redemption

If we or any of our subsidiaries are or become subject to federal, state or local laws or regulations that, in the reasonable determination of our board of directors, create a substantial risk of cancellation or forfeiture of any property that we have an interest in because of the nationality, citizenship or other related status of any unitholder or assignee, we may redeem, upon 30 days advance notice, the units held by the unitholder or assignee at their current market price. To avoid any cancellation or forfeiture, our board of directors may require each unitholder or assignee to furnish information about his nationality, citizenship or related status. If a unitholder or assignee fails to furnish information about his nationality, citizenship or other related status within 30 days after a request for the information or our board of directors determines after receipt of the information that the unitholder or assignee is not an eligible citizen, the unitholder or assignee may be treated as a non-citizen assignee. In addition to other limitations on the rights of an assignee who is not a substituted unitholder, a non-citizen assignee does not have the right to direct the voting of his units and may not receive distributions in kind upon our liquidation, but is entitled to a cash equivalent thereof.

Indemnification

Under our limited liability company agreement and subject to specified limitations, we will indemnify to the fullest extent permitted by law, from and against all losses, claims, damages or similar events any director or officer, or while serving as a director or officer, any person who is or was serving as a tax matters member or as a director, officer, tax

matters member, employee, partner, manager, fiduciary or trustee of any or our affiliates. Additionally, we shall indemnify to the fullest extent permitted by law, from and against all losses, claims, damages or similar events any person who is or was an employee (other than an officer) or agent of our company.

Any indemnification under our limited liability company agreement will only be out of our assets. We are authorized to purchase insurance against liabilities asserted against and expenses incurred by persons for our

Table of Contents

activities, regardless of whether we would have the power to indemnify the person against liabilities under our limited liability company agreement.

Books and Reports

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

We furnish or make available to record holders of units, within 120 days after the close of each fiscal year, an annual report containing audited financial statements and a report on those financial statements by our independent public accountants. Except for our fourth quarter, we also furnish or make available summary financial information within 90 days after the close of each quarter.

We furnish each record holder of a unit with information reasonably required for tax reporting purposes within 90 days after the close of each calendar year. This information is expected to be furnished in summary form so that some complex calculations normally required of unitholders can be avoided. Our ability to furnish this summary information to unitholders depends on the cooperation of unitholders in supplying us with specific information. Every unitholder receives information to assist him in 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 limited liability company agreement provides that a unitholder can, for a purpose reasonably related to his interest as a unitholder, upon reasonable demand and at his own expense, have furnished to him:

a current list of the name and last known address of each unitholder;

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 or to be contributed by each unitholder and the date on which each became a unitholder;

copies of our limited liability company agreement, certificate of formation, related amendments and powers of attorney under which such documents have been executed;

information regarding the status of our business and financial condition; and

any other information regarding our affairs as is just and reasonable.

Our board of directors may, and intends to, keep confidential from our unitholders information that it believes to be in the nature of trade secrets or other information, the disclosure of which our board of directors believes in good faith is not in our best interests, information that could damage our company or our business, or information that we are required by law or by agreements with a third party to keep confidential.

MATERIAL TAX CONSEQUENCES

This section addresses the material tax consequences that may be relevant to prospective unitholders who are individual citizens or residents of the United States and, except as otherwise indicated, is the opinion of Baker & Hostetler LLP, counsel to us, insofar as it relates to legal conclusions with respect to matters of United States federal income tax law that are addressed in this section. This section is based upon current provisions of the Internal Revenue Code (the Code), existing regulations, proposed regulations to the extent noted, and current administrative rulings and court decisions, all of which are subject to change. Changes in these authorities may cause the tax consequences to vary substantially from the consequences described below. Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this section to us or we are references to Linn Energy, LLC and our limited liability company operating subsidiaries.

Table of Contents

This section does not address all federal income tax matters affecting us or the unitholders. Furthermore, this section focuses on unitholders who are individual citizens or residents of the United States and has only limited application to corporations, estates, trusts, non-resident aliens or other unitholders subject to specialized tax treatment, such as tax-exempt institutions, foreign persons, individual retirement accounts (IRAs), employee benefit plans, real estate investment trusts (REITs) or mutual 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 our units.

No ruling has been or will be requested from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) regarding any matter affecting us or prospective unitholders. All statements of law and legal conclusions, but not statements of facts, contained in this section, except as otherwise indicated, are the opinions of Baker & Hostetler LLP. Such opinions are based on the accuracy and completeness of facts described in this prospectus and representations made by us to Baker & Hostetler LLP. Baker & Hostetler LLP has not undertaken any obligation to update its opinions discussed in this section after the date of this prospectus.

An opinion of counsel represents only that counsel's best legal judgment and does not bind the IRS or the courts. Accordingly, the opinions expressed in this section may not be sustained by a court if challenged by the IRS. Any such challenge by the IRS may materially and adversely impact the market for the units and the prices at which units trade. In addition, the costs of any dispute with the IRS, principally legal, accounting and related fees, will result in a reduction in cash available for distribution to our unitholders and thus will be borne directly or indirectly by the unitholders. Furthermore, the tax treatment of us, or of an investment in us, may be significantly modified by future legislative or administrative changes or court decisions. Any modifications may or may not be retroactively applied.

For the reasons described below, Baker & Hostetler LLP has not rendered an opinion with respect to the following specific federal income tax issues:

- (1) the treatment of a unitholder whose units are loaned to a short seller to cover a short sale of units (please read Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership Treatment of Short Sales);
- (2) whether our monthly convention for allocating taxable income and losses is permitted by existing Treasury Regulations (please read Disposition of Units Allocations Between Transferors and Transferees);
- (3) whether percentage depletion will be available to a unitholder or the extent of the percentage depletion deduction available to any unitholder (please read Tax Treatment of Operations Depletion Deductions);
- (4) whether the deduction related to United States production activities will be available to a unitholder or the extent of such deduction to any unitholder (please read Tax Treatment of Operations Deduction for United States Production Activities);
- (5) whether our method for depreciating Section 743 adjustments is sustainable (please read Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership Section 754 Election and Uniformity of Units); and
- (6) whether assignees of units who fail to execute and deliver transfer applications will be treated as partners for federal income tax purposes (please read Unitholder Status).

IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF EACH UNITHOLDER TO INVESTIGATE THE LEGAL AND TAX CONSEQUENCES, UNDER THE LAWS OF PERTINENT JURISDICTIONS, OF HIS 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. FURTHER,

IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF EACH UNITHOLDER TO FILE ALL STATE, LOCAL AND FOREIGN, AS WELL AS UNITED STATES FEDERAL TAX RETURNS THAT MAY BE REQUIRED OF HIM. BAKER & HOSTETLER LLP HAS NOT RENDERED AN OPINION ON THE STATE, LOCAL OR FOREIGN TAX CONSEQUENCES OF AN INVESTMENT IN US.

Table of Contents

Partnership Status

Except as discussed in the following paragraph, a limited liability company that has more than one member and that has not elected to be treated as a corporation is treated as a partnership and each member a partner for federal income tax purposes and, therefore, is not a taxable entity and incurs no federal income tax liability. Instead, each member is required to take into account his share of items of income, gain, loss and deduction of the company in computing his federal income tax liability, regardless of whether cash distributions are made to the member. Distributions by a partnership to a partner are not generally taxable to the partner unless the amount of cash distributed is in excess of the partner's adjusted basis in his partnership interest.

Section 7704 of the Code provides that publicly traded partnerships will, as a general rule, be taxed as corporations. However, an exception, referred to as the Qualifying Income Exception, exists with respect to publicly traded partnerships of which 90% or more of the gross income for every taxable year consists of qualifying income. Qualifying income includes income and gains derived from the exploration, development, mining or production, processing, refining, transportation (including pipelines transporting gas, oil, or products thereof), or the marketing of any mineral or natural resource (including fertilizer, geothermal energy, and timber), industrial source carbon dioxide, or the transportation or storage of certain fuels or biodiesel fuels. Other types of qualifying income include interest other than from a financial business, dividends, real property rents, gains from the sale of real property and gains from the sale or other disposition of assets held for the production of income that otherwise constitutes qualifying income. We estimate that, as of the date of this prospectus, less than 1% of our gross income is not qualifying income; however, this estimate could change from time to time. In reliance upon this estimate and facts provided by us concerning the sources and amounts of gross income attributable to our businesses, together with the representation that the composition of such gross income remained materially unchanged through the date of this prospectus, and based on applicable legal authority, Baker & Hostetler LLP is of the opinion that at least 90% of our gross income as of the date of this prospectus constitutes qualifying income.

No ruling has been or will be sought from the IRS and the IRS has made no determination as to our status or the status of our operating subsidiaries for federal income tax purposes or whether our operations generate qualifying income under Section 7704 of the Code. Instead, we will rely on the opinion of Baker & Hostetler LLP on such matters. It is the opinion of Baker & Hostetler LLP that, based upon the Code, treasury regulations, published revenue rulings and court decisions and the representations and assumptions described below, that as of the date of this prospectus we will be classified as a partnership, and each of our operating subsidiaries (other than Linn Operating, Inc., Linn Western Operating, Inc., and Mid Atlantic Well Service, Inc.) will be disregarded as an entity separate from us for federal income tax purposes.

In rendering its opinion, Baker & Hostetler LLP has relied on certain assumptions and on factual representations made by us in a letter to Baker & Hostetler LLP. Such assumptions and representations include:

Neither we nor any of our limited liability company subsidiaries have elected or will elect to be treated as a corporation;

We have been and will be operating in accordance with applicable partnerships statutes, our amended and restated limited liability company agreement and in the manner described in this prospectus; and

For each taxable year, more than 90% of the gross income for federal income tax purposes of the Company has been and will be income from (i) the exploration, development, mining or production, processing, refining, transportation (including pipelines transporting gas, oil, or products thereof), or the marketing of any mineral or natural resource (including fertilizer, geothermal energy, and timber), industrial source carbon dioxide, or the transportation or storage of certain fuels or biodiesel fuels; or (ii) other items of income as to which counsel

has opined or will opine are qualifying income within the meaning of Section 7704(d) of the Code.

Table of Contents

We intend to monitor our income on a continuing basis and to manage our operations in subsequent taxable years with the objective to assure, although we cannot completely assure, that the ratio of our qualifying income to our total gross income will remain at 90% or above for each such taxable year.

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 within a reasonable time after discovery, we will be treated as if we had transferred all of 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, in return for stock in that corporation, and then distributed that stock to the unitholders in liquidation of their interests in us. This deemed contribution and liquidation should be tax-free to unitholders and us 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 federal income tax purposes.

If we were taxable as a corporation in any taxable year, either as a result of a failure to meet the Qualifying Income Exception or otherwise, our items of income, gain, loss and deduction would be reflected only on our tax return rather than being passed through to the unitholders, and our net income would be taxed to us at corporate rates. In addition, any distribution made to a unitholder would be treated as either taxable dividend income, to the extent of our current or accumulated earnings and 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 units, or taxable capital gain, after the unitholder's tax basis in his units is reduced to zero. Accordingly, taxation as a corporation would result in a material reduction in a unitholder's cash flow and after-tax return and thus likely would result in a substantial reduction of the value of the units.

The remainder of this section is based on Baker & Hostetler LLP's opinion that we will be classified as a partnership for federal income tax purposes.

Unitholder Status

Unitholders who become members of Linn Energy, LLC will be treated as partners of Linn Energy, LLC for federal income tax purposes. Also:

assignees who have executed and delivered transfer applications, and are awaiting admission as members; and

unitholders whose units are held in street name or by a nominee and who have the right to direct the nominee in the exercise of all substantive rights attendant to the ownership of their units,

will be treated as partners in Linn Energy, LLC for federal income tax purposes. Because there is no direct or indirect authority addressing the federal tax treatment of assignees of units who are entitled to execute and deliver transfer applications and thereby become entitled to direct the exercise of attendant rights, but who fail to execute and deliver transfer applications, counsel is unable to opine that such persons are partners for federal income tax purposes. If not partners, such persons will not be eligible for the federal income tax treatment described in this discussion. Furthermore, a purchaser or other transferee of units who does not execute and deliver a transfer application may not receive some federal income tax information or reports furnished to record holders of units unless the units are held in a nominee or street name account and the nominee or broker has executed and delivered a transfer application for those units.

A beneficial owner of units whose units have been transferred to a short seller to complete a short sale would appear to lose his status as a partner with respect to those units for federal income tax purposes. Please read [Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership](#) [Treatment of Short Sales](#).

Items of our income, gain, deduction, or loss would not appear to be reportable by a unitholder who is not a partner for federal income tax purposes, and any cash distributions received by a unitholder who is not a partner for federal income tax purposes would therefore be fully taxable as ordinary income. These unitholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to their status as partners in Linn Energy, LLC for federal income tax purposes. The references to unitholders in the discussion that follows are to persons who are treated as partners of Linn Energy, LLC for federal income tax purposes.

Table of Contents

Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership

Flow-Through of Taxable Income

We will not pay any federal income tax. Instead, each unitholder will be required to report on his income tax return his share of our income, gains, losses and deductions without regard to whether corresponding cash distributions are received by him. Consequently, we may allocate income to a unitholder even if he has not received a cash distribution from us. Each unitholder will be required to include in income his allocable share of our income, gains, losses and deductions for our taxable year or years ending with or within his taxable year. Our taxable year ends on December 31.

Treatment of Distributions

Distributions made by us to a unitholder generally will not be taxable to the unitholder for federal income tax purposes except to the extent the amount of any cash (or property treated as cash) distributed exceeds the unitholder's tax basis in his units immediately before the distribution. Cash distributions made by us to a unitholder in an amount in excess of a unitholder's tax basis in the units generally will be considered to be gain from the sale or exchange of the units, taxable in accordance with the rules described under **Disposition of Units**. To the extent that cash distributions made by us cause a unitholder's at risk amount to be less than zero at the end of any taxable year, he must recapture any losses deducted in previous years. Please read **Limitations on Deductibility of Losses**.

Any reduction in a unitholder's share of our liabilities for which no unitholder bears the economic risk of loss, known as non-recourse liabilities, will be treated as a distribution of cash to that unitholder. A decrease in a unitholder's percentage interest in us because of our issuance of additional units will decrease his share of our non-recourse liabilities, and thus will result in a corresponding deemed distribution of cash, which may constitute a non-pro rata distribution. A non-pro rata distribution of money or property may result in ordinary income to a unitholder, regardless of his tax basis in the units, if the distribution reduces the unitholder's share of our unrealized receivables, including recapture of intangible drilling costs, depletion, depreciation recapture, and/or substantially appreciated inventory items, all as defined in section 751 of the Code, and collectively, **Section 751 Assets**. To that extent, the unitholder will be treated as having been distributed his proportionate share of the **Section 751 Assets** and having exchanged those assets with us in return for the non-pro rata portion of the actual distribution made. This latter deemed exchange generally will result in the unitholder's realization of ordinary income, which will equal the excess of (1) the non-pro rata portion of that distribution over (2) the unitholder's tax basis for the share of **Section 751 Assets** deemed relinquished in the exchange.

Basis of Units

A unitholder's initial tax basis for his units will be the amount he paid for the units plus his share of our non-recourse liabilities. That basis will be increased by his share of our income and by any increases in his share of our non-recourse liabilities. That basis generally will be decreased, but not below zero, by distributions from us, by the unitholder's share of our losses, by depletion deductions taken by him to the extent such deductions do not exceed his proportionate share of the adjusted tax basis of the underlying producing properties, by any decreases in his share of our non-recourse liabilities and by his share of our expenditures that are not deductible in computing taxable income and are not required to be capitalized. A unitholder's share of our non-recourse liabilities will generally be based on the unitholder's share of profits. Please read **Disposition of 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 unitholder's tax basis in the units and, in the case of an individual unitholder or a corporate unitholder, if more than 50% of the value of its stock is owned directly or indirectly by or for five or fewer individuals or some tax-exempt organizations, to the amount for which the unitholder is considered to be at risk with respect to our activities, if that amount is less than his tax basis. A unitholder must 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. Losses

Table of Contents

disallowed to a unitholder or recaptured as a result of these limitations will carry forward and will be allowable as a deduction in a later year to the extent that his tax basis or at risk amount, whichever is the limiting factor, is subsequently increased. Upon the taxable disposition of a unit, any gain recognized by a unitholder can be offset by losses that were previously suspended by the at risk limitation but may not be offset by losses suspended by the basis limitation. Any excess loss above that gain previously suspended by the at risk or basis limitations is no longer utilizable.

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 any 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 can look only to the units for 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 tax basis increases or decreases attributable to increases or decreases in his share of our nonrecourse liabilities. Furthermore, a unitholder's at risk amount will decrease by the amount of the unitholder's depletion deductions and will increase to the extent of the amount by which the unitholder's percentage depletion deductions with respect to our property exceed the unitholder's share of the basis of that property.

The at risk limitation applies on an activity-by-activity basis, and in the case of oil and gas properties, each property is treated as a separate activity. Thus, a taxpayer's interest in each oil or gas property is generally required to be treated separately so that a loss from any one property would be limited to the at risk amount for that property and not the at risk amount for all the taxpayer's oil and gas properties. It is uncertain how this rule is implemented in the case of multiple oil and gas properties owned by a single entity treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. However, for taxable years ending on or before the date on which further guidance is published, the IRS will permit aggregation of oil or gas properties we own in computing a unitholder's at risk limitation with respect to us. If a unitholder must compute his at risk amount separately with respect to each oil or gas property we own, he may not be allowed to utilize his share of losses or deductions attributable to a particular property even though he has a positive at risk amount with respect to his units as a whole.

The passive loss limitations generally provide that individuals, estates, trusts and some closely-held corporations and personal service corporations are permitted to deduct losses from passive activities, which are generally defined as 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 with respect to each publicly traded partnership. Consequently, any losses we generate will only be available to offset our passive income generated in the future and will not be available to offset income from other passive activities or investments, including our investments or investments in other publicly traded partnerships, or salary or active business income. If we dispose of all or only a part of our interest in an oil or gas property, unitholders will be able to offset their suspended passive activity losses from our activities against the gain, if any, on the disposition. Any previously suspended losses in excess of the amount of gain recognized will remain suspended.

The passive activity loss rules are applied after other applicable limitations on deductions, including the at risk rules and the basis limitation. Notwithstanding whether an oil or gas property is a separate activity, passive losses that are not deductible because they exceed a unitholder's share of income we generate may be deducted in full when he disposes of his entire investment in us in a fully taxable transaction with an unrelated party.

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. 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.

Table of Contents

The computation of a unitholder's investment interest expense will take into account interest on any margin account borrowing or other loan incurred to purchase or carry a unit.

Net investment income includes gross income from property held for investment and amounts treated as portfolio income under the passive loss rules, less deductible expenses, other than interest, directly connected with the production of investment income, but generally does not include gains attributable to the disposition of property held for investment. The IRS has indicated that net passive income earned by a publicly traded partnership will be treated as investment income for purposes of the limitations on the deductibility of investment interest to its unitholders. In addition, the unitholder's share of our portfolio income will be treated as investment 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 any former 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 unitholder on whose behalf the payment was made. If the payment is made on behalf of a unitholder whose identity cannot be determined, we are authorized to treat the payment as a distribution to all current unitholders. We are authorized to amend our limited liability company agreement in the manner necessary to maintain uniformity of intrinsic tax characteristics of units and to adjust later distributions, so that after giving effect to these distributions, the priority and characterization of distributions otherwise applicable under our limited liability company agreement is maintained as nearly as is practicable. Payments by us as described above could give rise to an overpayment of tax on behalf of an individual unitholder in which event the unitholder would be 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 the unitholders in accordance with their percentage interests in us. If we have a net loss for the entire year, that loss will be allocated to the unitholders in accordance with their percentage interests in us to the extent of their positive capital account balances.

Specified items of our income, gain, loss and deduction will be allocated under Section 704(c) of the Code to account for the difference between the tax basis and fair market value of our assets at the time of an offering of new units, which assets are referred to in this discussion as Contributed Property. These *Section 704(c) allocations* are required to eliminate the difference between a partner's book capital account, credited with the fair market value of Contributed Property, and the tax capital account, credited with the tax basis of Contributed Property, referred to in this discussion as the book-tax disparity. The effect of these allocations to a unitholder purchasing units in this offering essentially will be the same as if the tax basis of our assets were equal to their fair market value at the time of this offering. In the event we issue additional units or engage in certain other transactions in the future, *reverse Section 704(c) allocations* similar to the allocations described above, will be made to all holders of units, including purchasers of units in this offering, to account for the difference between the book basis for purposes of maintaining capital accounts and the fair market value of all property held by us at the time of the transaction. In addition, items of recapture income will be allocated to the extent possible to the unitholder who was allocated the deduction giving rise to the treatment of that gain as recapture income in order to minimize the recognition of ordinary income by other unitholders. Finally, although we do not expect that our operations will result in the creation of negative capital accounts, if negative capital accounts nevertheless result, items of our income and gain will be allocated in an amount and manner to eliminate the negative balance as quickly as possible.

An allocation of items of our income, gain, loss or deduction, other than an allocation required by Section 704(c), will generally be given effect for federal income tax purposes in determining a unitholder's share of an item of income, gain, loss or deduction only if the allocation has substantial economic effect. In

Table of Contents

any other case, a unitholder's share of an item will be determined on the basis of his interest in us, which will be determined by taking into account all the facts and circumstances, including:

- the unitholder's relative contributions to us;
- the interests of all the unitholders in profits and losses;
- the interest of all the unitholders in cash flow; and
- the rights of all the unitholders to distributions of capital upon liquidation.

Baker & Hostetler LLP is of the opinion that, with the exception of the issues described in Section 754 Election, Disposition of Units Allocations Between Transferors and Transferees, and Uniformity of Units, allocations under our limited liability company agreement will be given effect for federal income tax purposes in determining a unitholder's share of an item of income, gain, loss or deduction.

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. If so, he would no longer be 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. As a result, during this period:

- none of our income, gain, loss or deduction with respect to those units would be reportable by the unitholder;
- any cash distributions received by the unitholder with respect to those units would be fully taxable; and
- all of these distributions would appear to be ordinary income.

Baker & Hostetler LLP has not rendered an opinion regarding the treatment of a unitholder whose units are loaned to a short seller to cover a short sale of units. Therefore, unitholders desiring to assure their status as partners and avoid the risk of gain recognition from a loan to a short seller are urged to modify any applicable brokerage account agreements to prohibit their brokers from loaning their units. The IRS has announced that it is studying issues relating to the tax treatment of short sales of partnership interests. Please also read Disposition of 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 non-corporate taxpayers is 26% on the first \$175,000 (\$87,500 in the case of married individuals filing separately) of alternative minimum taxable income in excess of the exemption amount and 28% on any additional alternative minimum taxable income. Prospective unitholders are urged to consult with their tax advisors with respect to the impact of an investment in units on their liability for the alternative minimum tax.

Tax Rates

In general, the highest effective United States federal income tax rate for individuals for 2009 currently is 35% and the maximum United States federal income tax rate for net capital gains of an individual for 2009 currently is 15% if the asset disposed of was held and beneficially owned for more than 12 months at the time of disposition. These rates are

scheduled to increase after 2010.

Section 754 Election

We have made the election permitted by Section 754 of the Code. That election is irrevocable without the consent of the IRS. The election generally permits us to adjust a unit purchaser's tax basis in our assets (inside basis) under Section 743(b) of the Code to reflect his purchase price (Section 743(b) adjustment). The Section 743(b) adjustment does not apply to a person who purchases units directly from us. The

Table of Contents

Section 743(b) adjustment belongs to the purchaser and not to other unitholders. For purposes of this discussion, a unitholder's inside basis in our assets is considered to have two components: (1) his share of our tax basis in our assets (common basis) and (2) his Section 743(b) adjustment to that basis. Please also read Allocation of Income, Gain, Loss, and Deduction above.

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 of our assets immediately prior to the transfer. In that case, as a result of the election, the transferee would have a higher tax basis in his share of our assets for purposes of computing, among other items, a greater amount of depletion and depreciation deductions and his 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 his units is lower than those 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 either favorably or unfavorably by the election.

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 and other matters. For example, the allocation of the Section 743(b) adjustment among our assets must be made in accordance with the Code. The IRS could seek to reallocate some or all of any Section 743(b) adjustment allocated by us to our tangible assets to goodwill instead. Goodwill, as an intangible asset, is generally either non-amortizable or amortizable 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 not be successfully challenged by the IRS or the resulting deductions will not be reduced or disallowed altogether. Should the IRS require a different basis adjustment to be made, and should, in our opinion, the expense of compliance exceed the benefit of the election, we may seek permission from the IRS to revoke our Section 754 election. If permission is granted, a subsequent purchaser of units may be allocated more income than he would have been allocated had the election not been revoked.

Treasury regulations under Section 743 of the Code require, if the remedial allocation method is adopted (which we adopt as to each of our properties), a portion of the Section 743(b) adjustment attributable to recovery property under Section 168 of the Code to be depreciated over the remaining cost recovery period for the Section 704(c) built-in gain. Under Treasury Regulation Section 1.167(c)-1(a)(6), a Section 743(b) adjustment attributable to property subject to depreciation under Section 167 of the Code rather than cost recovery deductions under Section 168 generally is required to be depreciated using either the straight-line method or the 150% declining balance method. In addition, the holder of a unit may be entitled by reason of a Section 743(b) adjustment to amortization deductions in respect of property to which the traditional method of eliminating differences in book and tax basis applies. It would not be possible to maintain uniformity of units if this requirement were literally followed; therefore under our limited liability company agreement, we are authorized to take a position to preserve the uniformity of units even if that position is not consistent with these Treasury Regulations. Please read Tax Treatment of Operations and Uniformity of Units.

Although Baker & Hostetler LLP is unable to opine as to the validity of this approach because there is no clear authority on this issue, we intend to depreciate the portion of a Section 743(b) adjustment attributable to unrealized appreciation in the value of Contributed Property, to the extent of any unamortized book-tax disparity, using a rate of depreciation or amortization derived from the depreciation or amortization method and useful life applied to the common basis of the property, or treat that portion as non-amortizable to the extent attributable to property the common basis of which is not amortizable. This method is consistent with the regulations under Section 743 of the Code, but is arguably inconsistent with Treasury Regulation Section 1.167(c)-1(a)(6), which is not expected to directly apply to a material portion of our assets. To the extent this Section 743(b) adjustment is attributable to appreciation in value in excess of the unamortized book-tax disparity, we will apply the rules described in the Treasury Regulations and the legislative history. If we determine that our position cannot reasonably be taken, we may take a depreciation or amortization position under which all purchasers acquiring units in the same month would receive depreciation or

amortization, whether attributable to common basis or a Section 743(b) adjustment, based upon the same applicable rate as if they had purchased a direct interest in our assets. This kind of aggregate approach may result in lower annual depreciation or amortization deductions than would otherwise be allowable to some unitholders. This position will not be adopted if we determine that the loss of depreciation and amortization deductions will

Table of Contents

have 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 to preserve the uniformity of the intrinsic tax characteristics of the units. The IRS may challenge any method of depreciating the Section 743(b) 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 might be increased without the benefit of additional deductions. Please read *Tax Treatment of Operations, Disposition of Units*, *Recognition of Gain or Loss*, and *Uniformity of Units*.

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. Certain compensation accruals reported in our financial statements are deducted when paid or vested for federal income tax reporting. Each unitholder will be required to 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 unitholder who has a taxable year ending 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 must include his share of our income, gain, loss and deduction in income for his taxable year, with the result that he will be required to include in income for his taxable year his share of more than one year of our income, gain, loss and deduction. Please read *Disposition of Units* *Allocations Between Transferors and Transferees*.

Depletion Deductions

Subject to the limitations on deductibility of losses discussed above, unitholders will be entitled to deductions for the greater of either cost depletion or (if otherwise allowable) percentage depletion with respect to our oil and gas interests. Although the Code requires each unitholder to compute his own depletion allowance and maintain records of his share of the adjusted tax basis of the underlying property for depletion and other purposes, we intend to furnish each of our unitholders with information relating to this computation for federal income tax purposes.

Percentage depletion is generally available with respect to unitholders who qualify under the independent producer exemption contained in Section 613A(c) of the Code. For this purpose, an independent producer is a person not directly or indirectly involved in the retail sale of oil, gas, or derivative products or the operation of a major refinery. Percentage depletion is calculated as an amount generally equal to 15% (and, in the case of marginal production, potentially a higher percentage) of the unitholder's gross income from the depletable property for the taxable year. The percentage depletion deduction with respect to any property is limited to 100% of the taxable income of the unitholder from the property for each taxable year, computed without the depletion allowance. A unitholder that qualifies as an independent producer may deduct percentage depletion only to the extent the unitholder's daily production of domestic crude oil, or the gas equivalent, does not exceed 1,000 barrels. This depletable amount may be allocated between oil and gas production, with 6,000 cubic feet of domestic gas production regarded as equivalent to one barrel of crude oil. The 1,000 barrel limitation must be allocated among the independent producer and controlled or related persons and family members in proportion to the respective production by such persons during the period in question.

In addition to the foregoing limitations, the percentage depletion deduction otherwise available is limited to 65% of a unitholder's total taxable income from all sources for the year, computed without the depletion allowance, net operating loss carrybacks, or capital loss carrybacks. Any percentage depletion deduction disallowed because of the 65% limitation may be deducted in the following taxable year if the percentage depletion deduction for such year plus the deduction carryover does not exceed 65% of the unitholder's total taxable income for that year. The carryover period resulting from the 65% net income limitation is indefinite.

Unitholders that do not qualify under the independent producer exemption generally are restricted to depletion deductions based on cost depletion. Cost depletion deductions are calculated by (i) dividing the unitholder's share of the adjusted tax basis in the underlying mineral property by the number of mineral units (barrels of oil and thousand cubic feet, or Mcf, of gas) remaining as of the beginning of the taxable year and

Table of Contents

(ii) multiplying the result by the number of mineral units sold within the taxable year. The total amount of deductions based on cost depletion cannot exceed the unitholder's share of the total adjusted tax basis in the property.

All or a portion of any gain recognized by a unitholder as a result of either the disposition by us of some or all of our oil and gas interests or the disposition by the unitholder of some or all of his units may be taxed as ordinary income to the extent of recapture of depletion deductions, except for percentage depletion deductions in excess of the basis of the property. The amount of the recapture is generally limited to the amount of gain recognized on the disposition.

The foregoing discussion of depletion deductions does not purport to be a complete analysis of the complex legislation and Treasury Regulations relating to the availability and calculation of depletion deductions by the unitholders. Further, because depletion is required to be computed separately by each unitholder and not by our company, no assurance can be given, and Baker & Hostetler LLP is unable to express any opinion, with respect to the availability or extent of percentage depletion deductions to the unitholders for any taxable year. We encourage each prospective unitholder to consult his tax advisor to determine whether percentage depletion would be available to him.

Current law may change and limit or eliminate the ability to take depletion deductions. For example, substantive changes to the existing federal income tax laws have been proposed that would affect depletion deductions. We are unable to predict whether any changes, or other proposals, ultimately will be enacted. Any such changes could negatively impact the value of an investment in our units.

Deductions for Intangible Drilling and Development Costs

We may elect to currently deduct intangible drilling and development costs (IDCs). IDCs generally include our expenses for wages, fuel, repairs, hauling, supplies and other items that are incidental to, and necessary for, the drilling and preparation of wells for the production of oil, gas, or geothermal energy. The option to currently deduct IDCs applies only to those items that do not have a salvage value.

Although we may elect to currently deduct IDCs, each unitholder will have the option of either currently deducting IDCs or capitalizing all or part of the IDCs and amortizing them on a straight-line basis over a 60-month period, beginning with the taxable month in which the expenditure is made. If a unitholder makes the election to amortize the IDCs over a 60-month period, no IDC preference amount will result for alternative minimum tax purposes.

Integrated oil companies must capitalize 30% of all their IDCs (other than IDCs paid or incurred with respect to oil and gas wells located outside of the United States) and amortize these IDCs over 60 months beginning in the month in which those costs are paid or incurred. If the taxpayer ceases to be an integrated oil company, it must continue to amortize those costs as long as it continues to own the property to which the IDCs relate. An *integrated oil company* is a taxpayer that has economic interests in crude oil deposits and also carries on substantial retailing or refining operations. An oil or gas producer is deemed to be a substantial retailer or refiner if it is subject to the rules disqualifying retailers and refiners from taking percentage depletion. In order to qualify as an *independent producer* that is not subject to these IDC deduction limits, a unitholder, either directly or indirectly through certain related parties, may not be involved in the refining of more than 75,000 barrels of oil (or the equivalent amount of gas) on average for any day during the taxable year or in the retail marketing of oil and gas products exceeding \$5 million per year in the aggregate.

IDCs previously deducted that are allocable to property (directly or through ownership of an interest in a partnership) and that would have been included in the adjusted basis of the property had the IDC deduction not been taken are recaptured to the extent of any gain realized upon the disposition of the property or upon the disposition by a unitholder of interests in us. Recapture is generally determined at the unitholder level. Where only a portion of the recapture property is sold, any IDCs related to the entire property are recaptured to the extent of the gain realized on

the portion of the property sold. In the case of a disposition of an undivided interest in a property, a proportionate amount of the IDCs with respect to the property is treated as

Table of Contents

allocable to the transferred undivided interest to the extent of any gain recognized. See [Disposition of Units Recognition of Gain or Loss](#).

Current law may change and limit or eliminate the ability to take deductions for intangible drilling costs. For example, substantive changes to the existing federal income tax laws have been proposed that would eliminate our ability to deduct intangible drilling costs. We are unable to predict whether any changes, or other proposals, ultimately will be enacted. Any such changes could negatively impact the value of an investment in our units.

Deduction for United States Production Activities

Subject to the limitations on the deductibility of losses discussed above and the limitation discussed below, unitholders will be entitled to a deduction, the Section 199 deduction, equal to a specified percentage of our qualified production activities income that is allocated to such unitholder. The percentages are 6% for qualified production activities income generated in the years 2007, 2008, and 2009; and 9% thereafter.

Qualified production activities income generally is equal to gross receipts from domestic production activities reduced by cost of goods sold allocable to those receipts, other expenses directly associated with those receipts, and a share of other deductions, expenses and losses that are not directly allocable to those receipts or another class of income. The products produced must be manufactured, produced, grown or extracted in whole or in significant part by the taxpayer in the United States.

For a partnership, the Section 199 deduction is determined at the partner level. To determine his Section 199 deduction, each unitholder will aggregate his share of the qualified production activities income allocated to him from us with the unitholder's qualified production activities income from other sources. Each unitholder must take into account his distributive share of the expenses allocated to him from our qualified production activities regardless of whether we otherwise have taxable income. However, our expenses that otherwise would be taken into account for purposes of computing the Section 199 deduction are taken into account only if and to the extent the unitholder's share of losses and deductions from all of our activities is not disallowed by the basis rules, the at-risk rules or the passive activity loss rules. Please read [Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership](#) [Limitations on Deductibility of Losses](#).

The amount of a unitholder's Section 199 deduction for each year is limited to 50% of the IRS Form W-2 wages actually or deemed paid by the unitholder during the calendar year that are deducted in arriving at qualified production activities income. Each unitholder is treated as having been allocated IRS Form W-2 wages from us equal to the unitholder's allocable share of our wages that are deducted in arriving at our qualified production activities income for that taxable year. It is not anticipated that we or our subsidiaries will pay material wages that will be allocated to our unitholders.

This discussion of the Section 199 deduction does not purport to be a complete analysis of the complex legislation and Treasury authority relating to the calculation of domestic production gross receipts, qualified production activities income, or IRS Form W-2 wages, or how such items are allocated by us to unitholders. Further, because the Section 199 deduction is required to be computed separately by each unitholder, no assurance can be given, and Baker & Hostetler LLP is unable to express any opinion, as to the availability or extent of the Section 199 deduction to the unitholders. Each prospective unitholder is encouraged to consult his tax advisor to determine whether the Section 199 deduction would be available to him.

Current law may change and limit or eliminate the ability to take the Section 199 deduction. For example, substantive changes to the existing federal income tax laws have been proposed that would eliminate the Section 199 deduction for oil and gas producers, which would effectively eliminate the ability to take the Section 199 deduction with respect to our qualified production activities. We are unable to predict whether any changes, or other proposals, ultimately

will be enacted. Any such changes could negatively impact the value of an investment in our units.

Table of Contents

Lease Acquisition Costs

The cost of acquiring oil and gas leaseholds or similar property interests is a capital expenditure that must be recovered through depletion deductions if the lease is productive. If a lease is proved worthless and abandoned, the cost of acquisition less any depletion claimed may be deducted as an ordinary loss in the year the lease becomes worthless. Please read [Tax Treatment of Operations](#) [Depletion Deductions](#).

Geophysical Costs

The cost of geophysical exploration incurred in connection with the exploration and development of oil and gas properties in the United States are deducted ratably over a 24-month period beginning on the date that such expense is paid or incurred.

Operating and Administrative Costs

Amounts paid for operating a producing well are deductible as ordinary business expenses, as are administrative costs to the extent they constitute ordinary and necessary business expenses which are reasonable in amount.

Tax Basis, Depreciation and Amortization

The tax basis of our assets is used for purposes of computing depletion, depreciation, and cost recovery deductions and, ultimately, gain or loss on the disposition of these 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 this offering will be borne by our existing unitholders and any other offering will be borne by our unitholders as of that time. Please read [Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership](#) [Allocation of Income, Gain, Loss and Deduction](#).

To the extent allowable, we may elect to use the depreciation and cost recovery methods that will result in the largest deductions being taken in the early years after assets are placed in service. Please read [Uniformity of Units](#). Property we subsequently acquire or construct may be depreciated using accelerated methods permitted by the Code.

If we dispose of depreciable property by sale, foreclosure, or otherwise, all or a portion of any gain, determined by reference to the amount of depreciation previously allowable and the nature of the property, may be subject to the recapture rules and taxed as ordinary income rather than capital gain. Similarly, a unitholder who has taken cost recovery or depreciation deductions with respect to property we own will likely be required to recapture some or all, of those deductions as ordinary income upon a sale of his interest in us. Please read [Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership](#) [Allocation of Income, Gain, Loss and Deduction](#) and [Disposition of Units](#) [Recognition of Gain or Loss](#).

The costs incurred in selling our units (called [syndication expenses](#)) must be capitalized and cannot be deducted currently, ratably, or upon our termination. There are uncertainties regarding the classification of costs as organization expenses, which we may be able to amortize, and as syndication expenses, which we may not be able to amortize. Any 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, and the tax bases, of our assets. Although we may from time to time consult with professional appraisers regarding valuation matters, we will make many of the relative fair market value estimates ourselves. These estimates and determinations of basis are subject to challenge and will not be binding on the IRS or the courts. If the estimates of fair market value or basis are later found to be incorrect, the character and amount of

items of income, gain, loss or deduction previously reported by unitholders might change, and unitholders might be required to adjust their tax liability for prior years and incur interest and penalties with respect to those adjustments.

Table of Contents

Disposition of Units

Recognition of Gain or Loss

Gain or loss will be recognized on a sale of units equal to the difference between the unitholder's amount realized and the unitholder's tax basis for the units sold. A unitholder's amount realized will equal the sum of the cash or the fair market value of other property received by him plus his share of our nonrecourse liabilities. Because 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 excess of any cash received from the sale.

Prior distributions from us in excess of cumulative net taxable income for a unit that decreased a unitholder's tax basis in that unit will, in effect, become taxable income if the unit is sold at a price greater than the unitholder's tax basis in that unit, even if the price received is less than his original cost.

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 held for more than one year generally will be taxable as capital gain or loss. Capital gain recognized by an individual on the sale of units held more than 12 months generally will be taxed, under current law, at a maximum rate of 15%. However, a portion of this gain or loss, which may be substantial, will be separately computed and taxed as ordinary income or loss under Section 751 of the Code to the extent attributable to unrealized receivables, or inventory items we own. The term unrealized receivables includes potential recapture items, including depreciation, depletion and IDC recapture. Ordinary income attributable to unrealized receivables and inventory items may exceed net taxable gain realized upon the sale of a unit and may be recognized even if there is a net taxable loss realized on the sale of a unit. Thus, a unitholder may recognize both ordinary income and a capital loss upon a sale of units. Net capital loss 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 gains in the case 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 adjusted tax basis for all 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 sold using an equitable apportionment method, which generally means that the tax basis allocated to the interest sold equals an amount that bears the same relation to the partner's 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. Treasury Regulations under Section 1223 of the Code allow a selling unitholder who can identify units transferred with an ascertainable holding period to elect to use the actual holding period of the units transferred. Thus, according to the IRS ruling, a unitholder will be unable to select high or low basis units to sell as would be the case with corporate stock, but, according to the regulations, may designate specific units sold for purposes of determining the holding period of units transferred. A unitholder electing to use the actual holding period of units transferred must consistently use that identification method for all subsequent sales or exchanges of units. A unitholder considering the purchase of additional units or a sale of units purchased in separate transactions is urged to consult his tax advisor as to the possible consequences of the IRS ruling position and application of the Treasury Regulations.

Specific provisions of the Code affect the taxation of some financial products and securities, including partnership interests, by treating a taxpayer as having sold an appreciated partnership interest (one in which gain would be recognized if it were sold, assigned or terminated at its fair market value) if the taxpayer or related 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 the 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 substantially identical property. The Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized to issue regulations that treat a taxpayer

Table of Contents

that enters into transactions or positions that have substantially the same effect as the preceding transactions as having constructively sold the financial position.

Allocations Between Transferors and Transferees

In general, our taxable income and loss will be determined annually, will be prorated on a monthly basis and will be subsequently apportioned among the unitholders 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 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 among the 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 allocated income, gain, loss and deduction realized after the date of transfer.

It is uncertain whether this method is permitted under existing Treasury Regulations. Proposed Regulations raise questions as to this approach; however, the preamble to the Proposed Regulations provides that the IRS will not apply the Proposed Regulations to publicly traded partnerships, and rather the IRS and Treasury Department have solicited comments in this regard. Accordingly, Baker & Hostetler LLP is unable to opine on the validity of this method of allocating income and deductions between transferor and transferee unitholders. If this method is disallowed or only applies to transfers of less than all of the unitholder's interest, our taxable income or losses might be reallocated among the unitholders. We are authorized to revise our method of allocation between unitholders, as well as among transferor and transferee unitholders whose interests vary during a taxable year, to conform to a method permitted under future Treasury Regulations.

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 for that quarter will be allocated items 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, other than through a broker, generally is required to notify us in writing of that sale within 30 days after the sale (or, if earlier, January 15 of the year following the sale). A person who purchases units from a unitholder is required to notify us in writing of that purchase within 30 days after purchase, unless a broker or nominee will satisfy such requirement. We are required to notify the IRS of such transactions and to furnish specified information to the transferor and transferee. However, these reporting requirements do not apply to a sale by an individual who is a citizen of the United States and who affects the sale or exchange through a broker. Failure to notify us of a transfer of units may lead to the imposition of penalties.

Constructive Termination

We will be considered to have terminated for tax purposes if there is a sale or exchange of 50% or more of the total interests in our capital and profits within a 12-month period. 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 a fiscal year ending December 31, the closing of our taxable year may result in more than 12 months of our taxable income or loss being includable in his taxable income for the year of termination. Constructive termination occurring on a date other than December 31 will result in us filing multiple tax returns (and unitholders receiving multiple Schedule K-1s) 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 tax elections after a termination, including a new election under Section 754 of the Code, and a termination would result in a deferral of our deductions for depreciation. A termination could also result in penalties if we were unable to determine that the termination had occurred. Moreover, a termination might either accelerate the application of, or subject us to, any tax legislation enacted before the termination.

Table of Contents

Uniformity of Units

Because we cannot match transferors and transferees of units, we must maintain uniformity of the economic and tax characteristics of the units to a purchaser of these 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. A lack of uniformity can result from a literal application of Treasury Regulation Section 1.167(c)-1(a)(6). Any non-uniformity could have a negative impact 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 Property, to the extent of any unamortized book-tax disparity, using a rate of depreciation or amortization derived from the depreciation or amortization method and useful life applied to the common basis of that property, or treat that portion as non-amortizable, to the extent attributable to property the common basis of which is not amortizable, consistent with the regulations under Section 743 of the Code, even though that position may be inconsistent with Treasury Regulation Section 1.167(c)-1(a)(6), which is not expected to directly apply to a material portion of our assets. Please read [Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership](#) [Section 754 Election](#). 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 apply the rules described in the Treasury Regulations and legislative history. If we determine that this position cannot reasonably be taken, we may adopt a depreciation and amortization position under which all purchasers acquiring units in the same month would receive depreciation and amortization deductions, whether attributable to a common basis or Section 743(b) adjustment, based upon the same applicable rate as if they had purchased a direct interest in our property. If this position is adopted, it may result in lower annual depreciation and amortization deductions than would otherwise be allowable to some unitholders and risk the loss of depreciation and amortization deductions not taken in the year that these deductions are otherwise allowable. This position will not be adopted if we determine that the loss of depreciation and amortization deductions will have 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 to preserve the uniformity of 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 depreciating the Section 743(b) 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 might be increased without the benefit of additional deductions. Please read [Disposition of Units](#) [Recognition of Gain or Loss](#).

Tax-Exempt Organizations and Other Investors

Ownership of units by employee benefit plans, other tax-exempt organizations, non-resident aliens, foreign corporations, other foreign persons, and regulated investment companies raises issues unique to those investors and, as described below, may have substantially adverse tax consequences to them.

Employee benefit plans and most other organizations exempt from federal income tax, including individual retirement accounts and other retirement plans, are subject to federal income tax on unrelated business taxable income. Virtually all of our income allocated to a unitholder that is a tax-exempt organization will be unrelated business taxable income and will be taxable to them.

A regulated investment company or mutual fund is required to derive 90% or more of its gross income from interest, dividends and gains from the sale of stocks or securities or foreign currency or other permitted sources. Income from the ownership of units in a qualified publicly traded partnership is generally treated as income from a permitted source. We anticipate that we will meet the definition of a qualified publicly traded partnership.

Non-resident aliens and foreign corporations, trusts or estates that own units will be considered to be engaged in business in the United States because of the ownership of 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 federal income tax at regular rates on their share of our net income or gain. Moreover, under rules applicable to publicly traded partnerships, we will withhold at the highest applicable tax rate from cash distributions made quarterly to foreign unitholders. Each foreign unitholder must obtain a taxpayer identification number from the

Table of Contents

IRS and submit that number to our transfer agent on an applicable Form W-8 series or applicable substitute form in order to obtain credit for these withholding taxes. A change in applicable law may require us to change these procedures.

In addition, because a foreign corporation that owns units will be treated as engaged in a United States trade or business, that corporation may be subject to the United States branch profits 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 U.S. net equity, that is effectively connected with the conduct of a United States 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 Section 6038C of the Code.

Under a ruling issued by the IRS, a foreign unitholder who sells or otherwise disposes of a unit will be subject to federal income tax on gain realized on the sale or disposition of that unit to the extent that this gain attributable to assets that are effectively connected with a United States trade or business (or, if a treaty applies, attributable to a permanent establishment) of the foreign unitholder that is deemed to exist through ownership in us. Apart from the ruling, a foreign unitholder generally will not be taxed or subject to withholding upon the sale or disposition of a unit if he has owned 5% or less in value of the units during the five-year period ending on the date of the disposition and if the units are regularly traded on an established securities market at the time of the sale or disposition.

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, which describes his share of our income, gain, loss and deduction for our preceding taxable year. In preparing this information, which will not be reviewed by Baker & Hostetler LLP, we will take various accounting and reporting positions, some of which have been mentioned earlier, to determine each unitholder's share of income, gain, loss and deduction. We cannot assure you that those positions will yield a result that conforms to the requirements of the Code, regulations or administrative interpretations of the IRS. Neither we nor Baker & Hostetler LLP can assure prospective unitholders that the IRS will not successfully contend in court that those positions are impermissible. Any challenge by the IRS could negatively affect the value of the units.

The IRS may audit our federal income tax information returns. Adjustments resulting from an IRS audit may require each unitholder to adjust a prior year's tax liability, and 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 those related to our returns.

Partnerships generally are treated as separate entities for purposes of federal tax audits, judicial review of administrative adjustments by the IRS and tax settlement proceedings. The tax treatment of partnership items of income, gain, loss and deduction are determined in a partnership proceeding rather than in separate proceedings with the partners. The Code requires that one partner be designated as the Tax Matters Partner for these purposes. Our limited liability company agreement names Kolja Rockov, our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer as our Tax Matters Partner, subject to redetermination by our board of directors from time to time.

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 can extend the statute of limitations for assessment of tax deficiencies against unitholders for items in our returns. The Tax Matters Partner may bind a unitholder with less than a 1% interest in profits in us 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 may seek judicial review, by which all the

unitholders are bound, of a final partnership administrative adjustment and, if the Tax Matters Partner fails to seek judicial review, judicial review 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%

Table of Contents

interest in profits. However, only one 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 treatment of the item on our 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:

- 1) the name, address and taxpayer identification number of the beneficial owner and the nominee;
- 2) whether the beneficial owner is:
 - a) a person that is not a United States person;
 - b) a foreign government, an international organization or any wholly-owned agency or instrumentality of either of the foregoing; or
 - c) a tax-exempt entity;
- 3) the amount and description of units held, acquired or transferred for the beneficial owner; and
- 4) specific information including the dates of acquisitions and transfers, means of acquisitions and transfers, and acquisition cost for purchases, as well as the amount of net proceeds from sales.

Brokers and financial institutions are required to furnish additional information, including whether they are United States persons and specific information on units they acquire, hold 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 Code for failure to report that 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 causes, including negligence or disregard of rules or regulations, substantial understatements of income tax and substantial valuation misstatements, is imposed by the Code. No penalty will be 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 regarding that portion.

A substantial understatement of income tax in any taxable year exists if the amount of the understatement exceeds the greater of 10% of the tax required to be shown on the return for the taxable year or \$5,000 (\$10,000 for most corporations). The amount of any understatement subject to penalty generally is reduced if any portion is attributable to a position adopted on the return:

- (1) for which there is, or was, substantial authority; or
- (2) 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 of income for which no substantial authority exists, we must disclose the pertinent facts on our return. In addition, we will make a reasonable effort to furnish sufficient information for unitholders to make adequate disclosure on their returns to avoid liability for this penalty. More stringent rules apply to tax shelters, a term that in this context does not appear to include us.

A substantial valuation misstatement exists if the value of any property, or the adjusted basis of any property, claimed on a tax return is 150% or more of the amount determined to be the correct amount of the valuation or adjusted basis. No penalty is imposed unless the portion of the underpayment attributable to a

Table of Contents

substantial valuation misstatement exceeds \$5,000 (\$10,000 for most corporations). If the valuation claimed on a return is 200% or more than the correct valuation, the penalty imposed increases to 40%.

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 of the transaction to the IRS. 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 publicly identified by the IRS as a *listed transaction* or that it produces certain kinds of losses for partnerships, individuals, S corporations, and trusts in excess of \$2 million in any single year, or \$4 million in any combination of tax years. Our participation in a reportable transaction could increase the likelihood that our federal income tax information return (and possibly your tax return) is audited by the IRS. Please read *Information Returns and Audit Procedures* above.

Moreover, if we were to participate in a reportable transaction with a significant purpose to avoid or evade tax, or in any listed transaction, you could be subject to the following:

accuracy-related penalties with a broader scope, significantly narrower exceptions, and potentially greater amounts than described above at *Accuracy-Related Penalties*,

for those persons otherwise entitled to deduct interest on federal tax deficiencies, nondeductibility of interest on any resulting tax liability, and

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 may be subject to other taxes, including state, local and foreign income taxes, unincorporated business taxes, and estate, 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. We currently conduct business and/or own assets in West Virginia, Virginia, Pennsylvania, California, Oklahoma, Kansas, New Mexico, Illinois, Indiana, Arkansas, Colorado, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Texas. Although an analysis of those various taxes is not presented here, each prospective unitholder is urged to consider their potential impact on his investment in us. We may also own property or do business in other states or foreign jurisdictions in the future. Although you may not be required to file a return and pay taxes in some jurisdictions because your income from that jurisdiction falls below the filing and payment requirements, you will be required to file income tax returns and to pay income taxes 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.

In some jurisdictions, 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 require us, or we 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, the amount of which may be greater or less than a particular unitholder's income tax liability to the jurisdiction, generally does not relieve a nonresident unitholder from the obligation to file an income tax return. Amounts withheld may be treated as if distributed to unitholders for purposes of determining the amounts distributed by us. Please read *Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership* *Entity-Level Collections*. Based on current law and our estimate of our future operations, we anticipate that any amounts required to be withheld will not be material.

Table of Contents

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We may sell the units being offered hereby in one or more of the following ways from time to time:

to underwriters or dealers for resale to the public or to institutional investors;

directly to institutional investors;

directly to a limited number of purchasers or to a single purchaser;

through agents to the public or to institutional investors; or

through a combination of any of these methods of sale.

The prospectus supplement with respect to each series of securities will state the terms of the offering of the securities, including:

the offering terms, including the name or names of any underwriters, dealers or agents;

the purchase price of the securities and the net proceeds to be received by us from the sale;

any underwriting discounts or agency fees and other items constituting underwriters or agents compensation;

any public offering price;

any discounts or concessions allowed or reallocated or paid to dealers; and

the securities exchange on which the securities may be listed.

If we use underwriters or dealers in the sale, the securities will be acquired by the underwriters or dealers for their own account and may be resold from time to time in one or more transactions, including:

privately negotiated transactions;

at a fixed public offering price or prices, which may be changed;

in at the market offerings within the meaning of Rule 415(a)(4) of the Securities Act;

at prices related to prevailing market prices; or

at negotiated prices.

Any initial public offering price and any discounts or concessions allowed or reallocated or paid to dealers may be changed from time to time.

If underwriters are used in the sale of any securities, the securities may be offered either to the public through underwriting syndicates represented by managing underwriters, or directly by underwriters. Generally, the

underwriters' obligations to purchase the securities will be subject to certain conditions precedent. The underwriters will be obligated to purchase all of the securities if they purchase any of the securities.

We may enter into derivative transactions with third parties, or sell securities not covered by this prospectus to third parties in privately negotiated transactions. If the applicable prospectus supplement indicates, in connection with those derivatives, the third parties may sell securities covered by this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement, including short sale transactions. If so, the third party may use securities pledged by us or borrowed from us or others to settle those sales or to close out any related open borrowings of units, and may use securities received from us in settlement of those derivatives to close out any related open borrowings of units. The third party in such sale transactions will be an underwriter and, if not identified in this prospectus, will be identified in the applicable prospectus supplement or a post-effective amendment to this registration statement.

If indicated in an applicable prospectus supplement, we may sell the securities through agents from time to time. The applicable prospectus supplement will name any agent involved in the offer or sale of the securities and any commissions we pay to them. Generally, any agent will be acting on a best efforts basis for

Table of Contents

the period of its appointment. We may authorize underwriters, dealers or agents to solicit offers by certain purchasers to purchase the securities from us at the public offering price set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement pursuant to delayed delivery contracts providing for payment and delivery on a specified date in the future. The delayed delivery contracts will be subject only to those conditions set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement, and the applicable prospectus supplement will set forth any commissions we pay for solicitation of these delayed delivery contracts.

Offered securities may also be offered and sold, if so indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, in connection with a remarketing upon their purchase or otherwise, by one or more remarketing firms, acting as principals for their own accounts or as agents for us. Any remarketing firm will be identified and the terms of its agreements, if any, with us and its compensation will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Agents, underwriters and other third parties described above may be entitled to indemnification by us against certain civil liabilities under the Securities Act, or to contribution with respect to payments which the agents or underwriters may be required to make in respect thereof. Agents, underwriters and such other third parties may be customers of, engage in transactions with, or perform services for us in the ordinary course of business.

Any units sold will be listed on The NASDAQ Global Select Market, upon official notice of issuance. Any underwriters to whom securities are sold by us for public offering and sale may make a market in the securities, but such underwriters will not be obligated to do so and may discontinue any market making at any time without notice.

LEGAL MATTERS

Baker & Hostetler LLP, Houston, Texas, will issue an opinion for us regarding the legality of the securities offered by this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement. Baker & Hostetler LLP will also render an opinion on the material tax considerations regarding the securities. If the securities are being distributed in an underwritten offering, certain legal matters will be passed upon for the underwriters by counsel identified in the applicable prospectus supplement.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of Linn Energy, LLC as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2008, management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, and the Statement of Revenues and Direct Operating Expenses Assets acquired from Lamamco Drilling Company for the year ended December 31, 2007, have been incorporated by reference herein in reliance upon the reports incorporated by reference herein of KPMG LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

Certain estimates of our proved oil and gas reserves incorporated by reference herein were based in part upon an engineering report prepared by DeGolyer and MacNaughton, independent petroleum engineers. These estimates are included herein in reliance on the authority of such firm as an expert in such matters.