

GENESIS ENERGY LP
Form 424B7
August 20, 2012
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This filing is made pursuant to Rule 424(b)(7)
under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended,
in connection with Registration No. 333-173337

Prospectus Supplement

(to Prospectus dated April 25, 2011)

22,190,832 Common Units Class A

39,997 Common Units Class B

5,203,488 Waiver Units

This prospectus supplement supplements and amends the prospectus dated April 25, 2011, forming a part of the Registration Statement on Form S-3 (Registration No. 333-173337), relating to the offer from time to time up to specified limits by one or more of the selling unitholders identified therein of our Common Units Class A, Common Units Class B and Waiver Units. You should read this prospectus supplement together with the prospectus dated April 25, 2011, which is to be delivered with this prospectus supplement.

The table below sets forth additional and updated information concerning beneficial ownership of the units and supersedes the table appearing under the caption Selling Unitholders beginning on page 27 of the prospectus. We have prepared the table based on information given to us by the selling unitholders listed below on or before July 25, 2012.

Selling Unitholder	Common Units			Class B Units			Waiver Units		
	Number Beneficially Owned(1)	Number that May Be Sold(2)	Number and % Beneficially Owned After Offering	Number Beneficially Owned	Number that May Be Sold	Number and % Beneficially Owned After Offering	Number Beneficially Owned	Number that May Be Sold	Number and % Beneficially Owned After Offering
			Number %			Number %			Number %
Q GEI Holdings, LLC(3)	28,270	28,270	*	21,316	21,316	*			*
Quintana Energy Partners II, L.P.(3)	1,052,712	1,970,436	*	7,534	7,534	*	917,724	917,724	*
QEP II Genesis TE Holdco, LP(3)	106,093	198,433	*	885	885	*	92,340	92,340	*
Quintana Capital Group GP, Ltd.(3)	1,618	1,618	*			*			*
Quintana Capital Group II, L.P.(3)	3,338	3,338	*			*			*
QCG Series A Holdings, LLC(3)	4,229	4,229	*			*			*
Donald L. Evans, Director, & Susan Marinis Evans Jtwros	98,199	121,155	*			*	22,956	22,956	*

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(3)(4)								
Corbin J. Robertson III, Director(3)(5)	1,380,364	1,507,039	*	*	331,203	292,452	*	*
The Corbin J. Robertson III 2009 Family Trust(3)(5)	160,034	198,785	*	*	38,751	38,751	*	*
Corby & Brooke Robertson 2006 Family Trust(3)(5)	5,743	5,743	*	*			*	*
William K. Robertson, Director(3)(6) / Bank of America, N.A.(7)	1,401,029	1,532,237	*	*	331,203	292,452	*	*
The William Keen Robertson 2009 Family Trust(3)(6)	160,034	198,785	*	*	38,751	38,751	*	*
The William Keen Robertson 2007 Family Trust(3)(6)	1,100	1,100	*	*			*	*
Robert C. Sturdivant, Director(3)	19,811	24,401	*	*	4,590	4,590	*	*
Corbin J. Robertson, Jr.(3)(8) / Bank of America, N.A.(7)	1,958,306	2,408,192	*	*	462,693	462,693	*	*

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Selling Unitholder	Common Units				Class B Units			Waiver Units	
	Number Beneficially Owned(1)	Number that May Be Sold(2)	Number and % Beneficially Owned After Offering		Number that May Be Sold	Number and % Beneficially Owned After Offering	Number Beneficially Owned	Number that May Be Sold	Number and % Beneficially Owned After Offering
			Number	%					
1953 Trust for CJR Jr(3)(8)	3,341	3,341		*					*
H R Cullen Estate for Corbin J Robertson Jr(3)(8)	9,466	9,466		*					*
Christine Robertson Morenz(3) / Bank of America, N.A.(7)	1,240,955	1,393,990		*			292,452	265,521	*
The Morenz 2006 Family Trust(3)	112,526	139,457		*			26,931	26,931	*
The Frances Christine Robertsion 2009 Family Trust(3)	160,034	198,785		*			38,751	38,751	*
Luke S. Putman (3)	2,583	2,583		*					*
Luke S. Putman and Ashley H. Putman (3)	343	343		*					*
Jimmy McDonald (3)	2,410	2,410		*					*
EIV Capital Fund LP	1,579,547	2,038,661		*	5,263	5,263	459,114	459,114	*
James E. Davison, Director(10)	2,918,433	1,416,698	1,409,912	1.8			275,469	275,469	*
James E. Davison, Jr., Director(11)	4,301,796	77,315	3,160,567	4.0			275,469		*
James Ellis Davison, Jr. Grantor Retained Annuity Trust(11)	1,063,914	1,339,383		*			275,469	275,469	*
Steven K. Davison(12)	2,284,373	776,678	1,540,220	1.9			275,466	206,922	*
Steven Davison Family Trust(12)	174,397	242,941		*			68,544	68,544	*
Todd A. Davison(13)	1,942,099	424,162	1,307,519	1.6			275,466	138,378	*
Todd Davison Children s Trust c/o Argent Trust(13)	174,398	242,942		*			68,544	68,544	*
Todd Davison Legacy Trust-2010 c/o Argent Trust(13)	174,398	242,942		*			68,544	68,544	*
Sharilyn S. Gasaway, Director	190,203	236,112		*	526	526	45,909	45,909	*
Grant E. Sims, Chief Executive Officer and Director(14)	2,472,570	3,061,947	6,000	*	3,421	3,421	595,377	595,377	*
Robert V. Deere, Chief Financial Officer	604,962	750,987		*	1,052	1,052	146,025	146,025	*
Steven R. Nathanson, President and Chief Operating Officer	800,363	832,288	129,907	*			161,832	161,832	*
Stephen M. Smith, Vice President	335,228	416,144		*			80,916	80,916	*
Karen N. Pape, Senior Vice President and Controller	125,419	137,386	14,745	*			26,712	26,712	*

* Less than one percent.

- (1) Includes common units into which the Class B Units are convertible, but does not include any common units underlying the Waiver Units Class 2, Waiver Units Class 3 and Waiver Units Class 4, which are not deemed to be beneficially owned by the selling unitholders as of the date of this prospectus.
- (2) Includes common units into which the Class B Units are convertible, in addition to common units into which Waiver Units are convertible under certain circumstances and not deemed beneficially owned by the selling unitholders as of the date of this prospectus. To the extent the Class B Units and Waiver Units convert into common units, there will be less Class B Units and Waiver Units sold under this prospectus.
- (3) Quintana Energy Partners II, L.P., a Cayman Islands limited partnership (QEP II), is the beneficial owner of 1,052,712 common units it holds directly, including 7,534 common units issuable upon conversion of an identical number of Class B Units. QEP II Genesis TE Holdco, LP, a Delaware limited partnership (Holdco), is the beneficial owner of 106,093 common units it holds directly, including 885 common units issuable upon conversion of an identical number of Class B Units. Quintana Capital Group GP, Ltd., a Cayman Islands company (QCG GP), is the beneficial owner of 1,618 common units it holds directly. Q GEI Holdings, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (Q GEI), is the beneficial owner of 28,270 common units it holds directly, including 21,316 common units issuable upon conversion of an identical number of Class B Units. Quintana Capital Group II, L.P., a Cayman Islands limited partnership (QCG II), is the beneficial owner of 3,338 common units it holds directly. QCG Series A Holdings, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, is the beneficial owner of 4,229 common units it holds directly. Each of QEP II, Holdco, QCG GP, Q GEI and QCG II may be deemed to have sole voting and dispositive power over the units held directly by them. By the nature of their relationship or interests in QEP II, Holdco and QEP Management (as defined below), Management Co GP (as defined below), QCG II and QCG GP may be deemed to have shared voting and dispositive power over the units held directly by QEP II, Holdco and Q GEI. Donald L. Evans (one of our directors) is a member of the board of managers of QEP Management Co. GP, LLC, a

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Delaware limited liability company (Management Co GP), a member of the board of directors and senior partner of Quintana Capital Group GP, Ltd., a Cayman Islands company (QCG GP), and partner of QCG II; The Don Evans Group Ltd is a member of Q GEI. Each of QEP II and Holdco has (i) QCG II as its general partner (with QCG GP as the general partner of QCG II), (ii) management services provided by QEP

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Management Co., L.P., a Delaware limited partnership (QEP Management) (with Management Co GP as the general partner of QEP Management) and (iii) membership interests in Q GEI. William K. Robertson (one of our directors) is a member of the board of managers of Management Co GP, a member of the board of directors and managing director of QCG GP, a member of Q GEI and a partner in QCG II; The William Keen Robertson 2009 Family Trust is a member of Q GEI. Corbin J. Robertson, III (one of our directors) is the chief executive officer, president and a member of the board of managers of Q GEI, a manager of Management Co GP, a member of the board of directors and managing director of QCP GP, a member of Q GEI and a partner in QCG II; The Corbin J. Robertson III 2009 Family Trust is a member of Q GEI. Robert C. Sturdivant (one of our directors) is a partner of QCG II and a member of Q GEI. Each such person disclaims beneficial ownership of all the units reported by such entities.

In August 2011, Q GEI distributed an aggregate of 7,055,595 common units and 619,838 of each class of Waiver Units to its members, employees and/or partners, as follows:

QEP II (988,451 common units and 86,836 of each class Waiver Units);

Holdco (57,188 common units and 5,024 of each class Waiver Units);

The Don Evans Group Ltd. (87,101 common units and 7,652 of each class of Waiver Units);

Corbin J. Robertson III (1,109,650 common units and 97,484 of each class of Waiver Units);

The Corbin J. Robertson III 2009 Family Trust (68,487 common units and 6,016 of each class of Waiver Units);

William K. Robertson (1,109,650 common units and 97,484 of each class of Waiver Units);

The William K Robertson 2009 Family Trust (68,487 common units and 6,016 of each class of Waiver Units);

Robert C. Sturdivant (17,240 common units and 1,530 of each class of Waiver Units);

Corbin J. Robertson, Jr. (1,991,264 common units and 174,934 of each class of Waiver Units);

Christine Robertson Morenz (1,109,650 common units and 97,484 of each class of Waiver Units);

The Frances Christine Robertson 2009 Family Trust (68,487 common units and 6,016 of each class of Waiver Units); and

Other members, employees and/or partners (379,760 common units and 33,362 of each class of Waiver Units).

In August 2011, QEP II distributed an aggregate of 178,223 common units to QCG II, its general partner, and QCG II simultaneously distributed those common units to its partners as follows:

QCG GP (1,618 common units);

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QCG Series A Holdings, LLC (4,229 common units);

Donald L. Evans (9,446 common units);

Corbin J. Robertson III (7,454 common units);

Corby & Brooke Robertson 2006 Family Trust (5,743 common units);

William K. Robertson (32,751 common units);

The William K Robertson 2007 Family Trust (1,110 common units);

Robert C. Sturdivant (861 common units);

Corbin J. Robertson, Jr. (35,894 common units);

1953 Trust for CJR Jr (3,341 common units);

H R Cullen Estate for Corbin J Robertson Jr (9,466 common units);

Christine Robertson Morenz (32,751 common units);

The Morenz 2006 Family Trust (1,110 common units);

Luke S. Putman (2,583 common units);

Luke S. Putman and Ashley H. Putman (343 common units);

Jimmy McDonald (2,410 common units); and

Other partners (32,799 common units).

In December 2011, (a) QEP II transferred 3,338 common units to QCG II; (b) Corbin J. Robertson, Jr. transferred 78,630 common units and 6,901 of each class of Waiver Units to each of The Corbin J. Robertson III 2009 Family Trust, The William K Robertson 2009 Family Trust and The Frances Christine Robertson 2009 Family Trust; and (c) Christine Robertson Morenz transferred 102,439 common units and 8,977 of each class of Waiver Units to The Morenz 2006 Family Trust.

- (4) In October 2011, The Don Evans Group Ltd. transferred 87,101 common units and 7,652 of each class of Waiver Units to Donald L. Evans & Susan Marinis Evans Jtwros.
- (5) Due to his relationship in connection to and/or possible control over The Corbin J. Robertson III 2009 Family Trust and the Corby & Brooke Robertson 2006 Family Trust, Corbin J. Robertson III (one of our directors) may be deemed to own beneficially units held by The Corbin J. Robertson III 2009 Family Trust and the Corby & Brooke Robertson 2006 Family Trust.

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- (6) Due to his relationship in connection to and/or possible control over The William Keen Robertson 2009 Family Trust and The William Keen Robertson 2007 Family Trust, William K. Robertson (one of our directors) may be deemed to own beneficially units held by The William Keen Robertson 2009 Family Trust and The William Keen Robertson 2007 Family Trust.
- (7) An aggregate of 905,000, 1,625,000 and 905,000 common units held by William K. Robertson, Corbin J. Robertson, Jr. and Christine Robertson Morenz, respectively, have been pledged to Bank of America, N.A. as security for the respective obligations of such persons and/or their affiliates under one or more credit facilities with Bank of America, N.A. Upon default under any such credit facility, Bank of America, N.A. may be entitled to become a selling unitholder hereunder with respect to such pledged units.
- (8) Due to his relationship in connection to and/or possible control over the 1953 Trust for CJR Jr and the H R Cullen Estate for Corbin J Robertson, Jr., Corbin J. Robertson, Jr. may be deemed to own beneficially units held by the 1953 Trust for CJR Jr and the H R Cullen Estate for Corbin J Robertson, Jr.
- (9) Due to her relationship in connection with and/or possible control over The Morenz 2006 Family Trust, Christine Robertson Morenz may be deemed to own beneficially units held by The Morenz 2006 Family Trust.
- (10) James E. Davison is the sole stockholder of Davison Terminal Service, Inc., which directly owns 1,010,835 units.
- (11) James E. Davison, Jr. is the trustee of the James Ellis Davison, Jr. Grantor Retained Annuity Trust. Due to his relationship and/or possible control over such trust, James E. Davison, Jr. may be deemed to own beneficially units held by the James Ellis Davison, Jr. Grantor Retained Annuity Trust.
- (12) Argent Trust is the trustee of the Steven Davison Family Trust. Due to his relationship and/or possible control over such trust, Steven K. Davison may be deemed to own beneficially units held by the Steven Davison Family Trust.
- (13) Argent Trust is the trustee of the Todd Davison Children s Trust and the Todd Davison Legacy Trust-2010. Due to his relationship and/or possible control over such trusts, Todd A. Davison may be deemed to own beneficially units held by the Todd Davison Children s Trust and the Todd Davison Legacy Trust-2010.
- (14) 1,000 of the common units are held by Mr. Sims father. Mr. Sims disclaims beneficial ownership of such units.

Investing in our units involves risks. Limited partnerships are inherently different from corporations. You should carefully consider the Risk Factors beginning on page 2 of the accompanying prospectus and in the documents incorporated by reference herein before you make an investment in our units.

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 supplement is August 20, 2012.

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Prospectus

26,803,374 Common Units Class A

39,997 Common Units Class B

6,949,004 Waiver Units

This prospectus relates to 26,803,374 of our Common Units Class A, including 39,997 and 6,949,004 common units issuable on a one-for one basis upon the conversion of our Common Units Class B and Waiver Units, respectively, into Common Units Class A. This prospectus also relates to 39,997 and 6,949,004 of our Common Units Class B and Waiver Units, respectively. Unless the context otherwise requires, references to common units in this prospectus refer to Common Units Class A under our partnership agreement. The units may be offered from time to time up to specified limits by one or more of the selling unitholders identified in this prospectus or in any supplement to this prospectus. See the sections of this prospectus entitled Selling Unitholders and Plan of Distribution.

The units are being registered to permit the selling unitholders to sell the common units from time to time in registered transactions. The selling unitholders may sell the units through ordinary brokerage transactions, directly to market makers or through any other means described in the section of this prospectus entitled Plan of Distribution, including through sales to underwriters or dealers (in which case this prospectus will be accompanied by a prospectus supplement listing any underwriters, the compensation to be received by the underwriters, and the total amount of money that the selling unitholders will receive in such sale after expenses of the offering are paid).

Each selling unitholder may elect to sell all, a portion or none of the units it offers hereby. Each selling unitholder will determine the prices and terms of the sales at the time of each offering made by it, and will be responsible for any fees, discounts or selling commissions due to brokers, dealers or agents. We will pay all of the other offering expenses. We will not receive any of the proceeds from any sale of the units sold pursuant to this prospectus.

You should carefully read this prospectus (including information incorporated herein by reference) and any supplement before you invest. You also should read the documents we have referred you to in the section of this prospectus entitled Where You Can Find More Information for information on us and our financial statements.

Our common units are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol GEL. We may provide information in a prospectus supplement for the expected trading market, if any, for our Common Units Class B and Waiver Units.

Investing in our units involves risks. Limited partnerships are inherently different from corporations. You should carefully consider the Risk Factors beginning on page 2 of this prospectus and contained in any applicable prospectus supplement and in the documents incorporated by reference herein and therein before you make an investment in our units.

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 April 25, 2011.

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus, including any information incorporated by reference herein, is part of a registration statement on Form S-3 that we have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the Commission, using a shelf registration or continuous offering process. Under this shelf registration process, the selling unitholders named in this prospectus or in any supplement to this prospectus may offer from time to time up to the number of units representing limited partner interests set forth on the cover of this prospectus. This prospectus includes (i) 26,803,374 common units, including 39,997 and 6,949,004 common units issuable on a one-for-one basis upon the conversion of our Common Units Class B and Waiver Units, respectively, into common units, (ii) 39,997 Common Units Class B and (iii) 6,949,004 Waiver Units. This prospectus provides you with a general description of the units the selling unitholders may offer. A selling unitholder may sell none, some or all of its units offered by this prospectus. A selling unitholder may provide a prospectus supplement containing specific information about the terms of a particular offering. A prospectus supplement may also add to, update or change information in this prospectus. The information in this prospectus is accurate as of the date on the cover page. You should read carefully the section entitled Information Regarding Forward-Looking Statements summarized on page 34. If the description of the offering varies between the prospectus supplement and this prospectus, you should rely on the information in the prospectus supplement. Therefore, you should carefully read both this prospectus and any prospectus supplement, together with additional information described under the heading Where You Can Find More Information before you invest in our units. You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus, any prospectus supplement and the documents we have incorporated by reference. We have not authorized anyone else to provide you different information. We are not making an offer of these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted. We will disclose any material changes in our affairs in an amendment to this prospectus, a prospectus supplement or a future filing with the Commission incorporated by reference in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of those documents.

Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this prospectus to Genesis Energy, L.P., Genesis, we, our, us or like terms refer to Genesis Energy, L.P. and its operating subsidiaries; CO₂ means carbon dioxide; and NaHS, which is commonly pronounced as nash, means sodium hydrosulfide.

GENESIS ENERGY, L.P.

We are a growth-oriented master limited partnership focused on the midstream segment of the oil and gas industry in the Gulf Coast region of the United States, primarily Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and in the Gulf of Mexico. Formed in Delaware in 1996, our common units are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol GEL. We have a diverse portfolio of customers, operations and assets, including pipelines, refinery-related plants, storage tanks and terminals, barges and trucks. We provide an integrated suite of services to oil and CO₂ producers; refineries; industrial and commercial enterprises that use NaHS and caustic soda; and businesses that use CO₂ and other industrial gases. Substantially all of our revenues are derived from providing services to integrated oil companies, large independent oil and gas or refinery companies, and large industrial and commercial enterprises.

Our executive offices are located at 919 Milam, Suite 2100, Houston, Texas 77002, and our telephone number is (713) 860-2500.

For additional information regarding our business properties and financial condition, please refer to the documents referenced in the section entitled Where You Can Find More Information.

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RISK FACTORS

An investment in our units involves risks. You should consider carefully the risk factors and other information included in, or incorporated by reference into, this prospectus and any applicable prospectus supplement in evaluating an investment in our units. We hereby incorporate by reference into this prospectus the risk factors included in Item 1A. Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010 and all other risk factors contained in any other documents that are incorporated by reference into this prospectus or any prospectus supplement. This prospectus also contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. If any of these risks occur, our business, financial condition or results of operation could be adversely affected. Please read Information Regarding Forward-Looking Statements. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The units to be offered and sold using this prospectus will be offered and sold by the selling unitholders named in this prospectus or in any supplement to this prospectus. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of such units.

DETERMINATION OF OFFERING PRICE

Any offering and sale under this prospectus may be made on one or more national securities exchanges or in the over-the-counter market, or otherwise at prices and on terms then prevailing or at prices related to the then-current market price, or in negotiated transactions.

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DESCRIPTION OF OUR UNITS

General

Our units represent limited partner interests in Genesis Energy, L.P. that entitle the holders to participate in our cash distributions and to exercise the rights or privileges available to limited partners under our partnership agreement.

Common Units

Our outstanding common units are listed on the NYSE under the symbol GEL.

The transfer agent and registrar for our common units is American Stock Transfer & Trust Company.

Status as Limited Partner or Assignee. Except as described under Limited Liability, the common units will be fully paid, and the unitholders will not be required to make additional capital contributions to us.

Transfer of Common Units. Each purchaser of common units offered by this prospectus must execute a transfer application. By executing and delivering a transfer application, the purchaser of common units:

becomes the record holder of the common units and is an assignee until admitted into our partnership as a substituted limited partner;

automatically requests admission as a substituted limited partner in our partnership;

agrees to be bound by the terms and conditions of, and executes, our partnership agreement;

represents that he has the capacity, power and authority to enter into the partnership agreement;

grants powers of attorney to officers of our general partner and any liquidator of our partnership as specified in the partnership agreement; and

makes the consents and waivers contained in the partnership agreement.

An assignee will become a substituted limited partner of our partnership for the transferred common units upon the consent of our general partner and the recording of the name of the assignee on our books and records. Our general partner may withhold its consent in its sole discretion.

Transfer applications may be completed, executed and delivered by a purchaser's broker, agent or nominee. We are entitled to treat the nominee holder of a common unit as the absolute owner. In that case, the beneficial holders' rights are limited solely to those that it has against the nominee holder as a result of any agreement between the beneficial owner and the nominee holder.

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

the right to assign the common unit to a purchaser or transferee; and

the right to transfer the right to seek admission as a substituted limited partner in our partnership for the purchased common units. Thus, a purchaser of common units who does not execute and deliver a transfer application:

will not receive cash distributions or federal income tax allocations, unless the common units are held in a nominee or street name account and the nominee or broker has executed and delivered a transfer application; and

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may not receive some federal income tax information or reports furnished to record holders of common units.

Until a common 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.

Limited Liability. Assuming that a limited partner does not participate in the control of our business within the meaning of the Delaware Revised Uniform Limited Partnership Act (the Delaware Act) and that he otherwise acts in conformity with the provisions of our partnership agreement, his liability under the Delaware Act will be limited, subject to possible exceptions, to the amount of capital he is obligated to contribute to us for his common units plus his share of any undistributed profits and assets. If it were determined, however, that the right or exercise of the right by the limited partners as a group:

to remove or replace our general partner;

to approve some amendments to our partnership agreement; or

to take other action under our partnership agreement

constituted participation in the control of our business for the purposes of the Delaware Act, then the limited partners could be held personally liable for our obligations under Delaware law, to the same extent as our general partner. This liability would extend to persons who transact business with us and who reasonably believe that the limited partner is a general partner. Neither our partnership agreement nor the Delaware Act specifically provides for legal recourse against our general partner if a limited partner were to lose limited liability through any fault of our general partner. While this does not mean that a limited partner could not seek legal recourse, we have found no precedent for this type of a claim in Delaware case law.

Under the Delaware Act, a limited partnership may not make a distribution to a partner if after the distribution all liabilities of the limited partnership, other than liabilities to partners on account of their partnership interests and liabilities for which the recourse of creditors is limited to specific property of our partnership, exceed the fair value of the assets of the limited partnership. For the purpose of determining the fair value of the assets of a limited partnership, the Delaware Act provides that the fair value of property subject to liability for which recourse of creditors is limited shall be included in the assets of the limited partnership only to the extent that the fair value of that property exceeds the nonrecourse liability. The Delaware Act provides that a limited partner who receives a distribution and knew at the time of the distribution that the distribution was in violation of the Delaware Act shall be liable to the limited partnership for the amount of the distribution for three years. Under the Delaware Act, an assignee who becomes a substituted limited partner of a limited partnership is liable for the obligations of his assignor to make contributions to our partnership, except the assignee is not obligated for liabilities unknown to him at the time he became a limited partner and which could not be ascertained from our partnership agreement.

Meetings; Voting. Except as described below regarding a person or group owning 20% or more of any class of units then outstanding, unitholders or assignees who are record holders of units on the record date will be entitled to notice of, and to vote at, meetings of our limited partners and to act upon matters for which approvals may be solicited. Common units that are owned by an assignee who is a record holder, but who has not yet been admitted as a limited partner, will be voted by our general partner at the written direction of the record holder. Absent direction of this kind, the common units will not be voted, except that, in the case of common units held by our general partner on behalf of non-citizen assignees, our general partner will distribute the votes on those common units in the same ratios as the votes of limited partners on other units are cast.

Our general partner does not anticipate that any meeting of unitholders will be called in the foreseeable future. Any action that is required or permitted to be taken by the unitholders may be taken either at a meeting of the unitholders or without a meeting if consents in writing describing the action so taken are signed by holders of

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the number of units as would be necessary to authorize or take that action at a meeting. Meetings of the unitholders may be called by our general partner or by unitholders owning at least 20% of the outstanding units of the class for which a meeting is proposed and which are entitled to vote thereat. 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 our partnership, although additional limited partner interests having special voting rights could be issued. However, if at any time any person or group, other than our general partner and its affiliates, or a direct or subsequently approved transferee of our general partner or its affiliates or a person or group who acquires the units with the prior approval of the board of directors, acquires, in the aggregate, beneficial ownership of 20% or more of any class of units then outstanding, the person or group will lose voting rights on any matter relating to the succession, election, removal, withdrawal, replacement or substitution of our general partner and will not be considered to be outstanding when sending notices of a meeting of unitholders, calculating required votes, determining the presence of a quorum or for other similar purposes *if* the matter to be voted on relates to the succession, election, removal, withdrawal, replacement or substitution of our general partner. Common units held in nominee or street name account 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 his nominee provides otherwise.

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

Books and Reports. Our general partner is required to keep appropriate books of our business at our principal office. 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 will furnish or make available to record holders of common units, within 75 days after the close of each fiscal year (or such shorter period as the Commission may prescribe), an annual report containing audited financial statements and a report on those financial statements by our registered independent public accountants. Except for our fourth quarter, we will also furnish or make available unaudited financial information within 40 days after the close of each quarter.

We will furnish each record holder of a unit with information reasonably required for tax reporting purposes within 90 days after the close of each calendar year. This information is expected to be furnished in summary form so that some complex calculations normally required of partners can be avoided. Our ability to furnish this summary information to unitholders will depend on the cooperation of unitholders in supplying us with specific information. Every unitholder will receive 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.

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

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

a copy of our tax returns;

information as to the amount of cash, and a description and statement of the agreed value of any other property or services, contributed or to be contributed by each partner and the date on which each became a partner;

copies of our partnership agreement, the certificate of limited partnership of the partnership, related amendments and powers of attorney under which they have been executed;

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

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

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

Summary of Partnership Agreement. For a summary of the important provisions of our partnership agreement, many of which apply to holders of common units, see *Description of Our Partnership Agreement* in this prospectus.

Class B Units

Our partnership agreement provides for common units designated *Common Units Class B*, or *Class B Units*. The *Class B Units* are identical to the *Class A Units* and, accordingly, have voting and distribution rights equivalent to those of the *Class A Units*, except, in addition, *Class B Units* have the right to elect all of our board of directors (subject to the right of members of the Davison family, including James E. Davison, James E. Davison, Jr., Steven K. Davison and Todd A. Davison, and their affiliates to elect up to three directors under certain terms pursuant to a unitholders rights agreement). If members of the Davison family and their affiliates own (i) 15% or more of our common units, they have the right to appoint three directors, (ii) less than 15% but more than 10%, they have the right to appoint two directors, and (iii) less than 10%, they have the right to appoint one director. The *Class B Units* are convertible into *Class A Units* at the option of the holder or in the event that the holders of at least a majority of the common units (excluding such units held by affiliates of our general partner) replace the existing general partner with a successor general partner, and as a result remove *Class B Units* right to elect our board of directors and cause the *Class B Units* to convert into *Class A Units*.

Waiver Units

Our partnership agreement provides for units designated *Waiver Units*. The *Waiver Units* are non-voting securities entitled to a preferential quarterly distribution of \$0.001786 per *Waiver Unit* and are comprised of four classes (designated *Class 1*, *Class 2*, *Class 3* and *Class 4*) of 1,750,000 authorized units each. The *Waiver Units* have the right to convert into *Class A Units* at the rate of one *Class A Unit* for each *Waiver Unit* in four equal installments (based on class) in the calendar quarter during which each of the *Class A Units* receives a quarterly distribution of at least \$0.43, \$0.46, \$0.49 and \$0.52, as applicable, if our distribution coverage ratio (after giving effect to the then convertible *Waiver Units*) would be at least 1.1 times. In addition, the *Waiver Units* have the right to convert into *Class A Units* at the rate of one *Class A Unit* for each *Waiver Unit* upon a sale of us (including a sale of all or substantially all of our assets or a merger or other form of statutory reorganization), subject to approval of such transaction by our conflicts committee, or under certain circumstances, automatically upon the death, disability or termination without cause of the holder of such *Waiver Units*.

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CASH DISTRIBUTION POLICY

Distributions of Available Cash

General. Within approximately 45 days after the end of each quarter, Genesis Energy, L.P. will distribute all available cash to unitholders of record on the applicable record date; provided that common units (i) issued upon the conversion of Waiver Units, (ii) issued and outstanding during such quarter, (iii) entitled to a distribution with respect to such quarter and (iv) outstanding for less than the entire quarter, shall be entitled only to a pro rata distribution based on the number of days in such quarter during which such common units were outstanding. Subject to the rights of holders of Waiver Units, including the right to receive distributions in an amount equal to \$0.001786 per Waiver Unit (or a pro rata portion thereof based on the number of days in such quarter during which such Waiver Unit was outstanding), we distribute available cash each quarter pro rata to our common unitholders. However, there is no guarantee that we will pay a distribution on our units in any quarter, and we will be prohibited from making any distributions to unitholders if it would cause an event of default, or if an event of default then exists, under our credit facility.

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

less the amount of cash reserves that our general partner determines in its reasonable discretion is necessary or appropriate to:

provide for the proper conduct of our business;

comply with applicable law, any of our debt instruments, or other agreements; or

provide funds for distributions to our unitholders for any one or more of the next four quarters;

plus all cash on hand on the date of determination of available cash for the quarter resulting from working capital borrowings. Working capital borrowings are generally borrowings that are made under our credit facility and in all cases are used solely for working capital purposes or to pay distributions to partners.

Adjustment of Quarterly Distribution Amounts

If we combine our units into fewer units or subdivide our units into a greater number of units, we will proportionately adjust the amount of our quarterly distribution.

For example, if a two-for-one split of the common units should occur, the quarterly distribution and the unrecovered initial unit price would each be reduced to 50% of its initial level. We will not make any adjustment by reason of the issuance of additional units for cash or property.

Distributions of Cash Upon Liquidation

If we dissolve in accordance with our partnership agreement, we will sell or otherwise dispose of our assets in a process called a liquidation. We will first apply the proceeds of liquidation to the payment of our creditors. We 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.

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DESCRIPTION OF OUR PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

The following is a summary of the material provisions of our partnership agreement. Our partnership agreement has been filed with the Commission, and is incorporated by reference in this prospectus. The following provisions of our partnership agreement are summarized elsewhere in this prospectus:

allocations of taxable income and other tax matters are described under **Material Income Tax Consequences** ; and

rights of holders of units are described under **Description of Our Units**.

Purpose

Our purpose under our partnership agreement is to engage directly or indirectly in any business activity that is approved by our general partner and that may be lawfully conducted by a limited partnership under the Delaware Act. All of our operations are conducted through our subsidiaries and joint ventures.

Power of Attorney

Each limited partner, and each person who acquires a unit from a unitholder and executes and delivers a transfer application, grants to our general partner 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 general partner the authority to amend, and to make consents and waivers under, our partnership agreement.

Reimbursements of Our General Partner

Our general partner does not receive any compensation for its services as our general partner. It is, however, entitled to be reimbursed for all of its costs incurred in managing and operating our business. Our partnership agreement provides that our general partner will determine the expenses that are allocable to us in any reasonable manner determined by our general partner in its sole discretion.

Issuance of Additional Securities

Our partnership agreement authorizes us to issue an unlimited number of additional partner securities and rights to buy partnership securities that are equal in rank with or junior to our common units on terms and conditions established by our general partner in its sole discretion without the approval of the unitholders.

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

In accordance with Delaware law and the provisions of our partnership agreement, we may also issue additional equity securities that, in the sole discretion of our general partner, may have special voting rights to which common units are not entitled.

Amendments to Our Partnership Agreement

Amendments to our partnership agreement may be proposed only by or with the consent of our general partner. Any amendment that materially and adversely affects the rights or preferences of any type or class of limited partner interests in relation to other types or classes of limited partner interests or our general partner interest will require the approval of at least a majority of the type or class of limited partner interests or general partner interests so affected.

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However, in some circumstances, more particularly described in our partnership agreement, our general partner may make amendments to our partnership agreement without the approval of our limited partners or assignees.

Withdrawal or Removal of Our General Partner

Our general partner may withdraw as general partner without first obtaining approval of any unitholder by giving 90 days' written notice, and that withdrawal will not constitute a violation of our partnership agreement.

Upon the voluntary withdrawal of our general partner, the holders of a majority of our outstanding common units may elect a successor to the withdrawing general partner. If a successor is not elected, or is elected but an opinion of counsel regarding limited liability and tax matters cannot be obtained, we will be dissolved, wound up and liquidated, unless within 180 days after that withdrawal, the holders of a majority of our outstanding common units agree in writing to continue our business and to appoint a successor general partner.

Our general partner may be removed with or without cause. Cause means that a court of competent jurisdiction has entered a final, non-appealable judgment finding our general partner liable for actual fraud, gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct in its capacity as our general partner. If cause exists, our general partner may not be removed unless that removal is approved by the vote of the holders of not less than two-thirds of our outstanding units, including units held by our general partner and its affiliates. The removal of our general partner for cause is also subject to the approval of a successor general partner by a vote of the holders of not less than two-thirds of our outstanding units, including units held by our general partner and its affiliates. If no cause exists, our general partner may not be removed unless that removal is approved by the vote of the holders of not less than a majority of our outstanding units, excluding units held by our general partner and its affiliates. Any removal of our general partner by the unitholders without cause is also subject to the approval of a successor general partner by the vote of the holders of a majority of our outstanding common units and the receipt of an opinion of counsel regarding limited liability and tax matters. Additionally, upon removal of our general partner without cause, our general partner will have the option to convert its interest in us (other than its common units) into common units or to require our replacement general partner to purchase such interest for cash at its then fair market value.

While our partnership agreement limits the ability of our general partner to withdraw, it allows our general partner interest to be transferred to an affiliate or to a third party in conjunction with a merger or sale of all or substantially all of the assets of our general partner. In addition, our partnership agreement does not prohibit the sale, in whole or in part, of the ownership of our general partner. Our general partner may also transfer, in whole or in part, the common units and any other partnership securities it owns.

Liquidation and Distribution of Proceeds

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

first, towards the payment of all of our creditors; and

then, to our unitholders in accordance with the positive balance in their respective capital accounts.

The liquidator may defer liquidation of our assets for a reasonable period or distribute assets to our partners in kind if it determines that a sale would be impractical or would cause undue loss to our partners.

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Change of Management Provisions

Our partnership agreement contains the following specific provisions that are intended to discourage a person or group from attempting to remove our general partner or otherwise change management:

any units held by a person that owns 20% or more of any class of units then outstanding, other than our general partner and its affiliates, cannot be voted on any matters pertaining to the succession, election, removal, withdrawal, replacement or substitution of our general partner; and

the partnership agreement contains provisions limiting the ability of unitholders to call meetings or to acquire information about our operations, as well as other provisions limiting the unitholders' ability to influence the manner or direction of management.

Limited Call Right

If at any time our general partner, Genesis and their respective subsidiaries own more than 80% of the issued and outstanding limited partner interests of any class, our general partner will have the right to acquire all, but not less than all, of the outstanding limited partner interests of that class that are held by persons other than our general partner, Genesis and their respective subsidiaries. The record date for determining ownership of the limited partner interests would be selected by our general partner on at least ten but not more than 60 days notice. The purchase price in the event of a purchase under these provisions would be the greater of (1) the current market price (as defined in our partnership agreement) of the limited partner interests of the class as of the date three days prior to the date that notice is mailed to the limited partners as provided in the partnership agreement and (2) the highest cash price paid by our general partner, Genesis or any of their respective subsidiaries for any partnership securities of the class purchased within the 90 days preceding the date our general partner first mails notice of its election to purchase those partnership securities.

Indemnification

Under our partnership agreement, in most circumstances, we will indemnify persons who are or were our general partner, or its members or other affiliates and their officers and directors to the fullest extent permitted by law, from and against all losses, claims or damages any of them may suffer because they are or were our general partner, officer or director, as long as the person seeking indemnity acted in good faith and in a manner believed to be in or not opposed to our best interest. Any indemnification under these provisions will only be out of our assets. Our general partner and its affiliates shall not be personally liable for, or have any obligation to contribute or loan funds or assets to us to enable us to effectuate any indemnification. We are authorized to purchase insurance against liabilities asserted against and expenses incurred by persons for our activities, regardless of whether we would have the power to indemnify the person against liabilities under our partnership agreement. In addition, we typically enter into indemnification agreements with each director of our general partner covering any costs, claims or expenses such director incurs in connection with serving in her/his capacity as a director or any other capacity at the request of our general partner or us.

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MATERIAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

This section is a discussion of the material income tax consequences that may be relevant to prospective unitholders who are individual citizens or residents of the United States and, unless otherwise noted in the following discussion, expresses the opinion of Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP, counsel to our general partner and us, insofar as it relates to legal conclusions with respect to matters of United States federal income tax law. This section is based upon current provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Internal Revenue Code), existing and proposed Treasury Regulations promulgated under the Internal Revenue Code (the Treasury Regulations), and current administrative rulings and court decisions, all of which are subject to change. Later 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, we, our, or ours are references to Genesis Energy, L.P. and its subsidiaries.

The following discussion does not comment on all federal income tax matters affecting us or our unitholders. Moreover, the discussion focuses on unitholders who are individual citizens or residents of the United States and has only limited application to corporations, estates, trusts, nonresident aliens or other unitholders subject to specialized tax treatment, such as tax-exempt institutions, foreign persons, individual retirement accounts (IRAs), 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 common units.

All statements as to matters of law and legal conclusions, but not as to factual matters, contained in this section, unless otherwise noted, are the opinion of Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP and are based on the accuracy of the representations made by us and our general partner. No ruling has been or will be requested from the Internal Revenue Service (the IRS) regarding any matter affecting us or prospective unitholders. Instead, we will rely on opinions and advice of Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP. Unlike a ruling, an opinion of counsel represents only that counsel's best legal judgment and does not bind the IRS or the courts. Accordingly, the opinions and statements made herein may not be sustained by a court if contested by the IRS. Any contest of this sort with the IRS may materially and adversely impact the market for our common units and the prices at which common units trade. In addition, the costs of any contest with the IRS, principally legal, accounting, and related fees, will result in a reduction in cash available for distribution to our unitholders and our general partner and thus will be borne directly or indirectly by our unitholders and our general partner. 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, Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP has not rendered an opinion with respect to the following specific federal income tax issues:

- (1) the treatment of a unitholder whose common units are loaned to a short seller to cover a short sale of common units (please see 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 see Disposition of Common Units Allocations Between Transferors and Transferees);
- (3) whether our method for depreciating Section 743 adjustments is sustainable (please see Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership Section 754 Election); and
- (4) the tax treatment of the Waiver Units (please see Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership Allocation of Income, Gain, Loss and Deduction Waiver Units).

Partnership Status

A partnership is not a taxable entity and incurs no federal income tax liability. Instead, each partner of a partnership is required to take into account his share of items of income, gain, loss and deduction of the

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partnership in computing his federal income tax liability, regardless of whether cash distributions are made to him by the partnership. Distributions by a partnership to a partner are generally not taxable to the partnership or to the partner unless the amount of cash distributed to him is in excess of the partner's adjusted basis in his partnership interest.

Section 7704 of the Internal Revenue Code provides that publicly-traded partnerships will, as a general rule, be taxed as corporations. 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 transportation, storage, processing, and marketing of crude oil, natural gas and products thereof and fertilizer. Other types of qualifying income include interest (other than from a financial business), dividends, gains from the sale of real property and gains from the sale or other disposition of capital assets held for the production of income that otherwise constitutes qualifying income. We estimate that at least 90% of our current gross income is qualifying income. Based upon and subject to this estimate, the factual representations made by us and our general partner and a review of the applicable legal authorities, Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP is of the opinion that at least 90% of our current gross income 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 as a partnership for federal income tax purposes or whether our operations generate qualifying income under Section 7704 of the Internal Revenue Code. Instead, we will rely on the opinion of Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP. It is the opinion of Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP that, based upon the Internal Revenue Code, the Treasury Regulations, published revenue rulings and court decisions and the representations described below, we will be classified as a partnership for federal income tax purposes.

In rendering its opinion, Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP has relied on factual representations made by us and our general partner. The representations made by us and our general partner upon which counsel has relied include:

- (a) Neither we nor the operating company has elected or will elect to be treated as a corporation;
- (b) For each taxable year, more than 90% of our gross income has been and will be income from sources that Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP has opined or will opine is qualifying income within the meaning of Section 7704(d) of the Internal Revenue Code; and
- (c) Each hedging transaction that we treat as resulting in qualifying income has been and will be appropriately identified as a hedging transaction pursuant to applicable Treasury Regulations, and has been and will be associated with oil, gas or products thereof that are held or are to be held by us in activities that Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP has opined or will opine result in qualifying income.

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 (in which case the IRS may also require us to make adjustments with respect to our unitholders or pay other amounts), 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 our 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 an association taxable as a corporation for federal income tax purposes.

If we were treated as an association taxable as a corporation in any taxable year, either as a result of a failure to meet the Qualifying 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 our 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

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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 common units, or taxable capital gain, after the unitholder's tax basis in his common units is reduced to zero. Accordingly, taxation as a corporation would result in a material reduction in a unitholder's cash flow and after-tax return and thus would likely result in a substantial reduction of the value of the units.

The remainder of the discussion below is based on Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP's opinion that we will be classified as a partnership for federal income tax purposes.

Limited Partner Status

Unitholders who have become limited partners of Genesis will be treated as partners of Genesis for federal income tax purposes. Also:

(a) assignees who have executed and delivered transfer applications, and are awaiting admission as limited partners, and

(b) unitholders whose common units are held in street name or by a nominee and who have the right to direct the nominee in the exercise of all substantive rights attendant to the ownership of their common units, will be treated as partners of Genesis for federal income tax purposes. As there is no direct authority addressing assignees of common units who are entitled to execute and deliver transfer applications and become entitled to direct the exercise of attendant rights, but who fail to execute and deliver transfer applications, the opinion of Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP does not extend to these persons. Furthermore, a purchaser or other transferee of common 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 common units unless the common units are held in a nominee or street name account and the nominee or broker has executed and delivered a transfer application for those common units.

A beneficial owner of common 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 see "Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership Treatment of Short Sales."

Income, gain, deductions or losses would not appear to be reportable by a unitholder who is not a partner for federal income tax purposes, and any cash distributions received by a unitholder who is not a partner for federal income tax purposes would therefore appear to be fully taxable as ordinary income. These holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to their status as partners in Genesis.

The references to unitholders in the discussion that follows are to persons who are treated as partners in Genesis for federal income tax purposes.

Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership

Flow-Through of Taxable Income. Except for taxes paid by our corporate subsidiaries, 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. Each unitholder will be required to include in income his allocable share of our income, gains, losses and deductions for our taxable year ending with or within his taxable year. Our taxable year ends on December 31.

Treatment of Distributions. Distributions by us to a unitholder generally will not be taxable to the unitholder for federal income tax purposes, except to the extent the amount of any such cash distribution exceeds his tax basis in his common units immediately before the distribution. Our cash distributions in excess of a unitholder's

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tax basis generally will be considered to be gain from the sale or exchange of our common units, taxable in accordance with the rules described under *Disposition of Common Units* below. Any reduction in a unitholder's share of our liabilities for which no partner bears the economic risk of loss, known as nonrecourse liabilities, will be treated as a distribution by us of cash to that unitholder. To the extent our distributions cause a unitholder's at-risk amount to be less than zero at the end of any taxable year, he must recapture any losses deducted in previous years. Please see *Limitations on Deductibility of Losses*.

A decrease in a unitholder's percentage interest in us because of our issuance of additional common units will decrease his share of our nonrecourse liabilities, and thus will result in a corresponding deemed distribution of cash. This deemed distribution 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 his common units, if the distribution reduces the unitholder's share of our unrealized receivables, including depreciation recapture, and/or substantially appreciated inventory items, both as defined in Section 751 of the Internal Revenue Code, and collectively, Section 751 Assets. To that extent, he will be treated as having been distributed his proportionate share of the Section 751 Assets and then having exchanged those assets with us in return for the non-pro rata portion of the actual distribution made to him. This latter deemed exchange will generally 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 (generally zero) for the share of Section 751 Assets deemed relinquished in the exchange.

Basis of Common Units. A unitholder's initial tax basis for his common units will be the amount of cash he pays for our common units and his adjusted basis in any assets he exchanges for common units plus his share of our nonrecourse liabilities. That basis will be increased by his share of our income and by any increases in his share of our nonrecourse liabilities. That basis will be decreased, but not below zero, by distributions from us, by the unitholder's share of our losses, by any decreases in his share of our nonrecourse liabilities and by his share of our expenditures that are not deductible in computing taxable income and are not required to be capitalized. A unitholder will have a share, generally based on his share of profits, of our nonrecourse liabilities. Please see *Disposition of Common Units* *Recognition of Gain or Loss*.

Limitations on Deductibility of Losses. The deduction by a unitholder of his share of our losses will be limited to the tax basis in his units and, in the case of an individual unitholder, estate, trust, or corporate unitholder (if more than 50% of the value of the corporate unitholder's stock is owned directly or indirectly by or for five or fewer individuals 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 is less than his tax basis. A unitholder subject to these limitations 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 disallowed to a unitholder or recaptured as a result of these limitations will carry forward and will be allowable as a deduction to the extent that his at-risk amount is subsequently increased, provided such losses do not exceed such common unitholders' tax basis in his common units. 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 loss previously suspended by the at-risk limitation in excess of that gain would no longer be 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 (i) any portion of that basis representing amounts otherwise protected against loss because of a guarantee, stop loss agreement or other similar arrangement and (ii) 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.

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In addition to the basis and at-risk limitations on the deductibility of losses, the passive loss limitations generally provide that individuals, estates, trusts and some closely-held corporations and personal service corporations can deduct losses from passive activities, which are generally trade or business activities in which the taxpayer does not materially participate, only to the extent of the taxpayer's income from those passive activities. The passive loss limitations are applied separately with respect to each publicly traded partnership. Consequently, any passive 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. 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. The passive loss limitations are applied after other applicable limitations on deductions, including the at-risk rules and the basis limitation.

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

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

interest on indebtedness properly allocable to property held for investment;

our interest expense attributed to portfolio income; and

the portion of interest expense incurred to purchase or carry an interest in a passive activity to the extent attributable to portfolio income.

The computation of a unitholder's investment interest expense will take into account interest on any margin account borrowing or other 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 or qualified dividend income. The IRS has indicated that the net passive income earned by a publicly traded partnership will be treated as investment income to its unitholders. In addition, the unitholder's share of our portfolio income will be treated as investment income.

Entity-Level Payments. 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 our general partner 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 partner on whose behalf the payment was made. If the payment is made on behalf of a person whose identity cannot be determined, we are authorized to treat the payment as a distribution to all current unitholders. We are authorized to amend our partnership 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 partnership 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 partner in which event the partner would be required to file a claim in order to obtain a credit or refund.

Allocation of Income, Gain, Loss and Deduction In General. In general, if we have a net profit, our items of income, gain, loss and deduction will be allocated among our unitholders in accordance with their percentage interests in us. If we have a net loss, that loss will be allocated to our unitholders in accordance with their percentage interests in us to the extent of their positive capital accounts.

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Specified items of our income, gain, loss and deduction will be allocated to account for (i) any difference between the tax basis and fair market value of our assets at the time of an offering and (ii) any difference between the tax basis and fair market value of any property contributed to us that exists at the time of such contribution, together, referred to in this discussion as the Contributed Property. The effect of these allocations, referred to as Section 704(c) Allocations, to a unitholder purchasing common units from us in an offering will be essentially the same as if the tax bases of our assets were equal to their fair market value at the time of such offering. In the event we issue additional common units or engage in certain other transactions in the future, we will make reverse Section 704(c) Allocations, similar to the Section 704(c) Allocations described above, to all holders of partnership interests immediately prior to such issuance or other transactions 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 such issuance or future transaction. In addition, items of recapture income will be allocated to the extent possible to the partner 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 some 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 as is needed 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 the Internal Revenue Code to eliminate the difference between a partner's book capital account, credited with the fair market value of Contributed Property, and tax capital account, credited with the tax basis of Contributed Property, referred to in this discussion as the Book-Tax Disparity, will generally be given effect for federal income tax purposes in determining a partner's share of an item of income, gain, loss or deduction only if the allocation has substantial economic effect. In any other case, a partner's share of an item will be determined on the basis of his interest in us, which will be determined by taking into account all the facts and circumstances, including:

his relative contributions to us;

the interests of all the partners in profits and losses;

the interest of all the partners in cash flow; and

the rights of all the partners to distributions of capital upon liquidation.

Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP is of the opinion that, with the exception of the issues described in Section 754 Election, Disposition of Common Units Allocations Between Transferors and Transferees, and Allocation of Income, Gain, Loss and Deduction Waiver Units, allocations under our partnership agreement will be given effect for federal income tax purposes in determining a partner's share of an item of income, gain, loss or deduction.

Allocation of Income, Gain, Loss and Deduction Waiver Units. Prior to the allocations of income, gain, loss or deductions to the other unitholders, net income or items of gross income or gain will first be allocated to holders of the Waiver Units to the extent of the distributions they receive. Otherwise, holders of Waiver Units will generally not be allocated any items of income, gain, loss or deduction. However, upon the lapse of a Waiver Unit, the holder of the lapsed Waiver Unit will be allocated items of deduction or loss equal to his capital account balance in the lapsed Waiver Units.

The tax consequences relating to conversion of the Waiver Units are unclear. There is no direct legal authority as to the proper federal income tax treatment of the conversion of the Waiver Units, and we do not intend to request a ruling from the IRS regarding the Waiver Units. Instead, we will follow proposed Treasury Regulations issued on January 22, 2003, relating to the tax treatment of noncompensatory options and convertible instruments issued by partnerships (the Noncompensatory Option Regulations). It is important to note that the Noncompensatory Option Regulations are proposed Treasury Regulations that are not finalized and are subject to change. In fact, the IRS could assert other characterizations of the conversion of the Waiver Units because

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proposed Treasury Regulations have no force and effect of law, as they are viewed merely as suggestions made for public comment. Consequently, no assurance can be provided that the conversion of the Waiver Units into common units will be tax free or that our methods to be adopted for allocating income and loss among our unitholders to take into account the outstanding Waiver Units will be given effect for federal income tax purposes. Thus, the discussion herein related to the treatment of the Waiver Units describes the anticipated tax consequences under the proposed Noncompensatory Option Regulations, but is not the opinion of Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP.

Conversion of the Waiver Units Treatment of Converting Holders of Waiver Units. Upon the conversion of a Waiver Unit, the converting holder of Waiver Units will be treated as having contributed in exchange for a newly issued common unit an amount equal to its capital account (the Waiver Unit Contributed Capital). It is anticipated that the Waiver Unit Contributed Capital will be less than the capital accounts of all other common units adjusted to take into account the fair market value of our assets at the time of the conversion (Fair Value Capital). However, under our partnership agreement, we are required to maintain uniformity of the economic and tax characteristics of our common units to a purchaser of our common units. To address this potential for a discrepancy among the capital accounts of the common units issued upon conversion of Waiver Units and other common units currently outstanding, our partnership agreement adopts the methods and principles proposed in the Noncompensatory Option Regulations. In accordance with the Noncompensatory Option Regulations, our partnership agreement provides (i) a method of interim adjustments to the capital accounts upon certain unrelated events, such as the issuances of additional common units by us in exchange for each cash or property contributions, while the Waiver Units are outstanding, (ii) a method for adjustments to the capital accounts upon the conversion of a Waiver Unit, and (iii) the use of special allocations among the unitholders to address any discrepancy between the Waiver Unit Contributed Capital and the Fair Value Capital per common unit at the time the Waiver Units are converted. Pursuant to these methods and principles, a holder of a Waiver Unit who converts its Waiver unit will bear the burden of the difference between its Waiver Unit Contributed Capital and the Fair Value Capital per common unit over a number of years in a manner that is consistent with the treatment of the contribution of appreciated property to us. The net effect of these special allocations to any of our other unitholders will depend upon many factors, including the number of Waiver Units converted, the size of the discrepancy between the Waiver Unit Contributed Capital and the Fair Value Capital per common unit and the tax life of the assets held at the time the Waiver Units are converted.

Conversion of the Waiver Units Treatment of Other Unitholders. The conversion of the Waiver Units will result in the issuance of additional common units. The issuance of additional common units will decrease a common unitholder's percentage interest in us and, therefore, decrease a common unitholder's share of our liabilities, which, in turn, will result in a corresponding deemed distribution of cash pursuant to Section 752 of the Internal Revenue Code. Such deemed cash distribution generally will not be taxable to the common unitholder for federal income tax purposes, except to the extent the amount of any such deemed cash distribution exceeds his tax basis in his common units immediately before the deemed cash distribution. Deemed cash distributions in excess of a unitholder's tax basis generally will be considered to be gain from the sale or exchange of our common units, taxable in accordance with the rules described under Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership Treatment of Distributions above.

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:

any of our income, gain, loss or deduction with respect to those units would not be reportable by the unitholder;

any cash distributions received by the unitholder as to those units would be fully taxable; and

all of these distributions would appear to be ordinary income.

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Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP has not rendered an opinion regarding the tax treatment of a unitholder whose common units are loaned to a short seller to cover a short sale of common units because there is no direct or indirect authority on the issue related to partnership interests and without such authority a legal opinion cannot be issued; 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 borrowing and loaning their units. The IRS has announced that it is actively studying issues relating to the tax treatment of short sales of partnership interests. Please also read [Disposition of Common Units](#) [Recognition of Gain or Loss](#).

Alternative Minimum Tax. Each unitholder will be required to take into account his distributive share of any items of our income, gain, loss or deduction for purposes of the alternative minimum tax. Prospective unitholders are urged to consult with their tax advisors as to the impact of an investment in units on their liability for the alternative minimum tax.

Tax Rates. Under current law, the highest marginal U.S. federal income tax rate applicable to ordinary income of individuals is 35% and the highest marginal U.S. federal income tax rate applicable to long-term capital gains (generally, capital gains on certain assets held for more than 12 months) of individuals is 15%. However, absent new legislation extending the current rates, beginning January 1, 2013, the highest marginal U.S. federal income tax rate applicable to ordinary income and long-term capital gains of individuals will increase to 39.6% and 20%, respectively. Moreover, these rates are subject to change by new legislation at any time.

The recently enacted Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act will impose a 3.8% Medicare tax on certain investment income earned by individuals for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012. For these purposes, investment income generally includes a unitholder's allocable share of our income and gain realized by a unitholder from a sale of units. The tax will be imposed on the lesser of (i) the unitholder's net income from all investments, and (ii) the amount by which the unitholder's adjusted gross income exceeds \$250,000 (if the unitholder is married and filing jointly) or \$200,000 (if the unitholder is unmarried).

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

Where the remedial allocation method is adopted (which we have generally adopted as to all of our properties), the Treasury Regulations under Section 743 of the Internal Revenue Code require a portion of the Section 743(b) adjustment that is attributable to recovery property under Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code whose book basis is in excess of its tax basis 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 Internal Revenue Code, rather than cost recovery deductions under Section 168, is generally required to be depreciated using either the straight-line method or the 150% declining balance method. If we elect a method other than the remedial method, the depreciation and amortization methods and useful lives associated with the Section 743(b) adjustment, therefore, may differ from the methods and useful lives generally used to depreciate the inside basis in such properties. Under our partnership agreement, our general partner is authorized to take a position to preserve the uniformity of units even if that position is not consistent with these and any other Treasury Regulations. Please see [Uniformity of Units](#).

Although Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP is unable to opine as to the validity of this approach because there is no direct or indirect controlling authority on this issue, we intend to depreciate the portion of a

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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 property's unamortized Book-Tax Disparity, or treat that portion as non-amortizable to the extent attributable to property which is not amortizable. This method is consistent with the methods employed by other publicly traded partnerships but is arguably inconsistent with Treasury Regulation Section 1.167(c)-1(a)(6), which is not expected to directly apply to 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 legislative history. If we determine that this 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. Please see *Uniformity of Units*. A unitholder's tax basis for his common units is reduced by his share of our deductions (whether or not such deductions were claimed on an individual's income tax return) so that any position we take that understates deductions will overstate the common unitholder's basis in his common units, which may cause the unitholder to understate gain or overstate loss on any sale of such units. Please see *Disposition of Common Units Recognition of Gain or Loss*. The IRS may challenge our position with respect to depreciating or amortizing the Section 743(b) adjustment we take to preserve the uniformity of the units. If such a challenge were sustained, the gain from the sale of units might be increased without the benefit of additional deductions.

A Section 754 election is advantageous if the transferee's tax basis in his units is higher than the units' share of the aggregate tax basis of our assets immediately prior to the transfer. In that case, as a result of the election, the transferee would have, among other items, a greater amount of depreciation deductions and his share of any gain 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. A basis adjustment is required regardless of whether a Section 754 election is made in the case of a transfer of an interest in us if we have a substantial built-in loss immediately after the transfer, or if we distribute property and have a substantial basis reduction. Generally a built-in loss or a basis reduction is substantial if it exceeds \$250,000.

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 Internal Revenue 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 nonamortizable 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 and that the deductions resulting from them 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.

Tax Treatment of Operations

Accounting Method and Taxable Year. We use the year ending December 31 as our taxable year and the accrual method of accounting for federal income tax purposes. Each 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

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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 see [Disposition of Common Units](#) [Allocations Between Transferors and Transferees](#).

Tax Basis, Depreciation and Amortization. The tax basis of our assets will be used for purposes of computing depreciation and cost recovery deductions and, ultimately, gain or loss on the 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 an offering will be borne by our unitholders holding interests in us prior to any such offering. Please see [Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership](#) [Allocation of Income, Gain, Loss and Deduction](#) [In General](#).

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 subject to these allowances are placed in service. We may not be entitled to amortization deductions with respect to certain goodwill conveyed to us in future transactions or held at the time of any future offering. Property we subsequently acquire or construct may be depreciated using accelerated methods permitted by the Internal Revenue Code.

If we dispose of depreciable property by sale, foreclosure or otherwise, all or a portion of any gain, determined by reference to the 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 see [Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership](#) [Allocation of Income, Gain, Loss and Deduction](#) [In General](#) and [Disposition of Common Units](#) [Recognition of Gain or Loss](#).

The costs we incur 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 may be amortized by us, and as syndication expenses, which may not be amortized by us. 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 initial 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 deductions 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 Common Units

Recognition of Gain or Loss. Gain or loss will be recognized on a sale of units equal to the difference between the amount realized and the unitholder's tax basis for the units 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 common unit that decreased a unitholder's tax basis in that common unit will, in effect, become taxable income if the common unit is sold at a price greater than the unitholder's tax basis in that common unit, even if the price received is less than his original cost.

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Except as noted below, gain or loss recognized by a unitholder, other than a dealer in units, on the sale or exchange of a unit will generally be taxable as capital gain or loss. Capital gain recognized by an individual on the sale of units held for more than twelve months will generally be taxed at a maximum U.S. federal income tax rate of 15% through December 31, 2012 and 20% thereafter (absent new legislation extending or adjusting the current rate). However, a portion, which will likely be substantial, of this gain or loss will be separately computed and taxed as ordinary income or loss under Section 751 of the Internal Revenue Code to the extent attributable to assets giving rise to depreciation recapture or other 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 depreciation 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, 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 Internal Revenue Code allow a selling unitholder who can identify common units transferred with an ascertainable holding period to elect to use the actual holding period of the common units transferred. Thus, according to the ruling discussed above, a common unitholder will be unable to select high or low basis common units to sell as would be the case with corporate stock, but, according to the Treasury Regulations, he may designate specific common units sold for purposes of determining the holding period of units transferred. A unitholder electing to use the actual holding period of common units transferred must consistently use that identification method for all subsequent sales or exchanges of common units. A unitholder considering the purchase of additional units or a sale of common units purchased in separate transactions is urged to consult his tax advisor as to the possible consequences of this ruling and application of the Treasury Regulations.

Specific provisions of the Internal Revenue Code affect the taxation of some financial products and securities, including partnership interests, 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 our 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 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

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allocated among our 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 Internal Revenue Code and most publicly traded partnerships use similar simplifying conventions, the use of this method may not be permitted under existing Treasury Regulations. Accordingly, Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld 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 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 transferor and transferee 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 deductions attributable to that quarter but will not be entitled to receive that cash distribution.

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

Constructive Termination. We will be considered to have been terminated for tax purposes if there are sales or exchanges which, in the aggregate, constitute 50% or more of the total interests in our capital and profits within a twelve-month period. For purposes of measuring whether the 50% threshold is reached, multiple sales of the same interest are counted only once. 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 twelve months of our taxable income or loss being includable in his taxable income for the year of termination. A constructive termination occurring on a date other than December 31 will result in us filing two tax returns (and common unitholders may receive two Schedules K-1) for one fiscal year and the cost of the preparation of these returns will be borne by all common unitholders. We would be required to make new tax elections after a termination, including a new election under Section 754 of the Internal Revenue 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.

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 see [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

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property's unamortized Book-Tax Disparity, or treat that portion as non-amortizable, to the extent attributable to property the common basis of which is not amortizable, consistent with the Treasury Regulations under Section 743 of the Internal Revenue Code, even though that position may be inconsistent with Treasury Regulation Section 1.167(c)-1(a)(6), which is not expected to directly apply to a material portion of our assets. Please see 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 methods and lives 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 our 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 our 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 see Disposition of Common Units Recognition of Gain or Loss.

Tax-Exempt Organizations and Other Investors

Ownership of units by employee benefit plans, other tax-exempt organizations, non-resident aliens, foreign corporations and other foreign persons raise 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 foreign person, you should consult your tax advisor before investing in our common 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.

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 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. 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, which are 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 Internal Revenue 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

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connected with a United States trade or business of the foreign unitholder. Because a foreign unitholder is considered to be engaged in business in the United States by virtue of the ownership of units, under this ruling a foreign unitholder who sells or otherwise disposes of a unit generally will be subject to federal income tax on gain realized on the sale or other disposition of units. 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 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 counsel, 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 in all cases yield a result that conforms to the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code, Treasury Regulations or administrative interpretations of the IRS. Neither we nor Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld 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 Internal Revenue Code requires that one partner be designated as the Tax Matters Partner for these purposes. Our partnership agreement gives our board of directors the authority to designate a Tax Matters Partner.

The Tax Matters Partner has made and will make 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 our 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 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 the tax report we provide to him. 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:

- (a) the name, address and taxpayer identification number of the beneficial owner and the nominee;
- (b) whether the beneficial owner is
 - (1) a person that is not a United States person,

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(2) a foreign government, an international organization or any wholly owned agency or instrumentality of either of the foregoing, or

(3) a tax-exempt entity;

(c) the amount and description of units held, acquired or transferred for the beneficial owner; and

(d) 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 Internal Revenue 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 Internal Revenue 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.

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 (\$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 and to take other actions as may be appropriate to permit unitholders to avoid liability for this penalty. More stringent rules apply to tax shelters, which we do not believe includes us or any of our investments, plans or arrangements.

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%. We do not anticipate making any valuation misstatements.

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 six successive 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 see Information Returns and Audit Procedures.

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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 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 Consequences

In addition to federal income taxes, you may 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. We own assets and do business in more than 25 states including Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Arkansas and Oklahoma. Many of the states we currently do business in currently impose a personal income tax. We may also own property or do business in other states in the future. 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. 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 requirement, you might be required to file income tax returns and to pay income taxes in other jurisdictions in which we do business or own property, now or in the future, 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 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 see Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership Entity-Level Payments.

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. Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP has not rendered an opinion on the state, local, or foreign tax consequences of an investment in us.

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INVESTMENT IN GENESIS BY EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

An investment in Genesis by an employee benefit plan is subject to certain additional considerations because persons with discretionary control of assets of such plans (a fiduciary) are subject to the fiduciary responsibility provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (ERISA), and transactions are subject to restrictions imposed by Section 4975 of the Code. As used in this prospectus, the term employee benefit plan includes, but is not limited to, qualified pension, profit-sharing and stock bonus plans, Keogh plans, Simplified Employee Pension Plans, and tax deferred annuities or Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) established or maintained by an employer or employee organization. Among other things, consideration should be given to (1) whether such investment is prudent under Section 404(a)(1)(B) of ERISA, (2) whether in making such investment such plan will satisfy the diversification requirement of Section 404(a)(1)(C) of ERISA, and (3) whether such investment will result in recognition of unrelated business taxable income by such plan. Please read Material Income Tax Consequences Tax-Exempt Organizations and Other Investors. Fiduciaries should determine whether an investment in Genesis is authorized by the appropriate governing instrument and is an appropriate investment for such plan.

In addition, a fiduciary of an employee benefit plan should consider whether such plan will, by investing in Genesis, be deemed to own an undivided interest in the assets of Genesis, with the result that our general partner would also be a fiduciary of such plan and Genesis would be subject to the regulatory restrictions of ERISA, including its prohibited transaction rules, as well as the prohibited transaction rules of the Code.

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code (which also applies to IRAs that are not considered part of an employee benefit plan; i.e., IRAs established or maintained by individuals rather than an employer or employee organization) prohibit an employee benefit plan from engaging in certain transactions involving plan assets with parties who are parties in interest under ERISA or disqualified persons under the Code with respect to the plan. Under Department of Labor regulations the assets of an entity in which employee benefit plans acquire equity interests would not be deemed plan assets if, among other things, (1) the equity interests acquired by employee benefit plans are publicly offered securities - i.e., the equity interests are widely held by 100 or more investors independent of the issuer and each other, freely transferable and registered pursuant to certain provisions of the federal securities law, (2) the entity is an operating company - i.e., it is primarily engaged in the production or sale of a product or service other than the investment of capital, or (3) there is no significant investment by benefit plan investors, which is defined to mean that less than 25% of the value of each class of equity interest is held by employee benefit plans subject to the fiduciary responsibility provisions of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code. Genesis assets are not expected to be considered plan assets under these regulations because it is expected that the investment will satisfy the requirements in (1) above, and may also satisfy the requirements in (2) and (3).

Each person investing in Genesis will be deemed to represent that its acquisition, holding and disposition of such investment will not constitute a non-exempt prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code.

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On December 28, 2010, we permanently eliminated our incentive distribution rights and converted our two percent general partner interest into a non-economic interest. The selling unitholders listed below, as the former stakeholders of our general partner, received approximately 27,000,000 units in us, consisting of approximately: (i) 19,960,000 common units, (ii) 40,000 Class B Units and (iii) 7,000,000 Waiver Units. Under the registration rights agreement among us and the selling unitholders, the selling unitholders are not permitted to offer or sell any of such common units (including common units issued upon the conversion of our Class B Units and Waiver Units) prior to June 30, 2011 and no more than 50% of such common units prior to December 30, 2011. See Description of Our Units for a description of our common units, Class B Units and Waiver Units.

The table below sets forth information about the maximum number of units that may be offered from time to time by each selling unitholder under this prospectus. We prepared the table based solely on our review of the Schedule 13D filed by Quintana with the Commission on January 7, 2011, Schedule 13D/A (Amendment No. 5) filed by James E. Davison, Jr. with the Commission on January 6, 2011 or information otherwise provided by the selling unitholders on or prior to April 4, 2011. We have not sought to verify such information. Additionally, some or all of the selling unitholders may have sold or transferred some or all of their units in exempt or non-exempt transactions since such date. Other information about the selling unitholders may also change over time. The selling unitholders include the entities identified in the following schedule and their pledgees, donees (including charitable organizations), distributees, transferees, affiliates, or other successors-in-interest.

Each selling unitholder will determine the prices and terms of the sales at the time of each offering made by it, and will be responsible for any fees, discounts or selling commissions due to brokers, dealers or agents. We will pay all of the other offering expenses, including reasonable fees and expenses of one legal counsel for the selling unitholders incurred in connection with each registration hereunder. We will not receive any of the proceeds from any sale of the units sold pursuant to this prospectus.

The selling unitholders identified below may currently hold or acquire at any time units in addition to those registered hereby. In addition, the selling unitholders identified below may sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of some or all of their units in other registered transactions or in private placement transactions exempt from or not subject to the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act. Accordingly, we cannot give an estimate as to the amount or percentage of units that will be held by the selling unitholders upon termination of this offering. Except as noted herein, to our knowledge, none of the selling unitholders has, or has had within the past three years, any position, office or other material relationship with us or any of our predecessors or affiliates, other than their ownership of the units described below.

Selling Unitholder	Common Units				Class B Units				Waiver Units		Number and % Beneficially Owned After Offering
	Number Beneficially Owned(1)	Number that May Be Sold(2)	Number and % Beneficially Owned After Offering		Number Beneficially Owned	Number that May Be Sold	Number and % Beneficially Owned After Offering		Number that May Be Sold		
			Number	%			Number	%			
Q GEI Holdings, LLC(3)	7,083,865	9,563,217		*	21,316	21,316		*	2,479,352	2,479,352	*
Quintana Energy Partners II, L.P.(3)	2,503,680	3,379,968		*	7,534	7,534		*	876,288	876,288	*
QEP II Genesis TE Holdco, LP(3)	294,359	397,383		*	885	885		*	103,024	103,024	*
EIV Capital Fund LP	1,749,009	2,361,161		*	5,263	5,263		*	612,152	612,152	*
James E. Davison, Director(4)	2,877,610	1,416,698	1,460,912	2.0				*	367,292	367,292	*

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Selling Unitholder	Common Units				Class B Units			Waiver Units		
	Number Beneficially Owned(1)	Number that May Be Sold(2)	Number and % Beneficially Owned After Offering		Number Beneficially Owned	Number that May Be Sold	Number and % Beneficially Owned After Offering	Number Beneficially Owned	Number that May Be Sold	Number and % Beneficially Owned After Offering
			Number	%						
James Ellis Davison, Jr. Grantor Retained Annuity Trust(5)	1,049,406	1,416,698		*			*	397,292	397,292	*
Steven K. Davison(6)	2,871,807	1,064,178	1,822,402	2.5			*	367,288	275,896	*
Steven Davison Family Trust(6)	261,123	352,515		*			*	91,392	91,392	*
Todd A. Davison(7)	2,872,505	711,662	1,823,101	3.0			*	367,288	184,504	*
Todd Davison Children's Trust c/o Argent Trust(7)	261,123	352,515		*			*	91,392	91,392	*
Todd Davison Legacy Trust-2010 c/o Argent Trust(7)	261,123	352,515		*			*	91,392	91,392	*
Sharilyn S. Gasaway, Director	174,900	236,112		*	526	526	*	61,212	61,212	*
Grant E. Sims, Chief Executive Officer(8)	2,274,111	3,061,947	6,000	*	3,421	3,421	*	793,836	793,836	*
Robert V. Deere, Chief Financial Officer	556,287	750,987		*	1,052	1,052	*	194,700	194,700	*
Steven R. Nathanson, President and Chief Operating Officer	746,419	832,288	129,907	*			*	215,776	215,776	*
Stephen M. Smith, Vice President	308,256	416,144		*			*	107,888	107,888	*
Karen N. Pape, Senior Vice President and Controller	116,515	137,386	14,745	*			*	35,616	35,616	*

* Less than one percent.

- (1) Includes common units into which the Class B Units are convertible, but does not include any common units underlying the Waiver Units, which are not deemed to be beneficially owned by the selling unitholders as of the date of this prospectus.
- (2) Includes common units into which the Class B Units are convertible, in addition to common units into which Waiver Units are convertible under certain circumstances and not deemed beneficially owned by the selling unitholders as of the date of this prospectus. To the extent the Class B Units and Waiver Units convert into common units, there will be less Class B Units and Waiver Units sold under this prospectus.
- (3) Q GEI Holdings, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (Q GEI), is the beneficial owner of 7,083,865 common units it holds directly. Quintana Energy Partners II, L.P., a Cayman Islands limited partnership (QEP II), is the beneficial owner of 2,503,680 common units it holds directly. QEP II Genesis TE Holdco, LP, a Delaware limited partnership (QEP Genesis) and, together with Q GEI and QEP II, the Quintana Holders , is the beneficial owner of 294,359 common units it holds directly. Each of QEP II and QEP Genesis is a member of Q GEI. Each of Q GEI, QEP II and QEP Genesis may be deemed to have sole voting and dispositive power over the common units held directly by them. By the nature of their relationship with or interests in QEP II and QEP Genesis, QEP Management Co., L.P., a Delaware limited partnership (Management Co), which provides management services to QEP II and QEP Genesis, QEP Management Co. GP, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (Management Co GP), the general partner of Management Co (together with Management Co, the Management Entities), Quintana Capital Group II, L.P., a Cayman Islands limited partnership and general partner of QEP II and QEP Genesis (QCG II), and Quintana Capital Group GP, Ltd., a Cayman Islands company (QCG GP), the general partner of QCG II (together with the Management Entities and QCG II, the Managing Entities) may be deemed to be the beneficial owners of 2,798,039 common units. The Managing Entities may be deemed to have shared voting and dispositive power over the common units beneficially

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held directly by QEP II and QEP Genesis. Jimmy A. McDonald and Corbin J. Robertson III (one of our directors) are the managers of Q GEI; Dwayne R. Morley was a manager of Q GEI prior to March 25, 2011 and is currently an employee of Genesis; Donald L. Evans (one of our directors), Warren S. Hawkins, Brock E. Morris, Corbin J. Robertson, Jr., Corbin J. Robertson III, and William K. Robertson (one of our directors) are the managers of Management Co GP; and Paul J. Cornell, Donald L. Evans, Warren S. Hawkins, Brock E. Morris, Corbin J. Robertson, Jr., Corbin J. Robertson III, Loren J. Soetenga, and William K. Robertson are managing directors of QCG GP.

- (4) James E. Davison is the sole stockholder of Davison Terminal Service, Inc., which directly owns 1,010,835 units.
- (5) James E. Davison, Jr., Director, is the trustee of the James Ellis Davison, Jr. Grantor Retained Annuity Trust.
- (6) Argent Trust is the trustee of the Steven Davison Family Trust. Due to his relationship and/or possible control over such trust, Steven K. Davison may be deemed to own beneficially units held by the Steven Davison Family Trust.
- (7) Argent Trust is the trustee of the Todd Davison Children's Trust and the Todd Davison Legacy Trust-2010. Due to his relationship and/or possible control over such trusts, Todd A. Davison may be deemed to own beneficially units held by the Todd Davison Children's Trust and the Todd Davison Legacy Trust-2010.
- (8) 1,000 of the common units are held by Mr. Sims' father. Mr. Sims disclaims beneficial ownership of such units.

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PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The selling unitholders may offer and sell the units offered by this prospectus or a prospectus supplement, as applicable, from time to time in one or more of the following transactions:

through the NYSE or any other securities exchange that quotes our common units (including through underwritten offerings);

in the over-the-counter market;

in transactions other than on such exchanges or in the over-the-counter market (including negotiated transactions and other private transactions);

by pledge to secure debts and other obligations or on foreclosure of a pledge; or

in a combination of any of the above transactions.

The selling unitholders may enter into from time to time one or more of the following transactions, in which a selling unitholder may:

enter into transactions with a broker-dealer or any other person in connection with which such broker-dealer or other person will engage in short sales of the units under this prospectus, in which case such broker-dealer or other person may use units received from the selling unitholder to close out its short positions;

enter into option or other types of transactions that require the selling unitholder to deliver units to a broker-dealer or any other person, who will then resell or transfer the units under this prospectus; or

loan or pledge the units to a broker-dealer or any other person, who may sell the loaned units or, in an event of default in the case of a pledge, sell the pledged units under this prospectus.

The selling unitholders may use broker-dealers or other persons to sell their units in transactions that may include one or more of the following:

a block trade in which a broker-dealer or other person may resell a portion of the block, as principal or agent, in order to facilitate the transaction;

purchases by a broker-dealer or other person, as principal, and resale by the broker-dealer or other person for its account; or

ordinary brokerage transactions and transactions in which a broker solicits purchasers.

From time to time, a selling unitholder may pledge or grant a security interest in some or all of the units owned by it. If the selling unitholder defaults in performance of its secured obligations, the pledged or secured parties may offer and sell the units from time to time by this prospectus. The selling unitholder also may transfer units in other circumstances. The number of units beneficially owned by the selling unitholder will decrease as and when it transfers its units or defaults in performing obligations secured by its units. The plan of distribution for the units offered and sold under this prospectus will otherwise remain unchanged, except that the transferees, distributees, pledgees, affiliates,

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other secured parties or other successors in interest will be selling unitholders for purposes of this prospectus.

Broker-dealers or other persons may receive discounts or commissions from the selling unitholders, or they may receive commissions from purchasers of units for whom they acted as agents, or both. Any of such discounts or commissions might be in excess of those customary in the types of transactions involved. Broker-dealers or other persons engaged by the selling unitholders may allow other broker-dealers or other persons to participate in resales. The selling unitholders may agree to indemnify any broker-dealer or agent against certain liabilities related to the selling of the units, including liabilities arising under the Securities Act. If a broker-dealer purchases units as a principal, it may resell the units for its own account under this prospectus. A distribution of

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the units by the selling unitholders may also be effected through the issuance by the selling unitholders or others of derivative securities, including warrants, exchangeable securities, forward delivery contracts and the writing of options.

If the selling unitholders sell units in an underwritten offering, the underwriters may acquire the units for their own account and resell the units from time to time in one or more transactions, including negotiated transactions, at a fixed public offering price or at varying prices determined at the time of sale. The selling unitholders may also authorize underwriters acting as their agents to offer and sell the units on a continuous at-the-market basis. In any such event described above in this paragraph, we will set forth in a supplement to this prospectus the names of the underwriters and the terms of the transactions, including any underwriting discounts, concessions or commissions and other items constituting compensation of the underwriters and broker-dealers. The underwriters from time to time may change any public offering price and any discounts, concessions or commissions allowed or reallocated or paid to broker-dealers. Unless otherwise set forth in a supplement, the obligations of the underwriters to purchase the units will be subject to certain conditions, and the underwriters will be obligated to purchase all of the units specified in the supplement if they purchase any of the units.

The selling unitholders may enter into derivative transactions with third parties, or sell securities 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 in short sale transactions. If so, the third party may use securities pledged by the selling unitholders or borrowed from the selling unitholders or others to settle those sales or to close out any related open borrowings of securities, and may use securities received from the selling unitholders in settlement of those derivatives to close out any related open borrowings of securities. 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 in a post-effective amendment to the registration statement).

The selling unitholders have advised us that they (or their underwriters, if applicable) may sell their units at market prices prevailing at the time of sale, at prices related to such prevailing market prices, at negotiated prices or at fixed prices and that the transactions listed above may include cross or block transactions.

The aggregate proceeds to the selling unitholders from the sale of the units will be the purchase price of the shares less the aggregate agents discounts or commissions, if any, and other expenses of the distribution not borne by us. The selling unitholders and any agent, broker or dealer that participates in sales of units offered by this prospectus may be deemed underwriters under the Securities Act and any profits, commissions or other consideration received by any agent, broker or dealer may be considered underwriting discounts or commissions under the Securities Act. The selling unitholders have advised us that they may agree to indemnify any agent, broker or dealer that participates in sales of units against liabilities arising under the Securities Act from sales of units.

Instead of selling units under this prospectus, the selling unitholders may sell units in compliance with the provisions of Rule 144 or any other applicable exemption from registration under the Securities Act, if available.

If a prospectus supplement so indicates, the underwriters engaged in an offering of these securities may engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the market price of these securities at levels above those that might otherwise prevail in the open market. Specifically, the underwriters may over-allot in connection with the offering creating a short position in these securities for their own account. For the purposes of covering a syndicate short position or pegging, fixing or maintaining the price of these securities, the underwriters may place bids for these securities or effect purchases of these securities in the open market. A syndicate short position may also be covered by exercise of an over-allotment option, if one is granted to the underwriters. Finally, the underwriters may impose a penalty bid on certain underwriters and dealers. This means that the underwriting syndicate may reclaim selling concessions allowed to an underwriter or a dealer for distributing securities in transactions to cover syndicate short positions, in stabilization transactions or otherwise. The underwriters will not be required to engage in any of these activities and any such activities, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

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If a prospectus supplement so indicates, a selling unitholder may authorize agents, underwriters or dealers to solicit offers by certain institutional investors to purchase these securities to which such prospectus supplement relates, providing for payment and delivery on a future date specified in such prospectus supplement. There may be limitations on the minimum amount that may be purchased by any such institutional investor or on the number of these securities that may be sold pursuant to such arrangements. Institutional investors include commercial and savings banks, insurance companies, pension funds, investment companies, educational and charitable institutions and such other institutions as we may approve. Agents, dealers or underwriters will not have any responsibility in respect of the validity of such arrangements or our performance or such institutional investors thereunder.

Any of the selling unitholders, underwriters or agents or any of either of their affiliates may be customers of, engage in transactions with and perform services for us, and/or one or more of the selling unitholders or their affiliates in the ordinary course of business.

We have informed the selling unitholders that during such time as they may be engaged in a distribution of the units they are required to comply with Regulation M under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. With exceptions, Regulation M prohibits the selling unitholders, any affiliated purchasers and other persons who participate in such a distribution from bidding for or purchasing, or attempting to induce any person to bid for or purchase, any security which is the subject of the distribution until the entire distribution is complete.

We have informed the selling unitholders that they are legally required to deliver copies of this prospectus in connection with any sale of units made under this prospectus in accordance with applicable prospectus delivery requirements.

The units originally issued by us to the selling unitholders bear legends as to their restricted transferability. Upon the effectiveness of the registration statement of which this prospectus is part, and the transfer by the selling unitholder of any of the units pursuant to this prospectus, to the extent new certificates representing those units are issued, such new certificates will be issued free of any such legends unless otherwise required by law.

Additional information related to the selling unitholders and the plan of distribution may be provided in one or more prospectus supplements.

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WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We file annual, quarterly and other reports and other information with the Commission. You may read and copy documents we file at the Commission's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330 for information on the public reference room. You can also find our filings at the Commission's website at <http://www.sec.gov> and on our website at <http://www.genesisenergy.com>. We make our website content available for information purposes only. Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus and does not constitute a part of this prospectus.

The Commission allows us to incorporate by reference the information we have filed with the Commission, which means that we can disclose important information to you without actually including the specific information in this prospectus by referring you to those documents. The information incorporated by reference is an important part of this prospectus and later information that we file with the Commission will automatically update and supersede this information. Therefore, before you decide to invest in a particular offering under this shelf registration, you should always check for reports we may have filed with the Commission after the date of this prospectus. We incorporate by reference the documents listed below and any future filings we make with the Commission under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14, or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (excluding information deemed to be furnished and not filed with the Commission), including after the date of this prospectus or after the date of the initial registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part and prior to effectiveness of such registration statement and prior to the termination of the offering:

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010;

Current Reports on Form 8-K filed on January 3, 2011 and January 18, 2011 and Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed on February 7, 2011; and

the description of our common units in our registration statement on Form 8-A (File No. 001-12295) filed on January 30, 2001. We will provide without charge to each person, including any beneficial owner, to whom this prospectus is delivered, upon written or oral request, a copy of any document incorporated by reference in this prospectus, other than exhibits to any such document not specifically described above. Requests for such documents should be directed to:

Investor Relations

Genesis Energy, L.P.

919 Milam, Suite 2100

Houston, Texas 77002

(713) 860-2500 or (800) 284-3365

We intend to furnish or make available to our unitholders within 75 days (or such shorter period as the Commission may prescribe) following the close of our fiscal year end annual reports containing audited financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and furnish or make available within 40 days (or such shorter period as the Commission may prescribe) following the close of each fiscal quarter quarterly reports containing unaudited interim financial information, including the information required by Form 10-Q for the first three fiscal quarters of each of our fiscal years. Our annual report will include a description of any transactions with our general partner or its affiliates, and of fees, commissions, compensation and other benefits paid, or accrued to our general partner or its affiliates for the fiscal year completed, including the amount paid or accrued to each recipient and the services performed.

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INFORMATION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The statements in this prospectus and the documents incorporated in this prospectus by reference that are not historical information may be forward-looking statements as defined under federal law. All statements, other than historical facts, included in this prospectus and the documents incorporated in this prospectus by reference that address activities, events or developments that we expect or anticipate will or may occur in the future, including things such as plans for growth of the business, future capital expenditures, competitive strengths, goals, references to future goals or intentions and other such references are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are identified as any statement that does not relate strictly to historical or current facts. They use words such as anticipate, believe, continue, estimate, expect, forecast, goal, intend, may, could, plan, position, projection, strategy, should or will, or the negative of those terms or other by comparable terminology. In particular, statements, expressed or implied, concerning future actions, conditions or events or future operating results or the ability to generate sales, income or cash flow are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of performance. They involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Future actions, conditions or events and future results of operations may differ materially from those expressed in these forward-looking statements. Many of the factors that will determine these results are beyond our ability or the ability of our affiliates to control or predict. Specific factors that could cause actual results to differ from those in the forward-looking statements include, among others

demand for, the supply of, our assumptions about, changes in forecast data for, and price trends related to crude oil, liquid petroleum, natural gas and natural gas liquids or NGLs, NaHS and caustic soda and C₂Q₁ all of which may be affected by economic activity, capital expenditures by energy producers, weather, alternative energy sources, international events, conservation and technological advances;

throughput levels and rates;

changes in, or challenges to, our tariff rates;

our ability to successfully identify and consummate strategic acquisitions on acceptable terms, develop or construct energy infrastructure assets, make cost saving changes in operations and integrate acquired assets or businesses into our existing operations;

service interruptions in our liquids transportation systems, natural gas transportation systems or natural gas gathering and processing operations;

shut downs or cutbacks at refineries, petrochemical plants, utilities or other businesses for which we transport crude oil, natural gas or other products or to whom we sell such products;

risks inherent in marine transportation and vessel operation, including accidents and discharge of pollutants;

changes in laws and regulations to which we are subject, including tax withholding issues, safety, environmental and employment laws and regulations;

planned capital expenditures and availability of capital resources to fund capital expenditures;

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our inability to borrow or otherwise access funds needed for operations, expansions or capital expenditures as a result of our credit agreement and the indenture governing our notes, which contain various affirmative and negative covenants;

loss of key personnel;

an increase in the competition that our operations encounter;

cost and availability of insurance;

hazards and operating risks that may not be covered fully by insurance;

our financial and commodity hedging arrangements;

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capital and credit markets conditions, inflation and interest rates;

natural disasters, accidents or terrorism;

changes in the financial condition of customers;

the treatment of us as a corporation for federal income tax purposes or if we become subject to entity-level taxation for state tax purposes; and

the potential that our internal controls may not be adequate, weaknesses may be discovered or remediation of any identified weaknesses may not be successful and the impact these could have on our unit price.

You should not put undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. When considering forward-looking statements, please review the risk factors described under **Risk Factors** beginning on page 2 of this prospectus. Except as required by applicable securities laws, we do not intend to update these forward-looking statements and information.

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LEGAL MATTERS

Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP, as our counsel, will issue an opinion for us about the legality of the securities and the material federal income tax considerations regarding the common units. Any underwriter will be advised about other issues relating to any offering by its own legal counsel.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements incorporated in this prospectus by reference from Genesis Energy, L.P.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K and the effectiveness of Genesis Energy, L.P.'s internal control over financial reporting have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their reports, which are incorporated herein by reference. Such consolidated financial statements have been so incorporated in reliance upon the reports of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

The financial statements of Cameron Highway Oil Pipeline Company (i) as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009, incorporated in this prospectus by reference from Genesis Energy, L.P.'s Current Report on Form 8-K/A dated February 7, 2011 and (ii) as of December 31, 2010 and for the period from November 23, 2010 through December 31, 2010, incorporated in this prospectus by reference from Genesis Energy, L.P.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, independent auditors, as stated in their reports, which are incorporated in this prospectus by reference. Such financial statements have been so incorporated in reliance upon the reports of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.