

Buckeye GP Holdings L.P.
Form 10-Q
October 30, 2007

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

☒ **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2007

or

○ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from to

Commission file number 001-32963

BUCKEYE GP HOLDINGS L.P.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

-

11-3776228
(IRS EmployerIdentification No.)

Five TEK Park
9999 Hamilton Blvd.
Breinigsville, Pennsylvania
(Address of principal executive offices)

- -

18031
(Zip Code)

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Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **610-904-4000**

Not Applicable

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report).

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-Accelerated Filer

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).
Yes No

As of October 26, 2007, there were 27,769,647 Common Units and 530,353 Management Units outstanding.

BUCKEYE GP HOLDINGS L.P.

INDEX

PART I- FINANCIAL INFORMATION

<u>Item 1.</u>	<u>Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)</u> <u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss) for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006</u> <u>Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006</u> <u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006</u> <u>Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Partners' Capital for the nine months ended September 30, 2007</u> <u>Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>
<u>Item 2.</u>	<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>
<u>Item 3.</u>	<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>
<u>Item 4.</u>	<u>Controls and Procedures</u>

PART II- OTHER INFORMATION

<u>Item 1.</u>	<u>Legal Proceedings</u>
<u>Item 1A.</u>	<u>Risk Factors</u>
<u>Item 6.</u>	<u>Exhibits</u>

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Buckeye GP Holdings L.P.**Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss)****(In thousands, except per unit amounts)****(Unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Revenues	\$ 125,653	\$ 116,519	\$ 375,548	\$ 333,759
Costs and expenses:				
Operating expenses	61,883	55,451	185,791	160,282
Depreciation and amortization	10,411	10,323	30,119	29,445
General and administrative	7,137	10,409	20,568	22,858
Total costs and expenses	79,431	76,183	236,478	212,585
Operating income	46,222	40,336	139,070	121,174
Other income (expense):				
Investment income	426	317	1,060	939
Interest and debt expense	(12,711)	(14,940)	(39,691)	(46,880)
Total other income (expenses)	(12,285)	(14,623)	(38,631)	(45,941)
Income before equity income and non-controlling interest expense	33,937	25,713	100,439	75,233
Equity income	2,222	1,803	6,266	4,598
Non-controlling interest expense	(31,081)	(26,012)	(91,557)	(74,101)
Net income	\$ 5,078	1,504	\$ 15,148	5,730
Less: Net income prior to initial public offering offering on August 9, 2006		1,909		6,135
Net (loss) subsequent to initial public offering on offering on August 9, 2006		\$ (405)		\$ (405)
Net income (loss) per partnership unit:				
Basic	\$ 0.18	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.54	\$ (0.01)
Diluted	\$ 0.18	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.54	\$ (0.01)

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Weighted average number of units outstanding:				
Basic	28,300	27,891	28,089	27,891
Diluted	28,300	27,891	28,300	27,891

See Notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Buckeye GP Holdings L.P.**Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets****(In thousands)****(Unaudited)**

	September 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
Assets:		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 34,377	\$ 20,220
Trade receivables	45,802	51,030
Construction and pipeline relocation receivables	10,358	12,189
Inventories	13,878	14,286
Prepaid and other current assets	31,001	34,175
Total current assets	135,416	131,900
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,800,092	1,738,199
Goodwill	234,603	234,603
Other non-current assets	108,975	107,883
Total assets	\$ 2,279,086	\$ 2,212,585
Liabilities and partners capital:		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 6,198	\$ 6,037
Accounts payable	15,456	26,650
Accrued and other current liabilities	70,701	69,774
Total current liabilities	92,355	102,461
Long-term debt	895,353	1,014,412
Other non-current liabilities	80,249	82,570
Non-controlling interest	973,588	772,525
Total liabilities	2,041,545	1,971,968
Commitments and contingent liabilities		
Partners capital:		
General Partner- Common Units	7	7
Limited Partners- Common Units	232,354	232,202
Management Units	3,156	6,926
Equity gains on issuance of Buckeye Partners, L.P. limited partnership units	2,024	1,482
Total partners capital	237,541	240,617
Total liabilities and partners capital	\$ 2,279,086	\$ 2,212,585

See Notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Buckeye GP Holdings L.P.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,	
	2007	2006
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 15,148	\$ 5,730
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activity:		
Non-cash charge for Management Unit expense	1,468	3,326
Value of ESOP shares released	3,436	3,047
Depreciation and amortization	30,119	29,445
Non-controlling interest	91,557	74,101
Equity earnings from equity investments of Buckeye Partners, L.P.	(6,266)	(4,598)
Distributions from equity investments of Buckeye Partners, L.P.	5,717	4,460
Amortization of debt discount	38	38
Amortization of option grants	303	294
Change in assets and liabilities, net of amounts related to acquisitions:		
Trade receivables	5,228	(1,826)
Construction and pipeline relocation receivables	1,831	(1,225)
Inventories	408	(317)
Prepaid and other current assets	3,174	(11,323)
Accounts payables	(11,194)	(1,540)
Accrued and other current liabilities	(1,557)	10,291
Other non-current assets	1,625	1,857
Other non-current liabilities	(5,216)	1,864
Total adjustments from operating activities	120,671	107,894
Net cash provided by operating activities	135,819	113,624
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(51,712)	(62,324)
Acquisitions and equity investments	(40,447)	(93,330)
Net (expenditures for) proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	(352)	130
Deposit to restricted proceeds from cash		5,117
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(92,511)	(150,407)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Debt issuance costs	(178)	
Net proceeds from issuance of Limited Partner-Common units		168,509
Net proceeds from issuance of Buckeye Partners, L.P. limited partnership units	201,895	64,092
Proceeds from exercise of Buckeye Partner, L.P. units options	2,124	559
Distributions to non-controlling partners of Buckeye Partners, L.P.	(93,823)	(83,634)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	137,500	147,000
Payment of long-term debt	(256,435)	(242,737)
Distributions to Limited Partners	(20,234)	(14,335)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(29,151)	39,454
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	14,157	2,671
Cash and cash equivalents Beginning of year	20,220	28,984
Cash and cash equivalents End of period	\$ 34,377	\$ 31,655
Supplemental cash flow information:		

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Cash paid during the period for interest (net of amount capitalized)	\$	43,159	\$	49,818
Capitalized interest	\$	1,159	\$	1,271
Cash paid during the period for income tax	\$	920	\$	12
Fair value hedge accounting	\$	(2,261)	\$	(176)

See Notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Buckeye GP Holdings L.P.

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Partners Capital

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	General Partner Common Units	Limited Partners Common Units	Management Units	Equity Gains on Issuance of Buckeye LP Units	Total
Partners capital- January 1, 2007	\$ 7	\$ 232,202	\$ 6,926	\$ 1,482	\$ 240,617
Net income		15,148			15,148
Comprehensive income		15,148			15,148
Distributions		(20,234)			(20,234)
Recognition of value of Management Units			1,179		1,179
Conversion of Management Units		4,949	(4,949)		
Contribution from unit based compensation charges		289			289
Equity gains on issuance Buckeye Partners, L.P limited partnership units				542	542
Partners capital- September 30, 2007	\$ 7	\$ 232,354	\$ 3,156	\$ 2,024	\$ 237,541

See Notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

BUCKEYE GP HOLDINGS L.P.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(UNAUDITED)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Buckeye GP Holdings L.P. (BGH) is a publicly traded (NYSE symbol: BGH) master limited partnership organized on June 15, 2006 under the laws of the state of Delaware. BGH owns 100% of Buckeye GP LLC (Buckeye GP), which is the general partner of Buckeye Partners, L.P. (the Partnership or Buckeye). Buckeye is also a publicly traded (NYSE symbol: BPL) master limited partnership which was organized in 1986 under the laws of the state of Delaware. As discussed below in Note 2, effective June 25, 2007, BGH's limited partnership units are owned approximately 62% by BGH GP Holdings, LLC (BGH GP), approximately 1% by certain members of Buckeye GP's senior management and approximately 37% by the public. MainLine Management LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (MainLine Management), is the general partner of BGH, and is wholly owned by BGH GP.

BGH's only business is the ownership of Buckeye GP. Buckeye GP's only business is the management of the Partnership and its subsidiaries. At September 30, 2007, Buckeye GP owned an approximate 0.6% general partner interest in the Partnership. Buckeye GP also owns 100% of and controls MainLine GP, Inc. which, together with Buckeye GP, owns 100% of and controls MainLine L.P. (MainLine or the Operating Subsidiary GP). The Operating Subsidiary GP is the general partner of, and owns an approximate 1% interest in, certain of the Partnership's operating subsidiaries.

BGH was formed on June 15, 2006 in order to facilitate the reorganization of MainLine and its affiliates and to effect an initial public offering (the IPO) of BGH's common units. The reorganization and IPO occurred on August 9, 2006 and, prior to such date, BGH had no activity. Prior to the reorganization, MainLine owned and controlled Buckeye GP. On August 9, 2006, BGH sold 10.5 million common units in an underwritten IPO, the net proceeds of which were approximately \$168.3 million. BGH used the net proceeds from the IPO, along with cash on hand, to repay all of the then-outstanding indebtedness of MainLine and to make distributions to its pre-IPO equity owners. The BGH common units sold in the IPO represent approximately 37% of the outstanding equity of BGH, which includes common units (Common Units) and management units (Management Units).

Coincident with the IPO, the equity interests of MainLine were exchanged for the equity interests of BGH. Accordingly, the financial information for BGH included in this report includes the financial information of MainLine as the predecessor of BGH. See Note 10 for a further discussion.

In connection with the closing of the IPO, on August 9, 2006 BGH and Buckeye GP restructured the ownership of Buckeye GP. MainLine Sub LLC (MainLine Sub), which was then a wholly-owned subsidiary of BGH and the owner of Buckeye GP, assigned all of its rights under the Fourth Amended and Restated Incentive Compensation Agreement, dated as of December 15, 2004, between MainLine Sub and Buckeye to Buckeye GP. Thereafter, Buckeye and Buckeye GP amended and restated that agreement by entering into the Fifth Amended and Restated Incentive Compensation Agreement, dated as of August 9, 2006 (the Incentive Compensation Agreement). Also on August 9, 2006, Buckeye GP entered into the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Buckeye Partners, L.P. (the Partnership Agreement). The amendments to the Incentive Compensation Agreement and the Limited Partnership Agreement reflect the assignment of the Incentive Compensation Agreement to Buckeye GP and recharacterize the payments that Buckeye GP receives under the Incentive Compensation Agreement and the Limited Partnership Agreement as distributions in respect of its general partner interest rather than compensation payments. On August 18, 2006, MainLine Sub was merged with and into BGH.

Commencing in the fourth quarter of 2006, these amendments resulted in changes in the method used to allocate the Partnership's income between Buckeye GP and the Partnership's limited partners.

All of the employees who provide services to BGH, the Partnership and the Partnership's subsidiaries are employed by Buckeye Pipe Line Services Company (Services Company). Pursuant to a services agreement, Services Company is reimbursed by BGH or the Partnership's

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subsidiaries for the cost of the employees who provide those services. BGH is responsible for the total compensation, including benefits, paid to the four highest salaried officers performing duties for

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Buckeye GP with respect to the functions of operations, finance, legal, marketing, business development, treasury, or performing the function of president of Buckeye GP, which principally correspond to BGH's named executive officers. The Partnership is generally responsible for all other employee costs. Services Company is owned by an employee stock ownership plan (the ESOP). Services Company owned approximately 5.1% of the publicly traded limited partner units of the Partnership at September 30, 2007.

At September 30, 2007, BGH had no operating assets other than its general partner ownership interest in Buckeye and Buckeye's operating subsidiaries. Buckeye owns and operates one of the largest independent refined petroleum products pipeline systems in the United States in terms of volumes delivered, with approximately 5,400 miles of pipeline, serving 16 states, and operates an approximate 2,700 miles of pipeline, serving two states, under agreements with major oil and chemical companies. The Partnership also owns and operates 51 refined petroleum products terminals with aggregate storage capacity of approximately 20 million barrels in Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

Buckeye conducts all of its operations through subsidiary entities. These operating subsidiaries are Buckeye Pipe Line Company, L.P. (Buckeye Pipe Line), Laurel Pipe Line Company, L.P. (Laurel), Everglades Pipe Line Company, L.P. (Everglades), Buckeye Pipe Line Holdings, L.P. (BPH), Wood River Pipe Lines LLC (Wood River), Buckeye Pipe Line Transportation LLC (BPL Transportation) and Buckeye NGL Pipe Lines LLC (Buckeye NGL). Each of these entities is hereinafter referred to as an Operating Subsidiary and they are collectively referred to as the Operating Subsidiaries.

The Partnership's Operating Subsidiaries conduct business in three reportable operating segments: Pipeline Operations, Terminalling and Storage, and Other Operations. See Note 13 for a more detailed discussion. BGH also has certain consolidating level assets, which consist principally of goodwill associated with the purchase of Buckeye's general partnership interest.

In June 2005, the Emerging Issues Task Force (the EITF) of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the FASB) issued EITF Consensus 04-05 which requires general partners of a limited partnership to consolidate the limited partnership if the general partner is deemed to control the limited partnership. Using criteria established in EITF Consensus 04-05, BGH has determined that consolidation of the Partnership into BGH's financial statements is appropriate.

BGH has determined that Services Company is a variable interest entity under the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 46R Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (FIN No. 46R). Using criteria established in FIN No. 46R, BGH has determined that Buckeye GP is the primary beneficiary of Services Company, although 100% of the equity interest of Services Company is owned by the ESOP. Accordingly, as required by FIN No. 46R, Services Company has been consolidated in the financial statements of BGH.

BGH's condensed consolidated balance sheet includes a non-controlling interest liability that reflects the portion of the Partnership owned by its partners other than BGH and Services Company. Similarly, BGH's condensed consolidated income statements include non-controlling interest expense that reflects the portion of the earnings due to the Partnership's partners other than BGH and Services Company.

Prior to the IPO, BGH recognized its share of Buckeye's income as the sum of (i) the incentive compensation payments received (to which BGH was contractually entitled and which were recorded as an expense in Buckeye's financial statements), (ii) its proportionate share of Buckeye's remaining net income based on its ownership of the general partner interest in Buckeye, 80,000 of Buckeye's limited partnership units (LP Units) that it owns and its general partner interests in certain of the Operating Subsidiaries and (iii) the senior administrative charge. Commencing with the IPO, BGH recognizes its share of Buckeye's income as the sum of (i) the amount of incentive compensation BGH would have received had only Buckeye's net income for the period been entirely distributed (which income, commencing with the fourth quarter of 2006 now includes the incentive compensation payments previously recorded by Buckeye as an expense) and (ii) its proportionate share of the remaining net income of Buckeye and the Operating Subsidiaries.

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The effect of this change was to reduce BGH's net income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007 by approximately \$1.8 million and \$4.7 million, respectively, of which \$0.2 million and \$1.2 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007, respectively, represents the absence of income related to the senior administrative charge in 2007 compared to 2006. The remaining \$1.6 million and \$3.6 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007 represents the difference between income recognition for incentive compensation under BGH's new characterization of incentive distributions compared to the amount that would have been recognized had the Incentive Compensation Agreement and Partnership Agreement not been amended.

In the opinion of management, the condensed consolidated financial statements of BGH, which are unaudited except that the balance sheet as of December 31, 2006, which is derived from audited financial statements, include all adjustments necessary to present fairly BGH's financial position as of September 30, 2007, along with the results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 and cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006. The results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year ending December 31, 2007.

Pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all of the information and notes normally included with financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of BGH and the notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2006 contained in BGH's Annual Report on Form 10-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 26, 2007.

2. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

On April 3, 2007, Carlyle/Riverstone BPL Holdings II, L.P. (Carlyle/Riverstone), certain members of senior management of Buckeye GP and other limited partners (collectively, the Sellers) entered into a Purchase Agreement (the Purchase Agreement) with BGH GP. BGH GP is a limited liability company owned by affiliates of ArcLight Capital Partners, LLC (ArcLight), Kelso & Company (Kelso) and Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. (Lehman Brothers). The Purchase Agreement provided for the sale by the Sellers to BGH GP of their 61.9% limited partner interest in BGH and Carlyle/Riverstone's ownership interest in MainLine Management LLC (MainLine Management), which is the general partner of BGH.

On June 25, 2007, the Purchase Agreement was amended to provide that the members of management who were parties to the Purchase Agreement would retain a portion of their limited partner interest in BGH. Also on June 25, 2007, the sale transaction closed. Total consideration paid was \$411.6 million. The transaction constituted a change of control of BGH and, indirectly, Buckeye.

Effective as of October 25, 2007, the Board of Directors of MainLine Management elected Mr. Stephen C. Muther as President of MainLine Management, in place of Mr. Forrest E. Wylie, who will remain Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of MainLine Management. Mr. Muther was also elected by the Board of Directors of Buckeye GP to serve as President of Buckeye GP, in place of Mr. Wylie, who will remain Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of Buckeye GP.

3. CONTINGENCIES

Claims and Proceedings

The Partnership and the Operating Subsidiaries in the ordinary course of business are involved in various claims and legal proceedings, some of which are covered by insurance. The Partnership is generally unable to predict the timing or outcome of these claims and proceedings. Based

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upon its evaluation of existing claims and proceedings and the probability of losses relating to such contingencies, the Partnership has accrued certain amounts relating to such claims and proceedings, none of which are considered material.

In the third quarter of 2006, the Partnership received penalty assessments from the IRS in the aggregate amount of \$4.3 million based on a failure to timely file excise tax information returns relating to its terminal operations from January

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2005 through February 2006. The Partnership filed the information returns with the IRS on May 10, 2006. In January 2007, the Partnership agreed to pay the IRS approximately \$0.6 million to settle and resolve the penalty assessment. The negotiated penalty assessment was recorded as an expense in the consolidated financial statements in the fourth quarter of 2006. In September 2007, the Partnership and the IRS entered into a formal agreement settling and resolving the penalty assessment and, pursuant to that agreement, the Partnership paid the IRS approximately \$0.6 million.

In March 2007, Buckeye was named as a defendant in an action entitled *Madigan v. Buckeye Partners, L.P.* filed in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of Illinois. The action was brought by the State of Illinois Attorney General acting on behalf of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. The complaint alleges that Buckeye violated various Illinois state environmental laws in connection with a product release from Buckeye's terminal located in Harristown, Illinois on or about June 11, 2006 and various other product releases from Buckeye's terminals and pipelines in the State of Illinois during the period of 2001 through 2006. The complaint seeks to recover state oversight costs, damages, and civil penalties and seeks injunctive action requiring Buckeye to remediate the environmental contamination resulting from the product releases. Buckeye believes it has meritorious defenses to the allegations set forth in the complaint.

Environmental Contingencies

In accordance with its accounting policy, the Partnership recorded operating expenses of \$2.2 million and \$1.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and \$6.2 million and \$5.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, related to environmental contingencies unrelated to claims and proceedings.

4. ACQUISITIONS AND EQUITY INVESTMENTS

The acquisitions discussed below were accounted for as acquisitions of assets rather than the acquisitions of businesses, as defined in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141 Business Combinations.

On January 16, 2007, Buckeye acquired two refined petroleum products terminals located in Flint and Woodhaven, Michigan for approximately \$22.2 million, including a deposit of \$1.0 million that was paid in 2006. The fair value allocation of the acquired assets is as follows (in thousands):

Land	\$	8,663
Buildings		3,481
Machinery, equipment, and office furnishings		10,024
	\$	22,168

On February 27, 2007, Buckeye acquired a refined petroleum products terminal in Marcy, New York for approximately \$2.3 million. The fair value allocation of the acquired assets is as follows (in thousands):

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Land	\$	505
Buildings		192
Machinery, equipment, and office furnishings		1,566
	\$	2,263

On March 15, 2007, Buckeye completed the acquisition of two refined petroleum products terminals located in Green Bay and Madison, Wisconsin and the purchase of a fifty percent interest in a third terminal located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin for approximately \$15.2 million. On a preliminary basis, Buckeye has allocated the cost of the acquisition to the various tangible assets acquired which principally consist of property, plant and equipment.

In the first quarter of 2007, Buckeye invested \$0.9 million in West Texas LPG Pipe Line Limited Partnership to be used for capital expenditures. In the third quarter of 2007, Buckeye invested approximately \$0.8 million

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in connection with the pending acquisition of the membership interests in Lodi Gas Storage, L.L.C. (Lodi Gas) and such acquisition being the Lodi Acquisition) (see Note 15).

5. DEBT AND CREDIT FACILITIES

Debt consists of the following:

	September 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
(In thousands)		
BGH:		
Revolving Line of Credit	\$ 600	\$
<i>Services Company:</i>		
3.60% ESOP Notes due March 28, 2011	22,383	27,184
Retirement premium	(596)	(862)
<i>The Partnership:</i>		
4.625% Notes due July 15, 2013	300,000	300,000
6.750% Notes due August 15, 2033	150,000	150,000
5.300% Notes due October 15, 2014	275,000	275,000
5.125% Notes due July 1, 2017	125,000	125,000
Borrowings under Revolving Credit Facility	30,000	145,000
Total debt	\$ 902,387	\$ 1,021,322
Other, including unamortized discounts and fair value hedges (1)	(836)	(873)
Subtotal long- term debt	901,551	1,020,449
Less: current maturities	(6,198)	(6,037)
Total long-term debt	\$ 895,353	\$ 1,014,412

(1) The September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006 amounts include \$1.4 million and \$1.5 million, respectively, related to an adjustment to fair value associated with a hedge of fair value and (\$2.2) million and (\$2.4) million, respectively, in unamortized discounts.

The fair value of the consolidated debt was estimated to be \$876.0 million and \$990.0 million at September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively. The value of the consolidated debt was calculated using interest rates currently available to BGH, the Partnership and Services Company for issuance of debt with similar terms and remaining maturities and approximate market values on the respective dates.

BGH

On August 9, 2006, BGH entered into a five-year, \$10.0 million revolving credit facility with SunTrust Bank, as both administrative agent and lender (the BGH Credit Agreement). The credit facility may be used for working capital and other partnership purposes. BGH has pledged all of the limited liability company interests in Buckeye GP as security for its obligations under the BGH Credit Agreement.

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The BGH Credit Agreement permits BGH to prepay all loans under the credit facility at any time without premium or penalty (other than customary LIBOR breakage costs). Borrowings under the BGH Credit Agreement bear interest under one of two rate options, selected by BGH, equal to either:

the greater of (1) the federal funds rate plus 0.5% and (2) SunTrust Bank's prime commercial lending rate; or

LIBOR, plus a margin which can range from 0.40% to 1.40%, based on the ratings assigned by Standard & Poor's Rating Services and Moody's Investor Services to the senior unsecured non-credit enhanced long-term debt of the Partnership.

The weighted average interest rate on amounts outstanding under the BGH Credit Agreement at September 30, 2007 was 5.9%.

BGH's ability to borrow amounts under the BGH Credit Agreement is subject to satisfaction of certain customary conditions precedent to revolving loans and compliance with terms and conditions included in the BGH Credit Agreement. The BGH Credit Agreement requires BGH to maintain leverage and funded debt coverage ratios. The leverage ratio covenant requires BGH to maintain, as of the last day of each fiscal quarter, a ratio of the total funded indebtedness of BGH and its Restricted Subsidiaries, measured as of the last day of each fiscal quarter, to the aggregate dividends and distributions received by BGH and its Restricted Subsidiaries from the Partnership, plus all other cash received by BGH and the Restricted Subsidiaries, measured for the preceding twelve months, less expenses, of not more than 2.50 to 1.00. The BGH Credit Agreement defines Restricted Subsidiaries as certain of BGH's wholly owned subsidiaries. The funded debt coverage ratio covenant requires BGH to maintain, as of the last day of each fiscal quarter, a ratio of total consolidated funded debt of BGH and all of its subsidiaries to the consolidated EBITDA, as defined in the BGH Credit Agreement, of BGH and all of its subsidiaries, measured for the preceding twelve months, of not more than 5.25 to 1.00, subject to a provision for increases to 5.75 to 1.00 in connection with future acquisitions. At September 30, 2007, BGH's funded debt coverage ratio was 3.78 to 1.00.

The BGH Credit Agreement prohibits BGH from declaring dividends or distributions if any default or event of default, as defined in the BGH Credit Agreement, has occurred or would result from such a declaration. In addition, the BGH Credit Agreement contains covenants and provisions requiring BGH to adhere to certain covenants and limiting the ability of BGH and its Restricted Subsidiaries to, among other things:

incur or guarantee indebtedness;

make certain negative pledges and grant certain liens;

make certain loans, acquisitions and investments;

make any material changes to the nature of BGH or its Restricted Subsidiaries' business; or

enter into a merger, consolidation or sale of assets.

If an event of default exists under the BGH Credit Agreement, the lender will be able to terminate the BGH Credit Agreement and accelerate the maturity of all outstanding loans, as well as exercise other rights and remedies. The following are some of the events which would constitute an event of default under the BGH Credit Agreement:

failure to pay any principal, interest, fees, expenses or other amounts when due;

failure of any representation or warranty to be true and correct in any material respect;

failure to perform or otherwise comply with the covenants in the BGH Credit Agreement or other loan documents, subject to certain grace periods;

default by BGH or any Restricted Subsidiary on the payment of any other indebtedness in excess of \$5.0 million or default by the Partnership or any of its subsidiaries on the payment of any indebtedness in excess of \$25.0 million, or any default in the performance of any obligation or condition with respect to such indebtedness beyond the applicable grace period if the effect of the default is to permit or cause the acceleration of the indebtedness;

bankruptcy or insolvency events involving BGH;

the entry against BGH of a judgment in excess of specified amounts, or otherwise having a material adverse effect, that is not stayed, discharged or deferred within specified periods;

the invalidity or unenforceability of any material provision in the BGH Credit Agreement or related documents; and

the occurrence of certain events with respect to employee benefit plans subject to ERISA.

In addition, the BGH Credit Agreement provides for a change of control event of default that is triggered if (i) MainLine Management ceases to be the sole general partner of BGH, (ii) BGH GP ceases to own and control 100% of MainLine Management, (iii) (A) Arclight, Kelso, Lehman Brothers, and each of their respective affiliates, individually or collectively, cease to own and control at least 35% of the outstanding equity interests of BGH GP, and (B) any person, entity or group owns and controls a larger percentage of the outstanding equity interests of BGH GP, than is collectively owned by Arclight, Kelso, Lehman Brothers, and their affiliates.

Services Company

Services Company's 3.60% Senior Secured Notes (the 3.60% ESOP Notes), due March 28, 2011, are payable by the ESOP to a third-party lender. The 3.60% ESOP Notes were issued on May 4, 2004. The 3.60% ESOP Notes are collateralized by Services Company's common stock and are guaranteed by Services Company. In addition, the Partnership has committed that, in the event that the value of the Partnership's LP Units owned by Services Company falls below 125% of the balance payable under the 3.60% ESOP Notes, the Partnership will fund an escrow account with sufficient assets to bring the value of the total collateral (the value of the Partnership's LP Units owned by Services Company and the escrow account) up to the 125% minimum. Amounts deposited in the escrow account are returned to the Partnership when the value of the Partnership's LP Units owned by Services Company's returns to an amount that exceeds the 125% minimum. At September 30, 2007, the value of the Partnership's LP Units owned by Services Company exceeded the 125% requirement.

The Partnership

As noted above, the Partnership has four series of publicly issued notes payable with an aggregate principal balance of approximately \$850.0 million and with interest rates ranging from 4.625% to 6.750%. The Partnership makes quarterly interest payments on each note with the principal balances outstanding under each respective series to be paid on or before the due dates as shown above.

On November 13, 2006, the Partnership entered into a \$400.0 million, 5-year revolving credit facility (the Credit Facility) with a syndicate of lenders. On August 24, 2007, the Partnership and the lenders amended the Credit Facility. The most significant amendments to the Credit Facility were as follows:

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The principal amount of the facility was increased from \$400.0 million to \$600.0 million, and an expansion feature was added to enable the Partnership to, subject to certain conditions and upon the further approval of each lender, increase the Credit Facility to \$800.0 million;

The termination date of the Credit Facility was extended to August 24, 2012, which date may be extended by the Partnership for two additional one year periods, subject to certain conditions and the approval of certain lenders as set forth in the Credit Facility;

The funded debt ratio covenant was increased to 5.0 to 1.0 (as more fully described below);

The requirement of a guarantee by Laurel of outstanding indebtedness under the Credit Facility was eliminated;

Certain subsidiaries designated by the Partnership as restricted subsidiaries were no longer required to guarantee the indebtedness outstanding under the Credit Facility; and

In connection with the anticipated closing of the Lodi Acquisition (see Note 15), certain secured indebtedness incurred by Lodi Gas and its subsidiaries will be permitted to remain outstanding for 15 business days following the closing of the Lodi Acquisition.

Borrowings under the Credit Facility bear interest under one of two rate options, selected by the Partnership, equal to either (i) the greater of (a) the federal funds rate plus 0.5% and (b) SunTrust Bank's prime rate plus an applicable margin, or (ii) LIBOR plus an applicable margin. The applicable margin is determined based on the current utilization level of the Credit Facility and on ratings assigned by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services for the Partnership's senior unsecured non-credit enhanced long-term debt. The Partnership also had committed \$1.6 million and \$2.1 million of the Credit Facility to support outstanding letters of credit at September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively. The weighted average interest rate on amounts outstanding under the Credit Facility at September 30, 2007 was 5.4%.

The Credit Facility contains covenants and provisions that:

Restrict the Partnership and certain of its subsidiaries' ability to incur additional indebtedness based on a Funded Debt Ratio described below;

Prohibit the Partnership and certain of its subsidiaries from creating or incurring certain liens on their property;

Prohibit the Partnership and certain of its subsidiaries from disposing of property material to their operations;
and

Limit consolidations, mergers and asset transfers by the Partnership and certain of its subsidiaries.

The Credit Facility requires that the Partnership and certain of its subsidiaries maintain a maximum Funded Debt Ratio which is calculated using EBITDA, which is defined in the Credit Facility for periods prior to the fourth quarter of 2006 as consolidated net income before interest, taxes, depreciation, depletion, amortization and incentive compensation payments to Buckeye GP, and for periods commencing after October 1, 2006 as consolidated net income before interest, taxes, depreciation, depletion and amortization.

The Partnership's Funded Debt Ratio equals the ratio of total consolidated funded debt of the Partnership and certain of its subsidiaries to consolidated EBITDA measured for the preceding twelve months. As of the last day of any fiscal quarter, the Funded Debt Ratio may not

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exceed 5.00 to 1.00, subject to a provision for increases to 5.50 to 1.00 in connection with certain future acquisitions. At September 30, 2007, the Partnership's Funded Debt Ratio was 3.62 to 1.00.

In addition, the Credit Facility provides for a change of control event of default that is triggered if (i) BGH GP ceases to own and control 100% of MainLine Management, (ii) (A) Arclight, Kelso, Lehman Brothers and each of their respective affiliates, individually or collectively, cease to own and control at least 35% of the outstanding equity interests of BGH GP, and (B) any person, entity or group owns and controls a larger percentage of the outstanding equity interests of BGH GP, than is collectively owned by Arclight, Kelso, Lehman Brothers, and their affiliates, (iii) BGH ceases to own 100% of Buckeye GP or (iv) Buckeye GP ceases to be the sole general partner of Buckeye.

At September 30, 2007, the Partnership was in compliance with all of the covenants under the Credit Facility.

In December 2004, the Partnership terminated an interest rate swap agreement associated with the 4.625% Notes and received proceeds of \$2.0 million. In accordance with FASB Statement No. 133 Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, the Partnership has deferred the \$2.0 million gain as an adjustment to the fair value of the hedged portion of the Partnership's debt and is amortizing the gain as a reduction of interest expense over the remaining term of the hedged debt. Accordingly, interest expense was reduced by \$59 thousand in the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, and \$176 thousand in the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006.

In August 2007, the Partnership entered into a forward-starting interest rate swap agreement with a financial institution for a \$75.0 million notional amount in order to hedge the variability of future interest rates associated with a portion of an anticipated issuance of debt to finance a portion of the Lodi Acquisition (see Note 15). The debt is expected to be issued on or before March 31, 2008. Under the interest rate swap agreement, the Partnership will receive a payment if the interest rate on the notional amount exceeds 5.594% and will make a payment if the interest rate on the notional amount is below 5.594%. At September 30, 2007, the Partnership determined the interest rate swap agreement to be an effective cash flow hedge and recorded the change in the fair value of the agreement of \$2.1 million. Similarly, on October 23, 2007, the Partnership entered into another forward-starting interest rate swap agreement with the same financial institution for a notional amount of \$50.0 million and an interest rate of 5.115%. Other than the notional amount and the interest rate, the more recent agreement has the same terms as the agreement executed in August 2007. The transaction executed on October 23, 2007 had no impact on the enclosed financial statements.

6. PREPAID AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Prepaid and other current assets consist of the following:

	September 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
	(In thousands)	
Prepaid insurance	\$ 2,147	\$ 7,728
Insurance receivables	9,528	12,093
Ammonia receivable	6,698	6,284
Other	12,628	8,070
Total	\$ 31,001	\$ 34,175

7. ACCRUED AND OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Accrued and other current liabilities consist of the following:

	September 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
	(In thousands)	
Taxes - other than income	\$ 8,368	\$ 5,858
Accrued employee benefit liability	2,340	2,340
Environmental liabilities	11,565	12,498
Interest	12,539	16,961
Retainage	1,865	940
Payable for ammonia purchase	9,351	6,072
Compensation and vacation	10,042	8,606
Other	14,631	16,499
Total	\$ 70,701	\$ 69,774

8. EARNINGS PER UNIT

The following table is a reconciliation of the weighted average number of units used in the basic and diluted earnings per unit calculations:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2007	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007 (In thousands)	August 9, 2006 to September 30, 2006
Basic:			
Average common units outstanding	27,770	27,308	26,938
Average management units outstanding	530	781	953
Average units for basic	28,300	28,089	27,891
Diluted:			
Units used for basic calculation	28,300	28,089	27,891
**Dilutive effect of additional management units		211	
Average units for diluted	28,300	28,300	27,891

** For the period ended September 30, 2006, 409,000 of non-vested management units were excluded from the per unit loss calculation because their effect would have been anti-dilutive.

9. CASH DISTRIBUTIONS

BGH generally makes quarterly cash distributions of substantially all of its available cash, generally defined as consolidated cash receipts less consolidated cash expenditures and such retentions for working capital, anticipated cash expenditures and contingencies as MainLine Management deems appropriate.

On October 25, 2007, MainLine Management declared a quarterly cash distribution of \$0.265 per unit payable on November 30, 2007, to unitholders of record on November 5, 2007. The total cash distribution to BGH unitholders will amount to approximately \$7.5 million.

10. UNIT-BASED COMPENSATION

BGH GP Compensation Plan

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BGH GP maintains an equity incentive plan for certain members of senior management of BGH GP and BGH. This equity incentive plan includes both time-based and performance-based participation in the equity of BGH GP (but not in BGH). BGH determined that, under the requirements of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment (SFAS No. 123R), BGH is required to reflect, as a compensation charge and corresponding contribution to common unitholders' equity, the fair value of this compensation measured under the provisions of SFAS No. 123R. BGH GP determined the estimated fair value of such compensation at the respective grant dates was \$0.3 million, and has recorded such amount as compensation expense and a capital contribution in the third quarter of 2007. BGH is not a party to this plan and has no liabilities with respect to it.

Unit Option and Distribution Equivalent Plan

The Partnership sponsors a Unit Option and Distribution Equivalent Plan (the *Option Plan*), pursuant to which it grants options to purchase LP Units at 100% of the market price of the LP Units on the date of grant to key employees of Services Company. The options vest three years from the date of grant and expire ten years from the date of grant. As options are exercised, the Partnership issues new LP Units. The Partnership has not historically repurchased, and does not expect to repurchase in 2007, any of its LP Units.

Effective January 1, 2006, the Partnership adopted the fair value measurement and recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123R, using the modified prospective basis transition method. Under this method, unit-based compensation expense recognized in the first quarter of 2006 includes: (a) compensation expense for all grants made prior to, but not yet vested as of, January 1, 2006, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS No. 123, and (b) compensation expense for all grants made on or after January 1 to June 30, 2006, based on the grant date fair value estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The Partnership recognizes compensation expense for awards granted on or after January 1, 2006, on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period.

For the retirement eligibility provisions of the *Option Plan*, the Partnership follows the non-substantive vesting method and recognizes compensation expense immediately for options granted to retirement-eligible employees, or over the period from the grant date to the date retirement eligibility is achieved. Unit-based compensation expense recognized in the condensed consolidated statements of income for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 is based upon options ultimately expected to vest. In accordance with SFAS No. 123R, forfeitures have been estimated at the time of grant and will be revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. Forfeitures were estimated based upon historical experience.

The impact of adopting the accounting provisions of SFAS No. 123R for the *Option Plan* is immaterial to BGH's consolidated financial statements.

Unit Compensation Plan

MainLine's equity prior to the IPO consisted of class A units (*A Units*) and class B units (*B Units*). On May 4, 2004, MainLine issued 16,216,668 of its *B Units* to certain members of senior management for no consideration under a Unit Compensation Plan. The *B Units* were subordinate to the *A Units*. One half, or 8,108,334, of the *B Units* (*Time Based B Units*) vested ratably over five years. The remainder or 8,108,334 of the *B Units* (*Performance Based B Units*) vested over five years only if certain performance targets based on the incentive compensation received by MainLine from the Partnership were met.

Coincident with the IPO, the equity interests of MainLine were exchanged for the equity interests of BGH. The total 145,950,000 of *A Units* of MainLine were exchanged for 16,438,000 Common Units of BGH. The 16,216,668 *B Units* of MainLine were exchanged for 1,362,000 Management Units of BGH. The Management Units are exchangeable for Common Units on a one for one basis at the option of the holder. The vesting schedule of the Management Units of BGH varied from that of MainLine's *B Units* for which they were exchanged. Seventy percent, or 953,400 Management Units, were vested immediately on the IPO date. The remaining 30% or 408,600 of the Management Units were scheduled to vest over a three year period with 136,200 of the Units vesting on May 4, of each 2007, 2008 and 2009. As disclosed in Note 2, the sale of the majority interest in BGH constituted a change of control of BGH that triggered the immediate vesting and expense recognition of the remaining unamortized value of the Management Units. Also, coincident with the aforementioned sale, approximately 61% or 831,647 of the Management Units were exchanged for Common Units.

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Under the provisions of SFAS No. 123R, BGH recognized deferred compensation for the Management Units (i) for which vesting was accelerated compared to the B Units for which they were exchanged, and (ii) that were now deemed probable of vesting compared to BGH's previous estimates. BGH determined that these criteria applied to 272,400 Management Units, the fair value of which was \$4.6 million at August 9, 2006.

Of the total deferred compensation for the Management Units of \$4.6 million, BGH expensed approximately \$3.5 million in the period from August 9 (the IPO date) through December 31, 2006 (with an offsetting increase in partners' capital). The balance of \$1.1 million was expensed in the second quarter of 2007. There are no additional Management Units available for grant in connection with BGH's Unit Compensation Plan.

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Lehman Brothers and its affiliates have provided, directly or indirectly, investment and commercial banking or financial advisory services to the Partnership, for which they received customary fees and commissions. An affiliate of Lehman Brothers is a lender under the Credit Facility and receives its respective share of any repayment by the Partnership of amounts outstanding under the Credit Facility. Also, an affiliate of Lehman Brothers owns an interest in BGH GP, which indirectly controls the Partnership through an ownership interest in Buckeye GP. Finally, Lehman Brothers is acting as the Partnership's exclusive financial advisor in connection with the Lodi Acquisition (see Note 15).

Services Company and the Partnership are considered related parties with respect to BGH. As discussed in Note 1, the condensed consolidated financial statements for BGH include the accounts of Services Company and the Partnership on a consolidated basis, and all intercompany transactions have been eliminated.

12. PENSIONS AND OTHER POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS

Services Company sponsors a retirement income guarantee plan (a defined benefit plan) (RIGP) which generally guarantees employees hired before January 1, 1986 a retirement benefit at least equal to the benefit they would have received under a previously terminated defined benefit plan. Services Company's policy is to fund amounts necessary to at least meet the minimum funding requirements of ERISA.

Services Company also provides a post-retirement health care and life insurance plan (the Retiree Medical Plan) to certain of its retirees. To be eligible for these benefits, an employee must have been hired prior to January 1, 1991 and meet certain service requirements. Services Company does not pre-fund this postretirement benefit obligation.

In December 2006, BGH adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R) (SFAS No. 158). SFAS No. 158 requires companies to recognize a net liability or asset and an offsetting adjustment to accumulated other comprehensive income in connection with reporting on the funded status of defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans. The SFAS 158 adjustments are reclassified to non-controlling interest in BGH's September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006 condensed consolidated financial statements.

In December 2006, Services Company amended the Retiree Medical Plan to freeze amounts payable to Medicare-eligible beneficiaries at \$2,500 per year commencing in 2008. This change had the effect of reducing the postretirement benefit obligation at December 31, 2006 by approximately \$20.4 million and reducing the Retiree Medical Plan expense for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2007 by approximately \$0.9 million and \$2.8 million, respectively.

For the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, the components of the net periodic benefit cost recognized by the Partnership for Services Company's RIGP and Retiree Medical Plan were as follows:

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	Three Months Ended September 30,			
	2007	2006	2007	2006
	RIGP		Retiree Medical Plan	
	(In thousands)			
Components of net periodic benefit cost:				
Service cost	\$ 111	\$ 231	\$ 302	\$ 193
Interest cost	345	250	505	709
Expected return on plan assets	(238)	(211)		
Amortization of prior service benefit	(113)	(113)	(859)	(208)
Amortization of unrecognized losses	112	152	309	469
Net periodic benefit costs	\$ 217	\$ 309	\$ 257	\$ 1,163

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For the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, the components of the net periodic benefit cost recognized by the Partnership for Services Company's RIGP and Retiree Medical Plan were as follows:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2007	2006	2007	2006
	RIGP		Retiree Medical Plan	
	(In thousands)			
Components of net periodic benefit cost:				
Service cost	\$ 606	\$ 692	\$ 501	\$ 643
Interest cost	850	750	1,521	2,159
Expected return on plan assets	(648)	(634)		
Amortization of prior service benefit	(340)	(340)	(2,578)	(458)
Amortization of unrecognized losses	399	458	1,072	1,019
Net periodic benefit costs	\$ 867	\$ 926	\$ 516	\$ 3,363

In August 2007, the Partnership made a voluntary contribution of \$1.8 million to the RIGP, even though a minimum funding contribution is not required to be made during 2007.

13. SEGMENT INFORMATION

All of Buckeye's operations are conducted through Buckeye and its operating subsidiaries. Based on the financial information provided to senior management, BGH has determined that Buckeye's operations are appropriately presented in three reportable operating segments: Pipeline Operations, Terminalling and Storage and Other Operations. BGH also has certain consolidated-level assets, principally consisting of goodwill, which are not allocable to the individual reporting segments because they are not used by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions or to allocate resources. However, BGH does have another \$11.4 million of goodwill included in its Terminalling and Storage Segment. BGH's reportable operating segments consist of the following:

Pipeline Operations:

The Pipeline Operations segment receives petroleum products including gasoline, jet and diesel fuel and other distillates from refineries, connecting pipelines, and bulk and marine terminals and transports those products to other locations for a fee. This segment owns and operates approximately 5,400 miles of pipeline systems in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

Terminalling and Storage:

The Terminalling and Storage segment provides bulk storage and terminal throughput services. This segment owns and operates 51 terminals that have the capacity to store an aggregate of approximately 20 million barrels of refined petroleum products. The terminals are located in Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

Other Operations:

The Other Operations segment consists primarily of the Partnership's contract operation of third-party pipelines, which are owned primarily by major oil and chemical companies and are located in Texas and Louisiana. This segment also performs pipeline construction management services, typically for cost plus a fixed fee, for these same customers. The Other Operations segment also includes the Partnership's ownership and operation of an ammonia pipeline acquired in November 2005 and its majority ownership of the Sabina Pipeline in Texas.

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Financial information about each segment is presented below. Each segment uses the same accounting policies as those used in the preparation of BGH's condensed consolidated financial statements. All inter-segment revenues, operating income and assets have been eliminated. All periods are presented on a consistent basis.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
	(In thousands)		(In thousands)	
Revenue:				
Pipeline Operations	\$ 92,067	\$ 91,188	\$ 278,244	\$ 259,592
Terminalling and Storage	24,843	18,661	72,379	55,271
Other Operations	8,743	6,670	24,925	18,896
Total	\$ 125,653	\$ 116,519	\$ 375,548	\$ 333,759
Operating income:				
Pipeline Operations	\$ 34,451	\$ 35,440	\$ 105,364	\$ 101,106
Terminalling and Storage	9,513	3,325	27,273	15,803
Other Operations	2,258	1,571	6,433	4,265
Total	\$ 46,222	\$ 40,336	\$ 139,070	\$ 121,174
Depreciation and amortization:				
Pipeline Operations	\$ 9,412	\$ 8,365	\$ 25,619	\$ 24,454
Terminalling and Storage	824	1,528	3,563	3,774
Other Operations	175	430	937	1,217
Total	\$ 10,411	\$ 10,323	\$ 30,119	\$ 29,445

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	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2007	2006
(In thousands)		
Capital expenditures:		
Pipeline Operations	\$ 36,933	\$ 48,425
Terminalling and Storage	12,053	11,038
Other Operations	2,726	2,755
Consolidating- level		106
Total	\$ 51,712	\$ 62,324
Acquisitions:		
Pipeline Operations	\$ 860	\$ 79,826
Terminalling and Storage	39,587	13,504
Total	\$ 40,447	\$ 93,330

	September 30,	December 31,
	2007	2006
(In thousands)		
Assets*:		
Pipeline Operations	\$ 1,616,206	\$ 1,608,243
Terminalling and Storage	371,508	318,917
Other Operations	71,302	68,310
Consolidating- level	220,070	217,115
Total	\$ 2,279,086	\$ 2,212,585

* All equity investments are included in the assets of Pipeline Operations.

14. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In July 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) adopted FASB Interpretation No. 48 Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes (FIN 48). FIN 48 sets forth a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for financial statement recognition of positions taken or expected to be taken in income tax returns. Only tax positions meeting a more-likely-than-not threshold of being sustained should be recognized under FIN 48. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognizing, classification of interest and penalties and accounting and disclosures for annual and interim financial statements. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The cumulative effect of the changes arising from the initial application of FIN 48 is required to be reported as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in the period of adoption. The adoption of FIN 48 had no material impact on the financial statements of BGH.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS No. 157). This statement clarifies the definition of fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands the disclosures on fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and interim periods within that year. BGH is still determining the impact, if any, of the adoption of SFAS No. 157 on its financial statements.

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In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159 (SFAS No. 159). SFAS No. 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value that currently are not required to be measured at fair value. SFAS No. 159 is effective no later than fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. BGH does not believe that the adoption of SFAS No. 159 will have a material impact on its financial statements.

In September 2007, the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) of the FASB reached a tentative conclusion on Issue No. 07-4, Application of the Two-Class Method under FASB Statement No. 128, Earnings per Share, to Master Limited Partnerships (Issue No. 07-4). This tentative conclusion reached by the EITF affects how a master limited partnership (MLP) allocates income between its general partner, which typically holds incentive distribution rights (IDRs) along with the general partner interest, and the limited partners. It is not uncommon for MLPs to experience timing differences between the recognition of income and partnership distributions. The amount of incentive distribution is typically calculated based on the amount of distributions paid to the MLP s partners. The issue is whether current period earnings of an MLP should be allocated to the holders of IDRs as well as the holders of the general and limited partnership interests when applying the two-class method under FASB Statement No. 128 Earnings per Share.

The tentative conclusion reached by the EITF in Issue No. 07-4 is that when current period earnings are in excess of cash distributions, the undistributed earnings should be allocated to the holders of the general partner interest and the holders of IDRs on one hand, and the holders of the limited partner interest on the other hand, as if the undistributed earnings were available in cash. Conversely, when cash distributions are in excess of earnings, net income allocable to the holders of the limited partner interest would be reduced by the actual distributions to the holders of the general partner interest and the holders of IDRs. The remaining net income would be allocated to the holders of the limited partner interest based on their respective sharing of income as specified in the partnership agreement.

Issue No. 07-4 will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007 and interim periods within those fiscal years. The accounting treatment shall be effective for all financial statements presented. BGH is considering the impact of the adoption of Issue 07-4 on BGH s financial statements.

15. LODI TRANSACTION

On July 24, 2007, the Partnership announced that it had entered into a definitive agreement to acquire the membership interests in Lodi Gas from an affiliate of ArcLight. Lodi Gas owns and operates a natural gas storage facility near Lodi, California and an expansion facility, known as Kirby Hills, located approximately 45 miles west of the Lodi facility. The combined Lodi and Kirby Hills facilities provide approximately 22 billion cubic feet (Bcf) of working gas capacity and are connected to Pacific Gas and Electric s intrastate gas pipelines that service natural gas demand in the San Francisco and Sacramento areas. Lodi Gas also has an application pending with the California Public Utilities Commission (the CPUC) to permit an expansion of the Kirby Hills facility, which will provide an estimated additional 12 Bcf of working gas capacity following estimated capital expenditures in 2008 of approximately \$40.0 million.

The purchase price for Lodi Gas is approximately \$440.0 million, of which approximately \$428.0 million will be paid at closing and approximately \$12.0 million will be paid upon approval of the Kirby Hills facility expansion by the CPUC. The transaction is subject to customary closing conditions including approval of the Partnership s purchase by the CPUC. The Partnership anticipates closing the transaction in the fourth quarter of 2007 or the first quarter of 2008.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Overview

The following discussion provides an analysis of the financial condition and results of operations for Buckeye GP Holdings L.P. (BGH) and each of BGH's operating segments, including an overview of its liquidity and capital resources and other related matters. The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes included in this report and BGH's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

BGH owns and controls Buckeye GP LLC (Buckeye GP), which is the general partner of Buckeye Partners, L.P. (the Partnership or Buckeye), a publicly traded Delaware limited partnership. BGH is managed by its general partner, MainLine Management LLC (MainLine Management). BGH's only cash-generating assets are its partnership interests in Buckeye, comprised primarily of the following:

the incentive distribution rights in Buckeye;

the general partner interests in Buckeye (representing 243,914 general partner units (the GP Units), or an approximate 0.6% interest in Buckeye);

80,000 Buckeye limited partner units (the LP Units); and

the indirect ownership of the general partner interests in certain of Buckeye's operating subsidiaries (representing an approximate 1% interest in each of such operating subsidiaries).

BGH's earnings and cash flows are, therefore, directly dependent upon the ability of Buckeye and its operating subsidiaries to make cash distributions to Buckeye's partners. The actual amount of cash that Buckeye will have available for distribution will depend primarily on Buckeye's ability to generate earnings and cash flows beyond its working capital requirements.

The following table summarizes BGH's cash received in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 as a result of its partnership interests in Buckeye:

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	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
	(In thousands)		(In thousands)	
Incentive distributions from Buckeye	\$ 7,558	\$ 6,381	\$ 21,699	\$ 18,277
Distributions from the ownership of 243,914 of Buckeye's GP Units	198	186	585	549
Distributions from the ownership of 80,000 of Buckeye's LP Units	65	61	192	180
Distributions from the indirect 1% ownership in certain of Buckeye's operating subsidiaries	356	343	974	971
	\$ 8,177	\$ 6,971	\$ 23,450	\$ 19,977

Buckeye GP Holdings L.P.

BGH is a Delaware limited partnership formed on June 15, 2006 in order to facilitate the reorganization of MainLine L.P. (MainLine) and its affiliates and to effect an initial public offering (IPO) of the Common Units of BGH. The reorganization and IPO occurred on August 9, 2006.

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As discussed below under *Significant Events*, effective June 25, 2007, BGH's limited partnership units are owned approximately 62% by BGH GP Holdings, LLC (BGH GP), approximately 1% by certain members of Buckeye GP's senior management and approximately 37% by the public. Prior to the IPO, BGH had no activity and MainLine owned and controlled Buckeye GP.

Coincident with the IPO, the equity interests of MainLine were exchanged for the equity interests of BGH. Accordingly, the financial information for BGH prior to the IPO date of August 9, 2006 included in this report includes the financial information of MainLine.

In connection with the IPO, BGH and Buckeye GP restructured the ownership of Buckeye GP. MainLine Sub LLC (MainLine Sub), which was then a wholly-owned subsidiary of BGH and the owner of Buckeye GP, assigned all of its rights under the Fourth Amended and Restated Incentive Compensation Agreement, dated as of December 15, 2004, between MainLine Sub and Buckeye to Buckeye GP. Thereafter, Buckeye and Buckeye GP amended and restated that agreement by entering into the Fifth Amended and Restated Incentive Compensation Agreement, dated as of August 9, 2006 (the Incentive Compensation Agreement). On August 9, 2006, Buckeye GP also entered into the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Buckeye Partners, L.P. (the Partnership Agreement). The amendments to the Incentive Compensation Agreement and the Partnership Agreement reflect the assignment of the Incentive Compensation Agreement to Buckeye GP and re-characterize the payments Buckeye GP receives under the Incentive Compensation Agreement as distributions in respect of its general partner interest rather than compensation payments. On August 18, 2006, MainLine Sub was merged with and into BGH. These changes resulted in changes in the method used to allocate Buckeye's income between Buckeye GP and Buckeye's limited partners.

None of these changes affect the amount or timing of cash distributions or incentive distributions from Buckeye to Buckeye GP. Buckeye's criteria for determining the amount of cash distributions and its policies regarding the timing of such cash distributions remain unchanged. Commencing with the fourth quarter of 2006, Buckeye ceased recording incentive compensation payable to Buckeye GP as an expense and instead recorded such payments as distributions from partners' capital.

Prior to the IPO, BGH recognized its share of Buckeye's income as the sum of (i) the incentive compensation payments received (to which BGH was contractually entitled and which were recorded as an expense in Buckeye's financial statements), (ii) its proportionate share of Buckeye's remaining net income based on its ownership of the general partner interest in Buckeye, 80,000 of Buckeye's LP Units that it owns and its general partner interests in certain of the Operating Subsidiaries and (iii) the senior administrative charge. Commencing with the IPO, BGH recognizes its share of Buckeye's income as the sum of (i) the amount of incentive compensation BGH would have received had only Buckeye's net income for the period been entirely distributed (which income, commencing with the fourth quarter of 2006 now includes the incentive compensation payments previously recorded by Buckeye as an expense) and (ii) its proportionate share of the remaining net income of Buckeye and the Operating Subsidiaries.

The effect of this change was to reduce BGH's net income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007 by approximately \$1.8 million and \$4.7 million, respectively, of which \$0.2 million and \$1.2 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007, respectively, represents the absence of income related to the senior administrative charge in 2007 compared to 2006. The remaining \$1.6 million and \$3.6 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007 represents the difference between income recognition for incentive compensation under BGH's new methodology compared to the amount that would have been recognized had the Incentive Compensation Agreement and Partnership Agreement not been amended.

Significant Events

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On April 3, 2007, Carlyle/Riverstone BPL Holdings II, L.P. (Carlyle/Riverstone), certain members of senior management of Buckeye GP and other limited partners (collectively, the Sellers) entered into a Purchase Agreement (the Purchase Agreement) with BGH GP. BGH GP is a limited liability company owned by affiliates of ArcLight Capital Partners, LLC (ArcLight), Kelso & Company (Kelso) and Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. (Lehman Brothers). The Purchase Agreement provided for the sale by the Sellers to BGH GP of their 61.9% limited partner interest in BGH and Carlyle/Riverstone s ownership interest in MainLine Management, which is the general partner of BGH.

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On June 25, 2007, the Purchase Agreement was amended to provide that the members of management who were parties to the Purchase Agreement would retain a portion of their limited partner interest in BGH. Also on June 25, 2007, the sale transaction closed. Total consideration paid was \$411.6 million. The transaction constituted a change of control of BGH and, indirectly, Buckeye.

On July 24, 2007, the Partnership announced that it had entered into a definitive agreement to acquire the membership interests in Lodi Gas, L.L.C. (Lodi Gas) from an affiliate of ArcLight (the Lodi Acquisition). Lodi Gas owns and operates a natural gas storage facility near Lodi, California and an expansion facility, known as Kirby Hills, located approximately 45 miles west of the Lodi facility. The combined Lodi and Kirby Hills facilities provide approximately 22 billion cubic feet (Bcf) of working gas capacity and are connected to Pacific Gas and Electric's intrastate gas pipelines that service natural gas demand in the San Francisco and Sacramento areas. Lodi Gas also has an application pending with the California Public Utilities Commission (the CPUC) to permit an expansion of the Kirby Hills facility, which will provide an estimated additional 12 Bcf of working gas capacity following estimated capital expenditures in 2008 of approximately \$40.0 million.

The purchase price for Lodi Gas is approximately \$440.0 million, of which approximately \$428.0 million will be paid at closing and approximately \$12.0 million will be paid upon approval of the Kirby Hills facility expansion by the CPUC. The transaction is subject to customary closing conditions including approval of the Partnership's purchase by the CPUC. The Partnership anticipates closing the transaction in the fourth quarter of 2007 or the first quarter of 2008.

Effective as of October 25, 2007, the Board of Directors of MainLine Management elected Mr. Stephen C. Muther as President of MainLine Management, in place of Mr. Forrest E. Wylie, who will remain Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of MainLine Management. Mr. Muther was also elected by the Board of Directors of Buckeye GP to serve as President of Buckeye GP, in place of Mr. Wylie, who will remain Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of Buckeye GP.

Results of Operations

The results of operations discussed below principally reflect the activities of Buckeye. Since the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements of BGH include the consolidated results of Buckeye, BGH's consolidated statements are substantially similar to Buckeye's except as noted below:

Interest of non-controlling partners in Buckeye - BGH's condensed consolidated balance sheet includes a non-controlling interest liability that reflects the proportion of Buckeye owned by its partners other than BGH. Similarly, the ownership interests in Buckeye held by its partners other than BGH are reflected in BGH's condensed consolidated income statement as non-controlling interest expense. These non-controlling interest liabilities and expenses are not reflected in Buckeye's condensed consolidated financial statements.

BGH's capital structure - In addition to incorporating the assets and liabilities of Buckeye, BGH's condensed consolidated balance sheet includes BGH's own indebtedness and related debt placement costs, and the partners' capital on BGH's balance sheet represents BGH's partners' capital as opposed to the capital reflected in Buckeye's balance sheet, which reflects the ownership interest of all its partners, including its owners other than BGH. Consequently, BGH's income statement reflects additional interest expense, interest income and debt amortization expense that is not

reflected in Buckeye's financial statements.

Inclusion of Buckeye Pipe Line Services Company The financial statements of Buckeye Pipe Line Services Company (Services Company), which employs the employees who manage and operate the assets of Buckeye, are consolidated into BGH's financial statements. The financial statements of Buckeye do not include the financial statements of Services Company.

BGH's G&A expenses BGH incurs general and administrative expenses that are independent from Buckeye's operations and are not reflected in Buckeye's condensed consolidated financial statements.

Elimination of Intercompany Transactions Intercompany obligations and payments between Buckeye, its consolidated subsidiaries and BGH and Services Company are reflected in Buckeye's consolidated financial statements but are eliminated in BGH's consolidated financial statements.

Buckeye Partners, L.P.

Buckeye's principal line of business is the transportation, terminalling and storage of petroleum products in the United States for major integrated oil companies, large refined petroleum product marketing companies and major end users of petroleum products on a fee basis through facilities owned and operated by Buckeye. Buckeye also operates pipelines owned by third parties under contracts with major oil and chemical companies, and performs certain construction activities, generally for the owners of those third-party pipelines.

Buckeye's direct subsidiaries are Buckeye Pipe Line Company, L.P. (Buckeye Pipe Line), Laurel Pipe Line Company, L.P. (Laurel), Everglades Pipe Line Company, L.P. (Everglades), Buckeye Pipe Line Holdings, L.P. (BPH), Wood River Pipe Lines LLC (Wood River), Buckeye Pipe Line Transportation LLC (BPL Transportation) and Buckeye NGL Pipe Lines LLC (Buckeye NGL). Each of these entities is referred to as an Operating Subsidiary and they are collectively referred to as the Operating Subsidiaries. Buckeye owns an approximately 99% interest in each Operating Subsidiary except that it owns a 100% interest in each of Wood River, BPL Transportation and Buckeye NGL.

Operating Segments

As fully described in Note 13 to the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements, BGH has determined that its operations are appropriately presented in three operating segments, which are the same as Buckeye's operating segments: Pipeline Operations, Terminalling and Storage and Other Operations.

Results of Operations

Summary operating results for BGH were as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
	(In thousands)		(In thousands)	
Revenue	\$ 125,653	\$ 116,519	\$ 375,548	\$ 333,759
Costs and expenses	79,431	76,183	236,478	212,585
Operating income	46,222	40,336	139,070	121,174
Other income (expenses)	(12,285)	(14,623)	(38,631)	(45,941)
Income before equity income and non- controlling interest	33,937	25,713	100,439	75,233
Equity income	2,222	1,803	6,266	4,598

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Non-controlling interest expense	(31,081)	(26,012)	(91,557)	(74,101)
Net income	\$ 5,078	\$ 1,504	\$ 15,148	\$ 5,730

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Revenues and operating income by operating segment were as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
	(In thousands)		(In thousands)	
Revenue:				
Pipeline Operations	\$ 92,067	\$ 91,188	\$ 278,244	\$ 259,592
Terminalling and Storage	24,843	18,661	72,379	55,271
Other Operations	8,743	6,670	24,925	18,896
Total	\$ 125,653	\$ 116,519	\$ 375,548	\$ 333,759
Operating income:				
Pipeline Operations	\$ 34,451	\$ 35,440	\$ 105,364	\$ 101,106
Terminalling and Storage	9,513	3,325	27,273	15,803
Other Operations	2,258	1,571	6,433	4,265
Total	\$ 46,222	\$ 40,336	\$ 139,070	\$ 121,174
Total costs and expenses (including depreciation and amortization):				
Pipeline Operations	\$ 57,616	\$ 55,749	\$ 172,880	\$ 158,486
Terminalling and Storage	15,330	15,335	45,106	39,468
Other Operations	6,485	5,099	18,492	14,631
Total	\$ 79,431	\$ 76,183	\$ 236,478	\$ 212,585
Depreciation and amortization:				
Pipeline Operations	\$ 9,412	\$ 8,365	\$ 25,619	\$ 24,454
Terminalling and Storage	824	1,528	3,563	3,774
Other Operations	175	430	937	1,217
Total	\$ 10,411	\$ 10,323	\$ 30,119	\$ 29,445

Third Quarter of 2007 compared to Third Quarter of 2006

Total revenues for the quarter ended September 30, 2007 were \$125.7 million, \$9.2 million or 7.9% greater than revenue of \$116.5 million for the same period in 2006. This improvement in revenue in the third quarter of 2007 resulted primarily from increased revenues in the Terminalling and Storage segment as discussed below.

Pipeline Operations:

Revenue from Pipeline Operations was \$92.1 million in the third quarter of 2007 compared to \$91.2 million in the third quarter of 2006. The revenue increase in Pipeline Operations revenue in the third quarter of 2007 of \$0.9 million or 1.0% was primarily the result of:

An approximate \$3.3 million increase in base transportation revenue caused primarily by an indexed-based tariff increase of approximately 6.1% implemented on July 1, 2007 and a market-based tariff increase of approximately 4.5% implemented on May 1, 2007. Product volumes (as shown below) declined by 2.2% in the third

quarter of 2007 as compared to the third quarter of 2006;

An approximate \$1.7 million reduction in revenue representing the settlement of overages and shortages on product deliveries; and

An approximate \$0.7 million reduction in construction management revenue due to the reduced activity associated with a construction contract performed by WesPac Pipelines Memphis LLC (WesPac Memphis) for a third party.

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The Partnership has experienced shortages on its pipeline product deliveries during 2007 and the latter part of 2006 in excess of historical variances. Partnership personnel are actively investigating measurement equipment issues that may be the cause of the increased shortages.

Product deliveries for the third quarter ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 were as follows:

Product	Average Barrels Per Day Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2007	2006
Gasoline	730,100	742,700
Distillate	274,000	295,700
Jet Fuel	376,100	361,500
LPG s	18,600	27,200
NGL s	21,100	21,300
Other	5,700	8,700
Total	1,425,600	1,457,100

In the third quarter of 2007, certain of the Partnership's Operating Subsidiaries filed pipeline tariffs reflecting increased rates on average of approximately 4.5%. Tariff rate increases were not filed in connection with certain of the Partnership's pipelines regulated by state regulatory agencies which represent approximately 8% of the Partnership's pipeline volumes. These tariff rate increases are expected to generate approximately \$14.7 million in additional revenue on an annual basis.

Terminalling and Storage:

Revenue from the Terminalling and Storage segment was \$24.8 million in the third quarter of 2007 compared to \$18.7 million in the third quarter of 2006. The revenue increase in the third quarter of 2007 compared to the third quarter of 2006 of \$6.1 million or 32.6% was primarily the result of:

An approximate \$4.8 million increase in base revenue primarily related to increases in throughput volumes and charges for product additives in the third quarter of 2007 compared to the third quarter of 2006; and

Incremental revenue of \$1.6 million due to the acquisition of six terminals in 2007, as more fully described in Note 4 to the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements.

Average daily throughput for the refined products terminals for the quarters ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 were as follows:

	Average Barrels Per Day Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2007	2006

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Refined products throughput (bpd)	575,100	498,900
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Other Operations:

Revenue from the Other Operations segment was \$8.7 million in the third quarter of 2007 compared to \$6.7 million in the third quarter of 2006. The revenue increase in the third quarter of 2007 of \$2.0 million or 29.9% was primarily the result of:

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An increase of \$1.3 million in pipeline maintenance and operating revenue related to additional operating contracts signed in the latter part of 2006; and

An increase of \$0.8 million in construction management revenue related to the additional contracts noted above.

Operating Expenses:

Costs and expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 were as follows:

	Costs and Expenses	
	2007	2006
	(In thousands)	
Payroll and payroll benefit	\$ 24,334	\$ 24,779
Depreciation and amortization	10,411	10,323
Operating power	7,744	7,605
Outside services	10,658	10,148
Property and other taxes	5,448	5,169
Construction management	1,609	1,909
All other	19,227	16,250
Total	\$ 79,431	\$ 76,183

Payroll and payroll benefit expense was \$24.3 million in the third quarter of 2007, a decrease of \$0.5 million compared to the third quarter of 2006. Increases in salaries and wages of \$1.5 million in the third quarter of 2007 resulted from an increase in the number of employees and overtime pay due to the Partnership's expanded operations and higher wage rates. In the third quarter of 2007, the Partnership experienced also an increase of \$1.0 million in employee incentive compensation expense. In the third quarter of 2006, the Partnership reversed \$0.9 million related to employee incentive compensation expense. Payroll benefits increased by \$0.4 million due to higher medical costs, increases in wages and increased employee headcount of which, approximately \$0.3 million is related to recent acquisitions. In addition, BGH's payroll expense also increased by \$0.3 million due to non-cash unit based compensation expense related to BGH GP's compensation plan. This increase was offset by a decrease of \$0.9 million in payroll benefits due to lower employee benefits costs resulting from an amendment to Services Company's postretirement health care and life insurance benefits plan. In the third quarter of 2006, BGH expensed \$3.3 million in payroll and payroll benefits related to its Management Units, which did not recur in the third quarter of 2007.

Depreciation and amortization expense was \$10.4 million in the third quarter of 2007, which was consistent with depreciation and amortization expense in the third quarter of 2006.

Operating power costs were \$7.7 million in the three months ended September 30, 2007, which was consistent with operating power costs in the three months ended September 30, 2006. The Partnership experienced an increase in power rates and power supply additive expense, which was offset by a decrease in operating power usage due to a decrease in pipeline volumes in the third quarter of 2007. Operating power consists primarily of electricity required to operate pipeline pumping facilities.

Outside services costs increased \$0.6 million from \$10.1 million in the third quarter of 2006 to \$10.7 million in the third quarter of 2007. A majority of this increase is due to an annual senior administrative charge that is paid by Buckeye to affiliates of its general partner for certain

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management functions supplied by those affiliates. Prior to BGH's IPO, this senior administrative charge was recognized as income by BGH. In connection with the IPO, Buckeye pays the senior administrative charge directly to BGH's general partner, MainLine Management, which resulted in an increase in outside service costs during the third quarter of 2007. The level of maintenance activity in the third quarter of 2007 was similar to the level of activity in the third quarter of 2006. Outside services costs consist principally of third-party contract services for pipeline and terminal maintenance activities.

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Property and other taxes were \$5.4 million in the third quarter of 2007, an increase of \$0.2 million compared to the third quarter of 2006. Property and other taxes related to recent acquisitions resulted in an increase of \$0.1 million. The remaining increase was caused primarily by higher real property tax assessments in several states.

Construction management costs were \$1.6 million in the third quarter of 2007, which is consistent with construction activity in the third quarter of 2006.

All other costs were \$19.2 million in the three months ended September 30, 2007, an increase of \$2.9 million compared to \$16.3 million in the same period in 2006. Insurance costs increased by \$1.0 million over the third quarter of 2006, which is primarily due to an increase in insurance premiums. Supply expenses increased by \$0.5 million which is primarily a result of an increase of terminal additives used in terminal activity. Non-recurring professional fees in the three months ended September 30, 2006 include approximately \$0.2 million of legal, accounting and tax fees related to planning for BGH's IPO in 2006. The remainder of the increases related to various other pipeline operating costs.

Costs and expenses attributable to Buckeye, Services Company and BGH were as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2007	2006
	(In thousands)	
Total cost and expenses:		
Attributable to Buckeye	\$ 78,122	\$ 70,473
Elimination of Buckeye deferred charge	(1,174)	(1,174)
Elimination of Buckeye senior administrative charge		(204)
Net effect of ESOP charges	1,063	2,657
Attributable to BGH	1,420	4,431
Total	\$ 79,431	\$ 76,183

Amounts attributable to BGH consist of the following:

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2007	2006
	(In thousands)	
Attributable to BGH:		
Payroll and benefits	\$ 852	\$ 3,829
Professional fees	217	461
Other	351	141
Total	\$ 1,420	\$ 4,431

Payroll and payroll benefits costs include salaries and benefits for the four highest paid executives performing services on behalf of Buckeye as well as allocations of the cost of Buckeye personnel performing administrative services directly for BGH. In the third quarter of 2007, BGH expensed \$0.3 million due to non-cash unit based compensation expense related to BGH GP's compensation plan. In the third quarter of 2006, BGH expensed \$3.3 million in payroll and payroll benefits related to its Management Units which did not recur in the third quarter of 2007. Non-recurring professional fees in the three months ended September 30, 2006 include approximately \$0.2 million of legal, accounting and tax fees related to planning for BGH's IPO in 2006. Other costs include certain state franchise taxes, insurance costs, depreciation and miscellaneous

other expenses.

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Other income (expenses) for the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 were as follows:

	Other Income (Expenses)	
	2007	2006
	(In thousands)	
Investment income	\$ 426	\$ 317
Interest and debt expense	(12,711)	(14,940)
Total	\$ (12,285)	\$ (14,623)
Equity income	\$ 2,222	\$ 1,803

Other income (expenses) was a net expense of \$12.3 million in the third quarter of 2007, compared to a net expense of \$14.6 million during the third quarter of 2006. Investment income for the three months ended September 30, 2007 was consistent with investment income generated during the three months ended September 30, 2006.

Interest and debt expense was \$12.7 million in the three months ended September 30, 2007, a decrease of \$2.2 million from the three months ended September 30, 2006. The decrease is due to the absence of \$1.4 million of interest expense associated with BGH's prior term loan which was extinguished in conjunction with the IPO. The remainder of the decrease is due to a decrease in amounts outstanding under the Partnership's revolving credit facility during the three months ended September 30, 2007 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2006.

Equity income increased by \$0.4 million in the third quarter of 2007 compared to the third quarter of 2006. The increase is primarily due to an increase in equity income earned from the Partnership's approximate 40% interest in Muskegon Pipeline LLC (Muskegon) and 20% interest in West Texas LPG Pipeline Limited Partnership (WTP).

Nine Months of 2007 compared to Nine Months of 2006

Total revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 was \$375.5 million, \$41.7 million or 12.5% greater than revenue of \$333.8 million for the same period in 2006. This improvement was driven by increased revenues in all segments as discussed below.

Pipeline Operations:

Revenue from Pipeline Operations was \$278.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 compared to \$259.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The revenue increase in Pipeline Operations revenue in the first nine months of 2007 of \$18.6 million or 7.2% was primarily the result of:

An approximate \$17.0 million increase in base transportation revenue caused primarily by an indexed-based tariff increase of approximately 6.1% implemented on July 1, 2007 and a market-based tariff increase of 4.5%

implemented on May 1, 2007;

Incremental revenue of \$1.8 million in 2007 compared to 2006 resulting from the commissioning of the terminal and pipeline at the Memphis International Airport by WesPac Memphis in April 2006;

Recognition and collection of \$1.8 million in revenue in the first quarter of 2007 from the resolution of a product measurement issue with a customer;

An approximate \$1.4 million increase in construction management revenue due to a construction contract performed by WesPac Memphis to construct a pipeline connection for a third party;

Incremental revenue of \$1.2 million in the first nine months of 2007 related to nine months of revenue from Buckeye NGL in 2007 as compared to eight months of revenue in 2006 as Buckeye NGL was acquired by the Partnership on January 31, 2006; and

An approximate \$4.7 million reduction in revenue representing the settlement of overages and shortages on product deliveries.

The Partnership has experienced shortages on its pipeline product deliveries during 2007 and the latter part of 2006 in excess of historical variances. Partnership personnel are actively investigating measurement equipment issues that may be the cause of the increased shortages.

Product deliveries for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 were as follows:

Product	Average Barrels Per Day	
	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2007	2006
Gasoline	720,200	722,900
Distillate	309,700	314,600
Jet Fuel	364,000	351,200
LPG's	20,300	24,900
NGL's	20,200	19,000
Other	6,800	9,900
Total	1,441,200	1,442,500

Terminalling and Storage:

Revenue from Terminalling and Storage was \$72.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 compared to \$55.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The net increase in Terminalling and Storage revenue in the first nine months of 2007 of \$17.1 million or 30.9% was primarily the result of:

An approximate \$9.9 million increase in base revenue primarily related to increases in throughput volumes and charges for product additives in the first nine months of 2007 compared to the first nine months of 2006;

Additional revenue of \$4.1 million in the first nine months of 2007 compared to the first nine months of 2006 primarily due to the acquisition of six terminals in 2007, as more fully described in Note 4 to the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements; and

Additional revenue of \$1.5 million in the first nine months of 2007 compared to the first nine months of 2006 due to the commencement of certain butane blending agreements in the latter part of 2006.

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Average daily throughput for the refined products terminals for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 was as follows:

	Average Barrels Per Day	
	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2007	2006
Refined products throughput (bpd)	565,100	490,800

Other Operations:

Revenue from Other Operations was \$24.9 million in the first nine months of 2007 compared to \$18.9 million in the first nine months of 2006. The increase in Other Operations revenue in the first nine months of 2007 of \$6.0 million or 31.7% was primarily the result of:

An increase of \$3.5 million in pipeline maintenance and operating revenue related to additional operating contracts signed in the latter part of 2006;

An increase of \$1.9 million in construction management revenue primarily related to the additional contracts noted above; and

An increase of \$0.4 million in incidental revenue due to the sale of miscellaneous equipment in the second quarter of 2007.

Operating Expenses:

Costs and expenses for the nine month period ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 were as follows:

	Costs and Expenses	
	2007	2006
	(In thousands)	
Payroll and payroll benefit	\$ 72,329	\$ 67,288
Depreciation and amortization	30,119	29,445
Operating power	23,157	21,742
Outside services	27,389	22,383
Property and other taxes	16,893	14,368
Construction management	6,313	3,895
All other	60,278	53,464
Total	\$ 236,478	\$ 212,585

Payroll and payroll benefits were \$72.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 an increase of \$5.0 million compared to the same period in 2006. Increases in salaries and wages of \$4.8 million resulted from an increase in the number of employees and overtime pay due to the Partnership's expanded operations and higher wage rates. Payroll benefits increased by \$1.3 million due to higher medical costs, increases in wages and increased employee headcount. Payroll and payroll benefits also increased due to a decrease in capitalized payroll of \$1.2 million. In 2007, the Partnership experienced an increase of \$1.0 million in employee compensation expense. In the third quarter of 2006, the Partnership reversed \$0.9 million of employee incentive compensation expense. BGH's payroll expense increased by \$1.0 million due to an increase in non-cash unit based compensation expense as a result of the vesting of management units in connection with the sale as discussed previously. In addition, BGH's payroll expense also increased by \$0.3 million due to non-cash unit based compensation expense related to BGH GP's compensation plan. Approximately \$0.8 million of payroll and payroll benefit expense is related to recent acquisitions. This increase was offset by a decrease of \$2.9 million

in payroll benefits due to lower employee benefits costs resulting from an amendment to Services Company's postretirement health care and life insurance benefits plan. In the first nine months of 2006, BGH expensed \$3.3 million related to its Management Units, which did not recur in 2007.

Depreciation and amortization expense was \$30.1 million for the first nine months ended September 30, 2007, an increase of \$0.7 million from the nine months ended September 30, 2006, which is primarily due to recent acquisitions and first quarter 2007 depreciation expense related to the commissioning of the terminal and pipeline at the Memphis International Airport by WesPac Memphis in April 2006.

Operating power costs of \$23.2 million in the first nine months of 2007 were \$1.4 million higher than the same period in 2006. Recent acquisitions and first quarter operations at WesPac Memphis caused \$0.2 million of the increase. The remainder of the increase is primarily due to power rate increases and higher power supply additive expense offset by a slight reduction in pipeline volumes. Operating power consists primarily of electricity required to operate pipeline pumping facilities.

Outside services costs were \$27.4 million in the first nine months of 2007, or \$5.0 million greater than the same period in 2006. Approximately \$0.3 million of the increase is related to maintenance on natural gas engines that were purchased in 2006 and \$0.3 million related to an increase in activity on an operation and maintenance contract. Approximately \$0.3 million of the increase is related to corporate development initiatives and an additional \$1.2 million of this increase is due to an annual senior administrative charge that is paid by Buckeye to affiliates of its general partner for certain management functions supplied by those affiliates. Prior to BGH's IPO, this senior administrative charge was recognized as income by BGH. In connection with the IPO, Buckeye pays the senior administrative charge directly to BGH's general partner, MainLine Management, which resulted in an increase in outside service costs during the first nine months of 2007. The remainder of the increase is due to additional pipeline and tank inspections and maintenance work that occurred during the first nine months of 2007.

Property and other taxes increased by \$2.5 million from \$14.4 million in the first nine months of 2007 to \$16.9 million for the same period in 2006. Approximately \$0.4 million of the increase is related to recent acquisitions. The remainder of the increase is due to higher real property assessments over the same period in 2006.

Construction management costs were \$6.3 million in the first nine months of 2007, which is an increase of \$2.4 million from the same period in 2006. The increase is primarily due to a construction contract entered into by WesPac Memphis to construct a pipeline connection for a third party.

All other costs were \$60.3 million, an increase of \$6.8 million in the first nine months of 2007 compared to the first nine months of 2006. Insurance expenses increased by \$2.6 million over the comparable period of 2006 due to an increase in insurance premiums. Supply expenses increased by \$2.8 million which is primarily due to an increase in terminal additives and expenses for technical services. Other costs related to recent acquisitions were \$1.1 million. The increase reflects \$0.6 million of costs associated with fuel purchases by WesPac Pipelines - Reno LLC related to a product-supply arrangement. These increases were offset by a decrease in casualty losses of \$0.6 million. Non-recurring professional fees in the nine months ended September 30, 2006 included approximately \$2.4 million of legal, accounting and tax fees related to planning for BGH's IPO in 2006. The remainder of the increases related to various other pipeline operating costs resulting from Buckeye's expanded operations.

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Costs and expenses attributable to Buckeye, Services Company and BGH were as follows:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2007	2006
	(In thousands)	
Total cost and expenses:		
Attributable to Buckeye	\$ 231,487	\$ 204,168
Elimination of Buckeye deferred charge	(3,523)	(3,523)
Elimination of Buckeye senior administrative charge		(1,154)
Net effect of ESOP charges	3,863	4,703
Attributable to BGH	4,651	8,391
Total	\$ 236,478	\$ 212,585

Amounts attributable to BGH consist of the following:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2007	2006
	(In thousands)	
Attributable to BGH:		
Payroll and benefits	\$ 3,003	\$ 4,825
Professional fees	654	3,103
Other	994	463
Total	\$ 4,651	\$ 8,391

Payroll and benefits costs include salaries and benefits for the four highest paid executives performing services on behalf of Buckeye as well as allocations of the cost of Buckeye personnel performing administrative services directly for BGH. For the nine months ended September 30, 2007, BGH incurred \$1.0 million of non-cash unit based compensation expense from the vesting of management units as result of the sale of the controlling interest in BGH. In addition, BGH's payroll expense also increased by \$0.3 million due to non-cash unit based compensation expense related to BGH GP's compensation plan. In the first nine months of 2006, BGH expensed \$3.3 million related to its Management Units which did not recur in the first nine months ended September 30, 2007. Non-recurring professional fees in the nine months ended September 30, 2006 include approximately \$2.4 million of legal, accounting and tax fees related to planning for BGH's IPO in 2006. Other costs include certain state franchise taxes, insurance costs, depreciation and miscellaneous other expenses.

Other income (expense) for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 was as follows:

	Other Income (Expenses)	
	2007	2006
	(In thousands)	
Investment income	\$ 1,060	\$ 939
Interest and debt expense	(39,691)	(46,880)
Total	\$ (38,631)	\$ (45,941)
Equity income	\$ 6,266	\$ 4,598

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Other income (expense) was a net expense of \$38.6 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2007, compared to a net expense of \$45.9 million during the same period in 2006. Investment income for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 was consistent with investment income generated during the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

Interest expense was \$39.7 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2007, a decrease of \$7.2 million. The decrease is primarily due to the absence of \$7.5 million of interest expense associated with BGH's prior term loan which was extinguished in conjunction with the IPO.

Equity income increased by \$1.7 million from the nine months ended September 30, 2006 to \$6.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007. The increase is primarily due to an increase in equity income earned from the Partnership's approximate 40% interest in Muskegon and 20% interest in WTP.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Until BGH's IPO on August 9, 2006, BGH's only capital requirement, apart from Buckeye's capital requirements, was its debt service under its term loan. Concurrent with BGH's IPO, the term loan was repaid in full. Buckeye's capital requirements consist of maintenance and capital expenditures, expenditures for acquisitions and debt service requirements.

As noted in *Overview* above, BGH's only cash-generating asset is its ownership interest in Buckeye GP. BGH's cash flow is, therefore, directly dependent upon the ability of Buckeye and its Operating Subsidiaries to make cash distributions to Buckeye's partners. The actual amount of cash that Buckeye will have available for distribution depends primarily on Buckeye's ability to generate cash beyond its working capital requirements. Buckeye's primary future sources of liquidity are operating cash flow, proceeds from borrowings under Buckeye's revolving credit facility and proceeds from the issuance of Buckeye LP Units.

BGH's principal use of cash is the payment of its operating expenses and distributions to its unitholders. BGH generally makes quarterly cash distributions of substantially all of its available cash, generally defined as consolidated cash receipts less consolidated cash expenditures and such retentions for working capital, anticipated cash expenditures and contingencies as MainLine Management deems appropriate. In 2007 BGH paid cash distributions of \$0.225 per unit on February 28, 2007, \$0.24 per unit per unit on May 31, 2007, and \$0.25 per unit on August 31, 2007. Total cash distributed to BGH unitholders in the first nine months of 2007 was approximately \$20.2 million. On October 25, 2007 MainLine Management declared a distribution of \$0.265 per unit to be paid on November 30, 2007 to unitholders of record as of November 5, 2007. This distribution is expected to be approximately \$7.5 million.

Debt

BGH

On August 9, 2006, BGH entered into a five-year, \$10.0 million revolving credit facility with SunTrust Bank, as both administrative agent and lender (the *BGH Credit Agreement*). See Note 5 to BGH's condensed consolidated financial statements for a description of the terms of the *BGH Credit Agreement*. During the nine months ended September 30, 2007, BGH borrowed \$2.5 million and repaid \$1.9 million under the *BGH Credit Agreement*.

In addition, the *BGH Credit Agreement* provides for a *change of control* event of default that is triggered if (i) MainLine Management ceases to be the sole general partner of BGH, (ii) BGH GP ceases to own and control 100% of MainLine Management, (iii) (A) Arclight, Kelso, Lehman Brothers, and each of their respective affiliates, individually or collectively, cease to own and control at least 35% of the outstanding equity interests of BGH GP and (B) any person, entity or group owns and controls a larger percentage of the outstanding equity interests of BGH GP than is collectively owned by Arclight, Kelso, Lehman Brothers, and their affiliates.

Services Company

Services Company had total debt outstanding of \$21.8 million and \$26.3 million at September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006 respectively, consisting of 3.60% Senior Secured Notes (the 3.60% ESOP Notes) due March 28, 2011 payable by the ESOP to a third-party lender. See Note 5 to BGH s condensed consolidated financial statements for a description of the terms of the 3.60% ESOP Notes.

Buckeye

At September 30, 2007, Buckeye had \$880.0 million in aggregate outstanding long-term debt, consisting of \$125.0 million of the 5.125% Notes due 2017, \$275.0 million of the 5.300% Notes due 2014, \$300.0 million of the 4 5/8% Notes due 2013, \$150.0 million of the 6 3/4% Notes due 2033 and \$30.0 million outstanding under a credit facility.

On November 13, 2006, the Partnership entered into a \$400.0 million, 5-year revolving credit facility (the Credit Facility) with a syndicate of lenders. On August 24, 2007, the Partnership and the lenders amended the Credit Facility. The most significant amendments to the Credit Facility were as follows:

The principal amount of the facility was increased from \$400.0 million to \$600.0 million, and an expansion feature was added to enable the Partnership to, subject to certain conditions and upon the further approval of each lender, increase the Credit Facility to \$800.0 million;

The termination date of the Credit Facility was extended to August 24, 2012, which date may be extended by the Partnership for two additional one year periods, subject to certain conditions and the approval of certain lenders as set forth in the Credit Facility;

The funded debt ratio covenant was increased to 5.0 to 1.0 (as more fully described below);

The requirement of a guarantee by Laurel of outstanding indebtedness under the Credit Facility was eliminated;

Certain subsidiaries designated by the Partnership as restricted subsidiaries were no longer required to guarantee the indebtedness outstanding under the Credit Facility; and

In connection with the anticipated closing of the Lodi Acquisition (see Note 15 to BGH's condensed consolidated financial statements), certain secured indebtedness incurred by Lodi Gas and its subsidiaries will be permitted to remain outstanding for 15 business days following the closing of the Lodi Acquisition.

In addition, the Credit Facility provides for a change of control event of default that is triggered if (i) BGH GP ceases to own and control 100% of MainLine Management, (ii) (A) Arclight, Kelso, Lehman Brothers and each of their respective affiliates, individually or collectively, cease to own and control at least 35% of the outstanding equity interests of BGH GP, and (B) any person, entity or group owns and controls a larger percentage of the outstanding equity interests of BGH GP, than is collectively owned by Arclight, Kelso, Lehman Brothers, and their affiliates,

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(iii) BGH ceases to own 100% of Buckeye GP or (iv) Buckeye GP ceases to be the sole general partner of Buckeye.

At September 30, 2007, the Partnership was in compliance with all of the covenants under the Credit Facility.

See Note 5 to BGH's condensed consolidated financial statements for more information about the terms of the Credit Facility.

Cash Flows from Operations

The components of cash flows from operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 were as follows:

	Cash Flow from Operations	
	2007	2006
	(In thousands)	
Net income	\$ 15,148	\$ 5,730
Value of ESOP shares released	3,436	3,047
Depreciation and amortization	30,119	29,445
Non-controlling interest	91,557	74,101
Changes in current assets and current liabilities	(2,110)	(5,940)
Changes in other assets and liabilities	(3,591)	3,721
Other	1,260	3,520
Total	\$ 135,819	\$ 113,624

Cash flows from operations were \$135.8 million for the first nine months of 2007 compared to \$113.6 million for the first nine months of 2006, an increase of \$22.2 million. The primary driver of this increase is the improvement in Buckeye's net income for the period in 2007 compared to 2006, as well as favorable fluctuations in working capital. Cash used in working capital was \$2.1 million in the first nine months of 2007 compared to cash used for working capital of \$5.9 million in the first nine months of 2006.

In the first nine months of 2007, cash used for working capital resulted primarily from a reduction in accounts payable of \$11.2 million which was offset by reductions in trade and construction and pipeline relocation receivables of \$7.1 million and a reduction in prepaid and other current assets of \$3.2 million. The decrease in accounts payable resulted from timing of invoice payments at year end of 2006. The reduction in trade receivables is due to improvement in timing of collections. The reduction in prepaid and other current assets is a result of decreases in insurance receivables and prepaid insurance which were partially offset by increases in prepaid taxes and excise tax receivables.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2006, cash used for working capital resulted from increases in trade receivables of \$1.8 million, construction and pipeline relocation receivables of \$1.2 million, inventories of \$0.3 million and prepaid and other current assets of \$11.4 million and a decrease in accounts payable of \$1.5 million. These decreases were partially offset by an increase in accrued and other current liabilities of \$10.3 million. The increase in trade receivables is partly due to activity at Buckeye NGL which commenced operations in January 2006. The increase in construction and pipeline relocations receivables is due to an increase in relocation project activity. Prepaid and other current assets increased due to an increase in insurance receivables and an increase in a receivable for activity on a 29-mile ammonia pipeline acquired in November 2005. The decrease in accounts payable resulted from the timing of invoice payments at year end of 2005. The increase in accrued and other current liabilities is due to activity on the 29-mile ammonia pipeline.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

	Investing Activities	
	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007	2006
	(In thousands)	
Capital expenditures	\$ (51,712)	\$ (62,324)
Acquisitions and equity investments	(40,447)	(93,330)
Other	(352)	5,247
Total	\$ (92,511)	\$ (150,407)

In the nine months ended September 30, 2007, Buckeye expended \$39.6 million primarily for the acquisition of six terminals and related assets and \$0.9 million for an additional investment in WTP. See Note 4 to BGH's condensed consolidated financial statements for a further discussion.

In the nine months ended September 30, 2006, the Partnership expended \$93.3 million related to acquisitions, including \$79.3 million related to Buckeye NGL, \$12.5 million related to the acquisition of the Niles, Michigan terminal and approximately \$1.0 million for miscellaneous asset acquisitions.

Capital expenditures are summarized below:

	Capital Expenditures	
	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007	2006
	(In thousands)	
Sustaining capital expenditures	\$ (23,983)	\$ (17,735)
Expansion and cost reduction	(27,729)	(44,589)
Total	\$ (51,712)	\$ (62,324)

Buckeye incurred \$24.0 million and \$17.7 million of sustaining capital expenditures and \$27.9 million and \$44.6 million of expansion and cost reduction expenditures in the first nine months of 2007 and 2006, respectively. Expansion and cost reduction projects in 2007 include a capacity expansion project in Illinois to handle additional LPG volumes as well as ongoing capacity improvements by WesPac Memphis. Expansion and cost reduction projects in 2006 include the completion of the base operations of WesPac Memphis, the capacity expansion project in Illinois, and the addition of pipelines, tankage, and equipment to meet handling requirements for ultra-low sulfur diesel. Other expansion projects that began in the third quarter of 2006 include various ethanol-blending and butane-blending projects at pipeline stations and terminals owned by the Partnership and capacity improvements implemented by WesPac Memphis.

BGH estimates sustaining capital expenditures will be approximately \$32.0 million and that expansion and cost reduction capital expenditures will be approximately \$36.0 million for all of 2007.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

During the first nine months of 2007, BGH borrowed \$2.5 million and repaid \$1.9 million under the BGH Credit Agreement. BGH's distributions to its unitholders totaled \$20.2 million in the first nine months of 2007.

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On August 8, 2007, Buckeye issued 2.5 million LP Units in an underwritten public offering at \$47.95 per LP Unit. Total proceeds from the offering, after underwriter's discount of \$0.70 per LP Unit and offering expenses, were approximately \$119.7 million, and were used to reduce amounts outstanding under the Partnership's Credit Facility.

On March 5, 2007, Buckeye issued 1.5 million LP Units in an underwritten public offering at \$48.25 per LP Unit. On March 14, 2007, the underwriters exercised a portion of their over allotment option and, accordingly, the Partnership issued an additional 208,600 LP Units at \$48.25 per LP Unit. Total proceeds from the offering, including the over allotment option and after underwriter's discount of \$0.75 per LP and offering expenses, were approximately \$82.2 million, and were used to reduce amounts outstanding under the Partnership's Credit Facility.

On March 7, 2006, Buckeye issued 1.5 million LP Units in an underwritten public offering at \$44.22 per LP Unit. Proceeds from the offering, after underwriter's discount of \$1.45 per LP Unit and offering expenses were approximately \$64.1 million, and were used to reduce amounts outstanding under the Credit Facility.

During the first nine months of 2007 and 2006, the Partnership borrowed \$135.0 million and \$147.0 million under its Credit Facility, respectively, and repaid \$250.0 million and \$65.0 million, respectively. Payments on the 3.60% ESOP Notes were \$4.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006.

Distributions to non-controlling interests, consisting primarily of Buckeye's distributions to holders of its LP Units, were \$93.8 million in the first nine months of 2007 compared to \$83.6 million in the first nine months of 2006. The increase in distributions resulted from additional LP Units being outstanding because of the Partnership's issuances of 1.7 million LP Units in March 2007 and the issuance of 1.5 million LP Units in March 2006. The increased distributions in 2007 compared to 2006 were also caused by a higher cash distribution rate of \$0.8125 per LP unit in the third quarter of 2007 compared to \$0.7625 per LP unit in the third quarter of 2006.

OTHER MATTERS

Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 14 to BGH's condensed consolidated financial statements for a description of certain accounting pronouncements.

Forward Looking Statements

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The information contained above in this Management's Discussion and Analysis and elsewhere in this Form 10-Q includes forward-looking statements, within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such statements use forward-looking words such as anticipate, continue, estimate, expect, may, believe, will, or other similar words, although some forward-looking statements are expressed differently. These statements discuss future expectations and contain projections. Specific factors that could cause actual results to differ from those in the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to: (1) BGH's ability to pay distributions to its unitholders; (2) BGH's expected receipt of distributions and incentive distributions from Buckeye; (3) anticipated trends in Buckeye's business; (4) price trends and overall demand for petroleum products in the United States in general and in Buckeye's service areas in particular (which may be affected by economic activity, weather, alternative energy sources, conservation and technological advances); (5) changes, if any, in laws and regulations, including, among others, safety, tax and accounting matters or Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or applicable state regulation of Buckeye's tariff rates; (6) liability for environmental claims; (7) security issues affecting Buckeye's assets, including, among others, potential damage to its assets caused by acts of war or terrorism; (8) construction costs, unanticipated capital expenditures and operating expenses to expend, repair or replace Buckeye's assets; (9) availability and cost of insurance on Buckeye's assets and operations; (10) Buckeye's ability to successfully identify and complete strategic acquisitions and make cost saving changes in operations; (11) expansion in the operations of Buckeye's competitors; (12) Buckeye's ability to integrate any acquired operations into its existing operations; (13) shut-downs or cutbacks at major refineries that use Buckeye's services; (14) deterioration in Buckeye's labor relations; (15) changes in real property tax assessments; (16) disruptions to the air travel system; (17) interest rate fluctuations and other capital market conditions; (18) BGH's future results of operations; (19) BGH's liquidity and ability to finance its activities; (20) market conditions in Buckeye's industry; (21) conflicts of interest between Buckeye, its general partner and BGH; (22) the treatment of Buckeye or BGH as a corporation for federal income

tax purposes or if BGH or Buckeye become subject to entity-level taxation for state tax purposes; and (23) the impact of governmental legislation and regulation on BGH and Buckeye.

These factors are not necessarily all of the important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any of our forward-looking statements. Other unknown or unpredictable factors could also have material adverse effects on future results. Although the expectations in the forward-looking statements are based on our current beliefs and expectations, we do not assume responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of such statements. When considering forward-looking statements, you should keep in mind the risk factors and other cautionary statements in BGH's Annual Report on Form 10-K for 2006 and in Item 1A in this document, including those described in the Risk Factors section of that report. Further, we undertake no obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statement whether as a result of new information or future events.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Market Risk Trading Instruments

Currently, neither BGH nor Buckeye has any derivative instruments and do not currently engage in hedging activity with respect to trading instruments.

Market Risk Other than Trading Instruments

Buckeye is exposed to risk resulting from changes in interest rates. Buckeye does not have material commodity or foreign exchange risk. Buckeye is exposed to fair value risk with respect to the fixed portion of its financing arrangements (the 5.125% Notes, the 5.30% Notes, the 4.625% Notes and the 6.750% Notes) and to cash flow risk with respect to its variable rate obligations (the Credit Facility). Fair value risk represents the risk that the value of the fixed portion of Buckeye's financing arrangements will rise or fall depending on changes in interest rates. Cash flow risk represents the risk that interest costs related to the Credit Facility will rise or fall depending on changes in interest rates.

At September 30, 2007, Buckeye had total fixed-rate debt obligations having a face value of \$850 million, consisting of \$125 million of the 5.125% Notes, \$275 million of the 5.30% Notes, \$300 million of the 4.625% Notes and \$150 million of the 6.750% Notes. At September 30, 2007, Services Company had fixed debt obligations of approximately \$22.4 million of its 3.60% ESOP Notes. The aggregate fair value of these fixed obligations at September 30, 2007 was approximately \$845.0 million. A 1% decrease in rates for obligations of similar maturities would have increased the aggregate fair value of these obligations by \$59.5 million at September 30, 2007. Buckeye's variable debt obligation under the Credit Facility was \$30 million at September 30, 2007. Based on the balances outstanding at September 30, 2007, a 1% increase or decrease in interest rates would increase or decrease consolidated annual interest expense by \$0.3 million.

In December 2004, the Partnership terminated an interest rate swap agreement associated with the 4.625% Notes and received proceeds of \$2.0 million. In accordance with FASB Statement No. 133 Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, the Partnership has deferred the \$2.0 million gain as an adjustment to the fair value of the hedged portion of the Partnership's debt and is amortizing the gain as a reduction of interest expense over the remaining term of the hedged debt. Accordingly, interest expense was reduced by \$59 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and \$176 thousand for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006.

In August 2007, the Partnership entered into a forward-starting interest rate swap agreement with a financial institution for a \$75.0 million notional amount in order to hedge the variability of future interest rates associated with a portion of an anticipated issuance of debt to finance a portion of the Lodi Acquisition (see Note 15 to BGH's condensed consolidated financial statements). The debt is expected to be issued on or before March 31, 2008. Under the interest rate swap agreement, the Partnership will receive a payment if the interest rate on the notional amount exceeds 5.594% and will make a payment if the interest rate on the notional amount is below 5.594%. At September 30, 2007, the Partnership determined the interest rate swap agreement to be an effective cash flow hedge and recorded the change in the fair value of the agreement of \$2.1 million. Similarly, on October 23, 2007, the Partnership entered into another forward-starting interest rate swap agreement with the same financial institution for a notional amount of \$50.0 million and an interest rate of 5.115%. Other than the notional amount

and the interest rate, the more recent agreement has the same terms as the agreement executed in August 2007. The transaction executed on October 23, 2007 had no impact on the financial statements.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

The management of MainLine Management with the participation of its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures for BGH as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that MainLine Management's disclosure controls and procedures for BGH as of the end of the period covered by this report are functioning effectively to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by MainLine Management in reports filed on behalf of BGH under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and (ii) accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding disclosure. A controls system cannot provide absolute assurance, however, that the objectives of the controls system are met, and no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within a company have been detected.

(b) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

No change in MainLine Management's internal control over financial reporting for BGH occurred during BGH's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, MainLine Management's internal control over financial reporting for BGH.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

In the third quarter of 2006, the Partnership received penalty assessments from the IRS in the aggregate amount of \$4.3 million based on a failure to timely file excise tax information returns relating to its terminal operations from January 2005 through February 2006. The Partnership filed the information returns with the IRS on May 10, 2006. In January 2007, the Partnership agreed to pay the IRS approximately \$0.6 million to settle and resolve the penalty assessment. The negotiated penalty assessment was recorded as an expense in the consolidated financial statements in the fourth quarter of 2006. In September 2007, the Partnership and the IRS entered into a formal agreement settling and resolving the penalty assessment and, pursuant to that agreement, the Partnership paid the IRS approximately \$0.6 million.

In March 2007, Buckeye was named as a defendant in an action entitled *Madigan v. Buckeye Partners, L.P.* filed in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of Illinois. The action was brought by the State of Illinois Attorney General acting on behalf of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. The complaint alleges that Buckeye violated various Illinois state environmental laws in connection with a product release from Buckeye's terminal located in Harristown, Illinois on or about June 11, 2006 and various other product releases from Buckeye's terminals and pipelines in the State of Illinois during the period of 2001 through 2006. The complaint seeks to recover state oversight costs, damages, and civil penalties and seeks injunctive action requiring Buckeye to remediate the environmental contamination resulting from the product releases. Buckeye believes it has meritorious defenses to the allegations set forth in the complaint.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The reader should carefully consider, in connection with the other information in this report, the factors discussed in Part I, Item 1A: Risk Factors of BGH's 2006 Annual Report on Form 10-K. These factors could cause our actual results to differ materially from those stated in forward-looking statements contained in this document and elsewhere. In addition to the factors included in the Form 10-K, the reader should also consider the following risk factors:

Buckeye's pending acquisition of the Lodi natural gas storage facilities may not be consummated. If consummated, Buckeye may not realize the expected benefits from the transaction.

The purchase and sale agreement for the Lodi natural gas storage facilities contains conditions that, if not satisfied or waived, could result in the acquisition not occurring. Among other customary closing conditions, consummation of the acquisition is conditioned on the approval of the California Public Utilities Commission for the change in control of the Lodi facilities. Additionally, the purchase and sale agreement provides both parties with the right to terminate the agreement prior to consummation under certain limited circumstances, including the right for Buckeye to terminate the agreement if any event occurs that would have a material adverse effect on the assets, business, properties, financial condition or results of operations of Lodi.

If Buckeye does not consummate the acquisition of Lodi, Buckeye will not realize any of the anticipated benefits of owning and operating the assets. If Buckeye does consummate the Lodi acquisition, Buckeye's estimates regarding earnings, operating cash flow and capital expenditures resulting from the transaction may prove to be incorrect. Additionally, Buckeye may encounter difficulties in the assimilation of a new business,

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and Buckeye may experience unanticipated inefficiencies or costs. The facilities may also be subject to operational hazards and unforeseen interruptions such as natural disasters, adverse weather, accidents, fires, explosions, hazardous materials releases and other events beyond Buckeye's control, for which Buckeye may not be adequately insured. Furthermore, a decline or interruption in natural gas transportation on Pacific Gas and Electric's intrastate gas pipelines on which the Lodi facilities rely could have a material adverse effect on Buckeye's utilized capacity. As a result of any of the foregoing factors, our revenues and, therefore, our ability to pay cash distributions on our units, could be adversely affected.

The tax treatment of our structure is subject to potential legislative, judicial or administrative changes and differing interpretations, possibly on a retroactive basis.

The U.S. federal income tax treatment of our common unitholders depends in some instances on determinations of fact and interpretations of complex provisions of U.S. federal income tax law. You should be aware that the U.S. federal income tax rules are constantly under review by persons involved in the legislative process, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, and the U.S. Treasury Department, frequently resulting in revised interpretations of established concepts, statutory changes, revisions to Treasury Regulations and other modifications and interpretations. The present U.S. federal income tax treatment of an investment in our common units may be modified by administrative, legislative or judicial interpretation at any time. Any modification to the U.S. federal income tax laws and interpretations thereof may or may not be applied retroactively and could make it more difficult or impossible to meet the exception for us to be treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes that is not taxable as a corporation (referred to as the Qualifying Income Exception), affect or cause us to change the character or treatment of portions of our income and adversely affect an investment in our common units. For example, in response to certain recent developments, members of Congress are considering substantive changes to the definition of qualifying income under Internal Revenue Code section 7704(d). It is possible that these efforts could result in changes to the existing U.S. federal tax laws that affect publicly traded partnerships, including us. We are unable to predict whether any of these changes, or other proposals, will ultimately be enacted. Any such changes could negatively impact the value of an investment in our common units.

Item 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits

10.1 Second Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated August 24, 2007 among Buckeye Partners, L.P., as borrower, SunTrust Bank, as administrative agent, and the lenders signatory thereto.

31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14 (a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

31.2 Certification of Acting Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer, Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.

32.2 Certification of Acting Chief Financial Officer, Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

	BUCKEYE GP HOLDINGS L.P.	
	(Registrant)	
	By: MainLine Management LLC	
	as General Partner	
Date: October 29, 2007	By: VANCE E. POWERS	
	Vance E. Powers	
	Acting Chief Financial Officer	