

Celebrating
50 Years
of Growth

AmeriGas

PROPANE



Celebrating 50 Years of Growth



AmeriGas' history in the propane business began in 1959 as UGI Corporation sought to diversify its regulated natural gas and electric businesses. Three propane distribution businesses were purchased in Pennsylvania, and UGI began to build, primarily through acquisition, the largest retail propane distribution company in the United States.

Since April 19, 1995, AmeriGas has operated as a publicly traded master limited partnership. UGI Corporation operates the partnership through its wholly owned subsidiary, AmeriGas Propane, Inc., and owns 44% of the partnership. More than 50,000 unitholders own the remaining 56%.

Much of the partnership's current success can be attributed to the execution of its strategies, the dedication of its employees and its commitment to customer service. AmeriGas' strength is growth through acquisitions. As demonstrated on the following timeline, AmeriGas has relied on the acquisition of quality propane distribution businesses to expand its customer base and geographic footprint.

Along with AmeriGas' commitment to be the most reliable, the safest and the most responsive in the industry, the partnership is well positioned for continued success in decades to come.

AmeriGas Partners, L.P.'s (NYSE: APU) operations are managed by its general partner, AmeriGas Propane, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of UGI Corporation (NYSE: UGI). UGI is a distributor and marketer of propane, butane, natural gas, electricity and related energy products and services.

The portability and versatility of clean-burning propane make it useful for a wide variety of applications in the residential, commercial, industrial, motor fuel, agricultural and recreational markets. Propane is most commonly used for space heating, water heating, clothes drying, cooking and motor fuel applications.

For more information about AmeriGas, visit www.amerigas.com.



April 15, 1959

UGITE Gas Incorporated, a subsidiary of UGI Corporation, acquired McNay Gas Corporation, operating as Ward Bottle Gas, in Ephrata, PA, marking the company's first venture in the propane gas market.

May 1959

UGITE acquired Eastern Propane Company, which operated in Malvern, York, Lock Haven, Lykens and Blue Ridge Summit, PA and Thurmont, MD. The acquisition brought with it the original Malvern district and AmeriGas' first corporate headquarters, then located in Malvern.



October 1959

UGITE acquired A.C. Horner, a propane distribution business located in Harrisburg and York, PA.

1973

By 1973, UGITE expanded from Pennsylvania and Maryland into more than seven states through acquisitions including Akron Bottle Gas, one of UGITE's largest.

1974 to 1976

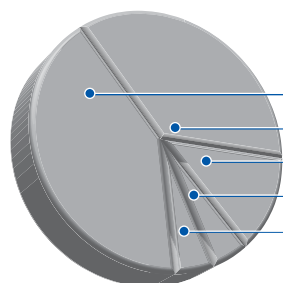
UGITE acquired propane businesses in Florida, Alabama and Georgia, adding 9 million gallons in annual sales volume.

1977

UGITE acquired additional propane distribution and storage facilities in New York, Pennsylvania and North Carolina, bringing its total annual sales volume to 78 million gallons.

Financial Highlights

Year Ended September 30,	2009	2008	2007
(Millions of dollars, except as noted)			
Retail gallons sold (millions)	928.2	993.2	1,006.7
Degree days – % (warmer) than normal (1)	(2.5%)	(3.0%)	(6.5%)
Revenues	\$2,260.1	\$2,815.2	\$2,277.4
Operating income	\$ 300.5	\$ 234.9	\$ 265.7
Net income	\$ 224.6	\$ 158.0	\$ 190.8
Income tax expense	2.7	1.7	0.8
Interest expense	70.3	72.9	71.5
Depreciation and amortization	83.8	80.4	75.6
EBITDA (2)	\$ 381.4	\$ 313.0	\$ 338.7
Units outstanding – end of year (millions)	57.0	57.0	57.0



Retail Sales by Volume

Residential	41%
Commercial/Industrial	36%
Motor fuel	13%
Transport	5%
Agricultural	5%



AmeriGas serves approximately 1.3 million customers in all 50 states from approximately 1,200 locations.

(1) Deviation from average heating degree days for the 30-year period 1971–2000 based upon national weather statistics provided by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for 335 airports in the United States, excluding Alaska.

(2) Earnings before interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") should not be considered as an alternative to net income (as an indicator of operating performance) and is not a measure of performance or financial condition under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP"). Management believes EBITDA is a meaningful non-GAAP financial measure used by investors to (1) compare the Partnership's operating performance with other companies within the propane industry and (2) assess its ability to meet loan covenants. The Partnership's definition of EBITDA may be different from that used by other companies. Management uses EBITDA to compare year-over-year profitability of the business without regard to capital structure as well as to compare the relative performance of the Partnership to that of other master limited partnerships without regard to their financing methods, capital structure, income taxes or historical cost basis. In view of the omission of interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization from EBITDA, management also assesses the profitability of the business by comparing net income for the relevant years.

Management also uses EBITDA to assess the Partnership's profitability because its parent, UGI Corporation, uses the Partnership's EBITDA to assess the profitability of the Partnership. UGI Corporation discloses the Partnership's EBITDA as the profitability measure to comply with the GAAP requirement to provide profitability information about its domestic propane segment. EBITDA in Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2007 includes a pre-tax gain of \$39.9 million and \$46.1 million, respectively, from the sales of LPG storage facilities.

Dear Fellow Unitholder,

In April of 1959, the business that was to become today's AmeriGas was born with the acquisition of Ward Bottle Gas in Ephrata, Pennsylvania, by UGI Corporation. The critical strategic decision by UGI to enter the propane business, then called "UGIte," would profoundly reshape the future of the company. A month later we acquired Eastern Propane with six locations in Pennsylvania and Maryland. By 1995, AmeriGas had grown to be the largest propane company in the United States with locations border-to-border and coast-to-coast. Also in 1995, AmeriGas launched a successful initial public offering of partnership units that began trading on the New York Stock Exchange as APU.

Now, almost 15 years after becoming a separate public company, we continue to lead the propane industry with a national footprint that allows us to reach 95% of all propane consumers in the country from one of our 1,200 locations. This unmatched geographic coverage gives AmeriGas a significant competitive advantage in serving national and regional customers through our Strategic Accounts sales team and the AmeriGas Cylinder Exchange (ACE) program. Our footprint is also an advantage in completing acquisitions, because we almost always capture blend synergies by merging the acquired company with existing AmeriGas locations. We have used this advantage to complete over 80 acquisitions since going public and over the years have developed

a step-by-step process for the successful integration of acquisitions that we consider a competitive advantage. As the largest propane marketer, we also have a great opportunity to leverage our buying power to secure the best terms and prices from our suppliers. These competitive advantages – our geographic coverage, purchasing power and ability to complete acquisitions – are the force behind our strategy.

One of the hallmarks of our company is our focus on clear performance objectives. Our goal is to grow our EBITDA on average by 4% per year and increase our distributions by 5% per year through profitable market share growth, by leveraging our scale to drive productivity and by achieving world-class safety performance. Our strategy includes targeting 20 million gallons in acquisitions each year, complemented by organic growth through Strategic Accounts and ACE, and growth in our base of residential and commercial customers through exceptional customer service. Effective execution of our strategy has led to superior returns for our unitholders. Over the last 10 fiscal years AmeriGas has delivered an average annual return to unitholders of over 16%.

Fiscal year 2009 was a strong year for AmeriGas, despite the "Great Recession." We achieved a 15% increase in net income per unit and raised our distribution by 5%. We advanced our strategy of profitable

growth through the acquisition of Penn Fuel on October 1 that had 15 million gallons of annual sales volume. Five other acquisitions completed during the year had six million gallons in sales on an annualized basis. ACE, our grill cylinder exchange program, grew transactions by 3% through a combination of same store growth and new locations. ACE now serves customers through 27,600 retail locations. Our Strategic Accounts team grew the number of locations we serve and added several major new accounts, including Tractor Supply, United Rentals and CN Railroad. While the weak economy resulted in reduced volumes for our traditional base of residential and commercial accounts, we believe we made solid progress in strengthening our position with these and other customers. Our strategy for growing this segment is to be the most reliable, safest and most responsive propane company in every market that we serve. With this in mind, we were pleased to see the high marks our customers gave us in our customer surveys this year. Ninety-six percent said they planned to stay with AmeriGas, compared to 80% in the prior year, and 94% said they would recommend AmeriGas, compared to 89% in 2008. These strong scores are gratifying in the current economic environment and should lead to higher growth and better customer retention in fiscal year 2010.

Progress was also made in many areas of our business by leveraging our scale and



1977

AmeriGas was established as a subsidiary of UGI Corporation, replacing UGITE.

1983

AmeriGas sold half of its propane distribution business and formed A.P. Propane, a joint venture with Prudential Insurance Company.

1987

A.P. Propane acquired Cal Gas and became the fourth largest propane marketer in the United States serving over 450,000 customers from more than 250 locations. For the first time, AmeriGas had a coast-to-coast presence.

1987

A.P. Propane acquired Propane Transport International, the propane transport part of the company's supply chain, with the acquisition of Cal Gas.



1990

Prudential Insurance Company's stake in A.P. Propane was purchased by AmeriGas Propane, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of UGI Corporation.

1995

AmeriGas Propane and Petrolane Incorporated transferred their assets to a master limited partnership called AmeriGas Partners, L.P., forming the nation's largest propane company.

1995

AmeriGas opened the Emergency Communication Center in Rocklin, CA, bringing 24-hour-a-day service to customers.





driving productivity. This progress was achieved through the efforts of our procurement group working with our suppliers, through the application of sophisticated truck routing and scheduling software to reduce our delivery cost, and through investments in ACE cylinder refurbishing plants.

We were also pleased with the progress we made in fiscal year 2009 on the road to world-class safety performance. New safety training and awareness programs and technology investments helped us reduce employee and vehicle accident rates by more than 25%.

We are starting fiscal year 2010 with a full appreciation for the fragile state of the nation's economy and will be ready to adjust our operating plans as the year unfolds. We will continue to target growth through acquisitions, ACE and Strategic Accounts, and additional improvements in our safety performance.

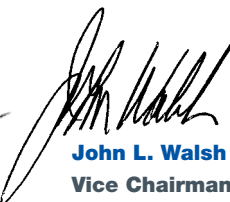
Looking beyond fiscal year 2010, AmeriGas is well positioned to continue to meet our objective of growing EBITDA by 4% per year. AmeriGas has just a 10% market share. With 3,500 propane marketers operating in the United States, there is ample opportunity to grow through acquisition. Our ACE and Strategic Accounts teams add more locations every day. As the economy begins to grow again, we will benefit from additional

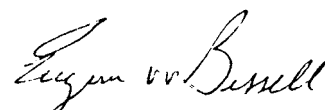
volume from existing customers as well as from the addition of new residential and commercial accounts. As an industry, propane has an opportunity to play a key part in the strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Propane is recognized by the EPA as a clean burning fuel producing far fewer greenhouse gas emissions than fuel oil, gasoline or coal-based electricity. We will be watching closely for opportunities to grow our business by leveraging the beneficial attributes of propane.

As we celebrate our fiftieth anniversary, we would like to tip our hats to the almost 6,000 employees whose hard work and commitment have helped AmeriGas grow into a business that delivers almost a billion gallons to 1.3 million customers in all 50 states.

Our thanks as well to our fellow members of the AmeriGas Board of Directors whose wise counsel has helped us adapt and respond effectively to the ever-changing business landscape.


Lon R. Greenberg
Chairman


John L. Walsh
Vice Chairman


Eugene V. N. Bissell
President and
Chief Executive Officer

1995

AmeriGas Partners, L.P. (NYSE: APU) became a listed company on the New York Stock Exchange.

1995

AmeriGas expanded off the mainland with the acquisition of Oahu Gas Service, a propane business in Kapolei, HI, with 6.6 million gallons in annual sales volume.

1997

AmeriGas began a prefilled propane exchange program in Arizona, California and Georgia called AmeriGas PPX, the predecessor to the ACE (AmeriGas Cylinder Exchange) program.

2001

AmeriGas acquired Columbia Propane, based in Richmond, VA, gaining more than 300 million gallons in annual sales volume from 186 locations.

2003

AmeriGas acquired Active Propane, a cylinder exchange company, expanding the propane cylinder exchange business in the Chicago area and expanding residential service to customers in Illinois and Wisconsin.

2003

AmeriGas acquired Horizon Propane, a centralized propane operation and call center in Westlake, OH.



2007

AmeriGas acquired Shell Gas, bringing 13 million gallons in annual sales and 20,000 customers to the Upper Midwest Region.

2007

AmeriGas acquired All Star Gas, increasing the South Central Region's annual sales volume by about 32 million gallons.



2008

AmeriGas acquired Penn Fuel Propane that had 15 million gallons in annual sales volume and customers in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

2009

AmeriGas maintains its position as the nation's largest retail propane distributor as it celebrates its 50th anniversary.



**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549**

FORM 10-K

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2009

Commission file number 1-13692

AMERIGAS PARTNERS, L.P.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

23-2787918
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

460 North Gulph Road, King of Prussia, PA 19406
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

(610) 337-7000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Name of each Exchange on Which Registered</u>
Common Units representing limited partner interests	New York Stock Exchange, Inc.

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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 has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

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

The aggregate market value of AmeriGas Partners, L.P. Common Units held by non-affiliates of AmeriGas Partners, L.P. on March 31, 2009 was approximately \$910,855,277. At November 16, 2009, there were outstanding 57,054,888 Common Units representing limited partner interests.

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FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Information contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K may contain forward-looking statements. Such statements use forward-looking words such as “believe,” “plan,” “anticipate,” “continue,” “estimate,” “expect,” “may,” “will,” or other similar words. These statements discuss plans, strategies, events or developments that we expect or anticipate will or may occur in the future.

A forward-looking statement may include a statement of the assumptions or bases underlying the forward-looking statement. We believe that we have chosen these assumptions or bases in good faith and that they are reasonable. However, we caution you that actual results almost always vary from assumed facts or bases, and the differences between actual results and assumed facts or bases can be material, depending on the circumstances. When considering forward-looking statements, you should keep in mind the following important factors which could affect our future results and could cause those results to differ materially from those expressed in our forward-looking statements: (1) adverse weather conditions resulting in reduced demand; (2) cost volatility and availability of propane, and the capacity to transport propane to our customers; (3) the availability of, and our ability to consummate, acquisition or combination opportunities; (4) successful integration and future performance of acquired assets or businesses; (5) changes in laws and regulations, including safety, tax and accounting matters; (6) competitive pressures from the same and alternative energy sources; (7) failure to acquire new customers thereby reducing or limiting any increase in revenues; (8) liability for environmental claims; (9) increased customer conservation measures due to high energy prices and improvements in energy efficiency and technology resulting in reduced demand; (10) adverse labor relations; (11) large customer, counter-party or supplier defaults; (12) liability in excess of insurance coverage for personal injury and property damage arising from explosions and other catastrophic events, including acts of terrorism, resulting from operating hazards and risks incidental to transporting, storing and distributing propane, butane and ammonia; (13) political, regulatory and economic conditions in the United States and foreign countries; (14) capital market conditions, including reduced access to capital markets and interest rate fluctuations; (15) changes in commodity market prices resulting in significantly higher cash collateral requirements; (16) the impact of pending and future legal proceedings; and (17) the timing and success of our acquisitions and investments to grow our business.

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. We undertake no obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statement whether as a result of new information or future events except as required by the federal securities laws.

PART I:

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General

AmeriGas Partners, L.P. is a publicly traded limited partnership formed under Delaware law on November 2, 1994. We are the largest retail propane distributor in the United States based on the volume of propane gallons distributed annually. The Partnership serves approximately 1.3 million residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural and motor fuel customers in all 50 states from approximately 1,200 propane distribution locations.

We are a holding company and we conduct our business principally through our subsidiary, AmeriGas Propane, L.P. (“AmeriGas OLP”) and its subsidiary, AmeriGas Eagle Propane, L.P. (“Eagle OLP” and together with AmeriGas OLP, the “Operating Partnership”), both Delaware limited partnerships. Our common units (“Common Units”), which represent limited partner interests, are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “APU.” Our executive offices are located at 460 North Gulph Road, King of Prussia, Pennsylvania 19406, and our telephone number is (610) 337-7000. In this report, the terms “Partnership” and “AmeriGas Partners,” as well as the terms “our,” “we,” and “its,” are used sometimes as abbreviated references to AmeriGas Partners, L.P. itself or collectively, AmeriGas Partners, L.P. and its consolidated subsidiaries, including the Operating Partnership. The terms “Fiscal 2009” and “Fiscal 2008” refer to the fiscal years ended September 30, 2009 and September 30, 2008, respectively.

AmeriGas Propane, Inc. is our general partner (the “General Partner”) and is responsible for managing our operations. The General Partner is a wholly owned subsidiary of UGI Corporation (“UGI”), a publicly traded company listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The General Partner has an approximate 44% effective ownership interest in the Partnership.

Business Strategy

Our strategy is to grow by (i) acquisitions and internal sales and marketing programs, (ii) leveraging our scale and driving productivity and (iii) achieving world class safety performance. We regularly consider and evaluate opportunities for growth through the acquisition of local, regional and national propane distributors. We compete for acquisitions with others engaged in the propane distribution business. During Fiscal 2009, we completed the acquisition of six propane distribution companies. We expect that internal growth will be provided in part from the continued expansion of our AmeriGas Cylinder Exchange (“ACE”) program through which consumers can purchase or exchange empty propane grill cylinders at various retail locations, and our Strategic Accounts program, through which the Partnership encourages large, multi-location propane users to enter into a supply agreement with us rather than with many small suppliers. In addition, we believe opportunities exist to grow our business internally through other sales and marketing programs designed to attract and retain customers.

General Partner Information

The Partnership’s website can be found at www.amerigas.com. The Partnership makes available free of charge at this website (under the caption “Investor Relations & Corporate Governance — SEC Filings”) copies of its reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, including its Annual Reports on Form 10-K, its Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and its Current Reports on Form 8-K. The General Partner’s Principles of Corporate Governance, Code of Ethics for the Chief Executive Officer and Senior Financial Officers, Code of Business Conduct and Ethics for Directors, Officers and Employees, and charters of the Corporate Governance, Audit and Compensation/Pension Committees of the Board of Directors of the General Partner are also available on the Partnership’s website, under the caption “Investor Relations & Corporate Governance.” All of these documents are also available free of charge by writing to Robert W. Krick, Vice President and Treasurer, AmeriGas Propane, Inc., P.O. Box 965, Valley Forge, PA 19482.

Products, Services and Marketing

The Partnership serves approximately 1.3 million customers in all 50 states from approximately 1,200 propane distribution locations. In addition to distributing propane, the Partnership also sells, installs and services propane appliances, including heating systems. In certain areas, the Partnership also installs and services propane fuel systems for motor vehicles. Typically, district locations are found in suburban and rural areas where natural gas is not readily available. Districts generally consist of an office, appliance showroom, warehouse, and service facilities, with one or more 18,000 to 30,000 gallon storage tanks on the premises. As part of its overall transportation and distribution infrastructure, the Partnership operates as an interstate carrier in 48 states throughout the continental United States. It is also licensed as a carrier in the Canadian Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

The Partnership sells propane primarily to residential, commercial/industrial, motor fuel, agricultural and wholesale customers. The Partnership distributed over one billion gallons of propane in Fiscal 2009. Approximately 89% of the Partnership’s Fiscal 2009 sales (based on gallons sold) were to retail accounts and approximately 11% were to wholesale customers. Sales to residential customers in Fiscal 2009 represented approximately 41% of retail gallons sold; commercial/industrial customers 36%; motor fuel customers 13%; and agricultural customers 5%. Transport gallons, which are large-scale deliveries to retail customers other than residential, accounted for 5% of Fiscal 2009 retail gallons. No single customer represents, or is anticipated to represent, more than 5% of the Partnership’s consolidated revenues.

The Partnership continues to expand its ACE program. At September 30, 2009, ACE cylinders were available at approximately 27,600 retail locations throughout the United States, an increase of more than 10% compared to Fiscal 2008. Sales of our ACE grill cylinders to retailers are included in commercial/industrial sales. The ACE program enables consumers to purchase or exchange their empty propane grill cylinders at various retail locations such as home centers, gas stations, mass merchandisers and grocery and convenience stores. We also supply retailers with large propane tanks to enable retailers to replenish customers’ propane grill cylinders directly at the retailer’s location.

Residential customers use propane primarily for home heating, water heating and cooking purposes. Commercial users, which include motels, hotels, restaurants and retail stores, generally use propane for the same purposes as residential customers. Industrial customers use propane to fire furnaces, as a cutting gas and in other process applications. Other industrial customers are large-scale heating accounts and local gas utility customers who use propane as a supplemental fuel to meet peak load deliverability requirements. As a motor fuel, propane is burned in internal combustion engines that power over-the-road vehicles, forklifts and stationary engines. Agricultural uses include tobacco curing, chicken brooding and crop drying. In its wholesale operations, the Partnership principally sells propane to large industrial end-users and other propane distributors.

Retail deliveries of propane are usually made to customers by means of bobtail and rack trucks. Propane is pumped from the bobtail truck, which generally holds 2,400 to 3,000 gallons of propane, into a stationary storage tank on the customer's premises. The Partnership owns most of these storage tanks and leases them to its customers. The capacity of these tanks ranges from approximately 120 gallons to approximately 1,200 gallons. The Partnership also delivers propane to retail customers in portable cylinders (including ACE propane grill cylinders) which contain 3.5 to 24 gallons of propane. Some of these deliveries are made to the customer's location, where empty cylinders are either picked up or replenished in place.

Propane Supply and Storage

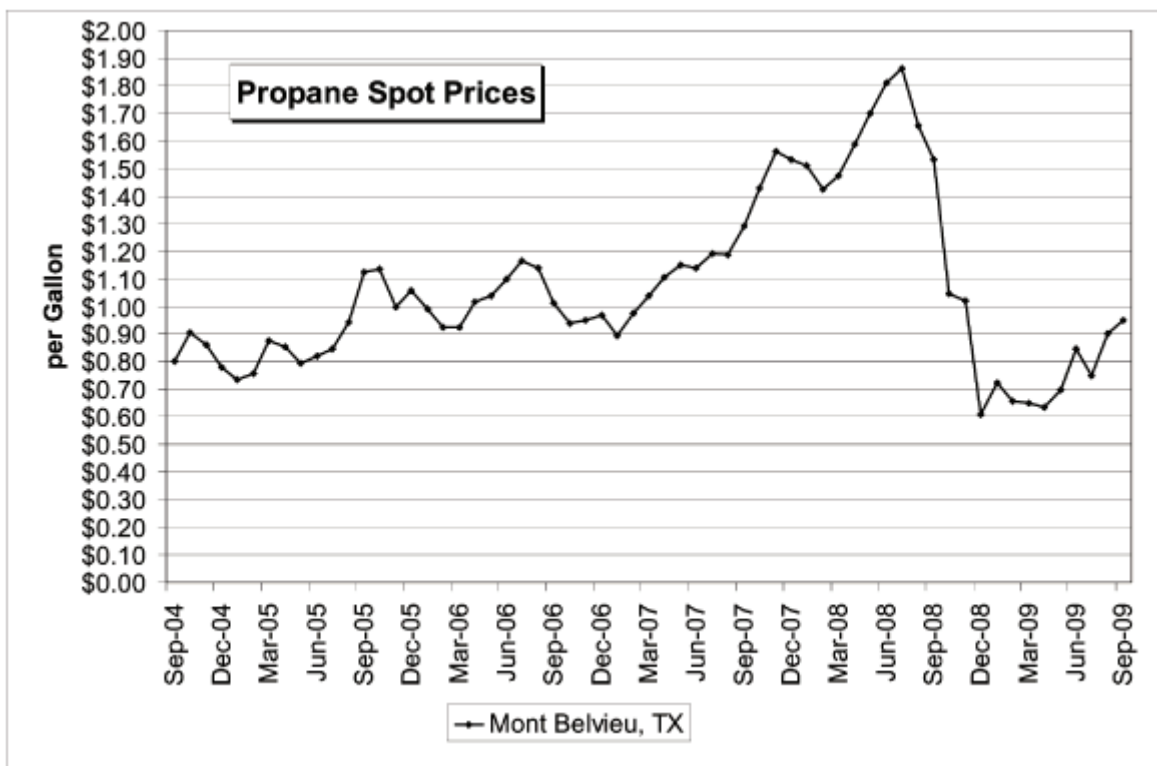
The Partnership has over 250 domestic and international sources of supply, including the spot market. Supplies of propane from the Partnership's sources historically have been readily available. During the year ended September 30, 2009, over 90% of the Partnership's propane supply was purchased under supply agreements with terms of 1 to 3 years. The availability of propane supply is dependent upon, among other things, the severity of winter weather, the price and availability of competing fuels such as natural gas and crude oil, and the amount and availability of imported supply. Although no assurance can be given that supplies of propane will be readily available in the future, management currently expects to be able to secure adequate supplies during fiscal year 2010. If supply from major sources were interrupted, however, the cost of procuring replacement supplies and transporting those supplies from alternative locations might be materially higher and, at least on a short-term basis, margins could be affected. BP Products North America Inc. and BP Canada Energy Marketing Corp. (collectively), Enterprise Products Operating LP and Targa Midstream Services LP, supplied approximately 46% of the Partnership's Fiscal 2009 propane supply. No other single supplier provided more than 10% of the Partnership's total propane supply in Fiscal 2009. In certain areas, however, some suppliers provide more than 50% of the Partnership's requirements. Disruptions in supply in these areas could also have an adverse impact on the Partnership's margins.

The Partnership's supply contracts typically provide for pricing based upon (i) index formulas using the current prices established at a major storage point such as Mont Belvieu, Texas, or Conway, Kansas, or (ii) posted prices at the time of delivery. In addition, some agreements provide maximum and minimum seasonal purchase volume guidelines. The percentage of contract purchases, and the amount of supply contracted for at fixed prices, will vary from year to year as determined by the General Partner. The Partnership uses a number of interstate pipelines, as well as railroad tank cars, delivery trucks and barges, to transport propane from suppliers to storage and distribution facilities. The Partnership stores propane at various storage facilities and terminals located in strategic areas across the United States.

Because the Partnership's profitability is sensitive to changes in wholesale propane costs, the Partnership generally seeks to pass on increases in the cost of propane to customers. There is no assurance, however, that the Partnership will always be able to pass on product cost increases fully, particularly when product costs rise rapidly. Product cost increases can be triggered by periods of severe cold weather, supply interruptions, increases in the prices of base commodities such as crude oil and natural gas, or other unforeseen events. In Fiscal 2009, the Partnership experienced significant product cost reductions over Fiscal 2008 due to sharp declines in the price of crude oil. The General Partner has adopted supply acquisition and product cost risk management practices to reduce the effect of volatility on selling prices. These practices currently include the use of summer storage, forward purchases and derivative commodity instruments, such as options and propane price swaps. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Market Risk Disclosures."

The following graph shows the average prices of propane on the propane spot market during the last 5 fiscal years at Mont Belvieu, Texas, a major storage area.

Average Propane Spot Market Prices



General Industry Information

Propane is separated from crude oil during the refining process and also extracted from natural gas or oil wellhead gas at processing plants. Propane is normally transported and stored in a liquid state under moderate pressure or refrigeration for economy and ease of handling in shipping and distribution. When the pressure is released or the temperature is increased, it is usable as a flammable gas. Propane is colorless and odorless; an odorant is added to allow for its detection. Propane is clean burning, producing negligible amounts of pollutants when properly consumed.

Competition

Propane competes with other sources of energy, some of which are less costly for equivalent energy value. Propane distributors compete for customers with suppliers of electricity, fuel oil and natural gas, principally on the basis of price, service, availability and portability. Electricity is a major competitor of propane, but propane generally enjoys a competitive price advantage over electricity for space heating, water heating, and cooking. In some areas electricity may have a competitive price advantage or be relatively equivalent in price to propane due to government regulated rate caps on electricity. Additionally, high efficiency electric heat pumps have led to a decrease in the cost of electricity for heating. Fuel oil is also a major competitor of propane and is generally less expensive than propane. Furnaces and appliances that burn propane will not operate on fuel oil, and vice versa, and, therefore, a conversion from one fuel to the other requires the installation of new equipment. Propane serves as an alternative to natural gas in rural and suburban areas where natural gas is unavailable or portability of product is required. Natural gas is generally a less expensive source of energy than propane, although in areas where natural gas is available, propane is used for certain industrial and commercial applications and as a standby fuel during interruptions in natural gas service. The gradual expansion of the nation’s natural gas distribution systems has resulted in the availability of natural gas in some areas that previously depended upon propane. However, natural gas pipelines are not present in many regions of the country where propane is sold for heating and cooking purposes.

For motor fuel customers, propane competes with gasoline and diesel fuel as well as electric batteries and fuel cells. Wholesale propane distribution is a highly competitive, low margin business. Propane sales to other retail distributors and large-volume, direct-shipment industrial end-users are price sensitive and frequently involve a competitive bidding process.

The retail propane industry is mature, with only modest growth in total demand for the product foreseen. Therefore, the Partnership's ability to grow within the industry is dependent on its ability to acquire other retail distributors and to achieve internal growth, which includes expansion of the ACE and Strategic Accounts programs as well as the success of its sales and marketing programs designed to attract and retain customers. The failure of the Partnership to retain and grow its customer base would have an adverse effect on its long-term results.

The domestic propane retail distribution business is highly competitive. The Partnership competes in this business with other large propane marketers, including other full-service marketers, and thousands of small independent operators. Some rural electric cooperatives and fuel oil distributors have expanded their businesses to include propane distribution and the Partnership competes with them as well. The ability to compete effectively depends on providing high quality customer service, maintaining competitive retail prices and controlling operating expenses. The Partnership also offers customers various payment and service options, including fixed price and guaranteed price programs.

In Fiscal 2009, the Partnership's retail propane sales totaled approximately 928 million gallons. Based on the most recent annual survey by the American Petroleum Institute, 2007 domestic retail propane sales (annual sales for other than chemical uses) in the United States totaled approximately 9.6 billion gallons. Based on LP-GAS magazine rankings, 2007 sales volume of the ten largest propane companies (including AmeriGas Partners) represented approximately 43% of domestic retail sales.

Trade Names, Trade and Service Marks

The Partnership markets propane principally under the "AmeriGas®" and "America's Propane Company®" trade names and related service marks. UGI owns, directly or indirectly, all the right, title and interest in the "AmeriGas" name and related trade and service marks. The General Partner owns all right, title and interest in the "America's Propane Company" trade name and related service marks. The Partnership has an exclusive (except for use by UGI, AmeriGas, Inc. and the General Partner), royalty-free license to use these trade names and related service marks. UGI and the General Partner each have the option to terminate its respective license agreement (on 12 months prior notice in the case of UGI), without penalty, if the General Partner is removed as general partner of the Partnership other than for cause. If the General Partner ceases to serve as the general partner of the Partnership for cause, the General Partner has the option to terminate its license agreement upon payment of a fee to UGI equal to the fair market value of the licensed trade names. UGI has a similar termination option; however, UGI must provide 12 months prior notice in addition to paying the fee to the General Partner.

Seasonality

Because many customers use propane for heating purposes, the Partnership's retail sales volume is seasonal. Approximately 65% to 70% of the Partnership's retail sales volume occurs, and substantially all of the Partnership's operating income is earned, during the peak heating season from October through March. As a result of this seasonality, sales are higher in the Partnership's first and second fiscal quarters (October 1 through March 31). Cash receipts are generally greatest during the second and third fiscal quarters when customers pay for propane purchased during the winter heating season.

Sales volume for the Partnership traditionally fluctuates from year-to-year in response to variations in weather, prices, competition, customer mix and other factors, such as conservation efforts and general economic conditions. For historical information on national weather statistics, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

Government Regulation

The Partnership is subject to various federal, state and local environmental, safety and transportation laws and regulations governing the storage, distribution and transportation of propane and the operation of bulk storage LPG terminals. These laws include, among others, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (“CERCLA”), the Clean Air Act, the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act, the Clean Water Act and comparable state statutes. CERCLA imposes joint and several liability on certain classes of persons considered to have contributed to the release or threatened release of a “hazardous substance” into the environment without regard to fault or the legality of the original conduct. Propane is not a hazardous substance within the meaning of federal and most state environmental laws.

All states in which the Partnership operates have adopted fire safety codes that regulate the storage and distribution of propane. In some states these laws are administered by state agencies, and in others they are administered on a municipal level. The Partnership conducts training programs to help ensure that its operations are in compliance with applicable governmental regulations. With respect to general operations, National Fire Protection Association (“NFPA”) Pamphlets No. 54 and No. 58, which establish a set of rules and procedures governing the safe handling of propane, or comparable regulations, have been adopted by all states in which the Partnership operates. The most recent editions of NFPA Pamphlet No. 58, adopted by a majority of states, requires certain stationary cylinders that are filled in place to be re-qualified periodically, depending on the date of manufacture and previous schedule of re-qualification of the cylinders. Management believes that the policies and procedures currently in effect at all of its facilities for the handling, storage and distribution of propane are consistent with industry standards and are in compliance in all material respects with applicable environmental, health and safety laws.

With respect to the transportation of propane by truck, the Partnership is subject to regulations promulgated under federal legislation, including the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Act and the Homeland Security Act of 2002. Regulations under these statutes cover the security and transportation of hazardous materials and are administered by the United States Department of Transportation (“DOT”). The Natural Gas Safety Act of 1968 required the DOT to develop and enforce minimum safety regulations for the transportation of gases by pipeline. The DOT’s pipeline safety regulations apply to, among other things, a propane gas system which supplies 10 or more residential customers or 2 or more commercial customers from a single source and a propane gas system any portion of which is located in a public place. The code requires operators of all gas systems to provide training and written instructions for employees, establish written procedures to minimize the hazards resulting from gas pipeline emergencies, and to conduct and keep records of inspections and testing. Operators are subject to the Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2002, which, among other things, protects employees who provide information to their employers or to the federal government as to pipeline safety from adverse employment actions.

Employees

The Partnership does not directly employ any persons responsible for managing or operating the Partnership. The General Partner provides these services and is reimbursed for its direct and indirect costs and expenses, including all compensation and benefit costs. At September 30, 2009, the General Partner had approximately 5,950 employees, including approximately 465 part-time, seasonal and temporary employees, working on behalf of the Partnership. UGI also performs certain financial and administrative services for the General Partner on behalf of the Partnership and is reimbursed by the Partnership.

Global Climate Change

There is a growing concern, both nationally and internationally, about climate change and the contribution of greenhouse gas (“GHG”) emissions, most notably carbon dioxide, to global warming. While some states have adopted laws regulating the emission of GHGs for some industry sectors, there is currently no federal regulation mandating the reduction of GHG emissions in the United States. In June of 2009, the United States House of Representatives passed the American Clean Energy and Security Act (“ACES Act”). The ACES Act would establish an economy-wide GHG cap-and-trade system to reduce GHG emissions over time. Subsequently, the United States Senate offered a draft of its own climate change bill, the Clean Energy Jobs and American Power Act. While the Senate’s bill is based on the ACES Act, there are differences between the bills and no legislation can be enacted until a final combined bill is approved by both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Because propane is considered a clean alternative fuel under the federal Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, we anticipate that this will provide us with a competitive advantage over other sources of energy, such as fuel oil and coal, when new climate change regulations become effective. In addition, we are in the process of refining and implementing our strategy to identify both our GHG emissions and our energy consumption in order to be in a position to comply with new regulations and to take advantage of any opportunities that may arise from the regulation of such emissions.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

There are many factors that may affect our business and results of operations. Additional discussion regarding factors that may affect our businesses and operating results is included elsewhere in this Report.

Risks Related to Our Business

Decreases in the demand for propane because of warmer-than-normal heating season weather or unfavorable weather may adversely affect our results of operations.

Because many of our customers rely on propane as a heating fuel, our results of operations are adversely affected by warmer-than-normal heating season weather. Weather conditions have a significant impact on the demand for propane for both heating and agricultural purposes. Accordingly, the volume of propane sold is at its highest during the peak heating season of October through March and is directly affected by the severity of the winter weather. For example, historically approximately 65% to 70% of our annual retail propane volumes are sold during these months. There can be no assurance that normal winter weather in our service territories will occur in the future.

The agricultural demand for propane is also affected by weather, as dry or warm weather during the harvest season may reduce the demand for propane. Our ACE operations experience higher volumes in the spring and summer, mainly due to the grilling season. Sustained periods of unfavorable weather conditions can negatively affect our ACE revenues. Unfavorable weather conditions may also cause a reduction in the purchase and use of grills and other propane appliances which could reduce the demand for our portable propane tank exchange services.

Our profitability is subject to propane pricing and inventory risk.

The retail propane business is a “margin-based” business in which gross profits are dependent upon the excess of the sales price over the propane supply costs. Propane is a commodity, and, as such, its unit price is subject to volatile fluctuations in response to changes in supply or other market conditions. We have no control over these market conditions. Consequently, the unit price of the propane that we and other marketers purchase can change rapidly over a short period of time. Most of our propane product supply contracts permit suppliers to charge posted prices at the time of delivery or the current prices established at major storage points such as Mont Belvieu, Texas or Conway, Kansas. Because our profitability is sensitive to changes in wholesale propane supply costs, it will be adversely affected if we cannot pass on increases in the cost of propane to our customers. Due to competitive pricing in the industry, we may not be able to pass on product cost increases to our customers when product costs rise rapidly, or when our competitors do not raise their product prices. Finally, market volatility may cause us to sell inventory at less than the price we purchased it, which would adversely affect our operating results.

High propane prices can lead to customer conservation, resulting in reduced demand for our product.

Prices for propane are subject to volatile fluctuations in response to changes in supply and other market conditions. During periods of high propane costs our prices generally increase. High prices can lead to customer conservation, resulting in reduced demand for our product.

Volatility in credit and capital markets may restrict our ability to grow, increase the likelihood of defaults by our customers and counterparties and adversely affect our operating results.

The recent volatility in credit and capital markets may create additional risks to our business in the future. We are exposed to financial market risk (including refinancing risk) resulting from, among other things, changes in interest rates and conditions in the credit and capital markets. Recent developments in the credit markets increase our possible exposure to the liquidity, default and credit risks of our suppliers, counterparties associated with derivative financial instruments and our customers. Although we believe that recent financial market conditions, if they were to continue for the foreseeable future, will not have a significant impact on our ability to fund our existing operations, such market conditions could restrict our ability to grow through acquisitions, limit the scope of major capital projects if access to credit and capital markets is limited or could adversely affect our operating results.

Supplier defaults may have a negative effect on our operating results.

When we enter into fixed-price sales contracts with customers, we typically enter into fixed-price purchase contracts with suppliers. Depending on changes in the market prices of products compared to the prices secured in our contracts with suppliers of propane, a default of one or more of our suppliers under such contracts could cause us to purchase propane at higher prices which would have a negative impact on our operating results.

We are dependent on our principal propane suppliers, which increases the risks from an interruption in supply and transportation.

During Fiscal 2009, AmeriGas Propane purchased approximately 80% of its propane needs from ten suppliers. If supplies from these sources were interrupted, the cost of procuring replacement supplies and transporting those supplies from alternative locations might be materially higher and, at least on a short-term basis, our earnings could be affected. Additionally, in certain areas, some of AmeriGas Propane's suppliers provide more than 50% of its propane requirements. Disruptions in supply in these areas could also have an adverse impact on our earnings.

Changes in commodity market prices may have a negative effect on our liquidity.

Depending on the terms of our contracts with suppliers as well as our use of financial instruments to reduce volatility in the cost of propane, changes in the market price of propane can create margin payment obligations for us and expose us to an increased liquidity risk.

Our operations may be adversely affected by competition from other energy sources.

Propane competes with other sources of energy, some of which are less costly on an equivalent energy basis. In addition, we cannot predict the effect that the development of alternative energy sources might have on our operations. We compete for customers against suppliers of electricity, fuel oil and natural gas.

Electricity is a major competitor of propane, but propane generally enjoys a competitive price advantage over electricity for space heating, water heating and cooking. Fuel oil is also a major competitor of propane and is generally less expensive than propane. Furnaces and appliances that burn propane will not operate on fuel oil and vice versa, and, therefore, a conversion from one fuel to the other requires the installation of new equipment. Our customers generally have an incentive to switch to fuel oil only if fuel oil becomes significantly less expensive than propane. Except for certain industrial and commercial applications, propane is generally not competitive with natural gas in areas where natural gas pipelines already exist because natural gas is generally a less expensive source of energy than propane. As long as natural gas remains a less expensive energy source than propane, our business will lose customers in each region into which natural gas distribution systems are expanded. The gradual expansion of the nation's natural gas distribution systems has resulted, and may continue to result, in the availability of natural gas in some areas that previously depended upon propane.

Our ability to increase revenues is adversely affected by the maturity of the retail propane industry.

The retail propane industry is mature, with only modest growth in total demand for the product foreseen. Given this limited growth, we expect that year-to-year industry volumes will be principally affected by weather patterns. Therefore, our ability to grow within the industry is dependent on our ability to acquire other retail distributors and to achieve internal growth, which includes expansion of our ACE and Strategic Accounts programs, as well as the success of our marketing programs designed to attract and retain customers. Any failure to retain and grow our customer base would have an adverse effect on our results.

Our ability to grow will be adversely affected if we are not successful in making acquisitions or integrating the acquisitions we have made.

We have historically expanded our propane business through acquisitions. We regularly consider and evaluate opportunities for growth through the acquisition of local, regional and national propane distributors. We may choose to finance future acquisitions with debt, equity, cash or a combination of the three. We can give no assurances that we will find attractive acquisition candidates in the future, that we will be able to acquire such candidates on economically acceptable terms, that we will be able to finance acquisitions on economically acceptable terms, that any acquisitions will not be dilutive to earnings and distributions or that any additional debt incurred to finance an acquisition will not affect our ability to make distributions.

To the extent we are successful in making acquisitions, such acquisitions involve a number of risks, including, but not limited to, the assumption of material liabilities, the diversion of management's attention from the management of daily operations to the integration of operations, difficulties in the assimilation and retention of employees and difficulties in the assimilation of different cultures and practices, as well as in the assimilation of broad and geographically dispersed personnel and operations. The failure to successfully integrate acquisitions could have an adverse affect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to operating and litigation risks that may not be covered by insurance.

Our operations are subject to all of the operating hazards and risks normally incidental to handling, storing, transporting and otherwise providing combustible liquids such as propane for use by consumers. As a result, we are often a defendant in legal proceedings and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. There can be no assurance that our insurance will be adequate to protect us from all material expenses related to pending and future claims or that such levels of insurance will be available in the future at economical prices.

Our net income will decrease if we are required to incur additional costs to comply with new governmental safety, health, transportation, tax and environmental regulations.

We are subject to various federal, state and local safety, health, transportation, tax and environmental laws and regulations governing the storage, distribution and transportation of propane. We have implemented safety and environmental programs and policies designed to avoid potential liability and costs under applicable laws. It is possible, however, that we will incur increased costs as a result of complying with new safety, health, transportation and environmental regulations and such costs will reduce our net income. It is also possible that material environmental liabilities will be incurred, including those relating to claims for damages to property and persons.

Our operations, capital expenditures and financial results may be affected by regulatory changes and/or market responses to global climate change.

There is a growing concern, both nationally and internationally, about climate change and the contribution of GHG emissions, most notably carbon dioxide, to global warming. In response to this concern, the United States House of Representatives passed the American Clean Energy and Security Act ("ACES Act") in June of 2009 to establish an economy-wide GHG cap-and-trade system to reduce GHG emissions over time. Subsequently, the United States Senate offered a draft climate change bill, the Clean Energy Jobs and American Power Act, based on the ACES Act. The proposed legislation includes a cap-and-trade policy structure in which GHG emissions from a broad cross-section of the economy would be subject to an overall cap. The legislation establishes mechanisms for GHG sources to obtain allowances to emit GHGs during the course of a year which may be used to cover their own emissions or sell them to other sources that do not hold enough allowances for their own operations.

It is expected that climate change legislation will continue to be a priority in the foreseeable future and it is possible that federal legislation mandating the reduction of GHG emissions on an economy-wide basis may be enacted during calendar year 2010. Increased regulation of GHG emissions, especially in the transportation sector, could impose significant additional costs on the Partnership and our customers. The impact of legislation and regulations on us will depend on a number of factors, including (i) what industry sectors would be impacted, (ii) the timing of required compliance, (iii) the overall GHG emissions cap level, (iv) the allocation of emission allowances to specific sources and (v) the costs and opportunities associated with compliance. At this time, we cannot predict the effect that domestic and international climate change regulation may have on our business, financial condition or results of operations in the future.

Unforeseen difficulties with the implementation or operation of our information systems could adversely affect our internal controls and our business.

We contracted with third-party consultants to assist us with the design and implementation of an information system that supports our Order-to-Cash business processes. The efficient execution of our business is dependent upon the proper functioning of our internal systems. Any significant failure or malfunction of our information system may result in disruptions of our operations. Our results of operations could be adversely affected if we encounter unforeseen problems with respect to the operation of this system.

Risks Inherent in an Investment in Our Common Units

Cash distributions are not guaranteed and may fluctuate with our performance.

Although we distribute all of our available cash each quarter, the amount of cash that we generate each quarter fluctuates. As a result, we cannot guarantee that we will pay the current regular quarterly distribution each quarter. Available cash generally means, with respect to any fiscal quarter, all cash on hand at the end of each quarter, plus all additional cash on hand as of the date of the determination of available cash resulting from borrowings after the end of the quarter, less the amount of reserves established to provide for the proper conduct of our business, to comply with applicable law or agreements, or to provide funds for future distributions to partners. The actual amount of cash that is available to be distributed each quarter will depend upon numerous factors, including:

- our cash flow generated by operations;
- the weather in our areas of operation;
- our borrowing capacity under our bank credit facilities;
- required principal and interest payments on our debt;
- fluctuations in our working capital;
- our cost of acquisitions (including related debt service payments);
- restrictions contained in our debt instruments;
- our capital expenditures;
- our issuances of debt and equity securities;
- reserves made by our General Partner in its discretion;
- prevailing economic and industry conditions; and
- financial, business and other factors, a number of which are beyond our control.

Our General Partner has broad discretion to determine the amount of “available cash” for distribution to holders of our equity securities through the establishment and maintenance of cash reserves, thereby potentially lessening and limiting the amount of “available cash” eligible for distribution.

Our General Partner determines the timing and amount of our distributions and has broad discretion in determining the amount of funds that will be recognized as “available cash.” Part of this discretion comes from the ability of our General Partner to establish reserves. Decisions as to amounts to be reserved have a direct impact on the amount of available cash for distributions because reserves are taken into account in computing available cash. Each fiscal quarter, our General Partner may, in its reasonable discretion, determine that amounts to be reserved, subject to restrictions on the purposes of the reserves. Reserves may be made, increased or decreased for any proper purpose, including, but not limited to, reserves:

- to comply with terms of any of our agreements or obligations, including the establishment of reserves to fund the future payment of interest and principal on our debt securities;
- to provide for level distributions of cash notwithstanding the seasonality of our business; and
- to provide for future capital expenditures and other payments deemed by our General Partner to be necessary or advisable.

The decision by our General Partner to establish reserves may limit the amount of cash available for distribution to holders of our equity securities. Holders of our equity securities will not receive payments unless we are able to first satisfy our own obligations and the establishment of any reserves.

Holders of Common Units may experience dilution of their interests.

We may issue an unlimited number of additional limited partner interests and other equity securities, including senior equity securities, for such consideration and on such terms and conditions as shall be established by our General Partner in its sole discretion, without the approval of any unitholders. We also may issue an unlimited number of partnership interests junior to the Common Units without a unitholder vote. When we issue additional equity securities, a unitholder’s proportionate partnership interest will decrease and the amount of cash distributed on each unit and the market price of the Common Units could decrease. Issuance of additional Common Units will also diminish the relative limited voting power of each previously outstanding unit. Please read “Holders of Common Units have limited voting rights, management and control of us” below. The ultimate effect of any such issuance may be to dilute the interests of holders of units in AmeriGas Partners and to make it more difficult for a person or group to remove our General Partner or otherwise change our management.

The market price of the Common Units may be adversely affected by various change of management provisions.

Our Partnership Agreement contains certain provisions that are intended to discourage a person or group from attempting to remove our General Partner as general partner or otherwise change the management of AmeriGas Partners. If any person or group other than the General Partner or its affiliates acquires beneficial ownership of 20% or more of the Common Units, such person or group will lose its voting rights with respect to all of its Common Units. The effect of these provisions and the change of control provisions in our debt instruments may be to diminish the price at which the Common Units will trade under certain circumstances.

Restrictive covenants in the agreements governing our indebtedness and other financial obligations may reduce our operating flexibility.

The various agreements governing our and the Operating Partnership’s indebtedness and other financing transactions restrict quarterly distributions. These agreements contain various negative and affirmative covenants applicable to us and the Operating Partnership and some of these agreements require us and the Operating Partnership to maintain specified financial ratios. If we or the Operating Partnership violate any of these covenants or requirements, a default may result and distributions would be limited. These covenants limit our and the Operating Partnership’s ability to, among other things:

- incur additional indebtedness;
- engage in transactions with affiliates;

- create or incur liens;
- sell assets;
- make restricted payments, loans and investments;
- enter into business combinations and asset sale transactions; and
- engage in other lines of business.

Holders of Common Units have limited voting rights, management and control of us.

Our General Partner manages and operates AmeriGas Partners. Unlike the holders of common stock in a corporation, holders of outstanding Common Units have only limited voting rights on matters affecting our business. Holders of Common Units have no right to elect the general partner or its directors, and our General Partner generally may not be removed except pursuant to the vote of the holders of not less than two-thirds of the outstanding units. In addition, removal of the general partner may result in a default under our debt instruments and loan agreements. As a result, holders of Common Units have limited say in matters affecting our operations and others may find it difficult to attempt to gain control or influence our activities.

Holders of Common Units may be required to sell their Common Units against their will.

If at any time our General Partner and its affiliates hold 80% or more of the issued and outstanding Common Units, our General Partner will have the right (but not the obligation) to purchase all, but not less than all, of the remaining Common Units held by nonaffiliates at certain specified prices pursuant to the Partnership Agreement. Accordingly, under certain circumstances holders of Common Units may be required to sell their Common Units against their will and the price that they receive for those securities may be less than they would like to receive. They may also incur a tax liability upon a sale of their Common Units.

Holders of Common Units may not have limited liability in certain circumstances and may be liable for the return of distributions that cause our liabilities to exceed our assets.

The limitations on the liability of holders of Common Units for the obligations of a limited partnership have not been clearly established in some states. If it were determined that AmeriGas Partners had been conducting business in any state without compliance with the applicable limited partnership statute, or that the right or the exercise of the right by the holders of Common Units as a group to remove or replace our General Partner, to make certain amendments to our Partnership Agreement or to take other action pursuant to that Partnership Agreement constituted participation in the “control” of the business of AmeriGas Partners, then a holder of Common Units could be held liable under certain circumstances for our obligations to the same extent as our General Partner. We are not obligated to inform holders of Common Units about whether we are in compliance with the limited partnership statutes of any states.

Holders of Common Units may also have to repay AmeriGas Partners amounts wrongfully returned or distributed to them. Under Delaware law, we may not make a distribution to holders of Common Units if the distribution causes our liabilities to exceed the fair value of our assets. Liabilities to partners on account of their partnership interests and nonrecourse liabilities are not counted for purposes of determining whether a distribution is permitted. Delaware law provides that a limited partner who receives such a distribution and knew at the time of the distribution that the distribution violated Delaware law will be liable to the limited partnership for the distribution amount for three years from the distribution date.

Our General Partner has conflicts of interest and limited fiduciary responsibilities, which may permit our General Partner to favor its own interest to the detriment of holders of Common Units.

Conflicts of interest can arise as a result of the relationships between AmeriGas Partners, on the one hand, and the General Partner and its affiliates, on the other. The directors and officers of the General Partner have fiduciary duties to manage the General Partner in a manner beneficial to the General Partner’s sole shareholder, AmeriGas, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of UGI Corporation. At the same time, the General Partner has fiduciary duties to manage AmeriGas Partners in a manner beneficial to both it and the unitholders. The duties of our General Partner to AmeriGas Partners and the unitholders, therefore, may come into conflict with the duties of the directors and officers of our General Partner to its sole shareholder, AmeriGas, Inc.

Such conflicts of interest might arise in the following situations, among others:

- Decisions of our General Partner with respect to the amount and timing of cash expenditures, borrowings, issuances of additional units and reserves in any quarter affect whether and the extent to which there is sufficient available cash from operating surplus to make quarterly distributions in a given quarter. In addition, actions by our General Partner may have the effect of enabling the General Partner to receive distributions that exceed 2% of total distributions.
- AmeriGas Partners does not have any employees and relies solely on employees of the General Partner and its affiliates.
- Under the terms of the Partnership Agreement, we reimburse our General Partner and its affiliates for costs incurred in managing and operating AmeriGas Partners, including costs incurred in rendering corporate staff and support services to us.
- Any agreements between us and our General Partner and its affiliates do not grant to the holders of Common Units, separate and apart from AmeriGas Partners, the right to enforce the obligations of our General Partner and such affiliates in our favor. Therefore, the General Partner, in its capacity as the general partner of AmeriGas Partners, is primarily responsible for enforcing such obligations.
- Under the terms of the Partnership Agreement, our General Partner is not restricted from causing us to pay the General Partner or its affiliates for any services rendered on terms that are fair and reasonable to us or entering into additional contractual arrangements with any of such entities on behalf of AmeriGas Partners. Neither the Partnership Agreement nor any of the other agreements, contracts and arrangements between us, on the one hand, and the General Partner and its affiliates, on the other, are or will be the result of arm's-length negotiations.
- Our General Partner may exercise its right to call for and purchase units as provided in the Partnership Agreement or assign such right to one of its affiliates or to us.

Our Partnership Agreement expressly permits our General Partner to resolve conflicts of interest between itself or its affiliates, on the one hand, and us or the unitholders, on the other, and to consider, in resolving such conflicts of interest, the interests of other parties in addition to the interests of the unitholders. In addition, the Partnership Agreement provides that a purchaser of Common Units is deemed to have consented to certain conflicts of interest and actions of our General Partner and its affiliates that might otherwise be prohibited and to have agreed that such conflicts of interest and actions do not constitute a breach by the General Partner of any duty stated or implied by law or equity. The General Partner is not in breach of its obligations under the Partnership Agreement or its duties to us or the unitholders if the resolution of such conflict is fair and reasonable to us. The latitude given in the Partnership Agreement to the General Partner in resolving conflicts of interest may significantly limit the ability of a unitholder to challenge what might otherwise be a breach of fiduciary duty.

Our Partnership Agreement expressly limits the liability of our General Partner by providing that the General Partner, its affiliates and its officers and directors are not liable for monetary damages to us, the limited partners or assignees for errors of judgment or for any actual omissions if the General Partner and other persons acted in good faith. In addition, we are required to indemnify our General Partner, its affiliates and their respective officers, directors, employees and agents to the fullest extent permitted by law, against liabilities, costs and expenses incurred by our General Partner or such other persons, if the General Partner or such persons acted in good faith and in a manner they reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, our best interests and, with respect to any criminal proceedings, had no reasonable cause to believe the conduct was unlawful.

Our General Partner may voluntarily withdraw or sell its general partner interest.

Our General Partner may withdraw as the general partner of AmeriGas Partners and the Operating Partnership without the approval of our unitholders. Our General Partner may also sell its general partner interest in AmeriGas Partners and the Operating Partnership without the approval of our unitholders. Any such withdrawal or sale could have a material adverse effect on us and could substantially change the management and resolutions of conflicts of interest, as described above.

Tax Risks

The IRS could treat us as a corporation for tax purposes or changes in federal or state laws could subject us to entity-level taxation, which would substantially reduce the cash available for distribution to holders of Common Units.

The availability to a common unitholder of the federal income tax benefits of an investment in the Common Units depends, in large part, on our classification as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. No ruling from the IRS as to this status has been or is expected to be requested.

If we were classified as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, we would be required to pay tax on our income at corporate tax rates (currently a 35% federal rate), and distributions received by the common unitholders would generally be taxed a second time as corporate distributions. Because a tax would be imposed upon us as an entity, the cash available for distribution to the common unitholders would be substantially reduced. Treatment of us as a corporation would cause a material reduction in the anticipated cash flow and after-tax return to the common unitholders, likely causing a substantial reduction in the value of the Common Units.

The law could be changed so as to cause us to be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes or otherwise to be subject to entity-level taxation. If we become subject to widespread entity-level taxation for state tax purposes, it could substantially reduce distributions to our unitholders. Our Partnership Agreement provides that if a law is enacted or existing law is modified or interpreted in a manner that subjects us to taxation as a corporation or otherwise subjects us to entity-level taxation for federal, state or local income tax purposes, certain provisions of our Partnership Agreement will be subject to change. These changes would include a decrease in the current regular quarterly distribution and the target distribution levels to reflect the impact of this law on us. Any such reductions could increase our General Partner's percentage of cash distributions and decrease our limited partners' percentage of cash distributions.

States may subject partnerships to entity-level taxation in the future; thereby decreasing the amount of cash available to us for distributions and potentially causing a decrease in our distribution levels.

Several states have enacted or are evaluating ways to subject partnerships to entity-level taxation through the imposition of state income, franchise or other forms of taxation. If additional states were to impose a tax upon us as an entity, the cash available for distribution to unitholders would be reduced.

Holders of Common Units will likely be subject to state, local and other taxes in states where holders of Common Units live or as a result of an investment in the Common Units.

In addition to United States federal income taxes, unitholders will likely be subject to other taxes, such as state and local taxes, unincorporated business taxes and estate, inheritance or intangible taxes that are imposed by the various jurisdictions in which the unitholder resides or in which we do business or own property. A unitholder will likely be required to file state and local income tax returns and pay state and local income taxes in some or all of the various jurisdictions in which we do business or own property and may be subject to penalties for failure to comply with those requirements. It is the responsibility of each unitholder to file all applicable United States federal, state and local tax returns.

A successful IRS contest of the federal income tax positions that we take may adversely affect the market for Common Units and the costs of any contest will be borne directly or indirectly by the unitholders and our General Partner.

We have not requested a ruling from the IRS with respect to our classification as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, the classification of any of the revenue from our propane operations as "qualifying income" under Section 7704 of the Internal Revenue Code, or any other matter affecting us. Accordingly, the IRS may adopt positions that differ from the conclusions expressed herein or the positions taken by us. It may be necessary to resort to administrative or court proceedings in an effort to sustain some or all of such conclusions or the positions taken by us. A court may not concur with some or all of our positions. Any contest with the IRS may materially and adversely impact the market for the Common Units and the prices at which they trade. In addition, the costs of any contest with the IRS will be borne directly or indirectly by the unitholders and our General Partner.

Holders of Common Units may be required to pay taxes even if they do not receive any cash distributions.

A unitholder will be required to pay federal income taxes and, in some cases, state and local income taxes on the unitholder's allocable share of our income, even if the unitholder receives no cash distributions from us. We cannot guarantee that a unitholder will receive cash distributions equal to the unitholder's allocable share of our taxable income or even the tax liability to the unitholder resulting from that income.

Ownership of Common Units may have adverse tax consequences for tax-exempt organizations and certain other investors.

Investment in Common Units by certain tax-exempt entities, regulated investment companies and foreign persons raises issues unique to them. For example, virtually all of our taxable income allocated to organizations exempt from federal income tax, including individual retirement accounts and other retirement plans, will be unrelated business taxable income and thus will be taxable to the unitholder. Distributions to foreign persons will be reduced by withholding taxes.

There are limits on the deductibility of losses that may adversely affect holders of Common Units.

In the case of taxpayers subject to the passive loss rules (generally, individuals, closely-held corporations and regulated investment companies), any losses generated by us will only be available to offset our future income and cannot be used to offset income from other activities, including other passive activities or investments. Unused losses may be deducted when the unitholder disposes of the unitholder's entire investment in us in a fully taxable transaction with an unrelated party. A unitholder's share of our net passive income may be offset by unused losses from us carried over from prior years, but not by losses from other passive activities, including losses from other publicly traded partnerships.

Tax gain or loss on disposition of Common Units could be different than expected.

A unitholder who sells Common Units will recognize the gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized, including the unitholder's share of our nonrecourse liabilities, and the unitholder's adjusted tax basis in the Common Units. Prior distributions in excess of cumulative net taxable income allocated for a common unit which decreased a unitholder's tax basis in that common unit will, in effect, become taxable income if the common unit is sold at a price greater than the unitholder's tax basis in that common unit, even if the price is less than the unit's original cost. A portion of the amount realized, whether or not representing gain, may be ordinary income. Furthermore, should the IRS successfully contest some conventions used by us, a unitholder could recognize more gain on the sale of Common Units than would be the case under those conventions, without the benefit of decreased income in prior years.

The reporting of partnership tax information is complicated and subject to audits.

We will furnish each unitholder with a Schedule K-1 that sets forth the unitholder's share of our income, gains, losses and deductions. In preparing these schedules, we will use various accounting and reporting conventions and adopt various depreciation and amortization methods. We cannot guarantee that these schedules will yield a result that conforms to statutory or regulatory requirements or to administrative pronouncements of the IRS. Further, our tax return may be audited, which could result in an audit of a unitholder's individual tax return and increased liabilities for taxes because of adjustments resulting from the audit. The rights of a unitholder owning less than a 1% profits interest in us to participate in the income tax audit process are very limited. Further, any adjustments in our tax returns will lead to adjustments in the unitholders' tax returns and may lead to audits of unitholders' tax returns and adjustments of items unrelated to us. Each unitholder would bear the cost of any expenses incurred in connection with an examination of the unitholder's personal tax return.

There is a possibility of loss of tax benefits relating to nonconformity of Common Units and nonconforming depreciation conventions.

Because we cannot match transferors and transferees of Common Units, uniformity of the tax characteristics of the Common Units to a purchaser of Common Units of the same class must be maintained. To maintain uniformity and for other reasons, we have adopted certain depreciation and amortization conventions which we believe conform to Treasury Regulations under Section 743(b) of the Internal Revenue Code. A successful challenge to those conventions by the IRS could adversely affect the amount of tax benefits available to a purchaser of Common Units and could have a negative impact on the value of the Common Units.

Holders of Common Units may have negative tax consequences if we default on our debt or sell assets.

If we default on any of our debt, the lenders will have the right to sue us for non-payment. This could cause an investment loss and negative tax consequences for unitholders through the realization of taxable income by unitholders without a corresponding cash distribution. Likewise, if we were to dispose of assets and realize a taxable gain while there is substantial debt outstanding and proceeds of the sale were applied to the debt, our unitholders could have increased taxable income without a corresponding cash distribution.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

As of September 30, 2009, the Partnership owned approximately 84% of its district locations. On November 13, 2008, the Partnership sold its 600,000 barrel refrigerated, above-ground storage facility located on leased property in California for approximately \$43 million in cash. See Note 5 to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The transportation of propane requires specialized equipment. The trucks and railroad tank cars utilized for this purpose carry specialized steel tanks that maintain the propane in a liquefied state. As of September 30, 2009, the Partnership operated a transportation fleet with the following assets:

<u>Approximate Quantity & Equipment Type</u>	<u>% Owned</u>	<u>% Leased</u>
1,610 Trailers.....	90%	10%
300 Tractors.....	15%	85%
180 Railroad tank cars.....	0%	100%
2,480 Bobtail trucks.....	13%	87%
270 Rack trucks.....	1%	99%
2,300 Service and delivery trucks.....	15%	85%

Other assets owned at September 30, 2009 included approximately 858,000 stationary storage tanks with typical capacities ranging from 121 to 2,000 gallons and approximately 3.1 million portable propane cylinders with typical capacities of 1 to 120 gallons. The Partnership also owned approximately 6,000 large volume tanks with typical capacities of more than 2,000 gallons which are used for its own storage requirements.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

With the exception of the matters set forth in Note 13 to Consolidated Financial Statements, no material legal proceedings are pending involving the Partnership, any of its subsidiaries, or any of their properties, and no such proceedings are known to be contemplated by governmental authorities other than claims arising in the ordinary course of the Partnership's business.

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

No matter was submitted to a vote of security holders during the last fiscal quarter of Fiscal 2009.

PART II:

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED SECURITY HOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Each Common Unit represents a limited partner interest in the Partnership. Common Units are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, which is the principal trading market for such securities, under the symbol "APU." The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sale prices per Common Unit, as reported on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") Composite Transactions tape, and the amount of cash distributions paid per Common Unit.

2009 Fiscal Year	Price Range		Cash
	High	Low	Distribution
Fourth Quarter	\$38.00	\$32.95	\$0.84(1)
Third Quarter	34.75	28.10	0.67
Second Quarter	32.60	23.37	0.64
First Quarter.....	31.98	17.98	0.64

2008 Fiscal Year	Price Range		Cash
	High	Low	Distribution
Fourth Quarter	\$32.81	\$28.40	\$0.64
Third Quarter	36.09	30.00	0.64
Second Quarter	36.88	25.00	0.61
First Quarter.....	37.99	34.39	0.61

(1) Includes a one-time distribution of \$0.17 from the proceeds of the Partnership's November 13, 2008 sale of its storage facility in California.

As of November 16, 2009, there were 1,211 record holders of the Partnership's Common Units.

The Partnership makes quarterly distributions to its partners in an aggregate amount equal to its Available Cash, as defined in the Fourth Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of AmeriGas Partners, L.P. (the "Partnership Agreement"). Available Cash generally means, with respect to any fiscal quarter of the Partnership, all cash on hand at the end of such quarter, plus all additional cash on hand as of the date of determination resulting from borrowings subsequent to the end of such quarter, less the amount of cash reserves established by the General Partner in its reasonable discretion for future cash requirements. Certain reserves are maintained to provide for the payment of principal and interest under the terms of the Partnership's debt agreements and other reserves may be maintained to provide for the proper conduct of the Partnership's business, and to provide funds for distribution during the next four fiscal quarters. The information concerning restrictions on distributions required by Item 5 of this Report is incorporated herein by reference to Notes 6 and 7 to Consolidated Financial Statements which are incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

(Thousands of dollars, except per share amounts)	Year Ended September 30,				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
FOR THE PERIOD:					
Income statement data:					
Revenues.....	\$ 2,260,095	\$ 2,815,189	\$ 2,277,375	\$ 2,119,266	\$ 1,963,256
Net income.....	\$ 224,643	\$ 158,019	\$ 190,784	\$ 91,158	\$ 60,845
Limited partners' interest in net income.....	\$ 217,906	\$ 155,741	\$ 185,184	\$ 90,246	\$ 60,237
Income per limited partner unit — basic and diluted (a).....	\$ 3.59	\$ 2.70	\$ 3.15	\$ 1.59	\$ 1.10
Cash distributions declared per limited partner unit.....	\$ 2.79	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.63	\$ 2.28	\$ 2.22
AT PERIOD END:					
Balance sheet data:					
Current assets.....	\$ 316,507	\$ 425,096	\$ 375,020	\$ 368,209	\$ 417,740
Total assets.....	1,657,564	1,725,073	1,696,784	1,611,767	1,663,075
Current liabilities (excluding debt)	338,380	461,095	376,668	378,331	338,928
Total debt.....	865,644	933,390	933,042	933,746	913,502
Minority interests.....	11,866	10,723	11,386	10,448	8,570
Partners' capital	364,459	247,375	311,228	221,503	337,417
OTHER DATA:					
Capital expenditure (including capital leases)..	\$ 78,739	\$ 62,756	\$ 73,764	\$ 70,915	\$ 63,584
Retail propane gallons sold (millions)	928.2	993.2	1,006.7	975.2	1,034.9
Degree days — % (warmer) than normal (b)...	(2.5%)	(3.0%)	(6.5%)	(10.2%)	(6.9%)
(a) Calculated in accordance with accounting guidance regarding the application of the two-class method for determining earnings per share as it relates to master limited partnerships.					
(b) Deviation from average heating degree days for the 30-year period of 1971-2000 based upon national weather statistics provided by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (“NOAA”) for 335 airports in the United States, excluding Alaska. Fiscal 2008 has been adjusted to correct for a NOAA error.					

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") discusses our results of operations and our financial condition. MD&A should be read in conjunction with our Items 1 "Business," 1A "Risk Factors," and 2 "Properties" and our Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 below.

Executive Overview

The Partnership's net income in Fiscal 2009 was \$224.6 million, which includes \$39.5 million from the sale of its California storage facility, compared with net income of \$158.0 million in Fiscal 2008. A number of factors contributed to the improved performance. The most important factor was a significant decline in propane product costs. Commodity prices for propane declined precipitously as we entered our critical winter heating season during the first quarter of Fiscal 2009 following a significant increase in propane prices during most of the second half of Fiscal 2008. As a result of the decline in propane commodity prices we realized higher than normal retail unit margins. Although propane commodity prices rose later in Fiscal 2009 from earlier Fiscal 2009 low levels, propane costs were less volatile during much of Fiscal 2009 and at the end of Fiscal 2009 remained more than 35% lower than such prices at the end of Fiscal 2008. As previously mentioned, results in Fiscal 2009 benefited from the Partnership's November 2008 sale of its California LPG storage facility which increased our net income by \$39.5 million and resulted in net cash proceeds to the Partnership of approximately \$42 million. During Fiscal 2009, our delivery expenses benefited from lower vehicle fuel prices. Average temperatures during the Fiscal 2009 heating season were slightly colder than the prior year.

Partially offsetting these beneficial factors in Fiscal 2009 were the effects of the economic recession on economic activity and customer conservation. The effects of the economic recession were particularly evident in our commercial business, notably our reduced forklift volumes, and to a lesser extent in our reduced residential volumes.

Looking ahead, our Fiscal 2010 results will be influenced by a number of factors including temperatures during the heating-season months, the length and severity of the economic recession and the level and volatility of commodity prices for propane. As previously mentioned, the precipitous decline in propane commodity prices in Fiscal 2009 resulted in higher than normal unit margins.

We believe that we have sufficient liquidity in the forms of revolving credit facilities and letters of credit to fund business operations for the foreseeable future. Due in large part to declining commodity prices for propane, Fiscal 2009 cash flow was stronger than Fiscal 2008 as our investment in working capital, principally inventories and accounts receivable, declined. We finished Fiscal 2009 with \$59.2 million of cash and cash equivalents on the balance sheet and no borrowings outstanding on our revolving credit facilities.

Analysis of Results of Operations

The following analyses compares the Partnership's results of operations for (1) Fiscal 2009 with Fiscal 2008 and (2) Fiscal 2008 with the year ended September 30, 2007 ("Fiscal 2007"). The following table provides gallons sold, weather and certain financial information for the Partnership and should be read in conjunction with the sections "Fiscal 2009 Compared to Fiscal 2008" and "Fiscal 2008 Compared to Fiscal 2007" below.

(Millions of dollars, except where noted)	Year Ended September 30,		
	2009	2008	2007
Gallons sold (millions):			
Retail	928.2	993.2	1,006.7
Wholesale	119.7	111.2	117.4
	<u>1,047.9</u>	<u>1,104.4</u>	<u>1,124.1</u>
Revenues:			
Retail propane	\$ 1,976.0	\$ 2,439.2	\$ 1,958.5
Wholesale propane	115.9	185.4	137.6
Other.....	168.2	190.6	181.3
	<u>\$ 2,260.1</u>	<u>\$ 2,815.2</u>	<u>\$ 2,277.4</u>
Total margin (a).....	\$ 943.6	\$ 906.9	\$ 840.2
EBITDA (b).....	\$ 381.4	\$ 313.0	\$ 338.7
Operating income	\$ 300.5	\$ 234.9	\$ 265.7
Net income (c).....	\$ 224.6	\$ 158.0	\$ 190.8
Degree days — % (warmer) than normal (d).....	(2.5%)	(3.0%)	(6.5%)

(a) Total margin represents total revenues less cost of sales – propane and cost of sales – other.

(b) Earnings before interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization (“EBITDA”) should not be considered as an alternative to net income (as an indicator of operating performance) and is not a measure of performance or financial condition under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”). Management believes EBITDA is a meaningful non-GAAP financial measure used by investors to (1) compare the Partnership’s operating performance with other companies within the propane industry and (2) assess its ability to meet loan covenants. The Partnership’s definition of EBITDA may be different from that used by other companies. Management uses EBITDA to compare year-over-year profitability of the business without regard to capital structure as well as to compare the relative performance of the Partnership to that of other master limited partnerships without regard to their financing methods, capital structure, income taxes or historical cost basis. In view of the omission of interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization from EBITDA, management also assesses the profitability of the business by comparing net income for the relevant years. Management also uses EBITDA to assess the Partnership’s profitability because its parent, UGI Corporation, uses the Partnership’s EBITDA to assess the profitability of the Partnership. UGI Corporation discloses the Partnership’s EBITDA as the profitability measure to comply with the GAAP requirement to provide profitability information about its domestic propane segment. EBITDA in Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2007 includes the effects of pre-tax gains of \$39.9 million and \$46.1 million, respectively, from the sales of LPG storage facilities.

The following table includes reconciliations of net income to EBITDA for the periods presented:

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2009	2008	2007
Net income.....	\$ 224.6	\$ 158.0	\$ 190.8
Income tax expense	2.7	1.7	0.8
Interest expense	70.3	72.9	71.5
Depreciation	78.5	75.7	71.6
Amortization.....	5.3	4.7	4.0
EBITDA	<u>\$ 381.4</u>	<u>\$ 313.0</u>	<u>\$ 338.7</u>

(c) Net income in Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2007 includes net income of \$39.5 million and \$45.7 million, respectively, from the sales of LPG storage facilities.

(d) Deviation from average heating degree days for the 30-year period 1971-2000 based upon national weather statistics provided by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (“NOAA”) for 335 airports in the United States, excluding Alaska. Fiscal 2008 data has been adjusted to correct a NOAA error.

Fiscal 2009 Compared with Fiscal 2008

Based upon heating degree-day data, average temperatures in our service territories during Fiscal 2009 were 2.5% warmer than normal compared with temperatures in the prior year that were 3.0% warmer than normal. Fiscal 2009 retail gallons sold were 6.5% lower than Fiscal 2008 reflecting, among other things, the adverse effects of the significant deterioration in general economic activity which has occurred over the last year and continued customer conservation. During Fiscal 2009, average wholesale propane commodity prices at Mont Belvieu, Texas, one of the major supply points in the U.S., were more than 50% lower than such prices in Fiscal 2008. The decrease in the average wholesale commodity prices in Fiscal 2009 reflects the effects of a precipitous decline in commodity propane prices principally during the first quarter of Fiscal 2009 following a substantial increase in prices during most of the second half of Fiscal 2008. Although wholesale propane prices in Fiscal 2009 rebounded modestly from prices experienced earlier in the year, at September 30, 2009 such prices remained approximately 35% lower than at September 30, 2008.

Retail propane revenues declined \$463.2 million in Fiscal 2009 reflecting a \$303.6 million decrease as a result of the lower retail volumes sold and a \$159.6 million decrease due to lower average selling prices. Wholesale propane revenues declined \$69.5 million reflecting an \$83.7 million decrease from lower wholesale selling prices partially offset by a \$14.2 million increase from higher wholesale volumes sold. Total cost of sales decreased \$591.8 million to \$1,316.5 million principally reflecting the effects of the previously mentioned lower propane commodity prices and the lower volumes sold.

Total margin was \$36.7 million greater in Fiscal 2009 reflecting the beneficial impact of higher than normal retail unit margins resulting from the previously mentioned rapid decline in propane commodity costs that occurred primarily as we entered the critical winter heating season in the first quarter of Fiscal 2009. The increase of total propane margin was partially offset by lower terminal revenue and ancillary sales and fee income.

The \$68.4 million increase in Fiscal 2009 EBITDA reflects the effects of a \$39.9 million pre-tax gain from the November 2008 sale of the Partnership's California LPG storage facility and the previously mentioned \$36.7 million increase in total margin. These increases were partially offset by slightly higher operating and administrative expenses and slightly lower other income. The slightly higher operating and administrative expenses reflect, in large part, higher compensation and benefit expenses, higher costs associated with facility maintenance projects, and higher litigation and self insured liability and casualty charges offset principally by lower vehicle fuel expenses (due to lower propane, diesel and gasoline prices) and lower Fiscal 2009 uncollectible accounts expense.

Operating income increased \$65.6 million in Fiscal 2009 reflecting the previously mentioned \$68.4 million increase in EBITDA partially offset by slightly higher depreciation and amortization expense associated with acquisitions and plant and equipment expenditures made since the prior year.

Fiscal 2008 Compared with Fiscal 2007

Based upon heating degree-day data, average temperatures in our service territories were 3.0% warmer than normal in Fiscal 2008 compared with temperatures that were 6.5% warmer than normal in Fiscal 2007. Notwithstanding the slightly colder Fiscal 2008 weather and the full-year benefits of acquisitions made in Fiscal 2007, retail gallons sold were slightly lower reflecting, among other things, customer conservation in response to increasing propane product costs and a weak economy. The average wholesale propane cost at Mont Belvieu, Texas, increased nearly 50% during Fiscal 2008 over the average cost during Fiscal 2007.

Retail propane revenues increased \$480.7 million in Fiscal 2008 reflecting a \$507.0 million increase due to the higher average selling prices partially offset by a \$26.3 million decrease as a result of the lower retail volumes sold. Wholesale propane revenues increased \$47.8 million in Fiscal 2008 reflecting a \$55.1 million increase from higher average wholesale selling prices partially offset by a \$7.3 million decrease from lower wholesale volumes sold. Total cost of sales increased \$471.1 million to \$1,908.3 million in Fiscal 2008 reflecting higher propane product costs.

Total margin was \$66.7 million greater in Fiscal 2008 principally reflecting higher average propane margin per retail gallon sold and, to a much lesser extent, higher fee income.

EBITDA in Fiscal 2008 was \$313.0 million compared to EBITDA of \$338.7 million in Fiscal 2007. Fiscal 2007 EBITDA includes \$46.1 million resulting from the sale of the Partnership's Arizona storage facility. Excluding the effects of this gain in Fiscal 2007, EBITDA in Fiscal 2008 increased \$20.4 million over Fiscal 2007 principally reflecting the previously mentioned increase in total margin partially offset by a \$47.9 million increase in operating and administrative expenses. The increased operating expenses reflect expenses associated with acquisitions, increased vehicle fuel and maintenance expenses, greater general insurance expense and, to a lesser extent, higher uncollectible accounts expenses largely attributable to the higher revenues.

The Partnership's operating income decreased \$30.8 million in Fiscal 2008 reflecting the lower EBITDA and higher depreciation and amortization expense resulting from the full-year effects of Fiscal 2007 propane business acquisitions and plant and equipment expenditures.

Financial Condition and Liquidity

Capitalization and Liquidity

The Partnership's debt outstanding at September 30, 2009 totaled \$865.6 million (including current maturities of long-term debt of \$82.2 million). Total debt outstanding at September 30, 2009 includes long-term debt comprising \$779.7 million of AmeriGas Partners' Senior Notes, \$80.0 million of AmeriGas OLP First Mortgage Notes and \$5.9 million of other long-term debt. In March 2009, AmeriGas OLP repaid \$70 million of its First Mortgage Notes with cash generated from operations.

AmeriGas OLP's short-term borrowing needs are seasonal and are typically greatest during the fall and winter heating-season months due to the need to fund higher levels of working capital. In order to meet its short-term cash needs, AmeriGas OLP has a \$200 million credit agreement ("Credit Agreement") which expires on October 15, 2011. AmeriGas OLP's Credit Agreement consists of (1) a \$125 million Revolving Credit Facility and (2) a \$75 million Acquisition Facility. The Revolving Credit Facility may be used for working capital and general purposes of AmeriGas OLP. The Acquisition Facility provides AmeriGas OLP with the ability to borrow up to \$75 million to finance the purchase of propane businesses or propane business assets or, to the extent it is not so used, for working capital and general purposes.

In order to provide for increased liquidity, on April 17, 2009, AmeriGas OLP entered into a \$75 million unsecured revolving credit facility ("2009 Supplemental Credit Agreement") with three major banks. The 2009 Supplemental Credit Agreement expires on July 1, 2010 and permits AmeriGas OLP to borrow up to \$75 million for working capital and general purposes.

There were no borrowings outstanding under the credit agreements at September 30, 2009. Issued and outstanding letters of credit under the Revolving Credit Facility, which reduce the amount available for borrowings, totaled \$37.0 million at September 30, 2009. The average daily and peak bank loan borrowings outstanding under the credit agreements during Fiscal 2009 were \$43.8 million and \$184.5 million, respectively. The average daily and peak bank loan borrowings outstanding under the Credit Agreement during Fiscal 2008 were \$39.1 million and \$106.0 million, respectively. The higher peak bank loan borrowings in Fiscal 2009 resulted from the need to fund counterparty cash collateral obligations associated with derivative financial instruments used by the Partnership to manage price risk associated with fixed sales price commitments to customers. These collateral obligations resulted from the precipitous decline in propane commodity prices that occurred early in Fiscal 2009. At September 30, 2009, the Partnership's available borrowing capacity under the credit agreements was \$238.0 million.

Based on existing cash balances, cash expected to be generated from operations, and borrowings available under AmeriGas OLP's Credit Agreement and the 2009 Supplemental Credit Agreement, the Partnership's management believes that the Partnership will be able to meet its anticipated contractual commitments and projected cash needs during Fiscal 2010. For a more detailed discussion of the Partnership's credit facilities, see Note 7 to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Partnership Distributions

The Partnership makes distributions to its partners approximately 45 days after the end of each fiscal quarter in a total amount equal to its Available Cash as defined in the Fourth Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership, (the "Partnership Agreement") for such quarter. Available Cash generally means:

1. cash on hand at the end of such quarter,
2. plus all additional cash on hand as of the date of determination resulting from borrowings after the end of such quarter,
3. less the amount of cash reserves established by the General Partner in its reasonable discretion.

The General Partner may establish reserves for the proper conduct of the Partnership's business and for distributions during the next four quarters. In addition, certain of the Partnership's debt agreements require reserves be established for the payment of debt principal and interest.

Distributions of Available Cash are made 98% to limited partners and 2% to the General Partner (giving effect to the 1.01% interest of the General Partner in distributions of Available Cash from AmeriGas OLP to AmeriGas Partners) until Available Cash exceeds the Minimum Quarterly Distribution of \$0.55 and the First Target Distribution of \$0.055 per Common Unit (or a total of \$0.605 per Common Unit). If Available Cash exceeds \$0.605 per Common Unit in any quarter, the General Partner will receive a greater percentage of the total Partnership distribution but only with respect to the amount by which the distribution per Common Unit to limited partners exceeds \$0.605.

Quarterly distributions of Available Cash per limited partner unit paid during Fiscal 2009, Fiscal 2008 and Fiscal 2007 were as follows:

	Fiscal		
	2009	2008	2007
1st Quarter	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.58
2nd Quarter	0.64	0.61	0.58
3rd Quarter.....	0.67	0.64	0.61
4th Quarter.....	0.84	0.64	0.86

Because the Partnership made distributions to Common Unitholders in excess of \$0.605 per limited partner unit beginning in the third quarter of Fiscal 2007, the General Partner has received a greater percentage of the total Partnership distribution than its aggregate 2% general partner interest in AmeriGas Partners and AmeriGas OLP. The total amount of distributions received by the General Partner with respect to its 1% general partner interest in AmeriGas Partners during Fiscal 2009, Fiscal 2008 and Fiscal 2007 totaled \$6.1 million, \$2.1 million and \$5.2 million, respectively, which amounts included incentive distributions of \$4.5 million, \$0.7 million and \$3.7 million, respectively.

On July 27, 2009, the General Partner's Board of Directors approved a distribution of \$0.84 per Common Unit payable on August 18, 2009 to unitholders of record on August 10, 2009. This distribution includes the regular quarterly distribution of \$0.67 per Common Unit and \$0.17 per Common Unit reflecting a one-time distribution of a portion of the proceeds from the Partnership's sale of its California storage facility in November 2008.

On July 30, 2007, the General Partner's Board of Directors approved a distribution of \$0.86 per Common Unit payable on August 18, 2007 to unitholders of record on August 10, 2007. This distribution included the regular quarterly distribution of \$0.61 per Common Unit and \$0.25 per Common Unit reflecting a one-time distribution of a portion of the proceeds from the Partnership's sale of its Arizona storage facility in July 2007.

Cash Flows

Operating activities. Due to the seasonal nature of the Partnership's business, cash flows from operating activities are generally strongest during the second and third fiscal quarters when customers pay for propane consumed during the heating season months. Conversely, operating cash flows are generally at their lowest levels during the first and fourth fiscal quarters when the Partnership's investment in working capital, principally accounts receivable and inventories, is generally greatest. The Partnership may use its credit agreements to satisfy its seasonal operating cash flow needs.

Cash flow from operating activities was \$367.5 million in Fiscal 2009, \$180.2 million in Fiscal 2008 and \$204.5 million in Fiscal 2007. Cash flow from operating activities before changes in operating working capital was \$281.2 million in Fiscal 2009, \$255.1 million in Fiscal 2008 and \$234.7 million in Fiscal 2007. The year-over-year increase in cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital during the three-year period ended September 30, 2009 principally reflects improved year-over-year operating results. Cash provided (used) to fund changes in operating working capital totaled \$86.3 million in Fiscal 2009, (\$74.9) million in Fiscal 2008 and (\$30.2) million in Fiscal 2007. The greater cash provided by changes in operating working capital in Fiscal 2009 reflects lower net cash required to fund changes in accounts receivable and inventories due in large part to the effects of declining wholesale propane product costs. This increase in cash provided by changes in accounts receivable and inventory was partially offset by the impact of the timing of payments and the decrease in current-year period propane product costs on accounts payable. Cash flow from changes in operating working capital in Fiscal 2009 also

reflects reimbursements of \$17.8 million of counterparty collateral deposits paid in Fiscal 2008. The greater cash required to fund operating working capital in Fiscal 2008 compared with Fiscal 2007 principally reflects the impact of increases in propane prices and timing of cash receipts on cash flow from changes in accounts receivables and net collateral deposits of \$17.8 million associated with commodity derivative instruments.

Investing activities. Investing activity cash flow is principally affected by expenditures for property, plant and equipment, cash paid for acquisitions of businesses and proceeds from sales of assets. Cash flow used in investing activities was \$79.5 million in Fiscal 2009, \$55.6 million in Fiscal 2008 and \$97.5 million in Fiscal 2007. We spent \$78.7 million for property, plant and equipment (comprising \$37.5 million of maintenance capital expenditures and \$41.2 million of growth capital expenditures) in Fiscal 2009; \$62.8 million for property, plant and equipment (comprising \$29.1 million of maintenance capital expenditures and \$33.7 million of growth capital expenditures) in Fiscal 2008; and \$73.8 million for property, plant and equipment (comprising \$27.2 million of maintenance capital expenditures and \$46.6 million of growth capital expenditures) in Fiscal 2007. The greater capital expenditures in Fiscal 2009 include expenditures associated with an ongoing system software replacement. In November 2008, the Partnership sold its California 600,000 barrel LPG storage facility for net cash proceeds of \$42.4 million. Also during Fiscal 2009, the Partnership paid total net cash of \$50.1 million for acquisitions of retail propane businesses, including \$32.2 million for the acquisition of the assets of Penn Fuel Propane, LLC. In July 2007, the Partnership sold its 3.5 million barrel liquefied petroleum gas storage terminal located near Phoenix, Arizona for net cash proceeds of \$49.0 million. Also during Fiscal 2007, the Partnership acquired several retail propane distribution businesses, including the retail distribution businesses of All Star Gas Corporation and Shell Gas (LPG) USA, and several cylinder refurbishing businesses for total net cash consideration of \$78.8 million.

Financing activities. Changes in cash flow from financing activities are primarily due to distributions on AmeriGas Partners Common Units, issuances and repayments of long-term debt, borrowings under credit agreements, and issuances of AmeriGas Partners Common Units. Cash flow used by financing activities was \$239.7 million in Fiscal 2009, \$147.7 million in Fiscal 2008 and \$157.7 million in Fiscal 2007. Distributions in Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2007 include an additional \$0.17 and \$0.25 per Common Unit to distribute a portion of the proceeds from the Partnership's November 2008 and July 2007 sales of storage facility assets, respectively. During Fiscal 2009, AmeriGas OLP repaid \$70 million of maturing First Mortgage Notes using cash generated from operations.

Capital Expenditures

In the following table, we present capital expenditures (which exclude acquisitions) for Fiscal 2009, Fiscal 2008 and Fiscal 2007. We also provide amounts we expect to spend in Fiscal 2010. We expect to finance Fiscal 2010 capital expenditures principally from cash generated by operations and borrowings under our credit agreements.

<u>Year Ended September 30,</u> (Millions of dollars)	<u>2010</u> (estimate)	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Property, plant and equipment expenditures.....	\$ 82.0	\$ 78.7	\$ 62.8	\$ 73.8

The greater Fiscal 2010 and Fiscal 2009 capital expenditures include expenditures associated with a Partnership system software replacement.

Contractual Cash Obligations and Commitments

The Partnership has certain contractual cash obligations that extend beyond Fiscal 2009 including obligations associated with long-term debt, interest on long-term fixed-rate debt, lease obligations, derivative instruments and propane supply contracts. The following table presents significant contractual cash obligations as of September 30, 2009:

(Millions of dollars)	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Fiscal 2010	Fiscal 2011-2012	Fiscal 2013-2014	Fiscal 2015 and thereafter
Long-term debt (a).....	\$ 865.5	\$ 82.2	\$ 16.7	\$ 1.3	\$ 765.3
Interest on long-term fixed-rate debt (b).....	365.7	64.3	111.3	110.1	80.0
Operating leases.....	222.7	48.3	72.6	46.5	55.3
Derivative financial instruments (c).....	19.3	19.3	—	—	—
Propane supply contracts.....	50.5	50.5	—	—	—
Other purchase obligations (d).....	18.6	18.6	—	—	—
Total.....	<u>\$ 1,542.3</u>	<u>\$ 283.2</u>	<u>\$ 200.6</u>	<u>\$ 157.9</u>	<u>\$ 900.6</u>

(a) Based upon stated maturity dates.

(b) Based upon stated interest rates.

(c) Represents the sum of amounts due if derivative financial instrument liabilities were settled at the September 30, 2009 amounts reflected in the financial statements.

(d) Includes material capital expenditure obligations.

The components of other noncurrent liabilities included in our Consolidated Balance Sheet at September 30, 2009 principally consist of property and casualty liabilities and, to a much lesser extent, liabilities associated with executive compensation plans and employee post-employment benefit programs. These liabilities are not included in the table of Contractual Cash Obligations and Commitments because they are estimates of future payments and not contractually fixed as to timing or amount.

Partnership Sale of Propane Storage Facility

On November 13, 2008, AmeriGas OLP sold its 600,000 barrel refrigerated, above-ground storage facility located on leased property in California. We recorded a pre-tax gain of \$39.9 million associated with this transaction, which increased net income for the year ended September 30, 2009 by \$39.5 million. In July 2007, AmeriGas OLP sold its 3.5 million barrel liquefied petroleum gas storage terminal located near Phoenix, Arizona to Plains LPG Services, L.P. The Partnership recorded a pre-tax gain of \$46.1 million associated with this transaction, which increased net income for the year ended September 30, 2007 by \$45.7 million.

AmeriGas OLP Environmental Matter

By letter dated March 6, 2008, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (“DEC”) notified AmeriGas OLP that DEC had placed property owned by the Partnership in Saranac Lake, New York on its Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites. A site characterization study performed by DEC disclosed contamination related to former manufactured gas plant (“MGP”) operations on the site. DEC has classified the site as a significant threat to public health or environment with further action required. The Partnership has reviewed the preliminary site characterization study prepared by the DEC, the extent of the contamination, and the possible existence of other potentially responsible parties. The Partnership has researched the history of the site and its ownership interest in the site. The Partnership has communicated the results of its research to DEC and is awaiting a response before doing any additional investigation. Because of the preliminary nature of available environmental information, the ultimate amount of expected clean up costs cannot be reasonably estimated.

Related Party Transactions

Pursuant to the Partnership Agreement and a Management Services Agreement among AmeriGas Eagle Holdings, Inc., the general partner of Eagle OLP, and the General Partner, the General Partner is entitled to reimbursement for all direct and indirect expenses incurred or payments it makes on behalf of the Partnership. These costs, which totaled \$355.0 million, \$345.5 million and \$333.6 million in Fiscal 2009, Fiscal 2008 and Fiscal 2007, respectively, include employee compensation and benefit expenses of employees of the General Partner and general and administrative expenses.

UGI Corporation (“UGI”) provides certain financial and administrative services to the General Partner. UGI bills the General Partner for all direct and indirect corporate expenses incurred in connection with providing these services and the General Partner is reimbursed by the Partnership for these expenses. Such corporate expenses totaled \$12.2 million, \$11.2 million and \$10.8 million in Fiscal 2009, Fiscal 2008 and Fiscal 2007, respectively. In addition, UGI and certain of its subsidiaries provide office space and automobile liability insurance to the Partnership. These costs totaled \$2.8 million, \$2.3 million and \$2.5 million in Fiscal 2009, Fiscal 2008 and Fiscal 2007, respectively.

AmeriGas OLP purchases propane from UGI Energy Services, Inc. and subsidiaries (“Energy Services”), which is owned by an affiliate of UGI. Purchases of propane by AmeriGas OLP from Energy Services totaled \$24.3 million, \$47.3 million and \$34.7 million during Fiscal 2009, Fiscal 2008 and Fiscal 2007, respectively. Amounts due to Energy Services at September 30, 2009 and 2008 totaled \$1.5 million and \$1.3 million, respectively, which are included in accounts payable – related parties in our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

In September 2007, in conjunction with a propane business acquisition, the Partnership issued 166,205 Common Units to the General Partner in consideration for the retention of certain income tax liabilities having a fair value of \$34.28 per Common Unit. See Notes 4 and 14 to Consolidated Financial Statements for more information related to this transaction.

On October 1, 2008, AmeriGas OLP acquired all of the assets of Penn Fuel Propane, LLC (now named UGI Central Penn Propane, LLC, “CPP”) from CPP, a second-tier subsidiary of UGI Utilities, Inc., for \$32 million cash plus estimated working capital of \$1.6 million. UGI Utilities, Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of UGI. CPP sold propane to customers primarily in eastern Pennsylvania. AmeriGas OLP funded the acquisition of the assets of CPP principally from borrowings under its Credit Agreement. Pursuant to the acquisition agreement, in February 2009, AmeriGas OLP reached an agreement with UGI Utilities on the working capital adjustment pursuant to which UGI Utilities reimbursed AmeriGas OLP \$1.4 million plus interest.

The Partnership sold propane to certain affiliates of UGI. Such amounts were not material during Fiscal 2009, Fiscal 2008 or Fiscal 2007.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that are expected to have an effect on the Partnership’s financial condition, change in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

Market Risk Disclosures

Our primary financial market risks include commodity prices for propane and interest rates on borrowings.

Commodity Price Risk

The risk associated with fluctuations in the prices the Partnership pays for propane is principally a result of market forces reflecting changes in supply and demand for propane and other energy commodities. The Partnership’s profitability is sensitive to changes in propane supply costs and the Partnership generally passes on increases in such costs to customers. The Partnership may not, however, always be able to pass through product cost increases fully or on a timely basis, particularly when product costs rise rapidly. In order to reduce the volatility of the Partnership’s propane market price risk, we use contracts for the forward purchase or sale of propane, propane

fixed-price supply agreements, and over-the-counter derivative commodity instruments including price swap and option contracts. Over-the-counter derivative commodity instruments utilized by the Partnership to hedge forecasted purchases of propane are generally settled at expiration of the contract. These derivative financial instruments contain collateral provisions. In order to minimize our credit risk associated with derivative commodity contracts, we monitor established credit limits with our contract counterparties. Although we use derivative financial and commodity instruments to reduce market price risk associated with forecasted transactions, we do not use derivative financial and commodity instruments for speculative or trading purposes.

Interest Rate Risk

The Partnership has both fixed-rate and variable-rate debt. Changes in interest rates impact the cash flows of variable-rate debt but generally do not impact their fair value. Conversely, changes in interest rates impact the fair value of fixed-rate debt but do not impact their cash flows.

Our variable-rate debt includes borrowings under AmeriGas OLP's credit agreements. These agreements have interest rates that are generally indexed to short-term market interest rates. At September 30, 2009 and 2008, there were no borrowings outstanding under the credit agreements. Based upon the average level of borrowings outstanding under the credit agreements in Fiscal 2009, an increase in short-term interest rates of 100 basis points (1%) would have increased annual interest expense by \$0.4 million.

The remainder of our debt outstanding is subject to fixed rates of interest. A 100 basis point increase in market interest rates would result in decreases in the fair value of this fixed-rate debt of \$38.2 million and \$38.9 million at September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. A 100 basis point decrease in market interest rates would result in increases in the fair market value of this debt of \$40.7 million and \$41.7 million at September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Our long-term debt is typically issued at fixed rates of interest based upon market rates for debt having similar terms and credit ratings. As these long-term debt issues mature, we may refinance such debt with new debt having interest rates reflecting then-current market conditions. This debt may have an interest rate that is more or less than the refinanced debt. In order to reduce interest rate risk associated with forecasted issuances of fixed-rate debt, from time to time we enter into interest rate protection agreements.

The following table summarizes the fair values of unsettled market risk sensitive derivative instruments held at September 30, 2009 and 2008. It also includes the changes in fair value that would result if there were a ten percent adverse change in (1) the market price of propane and (2) the three-month LIBOR:

(Millions of dollars)	Fair Value - Asset (Liability)	Change in Fair Value
September 30, 2009:		
Propane swap and option contracts.....	\$ 11.8	\$ (14.0)
Interest rate protection agreements.....	(15.9)	(4.9)
September 30, 2008:		
Propane swap and option contracts.....	\$ (54.0)	\$ (29.1)
Interest rate protection agreements.....	(5.8)	(4.0)

Because the Partnership's derivative instruments generally qualify as hedges under generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), we expect that changes in the fair value of derivative instruments used to manage propane price or interest rate risk would be substantially offset by gains or losses on the associated anticipated transactions.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in compliance with GAAP requires the selection and application of appropriate accounting principles to the relevant facts and circumstances of the Partnership's operations and the use of estimates made by management. The Partnership has identified the following critical accounting policies that are most important to the portrayal of the Partnership's financial condition and results of operations. Changes in these policies could have a material effect on the financial statements. The application of these accounting policies necessarily requires management's most subjective or complex judgments regarding estimates and projected outcomes of future events which could have a material impact on the financial statements. Management has reviewed these critical accounting policies, and the estimates and assumptions associated with them, with its Audit Committee. In addition, management has reviewed the following disclosures regarding the application of these critical accounting policies with the Audit Committee.

Litigation accruals and environmental liabilities. The Partnership is involved in litigation regarding pending claims and legal actions that arise in the normal course of its business and may own sites at which hazardous substances may be present. In accordance with GAAP, the Partnership establishes reserves for pending claims and legal actions or environmental remediation liabilities when it is probable that a liability exists and the amount or range of amounts can be reasonably estimated. Reasonable estimates involve management judgments based on a broad range of information and prior experience. These judgments are reviewed quarterly as more information is received and the amounts reserved are updated as necessary. Such estimated reserves may differ materially from the actual liability and such reserves may change materially as more information becomes available and estimated reserves are adjusted.

Depreciation and amortization of long-lived assets. We compute depreciation on property, plant and equipment on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives generally ranging from 2 to 40 years. We also use amortization methods and determine asset values of intangible assets other than goodwill using reasonable assumptions and projections. Changes in the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and changes in intangible asset amortization methods or values could have a material effect on our results of operations. As of September 30, 2009, our net property, plant and equipment totaled \$628.9 million. Depreciation expense of \$78.5 million was recorded during Fiscal 2009.

Purchase price allocation. From time to time, we enter into material business combinations. In accordance with accounting guidance associated with business combinations, the purchase price is allocated to the various assets and liabilities acquired at their estimated fair value. Fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed are based upon available information and may involve us engaging an independent third party to perform an appraisal. Estimating fair values can be complex and subject to significant business judgment. Estimates most commonly impact property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, including those with indefinite lives. Generally, we have, if necessary, up to one year from the acquisition date to finalize the purchase price allocation.

Newly Adopted and Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 3 to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the effects of accounting guidance we adopted in Fiscal 2009, Fiscal 2008 and Fiscal 2007 as well as recently issued accounting guidance not yet adopted.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

"Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" are contained in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations under the caption "Market Risk Disclosures" and are incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and the financial statements and financial statement schedules referred to in the Index contained on page F-2 of this Report are incorporated herein by reference.

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

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

- (a) The General Partner's management, with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the Partnership's disclosure controls and procedures 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 the Partnership's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Report were designed and functioning effectively to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by the Partnership in reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, 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 our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding disclosure.
- (b) For "Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting" see Item 8 of this Report (which information is incorporated herein by reference).
- (c) No change in the Partnership's internal control over financial reporting occurred during the Partnership's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Partnership's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III:

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

We do not directly employ any persons responsible for managing or operating the Partnership. The General Partner and UGI provide such services and are reimbursed for direct and indirect costs and expenses including all compensation and benefit costs. See "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence — Related Person Transactions" and Note 14 to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Board of Directors of the General Partner has an Audit Committee, Compensation/Pension Committee, Corporate Governance Committee and an Executive Committee. The functions of and other information about these committees is summarized below.

The Audit Committee has the authority to (i) make determinations or review determinations made by management in transactions that require special approval by the Committee under the terms of the Partnership Agreement and (ii) at the request of the General Partner, review specific matters as to which the General Partner believes there may be a conflict of interest, in order to determine if the resolution of such conflict is fair and reasonable to the Partnership. In addition, the Audit Committee acts on behalf of the Board of Directors in fulfilling its responsibility to:

- oversee the accounting and financial reporting processes and audits of the financial statements of the Partnership;
- monitor the independence of the Partnership's independent registered public accountants and the performance of the independent registered public accountants and internal audit staff;
- oversee the adequacy of the Partnership's controls relative to financial and business risk;

- provide a means for open communication among the independent registered public accountants, management, internal audit staff and the Board of Directors; and
- oversee compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

The Audit Committee has sole authority to appoint, retain, fix the compensation of and oversee the work of the independent registered public accountants. A copy of the current charter of the Audit Committee is posted on the Partnership's website, www.amerigas.com; see "Investor Relations — Corporate Governance."

The Audit Committee members are Messrs. Pratt (Chairman), Marrazzo and Stoeckel. Each member of the Audit Committee is "independent" as defined by the New York Stock Exchange listing standards. In addition, the Board of Directors of the General Partner has determined that all members of the Audit Committee qualify as "audit committee financial experts" within the meaning of the Securities and Exchange Commission regulations.

The Compensation/Pension Committee members are Messrs. Schlanger (Chairman) and Marrazzo and Dr. Ban. The Committee establishes executive compensation policies and programs, recommends to the independent members of the Board of Directors base salary, annual target bonus levels and long-term compensation awards for executives, approves corporate goals and objectives relating to the Chief Executive Officer's compensation and reviews the General Partner's management development and succession planning policies. Each member of the Compensation/Pension Committee is independent as defined by the New York Stock Exchange listing standards.

The Corporate Governance Committee members are Messrs. Gozon (Chairman), Pratt and Stoeckel. The Committee identifies nominees and reviews qualifications of persons eligible to stand for election as Directors and makes recommendations to the Board on these matters, advises the Board with respect to significant developments in corporate governance matters, reviews and assesses the performance of the Board and each Committee, and reviews and makes recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding director compensation. Each member of the Corporate Governance Committee is independent as defined by the New York Stock Exchange listing standards.

The Executive Committee members are Messrs. Gozon (Chairman), Greenberg and Schlanger. The Committee has the full authority of the Board to act on matters between meetings of the Board, with specified limitations relating to major transactions.

The General Partner has adopted a Code of Ethics for the Chief Executive Officer and Senior Financial Officers that applies to the General Partner's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer. The Code of Ethics is included as an exhibit to this Report and is posted on the Partnership's website, www.amerigas.com; see "Investor Relations — Corporate Governance." Copies of all corporate governance documents posted on the Partnership's website are available free of charge by writing to Robert W. Krick, Vice President and Treasurer, AmeriGas Propane, Inc., P. O. Box 965, Valley Forge, PA 19482.

Directors and Executive Officers of the General Partner

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the directors and executive officers of the General Partner. AmeriGas, Inc., as the sole shareholder of the General Partner, elects directors annually. AmeriGas, Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of UGI. Executive officers are elected for one-year terms. There are no family relationships between any of the directors or any of the executive officers or between any of the executive officers and any of the directors.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position with the General Partner</u>
Lon R. Greenberg	59	Chairman and Director
Eugene V. N. Bissell.....	56	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
John L. Walsh.....	54	Vice Chairman and Director
Stephen D. Ban.....	69	Director
Richard C. Gozon	71	Director
William J. Marrazzo	60	Director
Gregory A. Pratt	61	Director
Marvin O. Schlanger.....	61	Director
Howard B. Stoeckel.....	64	Director
Randy A. Hannigan	58	Vice President — Field Operations
John S. Iannarelli.....	45	Vice President — Midwest Operations
William D. Katz.....	56	Vice President — Human Resources
Robert H. Knauss.....	56	Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary
David L. Lugar	52	Vice President — Supply and Logistics
Carey M. Monaghan.....	58	Vice President — Sales and Marketing
Kevin Rumbelow.....	49	Vice President — Operations Support
Jerry E. Sheridan.....	44	Vice President — Finance and Chief Financial Officer
William J. Stanczak	54	Controller and Chief Accounting Officer

Mr. Greenberg is a director (since 1994) and Chairman of the General Partner. He previously served as President and Chief Executive Officer of the General Partner from 1996 until July 2000. He is also a director (since 1994), Chairman (since 1996) and Chief Executive Officer (since 1995) of UGI Corporation, having previously been President (1994 to 2005) and Senior Vice President — Legal and Corporate Development of UGI (1989 to 1994). Mr. Greenberg previously served as Vice President and General Counsel of AmeriGas, Inc. (1984 to 1994). He also serves as a director of UGI Utilities, Inc. and Aqua America, Inc., and serves on the compensation committee of Aqua America, Inc.

Mr. Bissell is President, Chief Executive Officer and a director of the General Partner (since July 2000). He previously served as Senior Vice President — Sales and Marketing of the General Partner (October 1999 to July 2000), having served as Vice President — Sales and Operations (1995 to 1999). Previously, he was Vice President — Distributors and Fabrication, BOC Gases (1995), having been Vice President — National Sales (1993 to 1995) and Regional Vice President (Southern Region) for Distributor and Cylinder Gases Division, BOC Gases (1989 to 1993). From 1981 to 1987, Mr. Bissell held various positions with UGI Corporation and its subsidiaries, including Director, Corporate Development. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the National Propane Gas Association and a member of the Kalamazoo College Board of Trustees.

Mr. Walsh is a director and Vice Chairman of the General Partner (since April 2005). He also serves as a director and President and Chief Operating Officer of UGI Corporation (since April 2005). In addition, Mr. Walsh is a director (since April 2005) and President and Chief Executive Officer (since July 2009) of UGI Utilities, Inc. He previously served as Chief Executive of the Industrial and Special Products division and executive director of BOC Group PLC, an industrial gases company (2001 to 2005). From 1986 to 2001, he held various senior management positions with the BOC Group. Prior to joining BOC Group, Mr. Walsh was a Vice President of UGI's industrial gas division prior to its sale to BOC Group in 1989. From 1981 until 1986, Mr. Walsh held several management positions with affiliates of UGI.

Dr. Ban was elected a director of the General Partner on February 22, 2006. He is the Director of the Technology Transfer Division of the Argonne National Laboratory, a science-based Department of Energy laboratory dedicated to advancing the frontiers of science in energy, environment, biosciences and materials (since March 2002). He previously served as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Gas Research Institute, a gas industry research and development company funded by distributors, transporters, and producers of natural gas (1987 to 1999). He also served as Executive Vice President of GRI. Prior to joining GRI in 1981, he was Vice President, Research and Development and Quality Control of Bituminous Materials, Inc. Dr. Ban also serves as a director of UGI Utilities, Inc. and Energen Corporation.

Mr. Gozon was elected a director of the General Partner on February 24, 1998. He retired as Executive Vice President of Weyerhaeuser Company in 2002, an integrated forest products company, and Chairman of Norpac, a North Pacific Paper Company, a joint venture with Nippon Paper Industries, positions he had held since 1994. Mr. Gozon was formerly a director (1984 to 1993), President and Chief Operating Officer of Alco Standard Corporation, a provider of paper and office products (1988 to 1993); Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer (1988), President (1985 to 1987) of Paper Corporation of America. He also serves as a director of UGI Corporation, UGI Utilities, Inc., AmerisourceBergen Corp., and Triumph Group, Inc.

Mr. Marrazzo was elected a director of the General Partner on April 23, 2001. He is Chief Executive Officer and President of WHY, Inc., a public television and radio company in the nation's fourth largest market (since 1997). Previously, he was Chief Executive Officer and President of Roy F. Weston, Inc. (1988 to 1997); Water Commissioner for the Philadelphia Water Department (1971 to 1988) and Managing Director for the City of Philadelphia (1983 to 1984). He also serves as a director of American Water Corporation and Woodard & Curran Engineers.

Mr. Pratt was elected a director of the General Partner on May 24, 2005. He is Chairman of the Board and interim Chief Executive Officer and President of Carpenter Technology Corporation, a manufacturer and distributor of stainless steel and specialty alloys (since October 2009). He is also Chairman and a director of OAO Technology Solutions, Inc. (OAOT), an information technology professional services company (since 2002). He joined OAOT in 1998 as President and CEO after OAOT acquired Enterprise Technology Group, Inc., a software engineering firm founded by Mr. Pratt. Mr. Pratt also serves as President and a director of the Capital Area Chapter of the National Association of Corporate Directors, a non-profit organization. He previously served as President and COO of Intelligent Electronics, Inc. from 1991 through 1996, and was co-founder, and served as CFO of Atari Corp. and President of Atari (US) Corp. from 1984 through 1991.

Mr. Schlanger was elected a director of the General Partner on January 26, 2009. Mr. Schlanger is a Principal in the firm of Cherry Hill Chemical Investments, L.L.C. (management services and capital for chemical and allied industries) (since October 1998), Chairman of the Board of CEVA Group, Plc (since February 2009), and Vice Chairman of Hexion Specialty Chemicals, Inc. (since June 2005). He was previously Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Resolution Performance Products, Inc. (a manufacturer of specialty and intermediate chemicals)(November 2000 to May 2005), Chairman of Covalence Specialty Materials Corp. (February 2006 to April 2007), and Chairman of Resolution Specialty Materials, LLC (August 2004 to May 2005). Mr. Schlanger also serves as a Director of UGI Corporation, UGI Utilities, Inc., and Momentive Performance Materials Holdings, Inc.

Mr. Stoeckel was elected a director of the General Partner on September 30, 2006. Mr. Stoeckel is President and Chief Executive Officer of Wawa, Inc. and also serves as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of Wawa, Inc. Wawa, Inc. is a multi-state retailer of food products and gasoline. He joined Wawa, Inc. in 1987 as Vice President — Human Resources and was promoted to various positions, including Chief Operating Officer, Executive Vice President, Chief Retail Officer, and Vice President — Marketing. He also serves as a director of Riddle Memorial Hospital, a trustee for Rider University, and a member of the Main Line Health Board of Governors.

Mr. Hannigan is Vice President — Field Operations of the General Partner (since June 2007). He joined the General Partner as a District Manager in 1978 and has spent over 25 years in positions of increasing responsibility including Region Vice President and General Manager (1997 to 2006).

Mr. Iannarelli is Vice President — Midwest Operations of the General Partner (since January 2009), having served previously as Vice President — Business Reengineering (2005 to 2009). Prior to 2005, he held various positions with the General Partner of increasing responsibility including Region Vice President (2004 to 2005), Director of Region Operations (2001 to 2004), and Director of Corporate Development (2000 to 2001). He joined the General Partner in December 1987.

Mr. Katz is Vice President — Human Resources of the General Partner (since December 1999), having served as Vice President — Corporate Development (1996 to 1999). Previously, he was Vice President — Corporate Development of UGI Corporation (1995 to 1996). Prior to joining UGI Corporation, Mr. Katz was Director of Corporate Development with Campbell Soup Company for over five years. He also practiced law for approximately 10 years, first with the firm of Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue, and later in the Legal Department at Campbell Soup Company.

Mr. Knauss is Vice President and General Counsel of the General Partner (since October 2003) and UGI Corporation (since September 2003). He is also Corporate Secretary of the General Partner (since 1994). Prior to October 2003, Mr. Knauss served as Vice President — Law and Associate General Counsel of the General Partner (1996 to 2003). Previously he was Group Counsel — Propane (1989 to 1996) of UGI Corporation. He joined UGI Corporation as Associate Counsel in 1985. Before joining UGI Corporation, Mr. Knauss was an associate at the firm of Ballard, Spahr, Andrews & Ingersoll in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Lugar is Vice President — Supply and Logistics of the General Partner (since September 2000). Previously, he served as Director — NGL Marketing for Conoco, Inc., where he spent 20 years in increasingly responsible positions in propane marketing, operations, and supply.

Mr. Monaghan is Vice President — Sales and Marketing of the General Partner (since May 2000). Prior to joining the General Partner, he was Vice President — General Manager, Dry Soup for Campbell Soup Company (since 1997), where he also served as a Business Director and General Manager of a number of Campbell Soup Divisions for the 10 prior years.

Mr. Rumbelow is Vice President — Operations Support of the General Partner (since May 2006). Previously, Mr. Rumbelow spent over 20 years at Rohm and Haas Company in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the United Kingdom, in positions of increasing responsibility including Corporate Logistics/Supply Chain Director (2000 to 2006), North American Region Logistics Manager (1998 to 2000), and Inter Regional Logistics Manager (1996 to 1998).

Mr. Sheridan is Vice President — Finance and Chief Financial Officer of the General Partner (since August 2005). From 2003 to 2005, he served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Potters Industries, Inc., a global manufacturer of engineered glass materials and a wholly owned subsidiary of PQ Corporation. In addition, Mr. Sheridan served as Executive Vice President (2003 to 2005) and as Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (1999 to 2003) of PQ Corporation, a global producer of inorganic specialty chemicals.

Mr. Stanczak is Controller and Chief Accounting Officer of the General Partner (since September 2004). Previously he held the position of Director — Corporate Accounting and Reporting of UGI Corporation (2003 to 2004). Mr. Stanczak also served as Controller of the Gas Utility Division of UGI Utilities, Inc., a subsidiary of UGI Corporation, from 1991 to 2003.

Director Independence

The Board of Directors of the General Partner has determined that, other than Messrs. Bissell, Greenberg and Walsh, no director has a material relationship with the Partnership and each is an “independent director” as defined under the rules of the New York Stock Exchange. The Board of Directors has established the following guidelines to assist it in determining director independence:

- (i) service by a director on the Board of Directors of UGI Corporation and its subsidiaries in and of itself will not be considered to result in a material relationship between such director and the Partnership;
- (ii) if a director serves as an officer, director or trustee of a non-profit organization, charitable contributions to that organization by the Partnership and its affiliates in an amount up to \$250,000 per year will not be considered to result in a material relationship between such director and the Partnership;

- (iii) service by a director or his immediate family member as a non-management director of a company that does business with the Partnership or an affiliate of the Partnership will not be considered to result in a material relationship between such director and the Partnership where the business is done in the ordinary course of the Partnership's or affiliate's business and on substantially the same terms and conditions as would be available to similarly situated customers; and
- (iv) service by a director or his immediate family member as an executive officer or employee of a company that makes payments to, or receives payments from, the Partnership or its affiliates for property or services in an amount which, in any of the last three fiscal years, does not exceed the greater of \$1 million or 2% of such other company's consolidated gross revenues, will not be considered to result in a material relationship between such director and the Partnership.

In making its determination of independence, the Board of Directors considered charitable contributions and underwriting support by the Partnership and its affiliates to WHY?Y, of which Mr. Marrazzo is the Chief Executive Officer, as well as ordinary course business transactions between the Partnership and its affiliates and Carpenter Technology Corporation, where Mr. Pratt serves as Chairman of the Board and interim President and Chief Executive Officer. All such transactions were in compliance with the categorical standards set by the Board of Directors for determining director independence.

Non-management Directors

Non-management directors meet at regularly scheduled executive sessions without management present. These sessions are led by Mr. Gozon, who currently holds the position of Presiding Director.

Communications with the Board of Directors and Non-management Directors

Interested persons wishing to communicate directly with the Board of Directors or the non-management directors as a group may do so by sending written communications addressed to them c/o AmeriGas Propane, Inc., P.O. Box 965, Valley Forge, PA 19482. Any communications directed to the Board of Directors or the non-management directors as a group from employees or others that concern complaints regarding accounting, internal controls or auditing matters will be handled in accordance with procedures adopted by the Audit Committee of the Board.

All other communications directed to the Board of Directors or the non-management directors as a group are initially reviewed by the General Counsel. The Chairman of the Corporate Governance Committee is advised promptly of any such communication that alleges misconduct on the part of management or raises legal, ethical or compliance concerns about the policies or practices of the General Partner.

On a periodic basis, the Chairman of the Corporate Governance Committee receives updates on other communications that raise issues related to the affairs of the Partnership but do not fall into the two prior categories. The Chairman of the Corporate Governance Committee determines which of these communications he would like to review. The Corporate Secretary maintains a log of all such communications that is available for review for one year upon request of any member of the Board.

Typically, the General Partner does not forward to the Board of Directors communications from Unitholders or other parties which are of a personal nature or are not related to the duties and responsibilities of the Board, including customer complaints, job inquiries, surveys and polls and business solicitations.

These procedures have been posted on the Partnership's website at www.amerigas.com (click the "Investor Relations and Corporate Governance" caption, then click on "Contact AmeriGas Propane, Inc. Board of Directors").

Section 16(a) — Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires the directors and certain officers of the General Partner and any 10% beneficial owners of the Partnership to send reports of their beneficial ownership of Common Units and changes in beneficial ownership to the Securities and Exchange Commission. Based on our records, we believe that during Fiscal 2009 all of such reporting persons complied with all Section 16(a) filing requirements applicable to them.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

COMPENSATION COMMITTEE INTERLOCKS AND INSIDER PARTICIPATION

The members of the Compensation/Pension Committee of the General Partner are Messrs. Schlanger (Chairman) and Marrazzo and Dr. Ban. None of the members is a former or current officer or employee of the General Partner or any of its subsidiaries. None of the members has any relationship required to be disclosed under this caption under the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

REPORT OF THE COMPENSATION/PENSION COMMITTEE

The Compensation/Pension Committee has reviewed and discussed the Compensation Discussion and Analysis with management. Based on this review and discussion, the Committee recommended to the General Partner's Board of Directors, and the Board of Directors approved, the inclusion of the Compensation Discussion and Analysis in the Partnership's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2009.

Compensation/Pension Committee

Marvin O. Schlanger, Chairman
Stephen D. Ban
William J. Marrazzo

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Introduction

In this Compensation Discussion and Analysis, we address the compensation paid or awarded to Messrs. Bissell, Sheridan, Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss. We refer to these executive officers as our "named executive officers."

Compensation decisions for Messrs. Bissell and Sheridan were made by the independent members of the Board of Directors of the General Partner after receiving the recommendation of its Compensation/Pension Committee. Compensation decisions for Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss were made by the independent members of the Board of Directors of UGI, after receiving the recommendations of its Compensation and Management Development Committee. For ease of understanding, we will use the term "we" to refer to AmeriGas Propane, Inc. and/or UGI Corporation and the term "Committee" or "Committees" to refer to the AmeriGas Propane, Inc. Compensation/Pension Committee and/or the UGI Corporation Compensation and Management Development Committee as appropriate in the relevant compensation decisions, unless the context indicates otherwise.

Compensation Philosophy and Objectives

We believe that our compensation program for our named executive officers is designed to provide a competitive level of total compensation necessary to attract and retain talented and experienced executives. Additionally, our compensation program is intended to motivate and encourage our executives to contribute to our success and reward our executives for leadership excellence and performance that promotes sustainable growth in unitholder and shareholder value.

In Fiscal 2009, the components of our compensation program included salary, annual bonus awards, long-term incentive compensation (performance unit awards and UGI Corporation stock option grants), special equity awards, perquisites, retirement benefits, and other benefits, all as described in greater detail in this Compensation Discussion and Analysis. We believe that the elements of our compensation program are essential components of a balanced and competitive compensation program to support our annual and long-term goals.

Determination of Competitive Compensation

The Committees engage Towers Perrin as their compensation consultant. Towers Perrin supports the Committees in performing their responsibilities with respect to our executive compensation program. The primary duties of Towers Perrin are to:

- provide the Committees with independent and objective market data;
- conduct compensation analysis; and
- review and advise on pay programs and salary, target bonus and long-term incentive levels applicable to our executives.

These duties are performed annually. In addition, Towers Perrin reviews components of our compensation program as requested from time to time by the Committees and recommends plan design changes as appropriate.

Towers Perrin also performs other services for us and our affiliates under separate agreements. These services include providing (i) actuarial services for UGI's pension plans, (ii) consulting services with respect to benefits programs, (iii) non-discrimination testing for qualified benefit plans, and (iv) assistance in determining the accounting fair value of our equity awards.

In assessing competitive compensation, we referenced market data provided to us in Fiscal 2008 by Towers Perrin. For Messrs. Bissell and Sheridan, Towers Perrin provided us with two reports: the "2008 Executive Cash Compensation Review" and the "2008 Executive Long-Term Incentive Review." Each of these reports includes an executive compensation analysis. We utilize similar but separate Towers Perrin market data for UGI, including an executive compensation analysis, in determining compensation for Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss. While we do not benchmark against specific companies in the Towers Perrin reports, our Committees do reference the data and consider the reports when discussing our executives' compensation. Our Committees exercise discretion and also review other factors, such as internal equity and sustained individual and company performance, when setting our executives' compensation.

For Messrs. Bissell and Sheridan, the executive compensation analysis is based on general industry data in Towers Perrin's General Industry Executive Compensation Database, which includes approximately 750 companies. For Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss, the analysis was weighted 75 percent based on the General Industry Executive Compensation Database and 25 percent based on Towers Perrin's Energy Services Executive Compensation Database, which includes approximately 90 utility companies. This weighting is designed to approximate the relative sizes of UGI's non-utility and utility businesses. Towers Perrin's General Industry Executive Compensation Database is comprised of companies from a broad range of industries, including oil and gas, aerospace, automotive and transportation, chemicals, computer, consumer products, electronics, food and beverages, metals and mining, pharmaceutical and telecommunications. The energy services and financial services industries are excluded from this database because compensation in these industries typically differs from general industry compensation practices.

For comparison purposes, due to the variance in size among the companies in the General Industry Executive Compensation Database, regression analysis, which is an objective analytical tool used to determine the relationship among data, was used to adjust the data for differences in company revenues. We generally seek to position a named executive officer's salary grade so that the midpoint of the salary range in his salary grade approximates the 50th percentile of salaries for comparable executives included in the executive compensation database material referenced by Towers Perrin. After consultation with Towers Perrin, we considered salaries that were within 15 percent of market median salary levels developed by Towers Perrin to be competitive.

Elements of Compensation

Salary

Salary is designed to compensate executives for their level of responsibility and sustained individual performance. We pay our executive officers a salary that is competitive with that of other executive officers providing comparable services, taking into account the size and nature of the business of AmeriGas Partners or UGI, as the case may be.

As noted above, we seek to position the midpoint of the salary grade for our named executive officers to approximate the 50th percentile of salaries for comparable executives as determined in the applicable Towers Perrin executive compensation databases. Based on the data provided by Towers Perrin, we increased the range of salary in each salary grade for each named executive officer, other than Mr. Greenberg, by 2.5 percent. The Committee established Mr. Greenberg's Fiscal 2009 salary grade midpoint at the market median of comparable executives as identified by Towers Perrin's executive compensation databases.

We adjusted individual salaries to reflect merit increases. The merit increases were targeted at 3.5 percent, but individual increases varied based on performance evaluations and the individual's position within the salary range. Criteria reviewed in such performance evaluations included: overall leadership, accomplishment of annual goals and objectives, development of an effective management team, and commitment to the job and company. For Fiscal 2009, all named executive officers received a salary that was within 85 percent to 105 percent of the midpoint for his salary range.

The following table sets forth each named executive officer's Fiscal 2009 salary and his percentage increase over Fiscal 2008.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Percentage Increase over Fiscal 2008 Salary</u>
E. V. N. Bissell.....	\$ 490,000	10.7%
J. E. Sheridan.....	\$ 302,356	7.6%
L. R. Greenberg.....	\$1,067,500	4.0%
J. L. Walsh.....	\$ 648,440	5.0%
R. H. Knauss.....	\$ 340,340	8.0%

Annual Bonus Awards

Our General Partner and UGI annual bonus plans provide our named executive officers with the opportunity to earn annual cash incentives provided that certain performance goals are satisfied. Our annual cash incentives are intended to motivate our executives to focus on the achievement of our annual business objectives by providing competitive incentive opportunities to those executives who have the ability to significantly impact our financial performance. We believe that basing a meaningful portion of an executive's compensation on financial performance emphasizes our pay for performance philosophy and will result in the enhancement of partnership unitholder or shareholder value.

In determining the target award levels under our annual bonus plan, we considered information in the Towers Perrin executive compensation databases regarding the percentage of salary payable upon achievement of target goals relative to other companies as described above. In establishing the target award level, we position the amount within the 50th to 75th percentiles for comparable executives. We determined that the 50th to 75th percentile range was appropriate because we believe that the annual bonus opportunities should have a significant reward potential to recognize the difficulty of achieving the annual goals and the significant beneficial impact to the Partnership of such achievement. For Fiscal 2009, Mr. Bissell's opportunity was set at the 58th percentile and the other named executive officers' opportunities were set between the 50th and 65th percentiles.

Messrs. Bissell and Sheridan participate in the AmeriGas Propane, Inc. Executive Annual Bonus Plan. For Messrs. Bissell and Sheridan, the entire target award opportunity was based on earnings per common unit (“EPU”) of AmeriGas Partners, with the bonus achieved based on EPU subject to adjustment based on achievement of our customer growth goal, as described below. We believe that annual bonus payments to our most senior executives should reflect our overall financial results for the fiscal year and EPU provides a straightforward, “bottom line” measure of the performance of an executive in a large, well-established business. In addition, we believe that customer growth for AmeriGas Partners is an important corollary to EPU because we foresee only modest growth, if any, in total demand for propane, and, therefore, customer growth is an important factor in our ability to improve the Partnership’s long-term financial performance. Additionally, the customer growth adjustment serves to balance the risk of achieving our short-term annual financial goals at the expense of our long-term goal to grow our customer base.

Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss participate in the UGI Corporation Executive Annual Bonus Plan. For reasons similar to those underlying our use of EPU as a goal for Messrs. Bissell and Sheridan, the entire target award for Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss was based on UGI’s earnings per share (“EPS”). We also believe that EPS is an appropriate measure for Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss, whose duties encompass UGI and its affiliated enterprises, including the General Partner and the Partnership. The EPS measure is not subject to adjustment based on customer growth or any other metric.

As noted above, each of Messrs. Bissell’s and Sheridan’s target award opportunity was based on EPU of the Partnership, subject to modification based on customer growth. The EPU target amount was derived based on a targeted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (“EBITDA”) range for AmeriGas Partners of approximately \$315 million to \$325 million for Fiscal 2009. Under the target bonus criteria applicable to Mr. Bissell, no bonus would be paid if the EPU amount was less than approximately 80 percent of the EPU target, while 200 percent of the target bonus might be payable if EPU was approximately 120 percent or more of the target. The percentage of target bonus payable based on various levels of EPU is referred to as the “EPU Leverage Factor.” The amount of the award determined by applying the EPU Leverage Factor is then adjusted to reflect the degree of achievement of predetermined customer growth objectives (“Customer Growth Leverage Factor”). For Fiscal 2009, the adjustment ranged from 80 percent if the growth objective was not achieved, to 120 percent if the growth objective exceeded 170 percent of the growth target. The customer growth adjustment for Fiscal 2009 was modified to establish a more equitable balance between financial performance and attainment of customer growth goals. Once the EPU Leverage Factor and Customer Growth Leverage Factor are determined, the EPU Leverage Factor is multiplied by the Customer Growth Leverage Factor to obtain an adjusted leverage factor. This adjusted leverage factor is then multiplied by the target bonus opportunity to arrive at the bonus award payable for the fiscal year.

For Fiscal 2009, the EPU substantially exceeded the EPU target and the customer growth target was not achieved. The Committee has discretion under the Executive Annual Bonus Plan to increase or decrease the amount of an award determined to be payable under the bonus plan by up to 50 percent. The Committee exercised its discretion to adjust the Fiscal 2009 bonus payments for Messrs. Bissell and Sheridan (i) significantly downward (from 160 percent to 107.1 percent of the target award) by excluding from the calculation of the EPU Leverage Factor the gain associated with the divestiture of our California storage facility (consistent with our past practice of eliminating the effect of unusual gains and losses), and thereafter (ii) modestly upward (to 115 percent of the target award) to reflect both management’s progress in executing its strategic plan and the Partnership’s overall performance under the extraordinarily challenging economic conditions that existed during Fiscal 2009. Accordingly, each of Messrs. Bissell and Sheridan received a bonus payout equal to 115 percent of his target award.

The bonus award opportunity for each of Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss was structured so that no amounts would be paid unless UGI’s EPS was at least 80 percent of the target amount, with the target bonus award being paid out if UGI’s EPS was 100 percent of the targeted EPS. The maximum bonus, equal to 200 percent of the target bonus, would be payable if the EPS equaled or exceeded 120 percent of the EPS target. The targeted EPS for bonus purposes for Fiscal 2009 was established to be in the range of \$2.10 to \$2.20 per share. For Fiscal 2009, the targeted EPS was exceeded and Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss each received a bonus payout equal to 149.1 percent of his target bonus.

Accordingly, the following annual bonus payments were made for Fiscal 2009:

Name	Percent of Target Bonus Paid	Amount of Bonus
E. V. N. Bissell.....	115.0%	\$ 450,800
J. E. Sheridan.....	115.0%	\$ 173,855
L. R. Greenberg.....	149.1%	\$1,591,643
J. L. Walsh.....	149.1%	\$ 821,800
R. H. Knauss.....	149.1%	\$ 329,841

Special Equity Award

On November 21, 2008, the Committee and the independent members of the UGI Board of Directors approved a special award of 12,000 restricted stock units to Mr. Knauss, effective January 1, 2009. The award was granted under the UGI Corporation 2004 Omnibus Equity Compensation Plan Amended and Restated as of December 5, 2006 (the “2004 Plan”) to recognize Mr. Knauss’ many significant contributions to UGI and its subsidiaries. The UGI common stock underlying the award will vest, along with accumulated dividends, on December 31, 2011. In the event of death, disability or retirement, the shares will immediately vest.

Long-Term Compensation — Fiscal 2009 Equity Awards

Our long-term incentive compensation is intended to create a strong financial incentive for achieving or exceeding long-term performance goals and to encourage executives to hold a significant equity stake in our company in order to align the executives’ interests with unitholder interests. Additionally, we believe our long-term incentives provide us the ability to attract and retain talented executives in a competitive market. We awarded our long-term compensation effective January 1, 2009 for all our named executive officers under either the 2000 AmeriGas Propane, Inc. Long-Term Incentive Plan or the 2004 Plan.

Our long-term compensation for Fiscal 2009 included UGI stock option grants and either AmeriGas Partners performance unit awards or UGI performance unit awards. Messrs. Bissell and Sheridan were each awarded AmeriGas Partners performance unit awards tied to the three-year total return performance of AmeriGas Partners common units relative to that of a peer group of publicly traded limited partnerships. Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss were each awarded UGI Corporation performance units tied to the three-year total return performance of UGI’s common stock relative to that of the companies in the S&P Utilities Index. Each performance unit represents the right of the recipient to receive a common unit or a share of common stock if specified performance goals and other conditions are met.

As is the case with cash compensation and annual bonus awards, we referenced Towers Perrin’s executive compensation databases in establishing equity compensation. In determining the total dollar value of the long-term compensation opportunity to be provided in Fiscal 2009, we initially referenced (i) market median salary information and (ii) the percentage of the market median base salary for each position to be delivered as a long-term compensation opportunity, both as calculated by Towers Perrin. The aforementioned percentage was developed using the applicable executive compensation databases and was targeted to produce long-term compensation opportunity at the 50th percentile level.

We initially applied approximately 50 percent of the amount of the long-term incentive opportunity to stock options and approximately 50 percent to performance units. We have bifurcated long-term compensation in this manner since 2000 and believe it provides a good balance between two related, but discrete goals. Stock options are designed to align the executive’s interests with shareholder interests, because the value of stock options is a function of the appreciation or depreciation of UGI’s stock price. As explained in more detail below, the performance units are designed to encourage total unitholder or shareholder return that compares favorably relative to a competitive peer group.

In providing award calculations, Towers Perrin valued UGI stock options by applying a binomial model. The stock price used in the model for January 1, 2009 awards was \$27.04 which was the three month average UGI stock price from May 22, 2008 through August 22, 2008. The model also assumes 5 percent turnover annually over the vesting period to account for options forfeited by terminating participants. As a result of this analysis, Towers Perrin valued the stock options at \$3.93 per underlying share. Based on its valuation, Towers Perrin calculated the number of options to be granted to the named executive officers covering a specified number of underlying shares.

The remaining 50 percent of the long-term compensation opportunity is awarded as performance units. In calculating the number of AmeriGas Partners performance units to be awarded to each of Messrs. Bissell and Sheridan, Towers Perrin placed a value of \$23.04 per unit. The value was computed by taking an average price for AmeriGas Partners common units from May 22, 2008 through August 22, 2008, and adjusting the price based on Towers Perrin's standard assumptions, including the same 5 percent turnover assumption used in valuing stock options. The number of UGI performance units awarded was computed in a similar fashion, subject to the same 5 percent turnover assumption. In calculating the number of UGI performance units to be awarded to Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss, Towers Perrin placed a value of \$19.61 per share underlying a UGI performance unit, based on the average price of UGI common stock over the three month period from May 22, 2008 through August 22, 2008.

While management used the Towers Perrin calculations as a starting point, in accordance with past practice, management recommended adjustments to the aggregate number of UGI stock options and AmeriGas Partners and UGI performance units calculated by Towers Perrin. The adjustments were designed to address historic grant practices, internal pay equity and the policy of UGI that the three year average of the annual number of UGI equity awards, expressed as a percentage of UGI common shares outstanding at fiscal year-end, made under the 2004 Plan for the fiscal years 2007 through 2009 will not exceed 2 percent. For purposes of calculating the annual number of equity awards used in this calculation: (i) each stock option granted is deemed to equal one share and (ii) each performance unit earned and paid in shares of stock and each stock unit granted and expected to be paid in shares of stock is deemed to equal four shares.

As a result of the Committee's acceptance of management's recommendations, the named executives received between approximately 72 percent and 88 percent of the total dollar value of long-term compensation opportunity recommended by Towers Perrin. The actual grant amounts are set forth below:

<u>Name</u>	Shares Underlying	Performance Units
	Stock Options	
	# Granted	# Granted
E. V. N. Bissell.....	75,000	20,000
J. E. Sheridan.....	21,000	4,500
L. R. Greenberg.....	300,000	70,000(1)
J. L. Walsh.....	125,000	28,000(1)
R. H. Knauss.....	50,000	10,000(1)

(1) Constitutes UGI performance units.

While the number of performance units awarded to the named executive officers was determined as described above, the actual number of shares or partnership common units underlying performance units that are paid out at the expiration of the three-year performance period will be based upon comparative AmeriGas Partners total unitholder return ("TUR") or UGI total shareholder return ("TSR") over the period from January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2011. In computing TUR, we use the average of the daily closing prices for our common units and those of each entity in the peer group below for the ninety calendar days prior to January 1 of the beginning and end of a given three-year performance period. In addition, TUR gives effect to all distributions throughout the three-year performance period as if they had been reinvested. For the AmeriGas Partners performance units awarded to Messrs. Bissell and Sheridan, we compare the TUR of AmeriGas Partners' common units to the TUR performance of each member of a peer group comprised of the following publicly traded limited partnerships engaged in the propane, pipeline and coal industries:

Alliance Resource Partners, L.P.	Kinder Morgan Energy Partners, L.P.	Plains All American Pipeline, L.P.
Buckeye Partners, L.P.	Magellan Midstream Partners, L.P.	Star Gas Partners, L.P.
Enbridge Energy Partners, L.P.	Natural Resources Partners, L.P.	Suburban Propane Partners, L.P.
Energy Transfer Partners, L.P.	NuStar Energy, L.P.	Sunoco Logistics Partners, L.P.
Enterprise Products Partners, L.P.	ONEOK Partners, L.P.	TC Pipelines, L.P.
Ferrellgas Partners, L.P.	Penn Virginia Resource Partners, L.P.	TEPPCO Partners, L.P.
Inergy, L.P.		

In determining the number of UGI performance units to be paid out, UGI will compare the TSR of UGI common stock relative to the TSR performance of those companies comprising the Standard and Poors 500 Utilities Index (S&P Utilities Index) as of the beginning of a performance period. In computing TSR, UGI uses the average of the daily closing prices for its common stock and the common stock of each company in the S&P Utilities Index for the ninety calendar days prior to January 1 of the beginning and end of a given three-year performance period. In addition, TSR gives effect to all dividends throughout the three-year performance period as if they had been reinvested. If a company is added to the S&P Utilities Index during a three-year performance period, UGI does not include that company in its TSR analysis. UGI will only remove a company that was included in the S&P Utilities Index at the beginning of a performance period if such company ceases to exist during the applicable performance period. Those companies in the S&P Utilities Index as of December 31, 2008 were as follows:

Allegheny Energy, Inc.	Entergy Corporation	PPL Corporation
Ameren Corporation	EQT Corporation	Progress Energy, Inc.
American Electric Power Company, Inc.	Exelon Corporation	Public Service Enterprise Group Inc.
Centerpoint Energy, Inc.	FirstEnergy Corp.	Questar Corporation
CMS Energy Corporation	FPL Group, Inc.	SCANA Corporation
Consolidated Edison, Inc.	Integrus Energy Group, Inc.	Sempra Energy
Constellation Energy Group, Inc.	Nicor Inc.	TECO Energy, Inc.
Dominion Resources, Inc.	NiSource Inc.	The AES Corporation
DTE Energy Company	PG&E Corporation	The Southern Company
Duke Energy Corporation	Pepco Holdings, Inc.	Wisconsin Energy Corporation
Dynegy Inc.	Pinnacle West Capital Corp.	Xcel Energy Inc.
Edison International		

Each award payable to the named executive officers provides a number of AmeriGas Partners common units or UGI shares equal to the number of performance units earned. After the Committee has determined that the conditions for payment have been satisfied, management of the General Partner or UGI, as the case may be, has the authority to provide for a cash payment to the named executives in lieu of up to 35 percent of the common units or shares payable. The cash payment is based on the value of the securities at the end of the performance period and is designed to meet minimum statutory tax withholding requirements. In the event that UGI executives earn shares in excess of the target award, the value of the above target shares is paid entirely in cash.

The minimum award, equivalent to 50 percent of the number of performance units, will be payable if the TUR or TSR rank is at the 40th percentile of the peer group or S&P Utilities Index companies, as applicable. The target award, equivalent to 100 percent of the number of performance units, will be payable if the TUR or TSR rank is at the 50th percentile. The maximum award, equivalent to 200 percent of the number of performance units, will be payable if the TUR or TSR rank is the highest of all peer group or S&P Utilities Index companies, as applicable.

All performance units have partnership distribution or dividend equivalent rights, as applicable. A distribution equivalent is an amount determined by multiplying the number of performance units credited to a recipient's account by the per-unit cash distribution, or the per-unit fair market value of any non-cash distribution, paid by AmeriGas Partners during the performance period on its common units on a distribution payment date. Accrued distribution and dividend (in the case of UGI performance units) equivalents are payable on the number of common units or common shares payable, if any, at the end of the performance period and are paid in cash.

Long-Term Compensation — Payout of Performance Units for 2006-2008 Period

During Fiscal 2009, we paid out awards to those executives who received performance units in fiscal year 2006 for the period from January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2008. For that period, the General Partner's TUR ranked 5th relative to its peer group of 19 other partnerships, placing the General Partner at the 79th percentile ranking, resulting in a 156.6 percent payout of the target award. UGI's TSR ranked 9th relative to the 28 other companies in the S&P 500 Utilities Index, placing UGI just above the 71st percentile ranking, resulting in a 144 percent payout of the target award. The award criteria for AmeriGas Partners' common units and UGI's common stock during that period was the same as those for the performance units granted for 2009-2011, described above. As a result of the foregoing, the payouts on performance unit awards were as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance Unit Payout</u>	<u>Performance Unit Payout Value(1) (\$)</u>
E. V. N. Bissell.....	18,792	663,076
J. E. Sheridan.....	3,915	138,141
L. R. Greenberg.....	72,000	1,916,010
J. L. Walsh.....	36,000	958,005
R. H. Knauss.....	10,800	287,402

(1) Includes distribution equivalent or dividend equivalent payout.

Perquisites

We provide limited perquisite opportunities to our executive officers. We provide reimbursement for tax preparation services on an after-tax basis, certain health maintenance services and limited spousal travel. The aggregate cost of perquisites for all named executive officers in Fiscal 2009 was less than \$30,000. In Fiscal 2009, we reviewed with Towers Perrin our policies on reimbursing executives for the taxes payable on certain perquisites. As a result, we decided to discontinue providing executives with tax reimbursements on perquisites.

Other Benefits

Our named executive officers participate in various retirement, deferred compensation and severance plans which are described in greater detail in the "Ongoing Plans and Post-Employment Agreements" section of this Compensation Discussion and Analysis. We also provide employees, including the named executive officers, with a variety of other benefits, including medical and dental benefits, disability benefits, life insurance, and paid holidays and vacations. These benefits generally are available to all of our full-time employees.

Ongoing Plans and Post-Employment Agreements

We have several plans and agreements (described below) that enable our named executive officers to accrue retirement benefits as the executives continue to work for us, provide severance benefits upon certain types of termination of employment events or provide other forms of deferred compensation.

AmeriGas Propane, Inc. Savings Plan (the "AmeriGas Propane Savings Plan")

This plan is a tax-qualified defined contribution plan for General Partner employees. Under the plan, an employee may contribute, subject to Code limitations (which, among other things, limited annual contributions in 2009 to \$16,500), up to 50 percent of his or her compensation on a pre-tax basis, and the General Partner provides a matching contribution equal to 100 percent of the first 5 percent of compensation contributed in any pay period. Amounts credited to an employee's account in the plan may be invested among a number of funds, including a UGI stock fund. Messrs. Bissell and Sheridan are eligible to participate in the AmeriGas Propane Savings Plan.

UGI Utilities, Inc. Savings Plan (the “UGI Savings Plan”)

This plan is a tax-qualified defined contribution plan available to, among others, employees of UGI. Under the plan, an employee may contribute, subject to Code limitations (which, among other things, limited annual contributions in 2009 to \$16,500), up to a maximum of 50 percent of his or her eligible compensation on a pre-tax basis and up to 20 percent of his or her eligible compensation on an after-tax basis. The combined maximum of pre-tax and after-tax contributions is 50 percent of his or her eligible compensation. UGI provides matching contributions targeted at 50 percent of the first 3 percent of eligible compensation contributed by the employee in any pay period, and 25 percent of the next 3 percent. Like the AmeriGas Propane Savings Plan, participants in the UGI Savings Plan may invest amounts credited to their account among a number of funds, including a UGI stock fund. Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss are eligible to participate in the UGI Savings Plan.

Retirement Income Plan for Employees of UGI Utilities, Inc. (the “UGI Pension Plan”)

This plan is a tax-qualified defined benefit plan available to, among others, employees of UGI and certain of its subsidiaries, but not including the General Partner. The UGI Pension Plan was closed to new participants as of January 1, 2009. The UGI Pension Plan provides an annual retirement benefit based on an employee’s earnings and years of service, subject to maximum benefit limitations. Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss are eligible to participate in the UGI Pension Plan. Mr. Bissell has a vested benefit in the UGI Pension Plan, but he no longer participates. See the “Pension Benefits Table — Fiscal 2009” and accompanying narrative for additional information.

UGI Corporation Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan

This plan is a nonqualified defined benefit plan that provides retirement benefits that would otherwise be provided under the UGI Pension Plan, but are restricted from being paid from the UGI Pension Plan by Code limits. The plan also provides additional benefits in the event of certain terminations of employment covered by a change in control agreement. Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss participate in the UGI Corporation Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan. See the “Pension Benefits Table — Fiscal 2009” and accompanying narrative for additional information.

AmeriGas Propane, Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan

The General Partner maintains a supplemental executive retirement plan, which is a nonqualified deferred compensation plan for highly compensated employees of the General Partner. Under the plan, the General Partner credits to each participant’s account 5 percent of the compensation below the Code compensation limits and 10 percent of excess compensation. In addition, if any portion of the General Partner’s matching contribution under the AmeriGas Propane, Inc. Savings Plan is forfeited due to nondiscrimination requirements under the Code, the forfeited amount, adjusted for earnings and losses on the amount, will be credited to a participant’s account. Participants direct the investment of the amounts in their accounts among a number of mutual funds. Messrs. Bissell and Sheridan participate in the AmeriGas Propane, Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan. See the “Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Table — Fiscal 2009” and accompanying narrative for additional information.

UGI Corporation Supplemental Savings Plan

This plan is a nonqualified deferred compensation plan that provides benefits that would be provided under the qualified UGI Savings Plan in the absence of Code limitations. The Supplemental Savings Plan is intended to pay an amount substantially equal to the difference between the UGI matching contribution that would have been made under the qualified UGI Savings Plan if the Code limitations were not in effect. At the end of each plan year, a participant’s account is credited with earnings equal to the weighted average return based 60 percent on the total return of the Standard & Poor’s 500 Index and 40 percent on the Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. The plan also provides additional benefits in the event of certain terminations of employment covered by a change in control agreement. Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss are each eligible to participate in the UGI Corporation Supplemental Savings Plan.

AmeriGas Propane, Inc. Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan

The General Partner maintains a nonqualified deferred compensation plan under which participants may defer up to \$10,000 of their annual compensation. Deferral elections are made annually by eligible participants in respect of compensation to be earned for the following year. Participants may direct the investment of deferred amounts into a number of mutual funds. Payment of amounts accrued for the account of a participant generally is made following the participant's termination of employment. Messrs. Bissell and Sheridan are eligible to participate in the AmeriGas Propane, Inc. Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan. See the "Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Table — Fiscal 2009" and accompanying narrative for additional information.

UGI Corporation 2009 Deferral Plan

This plan was effective as of January 1, 2009 and provides deferral options that comply with the requirements of Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, related to (i) all stock units granted to the UGI's non-employee Directors, (ii) benefits payable under the UGI Corporation Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan and (iii) benefits payable under the AmeriGas Propane, Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan. If an eligible employee decided prior to December 31, 2008 to defer payment, the employee could elect to receive future benefits after separation from service as (i) a lump sum payment, (ii) annual installment payments over a period between two and ten years or (iii) one to five retirement distribution accounts to be paid in a lump sum in the year specified by the individual. Deferred benefits, other than stock units, will be deemed to be invested in investment funds selected by the plan participant from among a list of available funds. Stock units will be credited with dividend equivalents which will be converted annually to additional stock units. Messrs. Bissell, Sheridan, Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss elected to defer benefits under this plan. The plan also provides newly eligible participants with a deferral election that must be acted upon promptly.

Severance Pay Plans for Senior Executive Employees

The General Partner and UGI each maintain a severance pay plan that provides severance compensation to certain senior level employees. The plans are designed to alleviate the financial hardships that may be experienced by executive employee participants whose employment is terminated without just cause, other than in the event of death or disability. The General Partner plan covers Messrs. Bissell and Sheridan and the UGI plan covers Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss. See "Potential Payments Upon Termination of Employment or Change in Control" below for further information regarding the severance plans.

Change in Control Agreements

The General Partner has change in control agreements with Messrs. Bissell and Sheridan, and UGI has change in control agreements with Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss. The change in control agreements are designed to reinforce and encourage the continued attention and dedication of the executives without distraction in the face of potentially disturbing circumstances arising from the possibility of a change in control and to serve as an incentive to their continued employment with us. The agreements provide for payments and other benefits if we terminate an executive's employment without cause or if the executive terminates employment for "good reason" within two years following a change in control of UGI (and, in the case of Messrs. Bissell and Sheridan, the General Partner or AmeriGas Partners). The agreements also provide that if change in control payments exceed certain threshold amounts, we or UGI, as the case may be, will make additional payments to reimburse the executives for excise and related taxes imposed under the Code. See "Potential Payments Upon Termination of Employment or Change in Control" for further information regarding the change in control agreements.

Equity Ownership Guidelines

We seek to align executives' interests with shareholder interests through our equity ownership guidelines. We believe that by encouraging our executives to maintain a meaningful equity interest in AmeriGas Partners or, if applicable, UGI, we will enhance the link between our executives and unitholders or shareholders. Under our guidelines, an executive must meet 10 percent of the ownership requirement within one year from the date of employment and must use 10 percent of his annual bonus award to purchase Partnership common units or UGI stock (or, in the case of Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss, UGI stock) until his equity ownership requirement is met. In addition, the guidelines require that 50 percent of the net proceeds from a "cashless exercise" of UGI stock options be used to purchase equity until the ownership requirement is met. Up to 20 percent of the ownership requirement may be satisfied through holdings of UGI common stock in the executive's account in the relevant savings plan.

Messrs. Bissell and Sheridan are each permitted to satisfy their requirements through ownership of AmeriGas Partners common units, UGI common stock, or a combination of AmeriGas Partners common units and UGI common stock, with each AmeriGas Partners common unit equivalent to 1.5 shares of UGI common stock. In Fiscal 2009, the stock ownership guidelines were revised to permit any UGI executive, who was formerly employed by the General Partner, to satisfy up to 50 percent of his or her stock ownership requirement with AmeriGas Partners common units. For purposes of satisfying the stock ownership guideline, each AmeriGas Partners common unit is equivalent to 1.5 shares of UGI common stock. The following table provides information regarding our equity ownership guidelines for, and the number of shares held at September 30, 2009, by our named executive officers:

Name	Required Ownership of AmeriGas Partners Common Units or UGI Corporation Common Stock	Number of AmeriGas Partners Common Units Held at 9/30/2009 ¹	Number of Shares of UGI Corporation Stock Held at 9/30/2009 ¹
E. V. N. Bissell.....	60,000	50,359	68,197
J. E. Sheridan.....	8,000	14,047	901
L. R. Greenberg.....	250,000	9,000	400,712
J. L. Walsh.....	100,000	7,000	87,313
R. H. Knauss.....	20,000	14,108	26,412

1. All officers are in compliance with the stock ownership guidelines, which require the accumulation of shares or shares and common units over time.

Stock Option Grant Practices

The Committees approve annual stock option grants to executive officers in the last calendar quarter of each year, effective the following January 1. The exercise price per share of the options is equal to the closing share price of UGI common stock on the last trading day of December. A grant to a new employee is generally effective on the later of the date the employee commences employment with us or the date the Committee authorizes the grant. In either case the exercise price is equal to the closing price per share of UGI common stock on the effective date of grant. From time to time, management recommends stock option grants for non-executive employees, and the grants, if approved by the Committee, are effective on the date of Committee action and have an exercise price equal to the closing price per share of UGI common stock on the date of grant. We believe that our stock option grant practices are appropriate and effectively eliminate any question regarding “timing” of grants in anticipation of material events.

Role of Executive Officers in Determining Executive Compensation

In connection with Fiscal 2009 compensation, Messrs. Bissell, Greenberg and Walsh, aided by our human resources personnel, provided statistical data and recommendations to the Compensation/Pension Committee (and Mr. Greenberg to UGI’s Compensation and Management Development Committee) to assist each Committee in determining compensation levels. Messrs. Bissell, Greenberg and Walsh did not make recommendations as to their own respective compensation and each was excused from the Committee meeting when his compensation was discussed by the Committee. While the Committees utilized this information, and valued the observations of Messrs. Bissell, Greenberg and Walsh with regard to other executive officers, the ultimate decisions regarding executive compensation were made by the independent members of the appropriate Board of Directors following Committee recommendations.

Fiscal 2010 Compensation

In response to the challenging global and domestic economy and period of evolving market dynamics, we determined that executive officers would not receive base salary increases (except in the case of promotions) for fiscal year 2010. We expect that this decision will be maintained throughout fiscal year 2010.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

The following tables, narrative and footnotes provide information regarding the compensation of our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and our 3 other most highly compensated executive officers for the fiscal years shown.

Summary Compensation Table — Fiscal 2009

Name and Principal Position (a)	Fiscal Year (b)	Salary (\$)(c)	Bonus (\$)(d)	Stock Awards	Option Awards	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation	Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings	All Other Compensation	Total
				(\$)(1)(e)	(\$)(1)(f)	(\$)(2)(g)	(\$)(3)(h)	(\$)(4)(i)	(\$)(5)(j)
E. V.N. Bissell President and Chief Executive Officer	2009	487,820	0	887,987	304,500	450,800	5,943	97,151	2,234,201
	2008	442,000	0	669,566	625,745	252,960	376	70,200	2,060,847
	2007	425,770	0	409,923	395,188	415,740	16,856	84,401	1,747,878
J. E. Sheridan Vice President Finance and Chief Financial Officer	2009	301,369	0	176,050	90,107	173,855	0	50,548	791,929
	2008	280,646	0	104,427	95,108	96,393	0	40,396	616,970
	2007	268,660	0	73,592	68,230	157,365	862	44,531	613,240
L. R. Greenberg Chairman	2009	1,067,975	0	3,365,010	1,218,000	1,591,643	2,640,022	65,416	9,948,066
	2008	1,026,300	0	617,329	1,524,000	964,722	945,498	81,405	5,159,254
	2007	966,885	0	870,627	1,601,600	944,748	1,988,689	95,560	6,468,109
J. L. Walsh Vice Chairman	2009	648,202	0	1,343,522	592,037	821,800	330,768	25,979	3,762,308
	2008	616,933	0	188,035	656,050	493,383	147,550	24,494	2,126,445
	2007	588,016	0	857,590	588,650	488,818	159,195	19,625	2,701,894
R. H. Knauss Vice President and General Counsel	2009	340,146	0	858,451	203,000	329,841	455,185	13,594	2,200,217
	2008	314,619	0	82,493	439,746	177,698	262,102	10,521	1,287,179
	2007	291,720	0	132,331	205,080	171,181	242,625	10,922	1,053,859

- (1) The amounts shown in columns (e) and (f) above represent the fair value of awards of performance units, stock units and stock options, as the case may be, recognized for financial statement reporting purposes by the Partnership or, with respect to Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss, UGI. Accordingly, these figures include amounts from awards granted in and prior to the fiscal year indicated. The Fiscal 2008 stock award amounts shown for Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss in column (e) were reduced by the previously accrued value of performance unit awards which expired without payment. The assumptions used in the calculation of the amounts shown are included in Note 2 and Note 12 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for Fiscal 2009 and in Exhibit No. 99 to this Report. It is difficult to make comparisons among named executive officers because retirement eligibility influences accounting expense. See the Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table — Fiscal 2009 for information on awards of performance units, UGI stock units and UGI stock options made in Fiscal 2009.
- (2) The amounts shown in this column represent payments made under the applicable performance-based annual bonus plan.
- (3) The amounts shown in column (h) of the Summary Compensation Table — Fiscal 2009 reflect (i) for Messrs. Bissell, Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss, the change from September 30, 2008 to September 30, 2009 in the actuarial present value of the named executive officer's accumulated benefit under UGI's defined benefit and actuarial pension plans, including the UGI Corporation Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, and (ii) the above-market portion of earnings, if any, on nonqualified deferred compensation accounts. The change in pension value from year to year as reported in this column is subject to market volatility and may not represent the value that a named executive officer will actually accrue under the UGI pension plans during any given year. Mr. Bissell has a vested annual benefit of approximately \$3,300 under UGI's defined benefit pension plan, based on prior credited service. Mr. Bissell is not a current participant in that plan or in the UGI Corporation Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan. Mr. Sheridan is not eligible to participate in the UGI pension plan. The material terms of the pension plans and deferred compensation plans are described in the Pension Benefits Table — Fiscal 2009 and the Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Table — Fiscal 2009, and the related narratives to each. Earnings on deferred compensation are considered above-market to the extent that the rate of interest exceeds 120 percent of the applicable federal long-term rate. For purposes of the Summary Compensation Table — Fiscal 2009, the market rate on deferred compensation most analogous to the rate at the time the interest rate is set under the UGI plan for Fiscal 2009 was 5.35 percent, which is 120 percent of the federal long-term rate for December 2008. Messrs. Bissell's and Sheridan's earnings on deferred compensation

are market-based, calculated by reference to externally managed mutual funds. In Fiscal 2009, there were no above-market earnings on deferred compensation. The amounts included in column (h) of the Summary Compensation Table — Fiscal 2009 are itemized below.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Change in Pension Value</u>	<u>Above-Market Earnings on Deferred Compensation</u>
E. V.N. Bissell	\$ 5,943	\$ 0
J. E. Sheridan	\$ 0	\$ 0
L. R. Greenberg	\$ 2,640,022	\$ 0
J. L. Walsh	\$ 330,768	\$ 0
R. H. Knauss	\$ 455,185	\$ 0

- (4) The table below shows the components of the amounts included for each named executive officer under the “All Other Compensation” column in the Summary Compensation Table — Fiscal 2009. Other than as set forth below, the named executive officers did not receive perquisites with an aggregate value of \$10,000 or more.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Employer Contribution to 401(k) Savings Plan</u>	<u>Employer Contribution to AmeriGas Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan/UGI Supplemental Savings Plan</u>	<u>Tax Reimbursement</u>	<u>Perquisites</u>	<u>Total</u>
E. V.N. Bissell	\$ 12,539	\$ 82,362	\$ 2,250	\$ 0	\$ 97,151
J. E. Sheridan	\$ 12,276	\$ 36,022	\$ 2,250	\$ 0	\$ 50,548
L. R. Greenberg (a)	\$ 5,513	\$ 39,848	\$ 5,813	\$ 14,242	\$ 65,416
J. L. Walsh	\$ 5,513	\$ 19,975	\$ 491	\$ 0	\$ 25,979
R. H. Knauss	\$ 5,305	\$ 6,039	\$ 2,250	\$ 0	\$ 13,594

- (a) The perquisites shown for Mr. Greenberg include spousal travel expenses when attending industry-related events where it is customary that officers attend with their spouses, tax preparation fees and occasional use of UGI’s tickets for sporting events for personal rather than business purposes. The incremental cost to UGI for these benefits are based on the actual costs or charges incurred by UGI for the benefits and are included in the totals above.
- (5) The compensation reported for Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss is paid by UGI. For Fiscal 2009, UGI charged the Partnership 38 percent of the total compensation expense, other than the change in pension value, for Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss.

Grants of Plan-Based Awards In Fiscal Year 2009

The following table and footnotes provide information regarding equity and non-equity plan grants to the named executive officers in Fiscal 2009.

Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table — Fiscal 2009

Name (a)	Grant Date (b)	Board Action Date (c)	Estimated Possible Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards(1)			Estimated Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards (2)			All Other Stock Awards: Number of Shares of Stock or Units (#) (j)	All Other Option Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Options (#) (3) (k)	Exercise or Base Price of Option Awards (\$/Sh) (l)	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards (m)
			Threshold (\$) (d)	Target (\$) (e)	Maximum (\$) (f)	Threshold (#) (g)	Target (#) (h)	Maximum (#) (i)				
E. V.N. Bissell	10/1/08	11/20/08	188,160	392,000	784,000				0	75,000	24.42	304,500 643,400
	1/1/09	11/20/08				10,000	20,000	40,000				
	1/1/09	11/20/08										
J. E. Sheridan	10/1/08	11/20/08	72,565	151,178	302,356				0	21,000	24.42	85,260 144,765
	1/1/09	11/20/08				2,250	4,500	9,000				
	1/1/09	11/20/08										
L. R. Greenberg.....	10/1/08	11/21/08	640,500	1,067,500	2,135,000				0	300,000	24.42	1,218,000 1,957,200
	1/1/09	11/21/08										
	1/1/09	11/21/08				35,000	70,000	140,000				
J. L. Walsh	10/1/08	11/21/08	330,704	551,174	1,102,348				0	125,000	24.42	507,500 782,880
	1/1/09	11/21/08				14,000	28,000	56,000				
	1/1/09	11/21/08										
R. H. Knauss	10/1/08	11/21/08	132,733	221,221	442,442				50,000	24.42	203,000 279,600 322,440	
	1/1/09	11/21/08				5,000	10,000	20,000				
	1/1/09	11/21/08										12,000

(1) The amounts shown under this heading relate to bonus opportunities under the relevant company's annual bonus plan for Fiscal 2009. See "Compensation Discussion and Analysis" for a description of the annual bonus plans. Payments for these awards have already been determined and are included in the Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation column (column (g)) of the Summary Compensation Table — Fiscal 2009. The threshold amount shown for Messrs. Bissell and Sheridan is based on achievement of 83 percent of the financial goal with the resulting amount reduced to the maximum extent provided for below-target achievement of customer growth objectives. The threshold amount shown for Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss is based on achievement of 80 percent of the UGI financial goal.

(2) The awards shown for Messrs. Bissell and Sheridan are performance units under the 2000 AmeriGas Long-Term Incentive Plan, as described in "Compensation Discussion and Analysis." Performance units are forfeitable until the end of the performance period in the event of termination of employment, with pro-rated forfeitures in the case of termination of employment due to retirement, death or disability. In the case of a change in control, outstanding performance units and distribution equivalents will be paid in cash in an amount equal to the greater of (i) the target award, or (ii) the award amount that would be paid as if the performance period ended on the date of the change in control, based on the Partnership's achievement of the performance goal as of the date of the change in control, as determined by the Compensation/Pension Committee.

The awards shown for Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss are performance units under the UGI Corporation 2004 Plan, as described in "Compensation Discussion and Analysis." Terms of these awards with respect to forfeitures and change in control, as defined in the UGI Corporation 2004 Plan, are analogous to the terms of the performance units granted under the 2000 AmeriGas Long-Term Incentive Plan.

(3) Options are granted under the UGI Corporation 2004 Plan. Under this Plan, the option exercise price is not less than 100 percent of the fair market value of UGI's Common Stock on the effective date of the grant, which is either the date of the grant or a specified future date. The term of each option is generally 10 years, which is the maximum allowable term. The options become exercisable in three equal annual installments beginning on the first anniversary of the grant date. All options are nontransferable and generally exercisable only while the optionee is employed by the General Partner, UGI or an affiliate, with exceptions for exercise following termination without cause, retirement, disability and death. In the case of termination without cause, the option will be exercisable only to the extent that it has vested as of the date of termination of employment and the option will terminate upon the earlier of the expiration date of the option or the expiration of the 13-month period commencing on the date of termination of employment. If termination of employment occurs due to

retirement or disability, the option term is shortened to the earlier of the third anniversary of the date of such termination of employment, or the original expiration date, and vesting continues in accordance with the original vesting schedule. In the event of death of the optionee while an employee, the option will become fully vested and the option term will be shortened to the earlier of the expiration of the 12-month period following the optionee's death, or the original expiration date. Options are subject to adjustment in the event of recapitalizations, stock splits, mergers, and other similar corporate transactions affecting UGI's common stock.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Year-End

The table below shows the outstanding equity awards as of September 30, 2009 for each of the named executive officers:

Outstanding Equity Awards at Year-End Table — Fiscal 2009

Name (a)	Option Awards				Stock Awards			
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable (b)	Number of Securities Underlying Options (#) Unexercisable (c)	Option Exercise Price (\$) (e)	Option Expiration Date (f)	Number of Shares or Units of Stock/ Partnership Units that Have Not Vested (#) (g)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock/ Partnership Units That Have Not Vested (\$) (h)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Unearned Shares, Units or Rights That Have Not Vested (#) (i)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (\$) (j)
E. V.N. Bissell	21,667(3)		20.48	12/31/2015	0	0	20,692(11)	745,740
	46,666(4)	23,334(4)	27.28	12/31/2016			12,000(12)	432,480
	21,666(5)	43,334(5)	27.25	12/31/2017			20,000(13)	720,800
J. E. Sheridan		75,000(6)	24.42	12/31/2018				
	15,000(14)		27.57	8/14/2015	0	0	3,990.6(11)	143,821
	18,000(3)		20.48	12/31/2015			2,500(12)	90,100
	12,000(4)	6,000(4)	27.28	12/31/2016			4,500(13)	162,180
	5,666(5)	11,334(5)	27.25	12/31/2017				
L. R. Greenberg.....		21,000(6)	24.42	12/31/2018				
	285,000(1)		16.99	12/31/2013	0	0	109,680(8)	2,748,581
	350,000(2)		20.47	12/31/2014			70,000(9)	1,754,200
	250,000(3)		20.48	12/31/2015			70,000(10)	1,754,200
	186,666(4)	93,334(4)	27.28	12/31/2016				
J. L. Walsh	100,000(5)	200,000(5)	27.25	12/31/2017				
		300,000(6)	24.42	12/31/2018				
	270,000(7)		22.92	3/31/2015	0	0	47,528(8)	1,191,052
	65,000(3)		20.48	12/31/2015			27,000(9)	676,620
	80,000(4)	40,000(4)	27.28	12/31/2016			28,000(10)	701,680
R. H. Knauss	40,000(5)	80,000(5)	27.25	12/31/2017				
		125,000(6)	24.42	12/31/2018				
	40,000(2)		20.47	12/31/2014	12,000(15)	300,720	16,452(8)	412,287
	40,000(3)		20.48	12/31/2015			9,000(9)	225,540
	30,000(4)	15,000(4)	27.28	12/31/2016			10,000(10)	250,600
	30,000(5)	27.25	12/31/2017					
	50,000(6)	24.42	12/31/2018					

Note: Column (d) was intentionally omitted.

- (1) These options were granted effective January 1, 2004 and were fully vested on January 1, 2007.
- (2) These options were granted effective January 1, 2005 and were fully vested on January 1, 2008.
- (3) These options were granted effective January 1, 2006 and were fully vested on January 1, 2009.
- (4) These options were granted effective January 1, 2007. These options vest 33⅓ percent on each anniversary of the grant date and will be fully vested on January 1, 2010.
- (5) These options were granted effective January 1, 2008. These options vest 33⅓ percent on each anniversary of the grant date and will be fully vested on January 1, 2011.
- (6) These options were granted effective January 1, 2009. These options vest 33⅓ percent on each anniversary of the grant date and will be fully vested on January 1, 2012.
- (7) These options were granted effective April 1, 2005 and were fully vested on April 1, 2008.

- (8) The amount shown is an estimate based on a target award of performance units effective January 1, 2007. The measurement period for the performance goal is January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2009. The estimated number of performance units which may be earned at the end of the performance period is based on the company's TSR for the period January 1, 2007 through September 30, 2009, relative to that of each of the companies in the S&P Utilities Index as of the award date. As of September 30, 2009, UGI's TSR rating qualified for 182.8% leverage of the target number of performance units originally granted. The actual number of performance units and accompanying dividend equivalents earned may be higher (up to 200% of the target award) or lower than the amount shown, based on TSR performance through the end of the performance period. See "Compensation Discussion and Analysis — Long-Term Compensation — Fiscal 2009 Equity Awards" for more information on the TSR performance goal measurements.
- (9) These performance units were awarded effective January 1, 2008. The measurement period for the performance goal is January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2010. The performance goal is the same as described in footnote (8) above, but it is measured for a different three-year period. The performance units will be payable, if at all, on January 1, 2011.
- (10) These performance units were awarded effective January 1, 2009. The measurement period for the performance goal is January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2011. The performance goal is the same as described in footnote (8) above, but it is measured for a different three-year period. The performance units will be payable, if at all, on January 1, 2012.
- (11) The amount shown is an estimate based on a target award of performance units effective January 1, 2007. The measurement period for the performance goal is January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2009. The estimated number of performance units which may be earned at the end of the performance period is based on AmeriGas Partners' TUR for the period January 1, 2007 through September 30, 2009, relative to that of each member of a peer group of publicly traded master limited partnerships in the propane, pipeline and coal industries as of the award date. As of September 30, 2009, AmeriGas Partners' TUR ranking qualified for 147.8% leverage of the target number of performance units originally granted. The actual number of performance units and accompanying distribution equivalents earned may be higher (up to 200% of the target award) or lower than the amount shown, based on TUR performance through the end of the performance period. See "Compensation Discussion and Analysis — Long-Term Compensation — Fiscal 2009 Equity Awards" for more information on the TUR performance goal measurements.
- (12) These performance units were awarded effective January 1, 2008. The measurement period for the performance goal is January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2010. The performance goal is the same as described in footnote (11) above, but it is measured for a different three-year period. The performance units will be payable, if at all, on January 1, 2011.
- (13) These performance units were awarded effective January 1, 2009. The measurement period for the performance goal is January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2011. The performance goal is the same as described in footnote (11) above, but it is measured for a different three-year period. The performance units will be payable, if at all, on January 1, 2012.
- (14) These options were granted effective August 15, 2005 and were fully vested on August 15, 2008.
- (15) These stock units were granted effective January 1, 2009 and will fully vest on January 1, 2012, or upon death, disability or retirement.

Option Exercises and Stock Vested Table — Fiscal 2009

The following table sets forth (1) the number of shares of UGI common stock acquired by the named executive officers in Fiscal 2009 from the exercise of stock options, (2) the value realized by those officers upon the exercise of stock options based on the difference between the market price for UGI's common stock on the date of exercise and the exercise price for the options, (3) for Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss, the number of UGI performance units previously granted that vested in Fiscal 2009, (4) for Messrs. Bissell and Sheridan, the number of AmeriGas performance units previously granted that vested in Fiscal 2009, and (5) the value realized by those officers upon the vesting of such units based on the average of the high and low sales prices for AmeriGas Partners common units on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"), or, for Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss, the closing price on the NYSE for shares of UGI common stock, on the vesting date.

Name (a)	Option Awards		Stock/Unit Awards	
	Number of Shares Acquired on Exercise	Value Realized on Exercise	Number of Shares/Units Acquired on Vesting	Value Realized on Vesting
	(#) (b)	(\$) (c)	(#) (d)	(\$) (e)
E. V.N. Bissell	0	0	18,792	522,324
J. E. Sheridan	0	0	3,915	108,817
L. R. Greenberg	200,000	2,347,340	72,000	1,758,240
J. L. Walsh	0	0	36,000	879,120
R. H. Knauss	0	0	10,800	263,736

Retirement Benefits

The following table shows the number of years of credited service for the named executive officers under the UGI Utilities, Inc. Retirement Income Plan (which we refer to below as the "UGI Utilities Retirement Plan") and the UGI Corporation Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (which we refer to below as the "UGI SERP") and the actuarial present value of accumulated benefits under those plans as of September 30, 2009 and any payments made to the named executive officers in Fiscal 2009 under those plans.

Pension Benefits Table — Fiscal 2009

Name ⁽¹⁾ (a)	Plan Name (b)	Number of Years Credited Service (#) (c)	Present Value of Accumulated Benefit (\$) (d)	Payments During Last Fiscal Year (\$) (e)
E. V.N. Bissell ⁽²⁾	UGI Utilities Retirement Plan	6	\$ 29,057	0
L. R. Greenberg	UGI SERP	29	\$12,668,816	0
	UGI Utilities Retirement Plan	29	\$ 1,241,892	0
J. L. Walsh	UGI SERP	4.5	\$ 701,838	0
	UGI Utilities Retirement Plan	4.5	\$ 135,664	0
R. H. Knauss	UGI SERP	22	\$ 935,603	0
	UGI Utilities Retirement Plan	22	\$ 614,372	0

(1) Mr. Sheridan does not participate in any defined benefit pension plan.

(2) Mr. Bissell has a vested annual benefit of approximately \$3,300 under the UGI Utilities Retirement Plan based on prior credited service. He is not a current participant in that Plan.

UGI participates in the UGI Utilities Retirement Plan, a qualified defined benefit retirement plan (“Pension Plan”) to provide retirement income to its employees. The Pension Plan pays benefits based upon final average earnings, consisting of base salary or wages and annual bonuses, and years of credited service. Benefits vest after the participant completes 5 years of vesting service.

The Pension Plan provides normal annual retirement benefits at age 65, unreduced early retirement benefits at age 62 with 10 years of service, and reduced, but subsidized, early retirement benefits at age 55 with 10 years of service. Employees terminating employment prior to early retirement eligibility are eligible to receive a benefit under the plan formula commencing at age 65 or an unsubsidized benefit as early as age 55, provided they had 10 years of service at termination. Employees who have attained age 50 with 15 years of service and are involuntarily terminated by UGI prior to age 55 are also eligible for subsidized early retirement benefits, beginning at age 55.

The Pension Plan’s normal retirement benefit formula is (A) – (B) and is shown below:

(A)⁽¹⁾ = (1.9% of final five-year average earnings) multiplied by (years of credited service)

minus

(B) = (1% of the estimated primary Social Security benefit) multiplied by (years of credited service at termination date up to 35 years).

(1) (A) may not exceed 60% of the average monthly earnings for the highest consecutive 12-month period during an employee’s last 120 consecutive months of employment.

The amount of the benefit produced by the formula will be reduced by an early retirement factor based on the employee’s actual age in years and months as of his early retirement date. The reduction factors range from 65 percent at age 55 to 100 percent (no reduction) at age 62.

The normal form of benefit under the Pension Plan for a married employee is a 50 percent joint and survivor lifetime annuity. Regardless of marital status, a participant may choose from a number of lifetime annuity payments. Lump sum payments are not permitted unless the present value of the lump sum benefit is \$5,000 or less.

The Pension Plan is subject to qualified-plan Code limits on the amount of annual benefit that may be paid, and on the amount of compensation that may be taken into account in calculating retirement benefits under the plan. For 2009, the limit on the compensation that may be used is \$245,000 and the limit on annual benefits payable for an employee retiring at age 65 in 2009 is \$195,000. Benefits in excess of those permitted under the statutory limits are paid to certain employees under the UGI Corporation Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, described below.

Messrs. Bissell, Greenberg and Knauss are eligible for early retirement benefits under the Pension Plan.

UGI Corporation Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan

The UGI Corporation Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (“UGI SERP”) is a non-qualified defined benefit plan that provides retirement benefits that would otherwise be provided under the Pension Plan for Pension Plan participants, but are prohibited from being paid from the Pension Plan by Code limits. The benefit paid by the UGI SERP is approximately equal to the difference between the benefits provided under the Pension Plan and benefits that would have been provided by the Pension Plan if not for the limitations of the Code. Benefits vest after the participant completes 5 years of vesting service. The benefits earned under the UGI SERP are payable in the form of a lump sum payment. Payment is due within 60 days after termination of employment, except as required by Section 409A of the Code. If payment is required to be delayed by Section 409A of the Code, payment is made within 15 days after expiration of a six-month postponement period following “separation from service” as defined in the Code. Amounts due under the UGI SERP may be deferred in accordance with the UGI Corporation 2009 Deferral Plan. See “Compensation Discussion and Analysis-UGI Corporation 2009 Deferral Plan.”

Actuarial Assumptions Used to Determine Values in the Pension Benefits Table

The amounts shown in the Pension Benefits table are actuarial present values of the benefits accumulated through September 30, 2009. An actuarial present value is calculated by estimating expected future payments starting at an assumed retirement age, weighting the estimated payments by the estimated probability of surviving to each post-retirement age, and discounting the weighted payments at an assumed discount rate to reflect the time value of money. The actuarial present value represents an estimate of the amount which, if invested today at the discount rate, would be sufficient on an average basis to provide estimated future payments based on the current accumulated benefit. The assumed retirement age for each named executive officer is age 62, which is the earliest age at which the executive could retire without any benefit reduction due to age. Actual benefit present values will vary from these estimates depending on many factors, including an executive’s actual retirement age. The key assumptions included in the calculations are as follows:

	<u>September 30, 2009</u>	<u>September 30, 2008</u>
Discount rate for Pension Plan for all purposes and for UGI SERP, for pre-commencement calculations	5.50%	6.80%
UGI SERP lump sum rate.....	3.60%	4.23%
Retirement age.....	62	62
Post-retirement mortality for Pension Plan.....	RP-2000, combined, healthy table projected to 2015 using Scale AA without collar adjustments	RP-2000, combined, healthy table projected to 2015 using Scale AA without collar adjustments
Post-retirement mortality for UGI SERP.....	1994 GAR unisex	1994 GAR unisex
Pre-retirement mortality	None	None
Termination and disability rates	None	None
Form of payment for Pension Plan	Single life annuity	Single life annuity
Form of payment for UGI SERP	Lump sum	Lump sum

Nonqualified Deferred Compensation

The following table shows the contributions, earnings, withdrawals and account balances for each of the named executive officers in the AmeriGas Propane, Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (“AmeriGas SERP”), the AmeriGas Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan and the UGI Corporation Supplemental Savings Plan.

Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Table — Fiscal 2009

Name (a)	Plan Name	Executive Contributions in Last Fiscal Year (\$) (b)	Employer Contributions in Last Fiscal Year (\$) (c)	Aggregate Earnings in Last Fiscal Year (\$) (d)	Aggregate Withdrawals/ Distributions (\$) (e)	Aggregate Balance at Last Fiscal Year \$(2) (f)
E. V.N. Bissell.....	AmeriGas SERP	0	82,362 ⁽¹⁾	26,967	0	698,133
	AmeriGas Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan	9,149 ⁽³⁾	0	1,806	0	30,499
J. E. Sheridan.....	AmeriGas SERP	0	36,022 ⁽¹⁾	9,579	0	120,742
L. R. Greenberg.....	UGI Supplemental Savings Plan	0	39,847 ⁽⁴⁾	0	0	516,970
J. L. Walsh.....	UGI Supplemental Savings Plan	0	19,975 ⁽⁴⁾	0	0	63,331
R. H. Knauss ⁽⁵⁾	UGI Supplemental Savings Plan	0	6,039 ⁽⁴⁾	0	0	23,293
	AmeriGas SERP	0	0	3,778	0	145,594

- (1) This amount represents the General Partner contribution to the named executive officer under the AmeriGas SERP, which is also reported in the Summary Compensation Table — Fiscal 2009 in the “All Other Compensation” column.
- (2) The aggregate balances include the following aggregate amounts previously reported in the Summary Compensation Table as compensation in prior years: Mr. Bissell, \$563,945; Mr. Sheridan, \$93,960; Mr. Greenberg, \$470,107; Mr. Walsh, \$51,637; and Mr. Knauss, \$143,149.

- (3) This amount is included in the amount reported in the Summary Compensation Table — Fiscal 2009 in the “Salary” column.
- (4) This amount is also reported in the Summary Compensation Table — Fiscal 2009 in the “All Other Compensation” column.
- (5) Mr. Knauss participated in the AmeriGas SERP prior to transferring to UGI in 2003.

The AmeriGas Propane, Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan is a nonqualified deferred compensation plan that is intended to provide retirement benefits to certain AmeriGas executive officers. Under the plan, AmeriGas credits to each participant’s account annually an amount equal to 5 percent of the participant’s compensation (salary and annual bonus) up to the Code compensation limit (\$245,000 in 2009) and 10 percent of compensation in excess of such limit. In addition, if any portion of the General Partner’s matching contribution under the AmeriGas Propane, Inc. qualified 401(k) Savings Plan is forfeited due to nondiscrimination requirements under the Code, the forfeited amount, adjusted for earnings and losses on the amount, will be credited to a participant’s account. Benefits vest on the fifth anniversary of a participant’s employment commencement date. Participants direct the investment of their account balances among a number of mutual funds, which are generally the same funds available to participants in the AmeriGas 401(k) Savings Plan, other than the UGI stock fund. Account balances are payable in a lump sum within 60 days after termination of employment, except as required by Section 409A of the Code. If payment is required to be delayed by Section 409A of the Code, payment is made within 15 days after expiration of a six-month postponement period following “separation from service” as defined in the Code. Amounts payable under the AmeriGas SERP may be deferred in accordance with the UGI Corporation 2009 Deferral Plan. See “Compensation Discussion and Analysis-UGI Corporation 2009 Deferral Plan.”

The AmeriGas Propane, Inc. Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan is a nonqualified deferred compensation plan that provides benefits to certain named executive officers that would otherwise be provided under the AmeriGas 401(k) Savings Plan. The plan is intended to permit participants to defer up to \$10,000 of annual compensation that would generally not be eligible for contribution to the AmeriGas 401(k) Savings Plan due to Code limitations and nondiscrimination requirements. Participants may direct the investment of deferred amounts into a number of funds. The funds available are the same funds available under the AmeriGas 401(k) Savings Plan, other than the UGI stock fund. Account balances are payable in a lump sum within 60 days after termination of employment, except as required by Section 409A of the Code. If payment is required to be delayed by Section 409A of the Code, payment is made within 15 days after expiration of a six-month postponement period following “separation from service” as defined in the Code.

The UGI Corporation Supplemental Savings Plan (“SSP”) is a nonqualified deferred compensation plan that provides benefits to certain named executive officers that would otherwise be provided under UGI’s qualified 401(k) Savings Plan in the absence of Code limitations. Benefits vest after the participant completes 5 years of service. The SSP is intended to pay an amount substantially equal to the difference between the UGI matching contribution that would have been made under the 401(k) Savings Plan if the Code limitations were not in effect, and the UGI match actually made under the 401(k) Savings Plan. The Code compensation limits for 2007, 2008 and 2009 were \$225,000, \$230,000 and \$245,000, respectively. The Code contribution limit for 2008 was \$46,000 and the limit for 2009 is \$49,000. Under the SSP, the participant is credited with a UGI match on compensation in excess of Code limits using the same formula applicable to contributions to the UGI Corporation 401(k) Savings Plan, which is a match of 50 percent of the first 3 percent of eligible compensation, and a match of 25 percent on the next 3 percent, assuming that the employee contributed to the 401(k) Savings Plan the lesser of 6 percent of eligible compensation or the maximum amount permissible under the Code. Amounts credited to the participant’s account are credited with interest. The rate of interest currently in effect is the rate produced by blending the annual return on the S&P 500 Index (60 percent weighting) and the annual return on the Lehman Brothers Bond Index (40 percent weighting). Account balances are payable in a lump sum within 60 days after termination of employment, except as required by Section 409A of the Code. If payment is required to be delayed by Section 409A of the Code, payment is made within 15 days after expiration of a six-month postponement period following “separation from service” as defined in the Code.

Potential Payments Upon Termination of Employment or Change in Control

Severance Pay Plan for Senior Executive Employees

Named Executive Officers Employed by the General Partner. The AmeriGas Propane, Inc. Senior Executive Employee Severance Plan (the “AmeriGas Severance Plan”) provides for payment to certain senior level employees of the General Partner, including Messrs. Bissell and Sheridan, in the event their employment is terminated without fault on their part. Specified benefits are payable to a senior executive covered by the AmeriGas Severance Plan if the senior executive’s employment is involuntarily terminated for any reason other than for just cause or as a result of the senior executive’s death or disability. Under the AmeriGas Severance Plan, “just cause” generally means (i) dismissal of an executive due to misappropriation of funds, (ii) substance abuse or habitual insobriety that adversely affects the executive’s ability to perform his or her job, (iii) conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude, or (iv) gross negligence in the performance of duties.

Except as provided herein, the AmeriGas Severance Plan provides for cash payments equal to a participant’s compensation for a period of time ranging from 6 months to 18 months, depending on length of service (the “Continuation Period”). In the case of Mr. Bissell, the Continuation Period ranges from 12 months to 24 months, depending on length of service. In addition, a participant receives the cash equivalent of his target bonus under the Annual Bonus Plan, pro-rated for the number of months served in the fiscal year. However, if the termination occurs in the last 2 months of the fiscal year, we have discretion to determine whether the participant will receive a pro-rated target bonus, or the actual annual bonus which would have been paid after the end of the fiscal year, provided that the weighting to be applied to the participant’s business/financial goals under the Annual Bonus Plan will be deemed to be 100 percent, pro-rated for the number of months served. The levels of severance payment were established based on competitive practice and are reviewed by management and the Compensation/Pension Committee from time to time.

Under the AmeriGas Severance Plan, the participant also receives a payment equal to the cost he would have incurred to continue medical and dental coverage under the General Partner’s plans for the Continuation Period (less the amount the participant would be required to contribute for such coverage if he were an active employee). This amount includes a tax gross-up payment equal to 75 percent of the payment relating to medical and dental coverage. The AmeriGas Severance Plan also provides for outplacement services for a period of 12 months following a participant’s termination of employment. Participants are entitled to receive reimbursement for tax preparation services for the final year of employment. Provided that the participant is eligible to retire, all payments under the AmeriGas Severance Plan may be reduced by an amount equal to the fair market value of certain equity-based awards, other than stock options, payable to the participant after the termination of employment.

In order to receive benefits under the AmeriGas Severance Plan, a participant is required to execute a release which discharges the General Partner and its affiliates from liability for any claims the senior executive may have against any of them, other than claims for amounts or benefits due to the executive under any plan, program or contract provided by or entered into with the General Partner or its affiliates. Each senior executive is also required to ratify any existing post-employment activities agreement (which restricts the senior executive from competing with the Partnership and its affiliates following termination of employment) and to cooperate in attending to matters pending at the time of termination of employment.

Named Executive Officers Employed by UGI Corporation. The UGI Corporation Senior Executive Employee Severance Plan (the “UGI Severance Plan”) provides for payment to certain senior level employees of UGI, including Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss, in the event their employment is terminated without fault on their part. Benefits are payable to a senior executive covered by the UGI Severance Plan if the senior executive’s employment is involuntarily terminated for any reason other than for just cause or as a result of the senior executive’s death or disability. Under the UGI Severance Plan, “just cause” generally means (i) dismissal of an executive due to misappropriation of funds, (ii) substance abuse or habitual insobriety that adversely affects the executive’s ability to perform his or her job, (iii) conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude, or (iv) gross negligence in the performance of duties.

Except as provided herein, the UGI Severance Plan provides for cash payments equal to a participant's compensation for a period of time ranging from 6 months to 18 months, depending on length of service (the "Continuation Period"). In the case of Mr. Greenberg, the Continuation Period is 30 months; for Mr. Walsh, the Continuation Period ranges from 12 months to 24 months, depending on the length of service. In addition, a participant receives the cash equivalent of his target bonus under the Annual Bonus Plan, pro-rated for the number of months served in the fiscal year prior to termination. However, if the termination occurs in the last 2 months of the fiscal year, UGI has the discretion to determine whether the participant will receive a pro-rated target bonus, or the actual annual bonus which would have been paid after the end of the fiscal year, assuming that the participant's entire bonus was contingent on meeting the applicable financial performance goal, pro-rated for the number of months served. The levels of severance payment were established based on competitive practice and are reviewed by management and the Compensation and Management Development Committee from time to time.

Under the UGI Severance Plan, the participant also receives a payment equal to the cost he would have incurred to continue medical and dental coverage under UGI's plans for the Continuation Period (less the amount the participant would be required to contribute for such coverage if the participant were an active employee). This amount includes a tax gross-up payment equal to 75 percent of the payment relating to medical and dental coverage. The UGI Severance Plan also provides for outplacement services for a period of 12 months following a participant's termination of employment. Participants are entitled to receive reimbursement for tax preparation services for their final year of employment under the UGI Severance Plan. Provided that the participant is eligible to retire, all payments under the Severance Plan may be reduced by an amount equal to the fair market value of certain equity-based awards, other than stock options, payable to the participant after the termination of employment.

In order to receive benefits under the UGI Severance Plan, a participant is required to execute a release which discharges UGI and its subsidiaries from liability for any claims the senior executive may have against any of them, other than claims for amounts or benefits due to the executive under any plan, program or contract provided by or entered into with UGI or its subsidiaries. Each senior executive is also required to ratify any existing post-employment activities agreement (which restricts the senior executive from competing with UGI and its affiliates following termination of employment) and to cooperate in attending to matters pending at the time of termination of employment.

Change in Control Arrangements

Named Executive Officers Employed by the General Partner. Messrs. Bissell and Sheridan each have an agreement with the General Partner that provides benefits in the event of a change in control. The agreements have a term of 3 years with automatic one-year extensions beginning May 2011 unless in each case, prior to a change in control, the General Partner terminates an agreement. In the absence of a change in control or termination by the General Partner, each agreement will terminate when, for any reason, the executive terminates his or her employment with the General Partner. A change in control is generally deemed to occur in the following instances:

- any person (other than certain persons or entities affiliated with UGI), together with all affiliates and associates of such person, acquires securities representing 20 percent or more of either (i) the then outstanding shares of common stock, or (ii) the combined voting power of UGI's then outstanding voting securities;
- individuals, who at the beginning of any 24-month period constitute the UGI Board of Directors (the "Incumbent Board") and any new Director whose election by the Board of Directors, or nomination for election by UGI's shareholders, was approved by a vote of at least a majority of the Incumbent Board, cease for any reason to constitute a majority;
- UGI is reorganized, merged or consolidated with or into, or sells all or substantially all of its assets to, another corporation in a transaction in which former shareholders of UGI do not own more than 50 percent of, respectively, the outstanding common stock and the combined voting power of the then outstanding voting securities of the surviving or acquiring corporation;

- the General Partner, Partnership or Operating Partnership is reorganized, merged or consolidated with or into, or sells all or substantially all of its assets to, another entity in a transaction with respect to which all of the individuals and entities who were owners of the General Partner's voting securities or of the outstanding units of the Partnership immediately prior to such transaction do not, following such transaction, own more than 50 percent of, respectively, the outstanding common stock and the combined voting power of the then outstanding voting securities of the surviving or acquiring corporation, or if the resulting entity is a partnership, the former unitholders do not own more than 50 percent of the outstanding common units in substantially the same proportion as their ownership immediately prior to the transaction;
- UGI, the General Partner, the Partnership or the Operating Partnership is liquidated or dissolved;
- UGI fails to own more than 50 percent of the general partnership interests of the Partnership or the Operating Partnership;
- UGI fails to own more than 50 percent of the outstanding shares of common stock of the General Partner; or
- AmeriGas Propane, Inc. is removed as the general partner of the Partnership or the Operating Partnership.

The General Partner will provide Messrs. Bissell and Sheridan with cash benefits ("Benefits") if we terminate the executive's employment without "cause" or if the executive terminates employment for "good reason" at any time within 2 years following a change in control of the General Partner, AmeriGas Partners or UGI. "Cause" generally includes (i) misappropriation of funds, (ii) habitual insobriety or substance abuse, (iii) conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude, or (iv) gross negligence in the performance of duties, which gross negligence has had a material adverse effect on the business, operations, assets, properties or financial condition of the General Partner. "Good reason" generally includes a material diminution in authority, duties, responsibilities or base compensation; a material breach by the General Partner of the terms of the agreement; and substantial relocation requirements. If the events trigger a payment following a change in control, the benefits payable to Messrs. Bissell and Sheridan will be as specified under his change in control agreement unless payments under the AmeriGas Severance Plan described above would be greater, in which case Benefits would be provided under the AmeriGas Severance Plan.

Following a change in control, each of Messrs. Bissell and Sheridan may elect to terminate his employment without loss of Benefits in certain situations, including a material diminution in authority, duties, responsibilities or base compensation; or excessive relocation requirements. Benefits under this arrangement would be equal to 3 times Mr. Bissell's base salary and annual bonus and 2 times Mr. Sheridan's base salary and annual bonus. Each named executive officer would also receive the cash equivalent of his target bonus, prorated for the number of months served in the fiscal year. In addition, Messrs. Bissell and Sheridan are each entitled to receive a payment equal to the cost he would incur if he enrolled in the General Partner's medical and dental plans for 3 years in the case of Mr. Bissell and 2 years in the case of Mr. Sheridan (in each case less the amount he would be required to contribute for such coverage if he were an active employee). This payment would include a tax gross-up payment equal to 75 percent of the total amount payable. Messrs. Bissell and Sheridan would also receive their benefits under the AmeriGas Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan calculated as if he had continued in employment for 3 years or 2 years, respectively. In addition, outstanding performance units and distribution equivalents will be paid in cash based on the fair market value of AmeriGas Partners common units in an amount equal to the greater of (i) the target award or (ii) the award amount that would have been paid if the measurement period ended on the date of the change in control, as determined by the Compensation/Pension Committee. For treatment of stock options, see "Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table — Fiscal 2009."

The Benefits are subject to a "conditional gross up" for excise and related taxes in the event they would constitute "excess parachute payments," as defined in Section 280G of the Code. The General Partner will provide the tax gross-up if the aggregate parachute value of Benefits is greater than 110 percent of the maximum amount that may be paid under Section 280G of the Code without imposition of an excise tax. If the parachute value does not exceed the 110 percent threshold, the Benefits for each of Messrs. Bissell and Sheridan will be reduced to the extent necessary to avoid imposition of the excise tax on "excess parachute payments."

In order to receive benefits under his change in control agreement, each named executive is required to execute a release which discharges the General Partner and its affiliates from liability for any claims he may have against any of them, other than claims for amounts or benefits due to the executive under any plan, program or contract provided by or entered into with the General Partner or its affiliates.

Named Executive Officers Employed By UGI Corporation. Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss each have an agreement with UGI which provides benefits in the event of a change in control. The agreements have a term of 3 years with automatic one-year extensions beginning May 2011, unless in each case, prior to a change in control, UGI terminates an agreement. In the absence of a change in control or termination by UGI, each agreement will terminate when, for any reason, the executive terminates his or her employment with UGI. A change in control is generally deemed to occur in the following instances:

- any person (other than certain persons or entities affiliated with UGI), together with all affiliates and associates of such person, acquires securities representing 20 percent or more of either (i) the then outstanding shares of common stock, or (ii) the combined voting power of UGI's then outstanding voting securities;
- individuals, who at the beginning of any 24-month period constitute the UGI Board of Directors (the "Incumbent Board") and any new Director whose election by the Board of Directors, or nomination for election by UGI's shareholders, was approved by a vote of at least a majority of the Incumbent Board, cease for any reason to constitute a majority;
- UGI is reorganized, merged or consolidated with or into, or sells all or substantially all of its assets to, another corporation in a transaction in which former shareholders of UGI do not own more than 50 percent of, respectively, the outstanding common stock and the combined voting power of the then outstanding voting securities of the surviving or acquiring corporation; or
- UGI Corporation is liquidated or dissolved.

UGI will provide Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss with cash benefits ("Benefits") if UGI terminates the executive's employment without "cause" or if the executive terminates employment for "good reason" at any time within 2 years following a change in control of UGI. "Cause" generally includes (i) misappropriation of funds, (ii) habitual insobriety or substance abuse, (iii) conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude, or (iv) gross negligence in the performance of duties, which gross negligence has had a material adverse effect on the business, operations, assets, properties or financial condition of UGI. "Good reason" generally includes material diminution in authority, duties, responsibilities or base compensation; a material breach by UGI of the terms of the agreement; and substantial relocation requirements. If the events trigger a payment following a change in control, the Benefits payable to each of Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss will be as specified under his change in control agreement unless payments under the UGI Severance Plan described above would be greater, in which case Benefits would be provided under the UGI Severance Plan.

Following a change in control, each of Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss may elect to terminate his employment without loss of Benefits in certain situations, including a material diminution in authority, duties, responsibilities or base compensation; or excessive relocation requirements. Benefits under this arrangement would be equal to 3 times the executive officer's base salary and annual bonus. Each would also receive the cash equivalent of his target bonus, prorated for the number of months served in the fiscal year. In addition, Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss are each entitled to receive a payment equal to the cost he would incur if he enrolled in UGI's medical and dental plans for 3 years (less the amount he would be required to contribute for such coverage if he were an active employee). This payment would include a tax gross-up payment equal to 75 percent of the total amount payable. Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss would also have benefits under UGI's Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan calculated as if he had continued in employment for 3 years. In addition, outstanding performance units, stock units and dividend equivalents will be paid in cash based on the fair market value of UGI's common stock in an amount equal to the greater of (i) the target award or (ii) the award amount that would have been paid if the performance unit measurement period ended on the date of the change in control, as determined by UGI's Compensation and Management Development Committee. For treatment of stock options, see "Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table — Fiscal 2009."

The Benefits are subject to a “conditional gross up” for excise and related taxes in the event they would constitute “excess parachute payments,” as defined in Section 280G of Code. UGI will provide the tax gross-up if the aggregate parachute value of Benefits is greater than 110 percent of the maximum amount that may be paid under Section 280G of the Code without imposition of an excise tax. If the parachute value does not exceed the 110 percent threshold, the Benefits for each of Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss will be reduced to the extent necessary to avoid imposition of the excise tax on “excess parachute payments.”

In order to receive benefits under his change in control agreement, each of Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss is required to execute a release which discharges UGI and its subsidiaries from liability for any claims the senior executive may have against any of them, other than claims for amounts or benefits due to the executive under any plan, program or contract provided by or entered into with UGI or its subsidiaries.

Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control Table — Fiscal 2009

The amounts shown in the table below assume that each named executive officer’s termination was effective as of September 30, 2009 and are merely estimates of the incremental amounts that would be paid out to the named executive officers upon their termination. The actual amounts to be paid out can only be determined at the time of such named executive officer’s termination of employment. The amounts set forth in the table below do not include compensation to which each named executive officer would be entitled without regard to his termination of employment, including (i) base salary and short-term incentives that have been earned but not yet paid or (ii) amounts that have been earned, but not yet paid, under the terms of the plans listed under the “Pension Benefits Table — Fiscal 2009” and the “Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Table — Fiscal 2009.” There are no incremental payments in the event of voluntary resignation, termination for cause, disability or upon retirement.

Name & Triggering Event	Severance Pay	Equity Awards with Accelerated Vesting(3)	Nonqualified Retirement Benefits(4)	Welfare & Other Benefits(5)	Total
E. V.N. Bissell					
Death	\$ 0	\$1,510,888	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,510,888
Involuntary Termination Without Cause	\$1,833,731(1)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 63,221	\$ 1,896,952
Termination Following Change in Control	\$3,038,000(2)	\$2,229,862	\$ 227,850	\$2,112,579	\$ 7,608,291
J. E. Sheridan					
Death	\$ 0	\$ 310,686	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 310,686
Involuntary Termination Without Cause	\$ 465,163(1)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 40,199	\$ 505,362
Termination Following Change in Control	\$1,058,246(2)	\$ 468,481	\$ 99,430	\$ 689,590	\$ 2,315,747
L. R. Greenberg					
Death	\$ 0	\$5,993,474	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 5,993,474
Involuntary Termination Without Cause	\$6,405,000(1)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 55,579	\$ 6,460,579
Termination Following Change in Control	\$7,472,500(2)	\$8,590,859	\$4,567,093	\$ 39,095	\$20,669,547
J. L. Walsh					
Death	\$ 0	\$2,458,795	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,458,795
Involuntary Termination Without Cause	\$1,999,939(1)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 38,747	\$ 2,038,686
Termination Following Change in Control	\$4,150,016(2)	\$3,481,043	\$1,037,435	\$3,523,445	\$12,191,939
R. H. Knauss					
Death	\$ 0	\$1,147,721	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,147,721
Involuntary Termination Without Cause	\$1,063,563(1)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 33,971	\$ 1,097,534
Termination Following Change in Control	\$1,905,904(2)	\$1,502,070	\$ 920,678	\$1,657,782	\$ 5,986,434

- (1) Amounts shown under “Severance Pay” in the case of involuntary termination without cause are calculated under the terms of the UGI Severance Plan for Messrs. Greenberg, Walsh and Knauss, and the AmeriGas Severance Plan for Messrs. Bissell and Sheridan. We assumed that 100 percent of the target annual bonus was paid.
- (2) Amounts shown under “Severance Pay” in the case of termination following a change in control are calculated under the officer’s change in control agreement.
- (3) In calculating the amounts shown under “Equity Awards with Accelerated Vesting”, we assumed (i) the continuation of AmeriGas Partner’s distribution (and UGI’s dividend, as applicable) at the rate in effect on September 30, 2009; and (ii) performance at target levels with respect to performance units.

- (4) Amounts shown under “Nonqualified Retirement Benefits” are in addition to amounts shown in the “Pension Benefits Table — Fiscal 2009” and “Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Table — Fiscal 2009.”
- (5) Amounts shown under “Welfare and Other Benefits” include estimated payments for (i) medical and dental and life insurance premiums, (ii) outplacement services, (iii) tax preparation services, and (iv) an estimated Code Section 280G tax gross up payment of \$2,038,704 for Mr. Bissell, \$1,635,839 for Mr. Knauss, \$639,858 for Mr. Sheridan, and \$3,484,350 for Mr. Walsh in the event of a change in control.

COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS

The table below shows the components of director compensation for Fiscal 2009. A Director who is an officer or employee of the General Partner or its subsidiaries is not compensated for service on the Board of Directors or on any Committee of the Board.

Director Compensation Table — Fiscal 2009

Name (a)	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$)(3) (b)	Stock Awards (\$) (c)	Option Awards (\$) (d)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$) (e)	Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (f)	All Other Compensation (\$) (g)	Total (\$) (h)
S. D. Ban.....	65,000	0	0	0	0	0	65,000
R. C. Gozon	65,000	0	0	0	0	0	65,000
W. J. Marrazzo (1).....	75,000	0	0	0	0	0	75,000
G. A. Pratt (1).....	80,000	0	0	0	0	0	80,000
M. O. Schlanger (2)	44,236	0	0	0	0	0	44,236
H. B. Stoeckel (1)	75,000	0	0	0	0	0	75,000
J. W. Stratton (2)	20,764	0	0	0	0	0	20,764

- (1) The Partnership pays its non-management directors an annual retainer of \$65,000 for Board service. It pays an additional annual retainer of \$10,000 to members of the Audit Committee, other than the chairperson. The chairperson of the Audit Committee is paid an additional annual retainer of \$15,000.
- (2) Mr. Schlanger was elected to the Board in January 2009 and received pro-rated fees for partial-year service. Mr. Stratton received pro-rated fees for partial-year service prior to his retirement in January 2009.
- (3) The Partnership pays no meeting attendance fees to its directors.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED SECURITY HOLDER MATTERS

Ownership of Limited Partnership Units by Certain Beneficial Owners

The following table sets forth certain information regarding each person known by the General Partner to have been the beneficial owner of more than 5 percent of the Partnership’s voting securities representing limited partner interests as of November 1, 2009. AmeriGas Propane, Inc. is the sole general partner of the Partnership.

Title of Class	Name and Address (1) of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership of Partnership Units	Percent of Class
Common Units.....	UGI Corporation	24,691,209(2)	43%
	AmeriGas, Inc.	24,691,209(3)	43%
	AmeriGas Propane, Inc.	24,691,209(4)	43%
	Petrolane Incorporated	7,839,911(4)	14%

- (1) The address of each of UGI and the General Partner is 460 North Gulph Road, King of Prussia, PA 19406. The address of each of AmeriGas, Inc. and Petrolane Incorporated is 2525 N. 12th Street, Suite 360, Reading, PA 19612.
- (2) Based on the number of units held by its indirect, wholly-owned subsidiaries, Petrolane Incorporated (“Petrolane”) and AmeriGas Propane, Inc.
- (3) Based on the number of units held by its direct and indirect, wholly-owned subsidiaries, AmeriGas Propane, Inc. and Petrolane.
- (4) AmeriGas Propane, Inc.’s beneficial ownership includes 7,839,911 Common Units held by its subsidiary, Petrolane. Beneficial ownership of those Common Units is shared with UGI and AmeriGas, Inc.

Ownership of Partnership Common Units by the Directors and Named Executive Officers of the General Partner

The table below sets forth as of October 1, 2009 the beneficial ownership of Partnership Common Units by each director and each of the Named Executives, as well as by the directors and all of the executive officers of the General Partner as a group. No director, Named Executive or executive officer beneficially owns 1 percent or more of the Partnership’s Common Units. The total number of Common Units beneficially owned by the directors and executive officers of the General Partner as a group represents less than 1 percent of the Partnership’s outstanding Common Units.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership of Partnership Common Units (1)
L. R. Greenberg.....	9,000
J. L. Walsh.....	7,000(2)
S. D. Ban.....	0
R. C. Gozon.....	5,000
M. O. Schlanger.....	1,000(3)
G. A. Pratt.....	0
W. J. Marrazzo.....	500(4)
E. V. N. Bissell.....	50,359(5)
R. H. Knauss.....	14,108
J. E. Sheridan.....	14,047(6)
H. B. Stoeckel.....	0
Directors and executive officers as a group (19 persons).....	146,718

- (1) Sole voting and investment power unless otherwise specified.
- (2) Mr. Walsh’s Units are held jointly with his spouse.

- (3) The Units shown are owned by Mr. Schlanger's spouse. Mr. Schlanger disclaims beneficial ownership of his spouse's Units.
- (4) Mr. Marrazzo's Units are held jointly with his spouse.
- (5) Mr. Bissell's Units are held jointly with his spouse.
- (6) Mr. Sheridan's Units are held jointly with his spouse.

The General Partner is a wholly owned subsidiary of AmeriGas, Inc. which is a wholly owned subsidiary of UGI. The table below sets forth, as of October 1, 2009, the beneficial ownership of UGI Common Stock by each director and each of the named executive officers, as well as by the directors and the executive officers of the General Partner as a group. Including the number of shares of stock underlying exercisable options, Mr. Greenberg is the beneficial owner of approximately 1.5 percent of UGI's Common Stock. All other directors and executive officers own less than 1 percent of UGI's outstanding shares. The total number of shares beneficially owned by the directors and executive officers as a group (including 2,618,648 shares subject to exercisable options and stock units held by directors under the 2004 plan) represents approximately 3 percent of UGI's outstanding shares.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Number of UGI Shares and Stock Units and Nature of Beneficial Ownership Excluding UGI Stock Options(1)(4)	Number of Exercisable UGI Stock Options	Total
L. R. Greenberg.....	400,712 ⁽²⁾	1,171,666	1,572,378
J. L. Walsh.....	87,313 ⁽³⁾	455,000	542,313
S. D. Ban.....	71,261	75,000	146,261
R. C. Gozon.....	121,739	101,400	223,139
M. O. Schlanger.....	54,912 ⁽⁵⁾	89,400	144,312
H. B. Stoeckel.....	0	0	0
G. A. Pratt.....	0	0	0
W. J. Marrazzo.....	0	0	0
E. V.N. Bissell.....	68,197 ⁽⁶⁾	90,000	158,197
R. H. Knauss.....	26,412	125,000	151,412
J. E. Sheridan.....	901 ⁽⁷⁾	50,666	51,567
Directors and executive officers as a group (19 persons).....	891,974	2,429,564	3,321,538

- (1) Sole voting and investment power unless otherwise specified.
- (2) Mr. Greenberg holds 244,255 shares jointly with his spouse.
- (3) Mr. Walsh holds these shares jointly with his spouse.
- (4) Included in the number of shares shown are Stock Units ("Units") under the 2004 Plan. Each Unit will be paid out to the director upon retirement or termination of service from the UGI Board of Directors in the form of shares of UGI Common Stock (65 percent) and cash (35 percent). The number of Units included for the directors is as follows: Dr. Ban 54,765, Mr. Gozon 89,131 and Mr. Schlanger 45,188.
- (5) Includes 2,000 shares owned by Mr. Schlanger's spouse. Mr. Schlanger disclaims beneficial ownership of his spouse's shares.
- (6) Mr. Bissell holds these shares jointly with his spouse.
- (7) Mr. Sheridan holds these shares in his 401(k) Savings Plan.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table sets forth information as of the end of Fiscal 2009 with respect to compensation plans under which equity securities of the Partnership are authorized for issuance.

Plan category	(a) Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	(b) Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	(c) Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders (1)	147,600	0	363,686
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	<u>0</u>	0	<u>0</u>
Total	<u>147,600</u>		<u>363,686</u>

(1) The AmeriGas Propane, Inc. 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan and the AmeriGas Propane, Inc. Discretionary Long-Term Incentive Plan for Non-Executive Key Employees were approved pursuant to Section 6.4 of the Partnership Agreement.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

We do not have any employees. We are managed by our General Partner. Pursuant to the Partnership Agreement and a Management Services Agreement among AmeriGas Eagle Holdings, Inc. and the General Partner, the General Partner is entitled to reimbursement for all direct and indirect expenses incurred or payments it makes on behalf of the Partnership. For information regarding our related person transactions in general, please read Note 14 to Consolidated Financial Statements included under Item 8 of this Report. The information summarizes our business relationships and related transactions with our General Partner and its affiliates, including UGI, during Fiscal 2009.

Interests of the General Partner in the Partnership

We make quarterly cash distributions of all of our Available Cash, generally defined as all cash on hand at the end of such quarter, plus all additional cash on hand as of the date of determination resulting from borrowings subsequent to the end of such quarter, less the amount of cash reserves established by the General Partner in its reasonable discretion for future cash requirements. According to the Partnership Agreement, the General Partner receives cash distributions as follows:

Distributions of Available Cash are made 98% to limited partners and 2% to the General Partner (giving effect to the 1.01% interest of the General Partner in distributions of Available Cash from AmeriGas OLP to the Partnership) until Available Cash exceeds the Minimum Quarterly Distribution of \$0.55 and the First Target Distribution of \$0.055 per Common Unit (or a total of \$0.605 per Common Unit). When Available Cash exceeds \$0.605 per Common Unit in any quarter, the General Partner will receive a greater percentage of the total Partnership distribution but only with respect to the amount by which the distribution per Common Unit to limited partners exceeds \$0.605.

Related Person Transactions

The General Partner employs persons responsible for managing and operating the Partnership. The Partnership reimburses the General Partner for the direct and indirect costs of providing these services, including all compensation and benefit costs. For Fiscal 2009, these costs totaled approximately \$355 million.

The Partnership and the General Partner also have extensive, ongoing relationships with UGI and its affiliates. UGI performs certain financial and administrative services for the General Partner on behalf of the Partnership. UGI does not receive a fee for such services, but is reimbursed for all direct and indirect expenses incurred in connection with providing these services, including all compensation and benefit costs in accordance with a formula that has been in effect since commencement of the Partnership. A wholly owned subsidiary of UGI provides the Partnership with automobile liability insurance with limits of \$500,000 per occurrence and, in the aggregate, \$500,000 in excess of the deductible, and stop loss medical coverage. Another wholly owned subsidiary of UGI leases office space to the General Partner for its headquarters staff. In addition to its own liability insurance policy, the Partnership is covered by UGI master policies. These UGI master policies generally include excess liability, property and other standard insurance coverages. In general, the coverage afforded by the UGI master policies is shared with other UGI domestic operating subsidiaries. As discussed under “Business-Trade Names, Trade and Service Marks,” UGI and the General Partner have licensed the trade names “AmeriGas” and “America’s Propane Company” and the related service marks and trademark to the Partnership on a royalty-free basis. The Partnership obtains management information services from the General Partner, and reimburses the General Partner for its direct and indirect expenses related to those services. For Fiscal 2009, the Partnership paid approximately \$19.5 million for the services referred to in this paragraph.

AmeriGas OLP purchases propane from UGI Energy Services, Inc. and subsidiaries (“Energy Services”), which is an affiliate of UGI. Purchases of propane by AmeriGas OLP from Energy Services totaled \$24.3 million during Fiscal 2009. Of this amount, \$21.6 million was pursuant to a Product Sales Agreement between Energy Services and AmeriGas OLP which was approved by the Audit Committee of the General Partner’s Board of Directors in 2004. In accordance with the Product Sales Agreement, Energy Services has agreed to sell and AmeriGas OLP has agreed to purchase propane annually at the Atlantic Energy, Inc. terminal in Chesapeake, Virginia. The Product Sales Agreement took effect on April 1, 2005 and will continue for an initial term of 5 years with an option to extend the agreement for up to an additional 5 years. Amounts due to Energy Services at September 30, 2009 totaled \$1.5 million.

The Partnership sold propane to certain affiliates of UGI which totaled \$1.6 million in Fiscal 2009. The highest amount due from affiliates of the Partnership during Fiscal 2009 and at November 1, 2009 was \$6.6 million and \$5.8 million, respectively.

Policies Regarding Transactions with Related Persons

The Partnership Agreement, the Audit Committee Charter and the Codes of Conduct set forth policies and procedures for the review and approval of certain transactions with persons affiliated with the Partnership.

Pursuant to the Audit Committee Charter, the Audit Committee has responsibility to review, and if acceptable, approve any transactions involving the Partnership or the General Partner in which a director or executive officer has a material interest. The Audit Committee also has authority to review and approve any transaction involving a potential conflict of interest between the General Partner and any of its affiliates, on the one hand, or the Partnership or any partner or assignee, on the other hand, based on the provisions of the Partnership Agreement for determining that a transaction is fair and reasonable to the Partnership. Such determinations are made at the request of the General Partner. In addition, the Audit Committee conducts an annual review of all “related person transactions,” as defined by applicable rules of the SEC.

Director Independence

For a discussion of director independence, see Item 10 “Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance — Director Independence.”

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The aggregate fees billed by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the Partnership's independent registered public accountants, in Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008 were as follows:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Audit Fees(1)	\$ 849,000	\$ 830,193
Audit-Related Fees	-0-	-0-
Tax Fees(2).....	636,345	682,850
All Other Fees(3).....	161,363	-0-
Total Fees for Services Provided.....	<u>\$ 1,646,708</u>	<u>\$ 1,513,043</u>

- (1) Audit Fees were for audit services, including (i) the annual audit of the consolidated financial statements and internal control over financial reporting of the Partnership, (ii) subsidiary audits, (iii) review of the interim financial statements included in the Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q of the Partnership, and (iv) services that only the independent registered public accounting firm can reasonably be expected to provide, such as services associated with SEC registration statements, and documents issued in connection with securities offerings.
- (2) Tax Fees were for the preparation of Substitute Schedule K-1 forms for unitholders of the Partnership.
- (3) Fees related to evaluation of the design and operational effectiveness of the information system that supports our Order-to-Cash business process.

In the course of its meetings, the Audit Committee considered whether the provision by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP of the professional services described under "Tax Fees" was compatible with PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP's independence. The Committee concluded that the independent auditor is independent from the Partnership and its management.

Consistent with SEC policies regarding auditor independence, the Audit Committee has responsibility for appointing, setting compensation and overseeing the work of the Partnership's independent accountants. In recognition of this responsibility, the Audit Committee has a policy of pre-approving all audit and permissible non-audit services provided by the independent accountants.

Prior to engagement of the Partnership's independent accountants for the next year's audit, management submits to the Audit Committee for approval a list of services expected to be rendered during that year and fees related thereto for approval.

PART IV:

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) Documents filed as part of this report:

(1) Financial Statements:

Included under Item 8 are the following financial statements and supplementary data:

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2009 and 2008

Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended September 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended September 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007

Consolidated Statements of Partners' Capital for the years ended September 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Quarterly Data for the years ended September 30, 2009 and 2008

(2) Financial Statement Schedules:

I — Condensed Financial Information of Registrant (Parent Company)

II — Valuation and Qualifying Accounts for the years ended September 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007

We have omitted all other financial statement schedules because the required information is (1) not present; (2) not present in amounts sufficient to require submission of the schedule; or (3) included elsewhere in the financial statements or notes thereto contained in this report.

(3) List of Exhibits:

The exhibits filed as part of this report are as follows (exhibits incorporated by reference are set forth with the name of the registrant, the type of report and registration number or last date of the period for which it was filed, and the exhibit number in such filing):

Incorporation by Reference				
Exhibit No.	Exhibit	Registrant	Filing	Exhibit
2.1	Merger and Contribution Agreement among AmeriGas Partners, L.P., AmeriGas Propane, L.P., New AmeriGas Propane, Inc., AmeriGas Propane, Inc., AmeriGas Propane-2, Inc., Cal Gas Corporation of America, Propane Transport, Inc. and NORCO Transportation Company	AmeriGas Partners, L.P.	Registration Statement on Form S-4 (No. 33-92734)	10.21
2.2	Conveyance and Contribution Agreement among AmeriGas Partners, L.P., AmeriGas Propane, L.P. and Petrolane Incorporated	AmeriGas Partners, L.P.	Registration Statement on Form S-4 (No. 33-92734)	10.22

Incorporation by Reference

Exhibit No.	Exhibit	Registrant	Filing	Exhibit
3.1	Fourth Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of AmeriGas Partners, L.P. dated as of July 27, 2009	AmeriGas Partners, L.P.	Form 10-Q (6/30/09)	3.1
3.2	Second Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of AmeriGas Propane, L.P. dated as of December 1, 2004	AmeriGas Partners, L.P.	Form 10-K (9/30/04)	3.1(a)
3.3	Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of AmeriGas Eagle Propane, L.P. dated July 19, 1999	AmeriGas Partners, L.P.	Form 10-K (9/30/01)	3.8
4	Instruments defining the rights of security holders, including indentures. (The Partnership agrees to furnish to the Commission upon request a copy of any instrument defining the rights of holders of long-term debt not required to be filed pursuant to Item 601(b)(4) of Regulation S-K)			
4.1	Fourth Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of AmeriGas Partners, L.P. dated as of July 27, 2009	AmeriGas Partners, L.P.	Form 10-Q (6/30/09)	3.1
4.2	Second Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of AmeriGas Propane, L.P. dated as of December 1, 2004	AmeriGas Partners, L.P.	Form 10-K (9/30/04)	3.1(a)
4.3	Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of AmeriGas Eagle Propane, L.P. dated as of July 19, 1999	AmeriGas Partners, L.P.	Form 10-K (9/30/01)	3.8
4.4	Indenture, dated May 3, 2005, by and among AmeriGas Partners, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership, AmeriGas Finance Corp., a Delaware corporation, and Wachovia Bank, National Association, as trustee	AmeriGas Partners, L.P.	Form 8-K (5/3/05)	4.1
4.5	Indenture, dated January 26, 2006, by and among AmeriGas Partners, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership, AP Eagle Finance Corp., a Delaware corporation, and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee	AmeriGas Partners, L.P.	Form 8-K (1/26/06)	4.1
10.1**	UGI Corporation 2004 Omnibus Equity Compensation Plan Amended and Restated as of December 5, 2006	UGI	Form 8-K (3/27/07)	10.1
10.2**	UGI Corporation 2004 Omnibus Equity Compensation Plan Amended and Restated as of December 5, 2006 — Terms and Conditions as amended and restated effective January 1, 2009	UGI	Form 10-K (9/30/09)	10.2

Incorporation by Reference

Exhibit No.	Exhibit	Registrant	Filing	Exhibit
10.3**	UGI Corporation 1997 Stock Option and Dividend Equivalent Plan Amended and Restated as of May 24, 2005	UGI	Form 10-K (9/30/06)	10.10
10.4**	UGI Corporation 2000 Stock Incentive Plan Amended and Restated as of May 24, 2005	UGI	Form 10-K (9/30/06)	10.14
10.5**	UGI Corporation 2009 Deferral Plan	UGI	Form 8-K (12/12/08)	10.1
10.6**	UGI Corporation Senior Executive Employee Severance Plan as in effect as of January 1, 2008	UGI	Form 10-Q (3/31/08)	10.1
10.7**	UGI Corporation Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan and Supplemental Savings Plan, as Amended and Restated effective January 1, 2009	UGI	Form 10-K (9/30/09)	10.11
10.8**	UGI Corporation Executive Annual Bonus Plan effective as of October 1, 2006	UGI	Form 10-K (9/30/07)	10.8
10.9**	AmeriGas Propane, Inc. 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan on Behalf of AmeriGas Partners, L.P., as amended and restated effective January 1, 2005	AmeriGas Partners, L.P.	Form 10-K (9/30/08)	10.7
10.10**	AmeriGas Propane, Inc. Discretionary Long-Term Incentive Plan for Non-Executive Key Employees Effective July 1, 2000 and Amended as of January 1, 2005	AmeriGas Partners, L.P.	Form 10-K (9/30/08)	10.6
10.11**	AmeriGas Propane, Inc. Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended and restated effective January 1, 2009	AmeriGas Partners, L.P.	Form 10-K (9/30/08)	10.44
*10.12**	AmeriGas Propane, Inc. Senior Executive Employee Severance Plan, as in effect January 1, 2008			
10.13**	AmeriGas Propane, Inc. Executive Employee Severance Plan, as in effect January 1, 2008	AmeriGas Partners, L.P.	Form 10-K (9/30/08)	10.4
10.14**	AmeriGas Propane, Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, as Amended July 30, 2007	AmeriGas Partners, L.P.	Form 10-K (9/30/07)	10.25
10.15**	AmeriGas Propane, Inc. Executive Annual Bonus Plan, effective as of October 1, 2006	AmeriGas Partners, L.P.	Form 10-K (9/30/07)	10.19

Incorporation by Reference

Exhibit No.	Exhibit	Registrant	Filing	Exhibit
10.16**	UGI Corporation 2004 Omnibus Equity Compensation Plan Stock Unit Grant Letter for UGI Employees, dated January 1, 2009	UGI	Form 10-Q (3/31/09)	10.8
10.17**	UGI Corporation 2004 Omnibus Equity Compensation Plan Nonqualified Stock Option Grant Letter for UGI Employees, dated January 1, 2009	UGI	Form 10-Q (3/31/09)	10.5
10.18**	UGI Corporation 2004 Omnibus Equity Compensation Plan Nonqualified Stock Option Grant Letter for AmeriGas Employees, dated January 1, 2009	UGI	Form 10-Q (3/31/09)	10.3
10.19**	UGI Corporation 2004 Omnibus Equity Compensation Plan Performance Unit Grant Letter for UGI Employees, dated January 1, 2009	UGI	Form 10-Q (3/31/09)	10.1
10.20**	AmeriGas Propane, Inc. 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan on Behalf of AmeriGas Partners, L.P., as amended and restated effective January 1, 2005, Restricted Unit Grant Letter dated as of January 1, 2009	AmeriGas Partners, L.P.	Form 10-Q (3/31/09)	10.2
10.21**	Description of oral compensation arrangements for Messrs. Greenberg, Knauss and Walsh	UGI	Form 10-K (9/30/09)	10.31
*10.22**	Description of oral compensation arrangements for Messrs. Bissell and Sheridan			
10.23**	Summary of Director Compensation of AmeriGas Propane, Inc. dated October 1, 2006	AmeriGas Partners, L.P.	Form 10-K (9/30/06)	10.43
10.24**	Form of Change in Control Agreement Amended and Restated as of May 12, 2008 for Messrs. Greenberg, Knauss and Walsh	UGI	Form 10-Q (6/30/08)	10.3
10.25**	Form of Change in Control Agreement Amended and Restated as of May 12, 2008 for Mr. Bissell	AmeriGas Partners, L.P.	Form 10-Q (6/30/08)	10.1
10.26**	Form of Change in Control Agreement Amended and Restated as of May 12, 2008 for Mr. Sheridan	AmeriGas Partners, L.P.	Form 10-Q (6/30/08)	10.2
10.27**	Form of Confidentiality and Post-Employment Activities Agreement with AmeriGas Propane, Inc. for Mr. Bissell	AmeriGas Partners, L.P.	Form 10-Q (3/31/05)	10.3

Incorporation by Reference

Exhibit No.	Exhibit	Registrant	Filing	Exhibit
10.28**	Form of Confidentiality and Post-Employment Activities Agreement with AmeriGas Propane, Inc. for Mr. Sheridan	AmeriGas Partners, L.P.	Form 8-K (8/15/05)	10.1
*10.29**	Form of Confidentiality and Post-Employment Activities Agreement with AmeriGas Propane, Inc. for Mr. Knauss			
10.30	Trademark License Agreement dated April 19, 1995 among UGI Corporation, AmeriGas, Inc., AmeriGas Propane, Inc., AmeriGas Partners, L.P. and AmeriGas Propane, L.P.	AmeriGas Partners, L.P.	Form 10-Q (3/31/95)	10.6
10.31	Trademark License Agreement, dated April 19, 1995 among AmeriGas Propane, Inc., AmeriGas Partners, L.P. and AmeriGas Propane, L.P.	AmeriGas Partners, L.P.	Form 10-Q (3/31/95)	10.7
10.32	Credit Agreement, dated as of April 17, 2009, among AmeriGas Propane, L.P., as Borrower, AmeriGas Propane, Inc., as Guarantor, Petrolane Incorporated, as Guarantor, Citizens Bank of Pennsylvania, as Syndication Agent, JPMorgan Chase, N.A., as Documentation Agent and Wachovia Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent	AmeriGas Partners, L.P.	Form 8-K (4/17/09)	10.1
10.33	Restricted Subsidiary Guarantee by the Restricted Subsidiaries of AmeriGas Propane, L.P., as Guarantors, for the benefit of Wachovia Bank, National Association and the Banks, dated as of April 17, 2009	AmeriGas Partners, L.P.	Form 8-K (7/20/09)	10.3
10.34	Form of Joinder No. 1 to Restricted Subsidiary Guarantee, dated as of July 20, 2009, by AmeriGas Eagle Propane, L.P. and AmeriGas Eagle Parts & Service, Inc. for the benefit of Wachovia Bank, National Association and the Banks (as defined)	AmeriGas Partners, L.P.	Form 8-K (7/20/09)	10.2
10.35	Credit Agreement dated as of November 6, 2006 among AmeriGas Propane, L.P., as Borrower, AmeriGas Propane, Inc., as Guarantor, Petrolane Incorporated, as Guarantor, Citigroup Global Markets Inc., as Syndication Agent, J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. and Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, as Co-Documentation Agents, Wachovia Bank, National Association, as Agent, Issuing Bank and Swing Line Bank, and the other financial institutions party thereto	AmeriGas Partners, L.P.	Form 8-K (11/6/06)	10.1

Incorporation by Reference

Exhibit No.	Exhibit	Registrant	Filing	Exhibit
10.36	Restricted Subsidiary Guarantee by the Restricted Subsidiaries of AmeriGas Propane, L.P., as Guarantors, for the benefit of Wachovia Bank, National Association and the Banks dated as of November 6, 2006	AmeriGas Partners, L.P.	Form 10-K (9/30/06)	10.2
10.37	Form of Joinder No. 2 to Restricted Subsidiary Guarantee, dated as of July 20, 2009, by AmeriGas Eagle Propane, L.P. and AmeriGas Eagle Parts & Service, Inc. for the benefit of Wachovia Bank, National Association and the Banks (as defined)	AmeriGas Partners, L.P.	Form 8-K (7/20/09)	10.1
10.38	Release of Liens and Termination of Security Documents dated as of November 6, 2006 by and among AmeriGas Propane, Inc., Petrolane Incorporated, AmeriGas Propane, L.P., AmeriGas Propane Parts & Service, Inc. and Wachovia Bank, National Association, as Collateral Agent for the Secured Creditors, pursuant to the Intercreditor and Agency Agreement dated as of April 19, 1995	AmeriGas Partners, L.P.	Form 10-K (9/30/06)	10.3
10.39	Purchase Agreement dated January 30, 2001 and Amended and Restated on August 7, 2001 by and among Columbia Energy Group, Columbia Propane Corporation, Columbia Propane, L.P., CP Holdings, Inc., AmeriGas Propane, L.P., AmeriGas Partners, L.P., and AmeriGas Propane, Inc.	AmeriGas Partners, L.P.	Form 8-K (8/8/01)	10.1
10.40	Columbia Energy Group Payment Guaranty dated April 5, 1999	AmeriGas Partners, L.P.	Form 10-K (9/30/01)	10.42
10.41	Purchase Agreement by and among Columbia Propane, L.P., CP Holdings, Inc., Columbia Propane Corporation, National Propane Partners, L.P., National Propane Corporation, National Propane SPG, Inc., and Triarc Companies, Inc. dated as of April 5, 1999	National Propane Partners, L.P.	Form 8-K (4/19/99)	10.5
14	Code of Ethics for principal executive, financial and accounting officers	UGI	Form 10-K (9/30/03)	14
*21	Subsidiaries of the Registrant			
*23	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP			
*31.1	Certification by the Chief Executive Officer relating to the Registrant's Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009 pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002			

Incorporation by Reference

Exhibit No.	Exhibit	Registrant	Filing	Exhibit
*31.2	Certification by the Chief Financial Officer relating to the Registrant's Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009 pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002			
*32	Certification by the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer relating to the Registrant's Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002			
*99	UGI Corporation Incentive Stock Award Information			

* Filed herewith.

** As required by Item 14(a)(3), this exhibit is identified as a compensatory plan or arrangement.

SIGNATURES

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

AMERIGAS PARTNERS, L.P.

By: AmeriGas Propane, Inc.,
Its General Partner

Date: November 20, 2009

By: /s/ Jerry E. Sheridan
Jerry E. Sheridan
Vice President — Finance and Chief Financial Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Report has been signed below on November 19, 2009, by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant in the capacities indicated.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>
<u>/s/ Eugene V. N. Bissell</u> Eugene V. N. Bissell	President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer) and Director
<u>/s/ Lon R. Greenberg</u> Lon R. Greenberg	Chairman and Director
<u>/s/ John L. Walsh</u> John L. Walsh	Vice Chairman and Director
<u>/s/ Jerry E. Sheridan</u> Jerry E. Sheridan	Vice President — Finance and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)
<u>/s/ William J. Stanczak</u> William J. Stanczak	Controller and Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)
<u>/s/ Stephen D. Ban</u> Stephen D. Ban	Director
<u>/s/ Richard C. Gozon</u> Richard C. Gozon	Director
<u>/s/ William J. Marrazzo</u> William J. Marrazzo	Director
<u>/s/ Gregory A. Pratt</u> Gregory A. Pratt	Director
<u>/s/ Marvin O. Schlanger</u> Marvin O. Schlanger	Director
<u>/s/ Howard B. Stoeckel</u> Howard B. Stoeckel	Director

AMERIGAS PARTNERS, L.P.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

FOR INCLUSION IN ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2009

AMERIGAS PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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We have omitted all other financial statement schedules because the required information is either (1) not present; (2) not present in amounts sufficient to require submission of the schedule; or (3) the information required is included elsewhere in the financial statements or related notes.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Partners of AmeriGas Partners, L.P. and the Board of Directors of AmeriGas Propane, Inc.:

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of operations, of partners' capital and of cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of AmeriGas Partners, L.P. and its subsidiaries at September 30, 2009 and 2008, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2009 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedules listed in the index appearing under Item 15 (a)(2) present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. Also in our opinion, the Partnership maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2009 based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Partnership's management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedules, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements, on the financial statement schedules and the Partnership's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
November 20, 2009

General Partner's Report

Financial Statements

The Partnership's consolidated financial statements and other financial information contained in this Annual Report are prepared by the management of the General Partner, AmeriGas Propane, Inc., which is responsible for their fairness, integrity and objectivity. The consolidated financial statements and related information were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and include amounts that are based on management's best judgments and estimates.

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the General Partner is composed of three members, none of whom is an employee of the General Partner. This Committee is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process and the adequacy of controls, and for monitoring the independence and performance of the Partnership's independent registered public accounting firm and internal auditors. The Committee is also responsible for maintaining direct channels of communication among the Board of Directors, management and both the independent registered public accounting firm and internal auditors.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm, is engaged to perform audits of our consolidated financial statements. These audits are performed in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Our independent registered public accounting firm was given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data, including minutes of all meetings of the Board of Directors and committees of the Board. The Partnership believes that all representations made to the independent registered public accounting firm during their audits were valid and appropriate.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Partnership. In order to evaluate the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, management has conducted an assessment, including testing, of the Partnership's internal control over financial reporting using the criteria in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework*, issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO Framework").

Internal control over financial reporting refers to the process designed under the supervision and participation of management including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and includes policies and procedures that, among other things, provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and are properly recorded to permit the preparation of reliable financial information. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate due to changing conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Based on its assessment, management has concluded that the Partnership maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2009, based on the COSO Framework.

/s/ Eugene V. N. Bissell
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Jerry E. Sheridan
Chief Financial Officer

/s/ William J. Stanczak
Chief Accounting Officer

AMERIGAS PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Thousands of dollars)

	September 30,	
	2009	2008
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 59,213	\$ 10,909
Accounts receivable (less allowances for doubtful accounts of \$13,239 and \$20,215, respectively)	136,147	218,411
Accounts receivable — related parties	5,851	5,130
Inventories	87,940	144,206
Derivative financial instruments	14,970	13
Collateral deposits	—	17,830
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	12,386	28,597
Total current assets	316,507	425,096
Property, plant and equipment (less accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$804,239 and \$743,097, respectively)	628,899	616,834
Goodwill	665,663	640,843
Intangible assets (less accumulated amortization of \$23,970 and \$20,033, respectively)	32,611	27,579
Other assets	13,884	14,721
Total assets	\$ 1,657,564	\$ 1,725,073
LIABILITIES AND PARTNERS' CAPITAL		
Current liabilities:		
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 82,225	\$ 71,466
Accounts payable — trade	115,041	172,800
Accounts payable — related parties	2,252	2,017
Employee compensation and benefits accrued	36,055	31,408
Interest accrued	22,203	23,490
Customer deposits and advances	87,760	106,946
Derivative financial instruments	19,284	55,792
Other current liabilities	55,785	68,642
Total current liabilities	420,605	532,561
Long-term debt	783,419	861,924
Other noncurrent liabilities	77,215	72,490
Total liabilities	1,281,239	1,466,975
Commitments and contingencies (note 13)		
Minority interests	11,866	10,723
Partners' capital:		
Common unitholders (units issued — 57,046,388 and 57,009,951, respectively)	367,708	308,186
General partner	3,698	3,094
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(6,947)	(63,905)
Total partners' capital	364,459	247,375
Total liabilities and partners' capital	\$ 1,657,564	\$ 1,725,073

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

AMERIGAS PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(Thousands of dollars, except per unit)

	Year Ended September 30,		
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Revenues:			
Propane	\$ 2,091,890	\$ 2,624,672	\$ 2,096,080
Other	<u>168,205</u>	<u>190,517</u>	<u>181,295</u>
	<u>2,260,095</u>	<u>2,815,189</u>	<u>2,277,375</u>
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of sales — propane (excluding depreciation shown below) ...	1,254,332	1,836,917	1,365,071
Cost of sales — other (excluding depreciation shown below).....	62,172	71,396	72,125
Operating and administrative expenses	615,152	610,465	562,524
Depreciation	78,528	75,679	71,555
Amortization	5,260	4,723	4,059
Gains on sales of LPG storage facilities	(39,887)	—	(46,117)
Other income, net	<u>(16,005)</u>	<u>(18,855)</u>	<u>(17,572)</u>
	<u>1,959,552</u>	<u>2,580,325</u>	<u>2,011,645</u>
Operating income	300,543	234,864	265,730
Interest expense	<u>(70,340)</u>	<u>(72,886)</u>	<u>(71,487)</u>
Income before income taxes	230,203	161,978	194,243
Income tax expense	(2,593)	(1,672)	(846)
Minority interests	<u>(2,967)</u>	<u>(2,287)</u>	<u>(2,613)</u>
Net income.....	<u>\$ 224,643</u>	<u>\$ 158,019</u>	<u>\$ 190,784</u>
General partner's interest in net income	<u>\$ 6,737</u>	<u>\$ 2,278</u>	<u>\$ 5,600</u>
Limited partners' interest in net income	<u>\$ 217,906</u>	<u>\$ 155,741</u>	<u>\$ 185,184</u>
Income per limited partner unit — basic and diluted (note 2)	<u>\$ 3.59</u>	<u>\$ 2.70</u>	<u>\$ 3.15</u>
Average limited partner units outstanding (thousands):			
Basic	<u>57,038</u>	<u>57,005</u>	<u>56,826</u>
Diluted	<u>57,082</u>	<u>57,044</u>	<u>56,862</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

AMERIGAS PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Thousands of dollars)

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2009	2008	2007
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income.....	\$ 224,643	\$ 158,019	\$ 190,784
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization.....	83,788	80,402	75,614
Gains on sales of LPG storage facilities.....	(39,887)	—	(46,117)
Provision for uncollectible accounts.....	9,345	15,852	9,544
Other, net.....	3,287	839	4,856
Net change in:			
Accounts receivable.....	74,134	(51,270)	(17,142)
Inventories.....	57,847	(19,032)	(18,829)
Accounts payable.....	(58,124)	8,136	17,819
Collateral deposits.....	17,830	(17,830)	—
Other current assets.....	16,210	(5,348)	310
Other current liabilities.....	(21,575)	10,446	(12,340)
Net cash provided by operating activities.....	367,498	180,214	204,499
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Expenditures for property, plant and equipment.....	(78,739)	(62,756)	(73,764)
Proceeds from disposals of assets.....	6,880	8,442	5,954
Net proceeds from sales of LPG storage facilities.....	42,426	—	49,031
Acquisitions of businesses, net of cash acquired.....	(50,092)	(1,322)	(78,763)
Net cash used by investing activities.....	(79,525)	(55,636)	(97,542)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Distributions.....	(165,282)	(144,659)	(154,672)
Minority interest activity.....	(2,400)	(2,138)	(2,144)
Repayment of long-term debt.....	(71,659)	(1,680)	(1,762)
Proceeds from issuance of Common Units, net of tax withheld.....	(338)	766	814
Capital contributions from General Partner.....	10	8	66
Net cash used by financing activities.....	(239,669)	(147,703)	(157,698)
Cash and cash equivalents increase (decrease).....	\$ 48,304	\$ (23,125)	\$ (50,741)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:			
End of year.....	\$ 59,213	\$ 10,909	\$ 34,034
Beginning of year.....	10,909	34,034	84,775
Increase (decrease).....	\$ 48,304	\$ (23,125)	\$ (50,741)
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION:			
Cash paid for:			
Interest.....	\$ 69,745	\$ 70,801	\$ 69,451

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

AMERIGAS PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PARTNERS' CAPITAL
(Thousands of dollars, except unit data)

	Number of Common Units	Common	General partner	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Total partners' capital
Balance September 30, 2006	<u>56,797,105</u>	<u>\$ 250,493</u>	<u>\$ 2,525</u>	<u>\$ (31,515)</u>	<u>\$ 221,503</u>
Net income.....		185,184	5,600		190,784
Net gains on derivative instruments...				25,270	25,270
Reclassification of net losses on derivative instruments.....				<u>21,276</u>	<u>21,276</u>
Comprehensive income		185,184	5,600	46,546	237,330
Distributions		(149,433)	(5,239)		(154,672)
Unit-based compensation expense.....		489	—		489
Common Units issued in connection with incentive compensation plans..	25,392	814	8		822
Common Units issued in connection with acquisition.....	<u>166,205</u>	<u>5,698</u>	<u>58</u>		<u>5,756</u>
Balance September 30, 2007	<u>56,988,702</u>	<u>293,245</u>	<u>2,952</u>	<u>15,031</u>	<u>311,228</u>
Net income.....		155,741	2,278		158,019
Net losses on derivative instruments .				(25,925)	(25,925)
Reclassification of net gains on derivative instruments.....				<u>(53,011)</u>	<u>(53,011)</u>
Comprehensive income		155,741	2,278	(78,936)	79,083
Distributions		(142,515)	(2,144)		(144,659)
Unit-based compensation expense.....		949	—		949
Common Units issued in connection with incentive compensation plans..	<u>21,249</u>	<u>766</u>	<u>8</u>		<u>774</u>
Balance September 30, 2008	<u>57,009,951</u>	<u>308,186</u>	<u>3,094</u>	<u>(63,905)</u>	<u>247,375</u>
Net income.....		217,906	6,737		224,643
Net losses on derivative instruments .				(136,786)	(136,786)
Reclassification of net losses on derivative instruments.....				<u>193,744</u>	<u>193,744</u>
Comprehensive income		217,906	6,737	56,958	281,601
Distributions		(159,139)	(6,143)		(165,282)
Unit-based compensation expense.....		1,093	—		1,093
Common Units issued in connection with incentive compensation plans, net of tax withheld	<u>36,437</u>	<u>(338)</u>	<u>10</u>		<u>(328)</u>
Balance September 30, 2009	<u>57,046,388</u>	<u>\$ 367,708</u>	<u>\$ 3,698</u>	<u>\$ (6,947)</u>	<u>\$ 364,459</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

AMERIGAS PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES ~ Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Thousands of dollars, except per unit amounts)

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Note 19 — Quarterly Data (Unaudited)

Note 1 — Nature of Operations

AmeriGas Partners, L.P. (“AmeriGas Partners”) is a publicly traded limited partnership that conducts a national propane distribution business through its principal operating subsidiaries AmeriGas Propane, L.P. (“AmeriGas OLP”) and AmeriGas OLP’s subsidiary, AmeriGas Eagle Propane, L.P. (“Eagle OLP”). AmeriGas Partners, AmeriGas OLP and Eagle OLP are Delaware limited partnerships. AmeriGas OLP and Eagle OLP are collectively referred to herein as “the Operating Partnerships,” and AmeriGas Partners, the Operating Partnerships and all of their subsidiaries are collectively referred to herein as “the Partnership” or “we.”

The Operating Partnerships are engaged in the distribution of propane and related equipment and supplies. The Operating Partnerships comprise the largest retail propane distribution business in the United States serving residential, commercial, industrial, motor fuel and agricultural customers in all 50 states.

At September 30, 2009, AmeriGas Propane, Inc. (the “General Partner”), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of UGI Corporation (“UGI”), held a 1% general partner interest in AmeriGas Partners and a 1.01% general partner interest in AmeriGas OLP. The General Partner and its wholly owned subsidiary Petrolane Incorporated (“Petrolane,” a predecessor company of the Partnership) also owned 24,691,209 Common Units of AmeriGas Partners. The remaining 32,355,179 Common Units are publicly held. The Common Units represent limited partner interests in AmeriGas Partners.

AmeriGas Partners holds a 99% limited partner interest in AmeriGas OLP. AmeriGas OLP, indirectly through subsidiaries, owns an effective 0.1% general partner interest and a direct approximate 99.9% limited partner interest in Eagle OLP.

AmeriGas Partners and the Operating Partnerships have no employees. Employees of the General Partner conduct, direct and manage our operations. The General Partner provides management and administrative services to AmeriGas Eagle Holdings, Inc. (“AEH”), the general partner of Eagle OLP, under a management services agreement. The General Partner is reimbursed monthly for all direct and indirect expenses it incurs on our behalf (see Note 14).

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Note 2 — Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation. Our financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”).

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and costs. These estimates are based on management’s knowledge of current events, historical experience and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. As a result, actual results may be different from these estimates and assumptions.

Certain prior-year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

Principles of Consolidation. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of AmeriGas Partners and its majority-owned subsidiaries. We eliminate all significant intercompany accounts and transactions when we consolidate. We account for the General Partner’s 1.01% interest in AmeriGas OLP and a minority partner’s 0.1% limited partner interest in Eagle OLP (prior to its redemption in July 2009) as minority interests in the consolidated financial statements.

Finance Corps. AmeriGas Finance Corp., AmeriGas Eagle Finance Corp. and AP Eagle Finance Corp. are wholly-owned finance subsidiaries of AmeriGas Partners. Their sole purpose is to serve as co-obligors for debt securities issued by AmeriGas Partners.

Fair Value Measurements. We apply fair value measurements to certain assets and liabilities, principally commodity and interest rate derivative instruments. We adopted new guidance with respect to determining fair value measurements effective October 1, 2008. The new guidance defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The new guidance clarifies that fair value should be based upon assumptions that market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability, including assumptions about risk and risks inherent in valuation techniques and inputs to valuations. This includes not only the credit standing of counterparties and credit enhancements but also the impact of our own nonperformance risk on our liabilities. The new guidance requires fair value measurements to assume that the transaction occurs in the principal market for the asset or liability or in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market for the asset or liability (the market for which the reporting entity would be able to maximize the amount received or minimize the amount paid). We evaluate the need for credit adjustments to our derivative instrument fair values in accordance with the requirements noted above. Such adjustments were not material to the fair values of our derivative instruments.

We use the following fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels:

- Level 1 — Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities that we have the ability to access at the measurement date. The Partnership did not have any derivative financial instruments categorized as Level 1 at September 30, 2009.
- Level 2 — Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are either directly or indirectly observable for the asset or liability, including quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, and inputs that are derived from observable market data by correlation or other means. Instruments categorized in Level 2 include non-exchange traded derivatives such as over the counter commodity price swap and option contracts and interest rate protection agreements.
- Level 3 — Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability including situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability. We did not have any derivative financial instruments categorized as Level 3 at September 30, 2009.

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The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable data (Level 3). In some cases, the inputs to measure fair value might fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. The lowest level input that is significant to a fair value measurement in its entirety determines the applicable level in the fair value hierarchy. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, considering factors specific to the asset or liability. The adoption of the new fair value guidance effective October 1, 2008 did not have a material impact on the financial statements. See Note 16 for additional information on fair value measurements.

Derivative Instruments. We account for derivative instruments and hedging activities in accordance with guidance provided by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) which requires that all derivative instruments be recognized as either assets or liabilities and measured at fair value. The accounting for changes in fair value depends upon the purpose of the derivative instrument and whether it is designated and qualifies for hedge accounting.

Substantially all of our derivative financial instruments are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges. For cash flow hedges, changes in the fair value of the derivative financial instruments are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (“AOCI”), to the extent effective at offsetting changes in the hedged item, until earnings are affected by the hedged item. We discontinue cash flow hedge accounting if the occurrence of the forecasted transaction is determined to be no longer probable. Cash flows from derivative financial instruments are included in cash flows from operating activities.

For a more detailed description of the derivative instruments we use, our accounting for derivatives, our objectives for using them and related supplemental information required by GAAP, see Note 17.

Revenue Recognition. Revenues from the sale of propane are recognized principally upon delivery. Revenues from the sale of appliances and equipment are recognized at the later of sale or installation. Revenues from repair or maintenance services are recognized upon completion of services. Revenues from annually billed nonrefundable tank fees are recorded on a straight-line basis over one year. We present revenue-related taxes collected from customers and remitted to taxing authorities, principally sales and use taxes, on a net basis.

Delivery Expenses. Expenses associated with the delivery of propane to customers (including expenses of delivery personnel, vehicle repair and maintenance and general liability expenses) are classified as operating and administrative expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Depreciation expense associated with delivery vehicles is classified in depreciation on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Income Taxes. AmeriGas Partners and the Operating Partnerships are not directly subject to federal income taxes. Instead, their taxable income or loss is allocated to their individual partners. The Operating Partnerships have corporate subsidiaries which are directly subject to federal and state income taxes. Accordingly, our consolidated financial statements reflect income taxes related to these corporate subsidiaries. Legislation in certain states allows for taxation of partnerships’ income and the accompanying financial statements reflect state income taxes resulting from such legislation. Net income for financial statement purposes may differ significantly from taxable income reportable to unitholders. This is a result of (1) differences between the tax basis and financial reporting basis of assets and liabilities and (2) the taxable income allocation requirements of the Fourth Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of AmeriGas Partners, L.P., (“Partnership Agreement”) and the Internal Revenue Code. At September 30, 2009, the financial reporting basis of the Partnership’s assets and liabilities exceeded the tax basis by approximately \$241,000.

Comprehensive Income. Comprehensive income comprises net income and other comprehensive income (loss). Other comprehensive income (loss) results from gains and losses on derivative instruments qualifying as cash flow hedges.

Cash and Cash Equivalents. All highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less when purchased are classified as cash equivalents.

Inventories. Our inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. We determine cost using an average cost method for propane, specific identification for appliances and the first-in, first-out (“FIFO”) method for all other inventories.

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Property, Plant and Equipment and Related Depreciation. We record property, plant and equipment at cost. The amounts we assign to property, plant and equipment of acquired businesses are based upon estimated fair value at date of acquisition.

We compute depreciation expense on plant and equipment using the straight-line method over estimated service lives generally ranging from 15 to 40 years for buildings and improvements; 7 to 30 years for storage and customer tanks and cylinders; and 2 to 10 years for vehicles, equipment and office furniture and fixtures. Costs to install Partnership-owned tanks at customer locations, net of amounts billed to customers, are capitalized and depreciated over the estimated period of benefit not exceeding ten years.

We include in property, plant and equipment costs associated with computer software we develop or obtain for use in our business. We amortize computer software costs on a straight-line basis over expected periods of benefit not exceeding seven years once the installed software is ready for its intended use.

No depreciation expense is included in cost of sales on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets. In accordance with GAAP relating to goodwill and other intangibles, we amortize intangible assets over their estimated useful lives unless we determine their lives to be indefinite. We amortize customer relationship and noncompete agreement intangibles over their estimated periods of benefit, which do not exceed 15 years. Goodwill is not amortized but is subject to tests for impairment at least annually. We perform impairment tests more frequently than annually if events or circumstances indicate that the value of goodwill might be impaired. For purposes of the goodwill impairment test, the Partnership has determined it has one reporting unit. Fair value of the reporting unit is estimated using a market value approach taking into account the market price of AmeriGas Partners Common Units. No provisions for goodwill or other intangible asset impairments were recorded during Fiscal 2009, Fiscal 2008 or Fiscal 2007.

No amortization expense is included in cost of sales on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets. We evaluate the impairment of long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. We evaluate recoverability based upon undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by such assets. No provisions for impairments were recorded during Fiscal 2009, Fiscal 2008 or Fiscal 2007.

Customer Deposits. We offer certain of our customers prepayment programs which require customers to pay a fixed periodic amount, or to otherwise prepay a portion of their anticipated propane purchases. Customer prepayments, in excess of associated billings, are classified as customer deposits and advances on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Equity-Based Compensation. The General Partner may grant Common Unit awards (“AmeriGas Units” and “AmeriGas Performance Units” each as further described in Note 12) to key employees under its executive and nonexecutive Common Unit plans, and employees of the General Partner may be granted stock options for UGI Common Stock. All of our equity-based compensation is measured at fair value on the grant date, date of modification or end of the period, as applicable, and recognized in earnings over the requisite service period. Depending upon the settlement terms of the awards, all or a portion of the fair value of equity-based awards may be presented as a liability or as equity in our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Equity-based compensation costs associated with the portion of Common Unit awards classified as equity are measured based upon their estimated fair value on the date of grant or modification. Equity-based compensation costs associated with the portion of Common Unit awards classified as liabilities are measured based upon their estimated fair value at the grant date and remeasured as of the end of each period.

For a further description of our equity-based compensation plans and related disclosures, see Note 12.

Environmental Matters. We are subject to environmental laws and regulations intended to mitigate or remove the effect of past operations and improve or maintain the quality of the environment. These laws and regulations require the removal or remedy of the effect on the environment of the disposal or release of certain specified hazardous substances at current or former operating sites.

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Environmental reserves are accrued when assessments indicate that it is probable that a liability has been incurred and an amount can reasonably be estimated. Amounts recorded as environmental liabilities on the balance sheets represent our best estimate of costs expected to be incurred or, if no best estimate can be made, the minimum liability associated with a range of expected environmental investigation and remediation costs. Our estimated liability for environmental contamination is reduced to reflect anticipated participation of other responsible parties but is not reduced for possible recovery from insurance carriers. We do not discount to present value the costs of future expenditures for environmental liabilities. At September 30, 2009, the Partnership's accrued liability for environmental investigation and cleanup costs was not material.

Allocation of Net Income. Net income for partners' capital and statement of operations presentation purposes is allocated to the General Partner and the limited partners in accordance with their respective ownership percentages after giving effect to amounts distributed to the General Partner in excess of its 1% general partner interest in AmeriGas Partners ("incentive distributions"), if any, in accordance with the Partnership Agreement (see Note 6).

Net Income Per Unit. Income per limited partner unit is computed in accordance with accounting guidance regarding the application of the two-class method for determining earnings per share as it relates to master limited partnerships by dividing the limited partners' interest in net income by the weighted average number of limited partner units outstanding. The two-class method requires that income per limited partner unit be calculated as if all earnings for the period were distributed and requires a separate calculation for each quarter and year-to-date period. Thus, in periods when our net income exceeds our aggregate distributions paid and undistributed earnings are above certain levels, the calculation according to the two-class method results in an increased allocation of undistributed earnings to the General Partner. Theoretical distributions of net income in accordance with this two-class method for Fiscal 2009, Fiscal 2008 and Fiscal 2007 resulted in an increased allocation of net income to the General Partner in the computation of income per limited partner unit which had the effect of decreasing earnings per limited partner unit by \$0.23, \$0.03 and \$0.11, respectively.

Potentially dilutive Common Units included in the diluted limited partner units outstanding computation of approximately 44,000 in Fiscal 2009, 39,000 in Fiscal 2008 and 35,000 in Fiscal 2007 reflect the effects of Common Unit awards issued under AmeriGas Propane, Inc. incentive compensation plans.

Segment Information. We have determined that we have a single reportable operating segment that engages in the distribution of propane and related equipment and supplies. No single customer represents ten percent or more of consolidated revenues on an accrual basis. In addition, substantially all of our revenues are derived from sources within the United States and substantially all of our long-lived assets are located in the United States.

Subsequent Events. Management has evaluated the impact of subsequent events through November 20, 2009, the date the financial statements were filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, and the effects of such evaluation have been reflected in the financial statements and related disclosures.

Note 3 — Accounting Changes

Adoption of New Accounting Standards

FASB Accounting Standards Codification. In June 2009, the FASB issued guidance identifying the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting principles used in the preparation of financial statements by nongovernmental entities in accordance with GAAP. The guidance has established the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Codification") as the source of such authoritative accounting principles. The identification of the Codification as the source of authoritative accounting principles does not change existing GAAP. The Codification is effective for all financial statements issued after September 15, 2009.

Subsequent Events. On June 30, 2009, we adopted accounting guidance issued by the FASB in May 2009 on accounting and disclosure of subsequent events. The adoption of this guidance did not change our prior accounting practice other than to disclose the date through which subsequent events were evaluated and the basis for that date. Other than this new disclosure, adoption of this guidance did not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

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Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. Effective with our disclosures for the quarter ended March 31, 2009, we adopted accounting guidance issued by the FASB in March 2008 on enhanced disclosures about derivative instruments and hedging activities. The enhanced disclosures provide greater transparency by requiring entities to provide qualitative disclosures about their objectives and strategies for using derivative instruments and quantitative disclosures that detail the fair value amounts of, and gains and losses on, derivative instruments. Disclosures about credit-risk-related contingent features of derivative instruments are also required. See Note 17 for disclosures required by the new guidance.

Fair Value Measurements. On October 1, 2008, we adopted new guidance issued by the FASB in September 2006 on fair value measurements. The new guidance defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. In February 2008, the FASB issued two amendments to this guidance to exclude leases from the new fair value guidance and to delay the effective date of the new fair value guidance until fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008 (Fiscal 2010) for non-financial assets and liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a non-recurring basis. The adoption of the initial phase of the fair value guidance did not have a material effect on our financial statements and we do not anticipate that the adoption of the remainder of the fair value guidance will have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements. In October 2008, the FASB issued two additional amendments to the fair value guidance which clarify the application of the fair value measurement guidance to financial assets in a market that is not active and when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased. These further amendments did not have an impact on our results of operations or financial condition. See Notes 2 and 17 for further information on fair value measurements in accordance with the new guidance.

Offsetting of Amounts Related to Certain Contracts. On October 1, 2008, we adopted accounting guidance issued by the FASB in April 2007 which permits companies to offset fair value amounts recognized for the right to reclaim cash collateral (a receivable) or the obligation to return cash collateral (a payable) against fair value amounts recognized for derivative instruments executed with the same counterparty under a master netting agreement. In addition, upon the adoption, companies are permitted to change their accounting policy to offset or not offset fair value amounts recognized for derivative instruments under master netting arrangements. The new guidance requires retrospective application for all periods presented. We have elected to continue our policy of reflecting derivative asset or liability positions, as well as cash collateral, on a gross basis in our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Accordingly, the adoption of the new guidance did not impact our financial statements.

Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Liabilities. On October 1, 2008, we adopted accounting guidance issued by the FASB in February 2007 by which we may elect to report individual financial instruments and certain items at fair value with changes in fair value reported in earnings. Once made, this election is irrevocable for those items. The adoption of this guidance did not impact our financial statements.

New Accounting Standards Not Yet Implemented

Intangible Asset Useful Lives. In April 2008, the FASB issued new guidance which amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under GAAP. The intent of the new guidance is to improve the consistency between the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under GAAP relating to intangible asset accounting and the period of expected cash flows used to measure the fair value of the asset under GAAP relating to business combinations and other applicable accounting literature. The new guidance is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008 (Fiscal 2010) and must be applied prospectively to intangible assets acquired after the effective date. We do not believe the new guidance will have a significant impact on our financial statements.

Business Combinations. In December 2007, the FASB issued new guidance on the accounting for business combinations. The new guidance applies to all transactions or other events in which an entity obtains control of one or more businesses. The new guidance establishes, among other things, principles and requirements for how the acquirer (1) recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree; (2) recognizes and measures the goodwill acquired in a business combination or gain from a bargain purchase; and (3) determines what information with respect to a business combination should be disclosed. The new guidance applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008

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(Fiscal 2010). Among the more significant changes in accounting for acquisitions are (1) transaction costs will generally be expensed (rather than being included as costs of the acquisition); (2) contingencies, including contingent consideration, will generally be recorded at fair value with subsequent adjustments recognized in operations (rather than as adjustments to the purchase price); and (3) decreases in valuation allowances on acquired deferred tax assets will be recognized in operations (rather than decreases in goodwill). Generally, the effects of the new guidance will depend on future acquisitions.

Noncontrolling Interests. Also in December 2007, the FASB issued guidance regarding the accounting for and presentation of noncontrolling interests in consolidated financial statements. The guidance is effective for us on October 1, 2009 (Fiscal 2010). The new guidance will significantly change the accounting and reporting relating to noncontrolling interests in a consolidated subsidiary. After adoption, noncontrolling interests (\$11,866 and \$10,723 at September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively) will be classified as partners' capital, a change from its current classification between liabilities and partners' capital. Earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests (\$2,967, \$2,287 and \$2,613 in Fiscal 2009, Fiscal 2008 and Fiscal 2007, respectively) will be included in net income, although such income will continue to be deducted to measure income per limited partner unit. In addition, changes in a parent's ownership interest while retaining control will be accounted for as equity transactions and any retained noncontrolling equity investments in a former subsidiary will be initially measured at fair value.

Earnings Per Unit. In March 2008, the FASB ratified accounting guidance regarding the application of the two-class method for determining income per unit as it relates to master limited partnerships. This new guidance addresses the application of the two-class method for master limited partnerships when incentive distribution rights are present and entitle the holder of such rights to a portion of the distributions. The new guidance addresses how current period earnings of a master limited partnership should be allocated to the general partner, limited partners and, when applicable, holders of incentive distribution rights ("IDRs") when applying accounting guidance regarding the presentation of income per unit. This guidance is effective with the first fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2008 (Fiscal 2010), including interim periods within those fiscal years, and requires retrospective application of the guidance to all periods presented. Early application is prohibited. While the adoption of this guidance may have an impact on the calculation of income per limited partner unit when distributions paid in contiguous periods differ, such impact is not expected to be material.

Note 4 — Acquisitions

During Fiscal 2009, the Partnership acquired several retail propane distribution businesses, including all of the assets of the retail propane business of Penn Fuel Propane, LLC (see Note 14), for total net cash consideration of \$50,092. During Fiscal 2008, the Partnership acquired several retail propane distribution businesses for total net cash consideration of \$2,478 and received a working capital payment refund of \$1,157 associated with a Fiscal 2007 acquisition. During Fiscal 2007, the Partnership acquired several retail propane distribution businesses, including the retail distribution businesses of All Star Gas Corporation and Shell Gas (LPG) USA, and several cylinder refurbishing businesses, for total net cash consideration of \$78,763. With respect to the 2007 acquisition of All Star Gas Corporation, the Partnership also issued 166,205 Common Units having a fair value of \$5,698 to the General Partner (see Note 14). In conjunction with these acquisitions, liabilities of \$3,786 in Fiscal 2009, \$2,445 in Fiscal 2008 and \$1,516 in Fiscal 2007 were incurred. The operating results of these businesses have been included in our operating results from their respective dates of acquisition.

The total purchase price of these acquisitions has been allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as follows:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Net current assets (liabilities)	\$ 1,916	\$ (1,010)	\$ (2,208)
Property, plant and equipment	17,646	2,731	59,439
Goodwill	24,048	751	19,449
Customer relationships and noncompete agreements (estimated useful life of 10 and 5 years, respectively)	10,268	2,451	8,238
Other net long-term liabilities	—	—	(98)
Total	<u>\$ 53,878</u>	<u>\$ 4,923</u>	<u>\$ 84,820</u>

The pro forma effects of these transactions were not material.

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Note 5 — Sales of Assets

On November 13, 2008, AmeriGas OLP sold its 600,000 barrel refrigerated, above-ground storage facility located on leased property in California. The Partnership recorded a pre-tax gain of \$39,887 associated with this transaction. In July 2007, AmeriGas OLP sold its 3.5 million barrel liquefied petroleum gas storage terminal located near Phoenix, Arizona to Plains LPG Services, L.P. The Partnership recorded a pre-tax gain of \$46,117 associated with this transaction. The gains from these transactions are included in “Gains on sales of LPG storage facilities” on our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Note 6 — Quarterly Distributions of Available Cash

The Partnership makes distributions to its partners approximately 45 days after the end of each fiscal quarter in a total amount equal to its Available Cash (as defined in the Partnership Agreement) for such quarter. Available Cash generally means:

1. all cash on hand at the end of such quarter,
2. plus all additional cash on hand as of the date of determination resulting from borrowing after the end of such quarter,
3. less the amount of cash reserves established by the General Partner in its reasonable discretion.

The General Partner may establish reserves for the proper conduct of the Partnership’s business and for distributions during the next four quarters. In addition, certain of the Partnership’s debt agreements require reserves be established for the payment of debt principal and interest.

Distributions of Available Cash are made 98% to limited partners and 2% to the General Partner (giving effect to the 1.01% interest of the General Partner in distributions of Available Cash from AmeriGas OLP to AmeriGas Partners) until Available Cash exceeds the Minimum Quarterly Distribution of \$0.55 and the First Target Distribution of \$0.055 per Common Unit (or a total of \$0.605 per Common Unit). When Available Cash exceeds \$0.605 per Common Unit in any quarter, the General Partner will receive a greater percentage of the total Partnership distribution but only with respect to the amount by which the distribution per Common Unit to limited partners exceeds \$0.605.

Because the Partnership made distributions to Common Unitholders in excess of \$0.605 per limited partner unit beginning with the quarterly distribution paid May 2007, the General Partner has received a greater percentage of the total Partnership distributions than its aggregate 2% general partner interest in AmeriGas Partners and AmeriGas OLP. The total amount of distributions received by the General Partner with respect to its 1% general partner interest in AmeriGas Partners during Fiscal 2009, Fiscal 2008 and Fiscal 2007 totaled \$6,144, \$2,144 and \$5,239, respectively, which amounts included incentive distributions of \$4,491, \$698 and \$3,692, respectively.

Quarterly distributions of Available Cash per limited partner unit during Fiscal 2009, Fiscal 2008 and Fiscal 2007 were as follows:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
1st Quarter	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.58
2nd Quarter	0.64	0.61	0.58
3rd Quarter	0.67	0.64	0.61
4th Quarter	0.84	0.64	0.86

On July 27, 2009, the General Partner’s Board of Directors approved a distribution of \$0.84 per Common Unit payable on August 18, 2009 to unitholders of record on August 10, 2009. This distribution included the regular quarterly distribution of \$0.67 per Common Unit and \$0.17 per Common Unit reflecting a one-time distribution of a portion of the proceeds from the Partnership’s sale of its California storage facility in November 2008.

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On July 30, 2007, the General Partner's Board of Directors approved a distribution of \$0.86 per Common Unit payable on August 18, 2007 to unitholders of record on August 10, 2007. This distribution included the regular quarterly distribution of \$0.61 per Common Unit and \$0.25 per Common Unit reflecting a one-time distribution of a portion of the proceeds from the Partnership's sale of its Arizona storage facility in July 2007.

Note 7 — Debt

Long-term debt comprises the following at September 30:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
AmeriGas Partners Senior Notes:		
8.875%, due May 2011	\$ 14,720	\$ 14,767
7.25%, due May 2015	415,000	415,000
7.125%, due May 2016	350,000	350,000
AmeriGas OLP First Mortgage Notes:		
Series D, 7.11%, due March 2009.....	—	70,201
Series E, 8.50%, due July 2010.....	80,018	80,042
Other	<u>5,906</u>	<u>3,380</u>
Total long-term debt.....	865,644	933,390
Less current maturities.....	<u>(82,225)</u>	<u>(71,466)</u>
Total long-term debt due after one year.....	<u>\$ 783,419</u>	<u>\$ 861,924</u>

Scheduled principal repayments of long-term debt for each of the next five fiscal years ending September 30 are as follows: Fiscal 2010 — \$82,160; Fiscal 2011 — \$15,744; Fiscal 2012 — \$964; Fiscal 2013 — \$859; Fiscal 2014 — \$460.

AmeriGas Partners Senior Notes. The 8.875% Senior Notes may be redeemed at our option. The 7.25% and 7.125% Senior Notes generally cannot be redeemed at our option prior to May 20, 2010 and 2011, respectively. AmeriGas Partners may, under certain circumstances involving excess sales proceeds from the disposition of assets not reinvested in the business or a change of control, be required to offer to prepay its 7.25% and 7.125% Senior Notes.

AmeriGas OLP First Mortgage Notes. The General Partner is co-obligor of the Series E First Mortgage Notes. AmeriGas OLP may prepay the Series E First Mortgage Notes, in whole or in part. These prepayments include a make whole premium. AmeriGas OLP may, under certain circumstances involving excess sales proceeds from the disposition of assets not reinvested in the business or a change of control, be required to offer to prepay the Series E First Mortgage Notes, in whole or in part.

AmeriGas OLP Credit Agreements. AmeriGas OLP has a credit agreement ("Credit Agreement") consisting of (1) a Revolving Credit Facility and (2) an Acquisition Facility. The General Partner and Petrolane Incorporated, a wholly owned subsidiary of the General Partner, are guarantors of amounts outstanding under the Credit Agreement.

Under the Revolving Credit Facility, AmeriGas OLP may borrow up to \$125,000 (including a \$100,000 sublimit for letters of credit) which is subject to restrictions in the AmeriGas OLP First Mortgage Notes and Senior Notes indentures (see "Restrictive Covenants" below). The Revolving Credit Facility may be used for working capital and general purposes of AmeriGas OLP. The Revolving Credit Facility expires on October 15, 2011, but may be extended for additional one-year periods with the consent of the participating banks representing at least 80% of the commitments thereunder. There were no borrowings outstanding under AmeriGas OLP's Revolving Credit Facility at September 30, 2009 and 2008. Issued and outstanding letters of credit, which reduce available borrowings under the AmeriGas OLP Revolving Credit Facility, totaled \$37,022 and \$42,874 at September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The Acquisition Facility provides AmeriGas OLP with the ability to borrow up to \$75,000 to finance the purchase of propane businesses or propane business assets or, to the extent it is not so used, for working capital and general purposes, subject to restrictions in the AmeriGas OLP First Mortgage Notes and the Senior Notes indenture. The Acquisition Facility operates as a revolving facility through October 15, 2011, at which time amounts then outstanding will be immediately due and payable. There were no amounts outstanding under the Acquisition Facility at September 30, 2009 and 2008.

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The Revolving Credit Facility and the Acquisition Facility permit AmeriGas OLP to borrow at prevailing interest rates, including the base rate, defined as the higher of the Federal Funds rate plus 0.50% or the agent bank's prime rate (3.25% at September 30, 2009), or at a two-week, one-, two-, three-, or six-month Eurodollar Rate, as defined in the Credit Agreement, plus a margin. The margin on Eurodollar Rate borrowings (which ranges from 1.00% to 1.75%) and the Credit Agreement facility fee rate (which ranges from 0.25% to 0.375%) are dependent upon AmeriGas OLP's ratio of funded debt to earnings before interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA"), each as defined in the Credit Agreement.

In order to provide for increased liquidity, on April 17, 2009, AmeriGas OLP entered into a \$75,000 unsecured revolving credit facility ("2009 Supplemental Credit Agreement") with three major banks. The 2009 Supplemental Credit Agreement expires on July 1, 2010 and permits AmeriGas OLP to borrow up to \$75,000 for working capital and general purposes subject to the Restrictive Covenants in the AmeriGas OLP First Mortgage Notes and the Senior Notes indentures. The 2009 Supplemental Credit Agreement permits AmeriGas OLP to borrow at prevailing interest rates, including the base rate equal to the higher of the Federal Funds rate plus 0.50%, the agent bank's prime rate (3.25% at September 30, 2009), or a libor market index rate (0.25% at September 30, 2009) plus 1%, or at a one-week, two-week or one-month Eurodollar rate, as defined in the 2009 Supplemental Credit Agreement, plus a margin. The margin on base rate loans is 2.25% and the margin on Eurodollar loans is 3.25%.

Restrictive Covenants. The 7.25% and 7.125% Senior Notes of AmeriGas Partners restrict the ability of the Partnership and AmeriGas OLP to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness, make investments, incur liens, issue preferred interests, prepay subordinated indebtedness, and effect mergers, consolidations and sales of assets. Under the 7.25% and 7.125% Senior Notes indentures, AmeriGas Partners is generally permitted to make cash distributions equal to available cash, as defined, as of the end of the immediately preceding quarter, if certain conditions are met. These conditions include:

1. no event of default exists or would exist upon making such distributions and
2. the Partnership's consolidated fixed charge coverage ratio, as defined, is greater than 1.75-to-1.

If the ratio in item 2 above is less than or equal to 1.75-to-1, the Partnership may make cash distributions in a total amount not to exceed \$24,000 less the total amount of distributions made during the immediately preceding 16 Fiscal quarters. At September 30, 2009, the Partnership was not restricted by the consolidated fixed charge coverage ratio from making cash distributions. See the provisions of the Partnership Agreement relating to distributions of Available Cash in Note 6.

The AmeriGas OLP credit agreements and the First Mortgage Notes restrict the incurrence of additional indebtedness and also restrict certain liens, guarantees, investments, loans and advances, payments, mergers, consolidations, asset transfers, transactions with affiliates, sales of assets, acquisitions and other transactions. The AmeriGas OLP credit agreements and First Mortgage Notes require that AmeriGas OLP maintain a maximum ratio of total indebtedness, as defined, to EBITDA, as defined (calculated on a rolling four-quarter basis or eight-quarter basis divided by two), to be less than or equal to 4.0-to-1 with respect to the AmeriGas OLP credit agreements and 5.25-to-1 with respect to the First Mortgage Notes. In addition, the Credit Agreement requires that AmeriGas OLP maintain a ratio of EBITDA to interest expense, as defined, of at least 3.0-to-1 on a rolling four-quarter basis, and a minimum EBITDA. Generally, as long as no default exists or would result, AmeriGas OLP is permitted to make cash distributions not more frequently than quarterly in an amount not to exceed available cash, as defined, for the immediately preceding calendar quarter.

At September 30, 2009, the amount of net assets of the Partnership's subsidiaries that was restricted from transfer as a result of the amount of Available Cash, computed in accordance with the Partnership Agreement, the applicable debt agreements and the partnership agreements of the Partnership's subsidiaries, totaled approximately \$900,000.

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Note 8 — Employee Retirement Plans

The General Partner sponsors a 401(k) savings plan for eligible employees. Participants in the savings plan may contribute a portion of their compensation on a before-tax basis. Generally, employee contributions are matched on a dollar-for-dollar (100%) basis up to 5% of eligible compensation. The cost of benefits under our savings plan was \$7,365 in Fiscal 2009, \$7,089 in Fiscal 2008 and \$7,039 in Fiscal 2007.

The General Partner sponsors a nonqualified deferred compensation plan that provides benefits for executives in excess of benefits that otherwise would have been provided except for the limits imposed by the Internal Revenue Service. The General Partner also sponsors a nonqualified supplemental executive retirement plan. Costs associated with these plans were not material in Fiscal 2009, Fiscal 2008 and Fiscal 2007.

Note 9 — Inventories

Inventories comprise the following at September 30:

	2009	2008
Propane gas.....	\$ 67,945	\$ 121,365
Materials, supplies and other	16,489	19,296
Appliances for sale	3,506	3,545
Total inventories	<u>\$ 87,940</u>	<u>\$ 144,206</u>

In addition to inventories on hand, we also enter into contracts to purchase propane to meet a portion of our supply requirements. Generally, these contracts are one- to three-year agreements subject to annual price and quantity adjustments.

Note 10 — Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise the following at September 30:

	2009	2008
Land.....	\$ 66,880	\$ 66,153
Buildings and improvements	96,873	91,760
Transportation equipment.....	73,000	68,254
Storage facilities	121,857	118,650
Equipment, primarily cylinders and tanks	1,035,402	992,532
Other, including construction in process	<u>39,126</u>	<u>22,582</u>
Gross property, plant and equipment.....	1,433,138	1,359,931
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(804,239)</u>	<u>(743,097)</u>
Net property, plant and equipment	<u>\$ 628,899</u>	<u>\$ 616,834</u>

Note 11 — Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The Partnership's goodwill and intangible assets comprise the following at September 30:

	2009	2008
Subject to amortization:		
Customer relationships and noncompete agreements	\$ 56,581	\$ 47,612
Accumulated amortization	<u>(23,970)</u>	<u>(20,033)</u>
	<u>32,611</u>	<u>27,579</u>
Not subject to amortization:		
Goodwill	<u>\$ 665,663</u>	<u>\$ 640,843</u>

The increase in intangible assets and goodwill during Fiscal 2009 is the result of business acquisitions (see Note 4). Amortization expense of intangible assets was \$5,237 in Fiscal 2009, \$4,712 in Fiscal 2008 and \$4,037 in Fiscal 2007. Estimated amortization expense of intangible assets during the next five fiscal years is as follows: Fiscal 2010 — \$5,456; Fiscal 2011 — \$5,366; Fiscal 2012 — \$5,297; Fiscal 2013 — \$4,742; Fiscal 2014 — \$3,789.

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Note 12 — Partners’ Capital and Incentive Compensation Plans

In accordance with the Partnership Agreement, the General Partner may, in its sole discretion, cause the Partnership to issue an unlimited number of additional Common Units and other equity securities of the Partnership ranking on a parity with the Common Units. In September 2007, in conjunction with a propane business acquisition, the Partnership issued 166,205 Common Units to the General Partner having a fair value of \$34.28 per Common Unit (see Note 14).

The General Partner grants equity-based awards to employees comprising grants of AmeriGas Partners equity instruments as further described below. We recognized total pre-tax equity-based compensation expense of \$3,035, \$3,162 and \$2,421 in Fiscal 2009, Fiscal 2008 and Fiscal 2007, respectively.

Under the AmeriGas Propane, Inc. 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan (“2000 Propane Plan”), the General Partner may award to key employees the right to receive a total of 500,000 AmeriGas Partners Common Units (comprising AmeriGas Performance Units), or cash equivalent to the fair market value of such Common Units. In addition, the 2000 Propane Plan authorizes the crediting of Common Unit distribution equivalents to participants’ accounts. AmeriGas Performance Unit grant recipients are awarded a target number of AmeriGas Performance Units. The number of AmeriGas Performance Units ultimately paid at the end of the performance period (generally three years) may be higher or lower than the target amount based upon AmeriGas Partners’ Total Unitholder Return (“TUR”) percentile rank relative to entities in a peer group. Grantees of AmeriGas Performance Units will not receive any award if AmeriGas Partners’ TUR is below the 40th percentile of the peer group; at the 40th percentile, the employee will be paid an award equal to 50% of the target award; and at the 100th percentile will receive 200% of the target award. The actual amount of the award is interpolated between these percentile rankings. Any distribution equivalents earned are paid in cash. Except in the event of retirement, death or disability, each grant, unless paid, will terminate when the participant ceases to be employed by the General Partner. There are certain change of control and retirement eligibility conditions that, if met, generally result in accelerated vesting or elimination of further service requirements.

Under GAAP relating to equity-based compensation plans, AmeriGas Performance Units are equity awards with a market-based condition, which, if settled in Common Units, results in the recognition of compensation cost over the requisite employee service period regardless of whether the market-based condition is satisfied. The fair values of AmeriGas Performance Units are estimated using a Monte Carlo valuation model. The fair value associated with the target award and the award above the target, if any, which will be paid in AmeriGas Units, is accounted for as equity and the fair value of all distribution equivalents, which will be paid in cash, is accounted for as a liability. The expected term of the AmeriGas Performance Unit awards is three years based on the performance period. Expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of AmeriGas Units over a three-year period. The risk-free interest rate is based on rates on U.S. Treasury bonds at the time of grant. Volatility for all entities in the peer group is based on historical volatility.

The following table summarizes the weighted-average assumptions used to determine the fair value of AmeriGas Performance Unit awards and related compensation costs:

	Grants Awarded in Fiscal Year		
	2009	2008	2007
Risk-free rate	1.0%	3.1%	4.7%
Expected life	3 years	3 years	3 years
Expected volatility	32.0%	17.7%	17.6%
Dividend Yield	9.1%	6.8%	7.1%

We also have a nonexecutive AmeriGas Partners Common Unit plan under which the General Partner may grant awards of up to a total of 200,000 Common Units (comprising AmeriGas Units) to key employees who do not participate in the 2000 Propane Plan. Generally, awards under the nonexecutive plan vest at the end of a three-year period and are paid in Common Units and cash. The General Partner granted awards under the 2000 Propane Plan and the nonexecutive plan representing 60,200, 40,050 and 49,650 Common Units in Fiscal 2009, Fiscal 2008 and Fiscal 2007, respectively, having weighted-average grant date fair values per Common Unit of \$31.94, \$37.91, and \$33.63, respectively. At September 30, 2009 and 2008, awards representing 147,600 and 126,100 Common Units, respectively, were outstanding. At September 30, 2009, 227,986 and 135,700 Common Units were available for future grants under the 2000 Propane Plan and the nonexecutive plan, respectively.

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The following table summarizes AmeriGas Unit and AmeriGas Performance Unit award activity for Fiscal 2009:

	Total		Vested		Non-Vested	
	Number of Common Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (per Unit)	Number of Common Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (per Unit)	Number of Common Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (per Unit)
September 30, 2008 ..	126,100	\$ 33.44	39,966	\$ 32.03	86,134	\$ 34.10
Granted	60,200	\$ 31.94	—	\$ —	60,200	\$ 31.94
Forfeited	(1,500)	\$ 30.70	—	\$ —	(1,500)	\$ 30.70
Vested	—	\$ —	48,818	\$ 31.70	(48,818)	\$ 31.70
Unit awards paid	(37,200)	\$ 29.56	(37,200)	\$ 29.56	—	\$ —
September 30, 2009 ..	<u>147,600</u>	<u>\$ 33.83</u>	<u>51,584</u>	<u>\$ 33.49</u>	<u>96,016</u>	<u>\$ 34.02</u>

During Fiscal 2009, Fiscal 2008 and Fiscal 2007, the Partnership paid AmeriGas Performance Unit and AmeriGas Unit awards (collectively, “Awards”) in Common Units and cash as follows:

	2009	2008	2007
Number of original Awards granted	38,350	39,767	52,200
Fiscal year granted	2006	2005	2004
Payment of Awards:			
AmeriGas Partners Common Units issued	36,437	21,249	25,392
Cash paid	\$ 879	\$ 809	\$ 600

As of September 30, 2009, there was \$655 of unrecognized equity-based compensation expense related to non-vested UGI stock options that is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.6 years. As of September 30, 2009, there was a total of approximately \$1,988 of unrecognized compensation cost associated with 147,600 Common Unit awards that is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.8 years. The total fair value of Common Units that vested during Fiscal 2009, Fiscal 2008 and Fiscal 2007 was \$1,645, \$2,087 and \$1,213, respectively. As of September 30, 2009 and 2008, total liabilities of \$1,417 and \$1,023 associated with Common Unit awards are reflected in “Employee compensation and benefits accrued” and “Other noncurrent liabilities” in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. It is the Partnership’s practice to issue new AmeriGas Partners Common Units for the portion of any Common Unit awards paid out in AmeriGas Partners Common Units.

Note 13 — Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

We lease various buildings and other facilities and transportation, computer and office equipment under operating leases. Certain of the leases contain renewal and purchase options and also contain step-rent provisions. Our aggregate rental expense for such leases was \$54,277 in Fiscal 2009, \$55,825 in Fiscal 2008 and \$56,342 in Fiscal 2007.

Minimum future payments under noncancelable operating leases are as follows:

Year Ending September 30,	
2010	\$ 48,266
2011	39,695
2012	32,899
2013	26,888
2014	19,675
Thereafter	<u>55,305</u>
Total minimum operating lease payments	<u>\$ 222,728</u>

The Partnership enters into fixed-price contracts with suppliers to purchase a portion of its propane supply requirements. These contracts generally have terms of less than one year. As of September 30, 2009, obligations under these contracts totaled \$50,506.

The Partnership also enters into contracts to purchase propane to meet additional supply requirements. Generally, these contracts are one- to three-year agreements subject to annual price and quantity adjustments.

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Contingencies

Environmental Matters

By letter dated March 6, 2008, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (“DEC”) notified AmeriGas OLP that DEC had placed property owned by the Partnership in Saranac Lake, New York on its Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites. A site characterization study performed by DEC disclosed contamination related to former manufactured gas plant (“MGP”) operations on the site. DEC has classified the site as a significant threat to public health or environment with further action required. The Partnership has researched the history of the site and its ownership interest in the site. The Partnership has reviewed the preliminary site characterization study prepared by the DEC, the extent of the contamination, and the possible existence of other potentially responsible parties. The Partnership has communicated the results of its research to DEC and is awaiting a response before doing any additional investigation. Because of the preliminary nature of available environmental information, the ultimate amount of expected clean up costs cannot be reasonably estimated.

Other Matters

On May 27, 2009, the General Partner was named as a defendant in a purported class action lawsuit in the Superior Court of the State of California in which plaintiffs are challenging AmeriGas OLP’s weight disclosure with regard to its portable propane grill cylinders. The complaint purports to be brought on behalf of a class of all consumers in the state of California during the four years prior to the date of the California complaint, who exchanged an empty cylinder and were provided with what is alleged to be only a partially-filled cylinder. The plaintiffs seek restitution, injunctive relief, interest, costs, attorneys’ fees and other appropriate relief.

Since that initial suit, various AmeriGas entities have been named in more than a dozen similar suits that have been filed in various courts throughout the United States. These complaints purport to be brought on behalf of nationwide classes, which are loosely defined as to include all purchasers of liquefied propane gas cylinders marketed or sold by AmeriGas OLP and another unaffiliated entity nationwide. The complaints claim that defendants’ conduct constituted unfair and deceptive practices that injured consumers and violated the consumer protection statutes of at least thirty-seven states and the District of Columbia, thereby entitling the class to damages, restitution, disgorgement, injunctive relief, costs and attorneys’ fees. Some of the complaints also allege violation of state “slack filling” laws. Additionally the complaints allege that defendants were unjustly enriched by their conduct and they seek restitution of any unjust benefits received, punitive or treble damages, and pre-judgment and post-judgment interest. A motion to consolidate the purported class action lawsuits was heard by the Multidistrict Litigation Panel (“MDL Panel”) on September 24, 2009 in the United States District Court for the District of Kansas. By Order, dated October 6, 2009, the MDL Panel transferred the pending cases to the United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri.

On or about October 21, 2009, the General Partner received a notice that the Offices of the District Attorneys of Santa Clara, Sonoma, Ventura, San Joaquin and Fresno Counties and the City Attorney of San Diego have commenced an investigation into AmeriGas OLP’s cylinder labeling and filling practices in California and issued an administrative subpoena seeking documents and information relating to those practices. We are cooperating with these California governmental investigations and we are vigorously defending the lawsuits.

Samuel and Brenda Swiger and their son (the “Swigers”) sustained personal injuries and property damage as a result of a fire that occurred when propane that leaked from an underground line ignited. In July 1998, the Swigers filed a class action lawsuit against AmeriGas Propane, L.P. (named incorrectly as “UGI/AmeriGas, Inc.”), in the Circuit Court of Monongalia County, West Virginia, in which they sought to recover an unspecified amount of compensatory and punitive damages and attorney’s fees, for themselves and on behalf of persons in West Virginia for whom the defendants had installed propane gas lines, resulting from the defendants’ alleged failure to install underground propane lines at depths required by applicable safety standards. In 2003, AmeriGas OLP settled the individual personal injury and property damage claims of the Swigers. In 2004, the court granted the plaintiffs’ motion to include customers acquired from Columbia Propane Corporation in August 2001 as additional potential class members and the plaintiffs amended their complaint to name additional parties pursuant to such ruling. Subsequently, in March 2005, AmeriGas OLP filed a crossclaim against Columbia Energy Group, former owner of Columbia Propane Corporation, seeking indemnification for conduct undertaken by Columbia Propane Corporation prior to AmeriGas OLP’s acquisition. Class counsel has indicated that the class is seeking compensatory damages in excess of \$12,000 plus punitive damages, civil penalties and attorneys’ fees.

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In 2005, the Swigers filed what purports to be a class action in the Circuit Court of Harrison County, West Virginia against UGI, an insurance subsidiary of UGI, certain officers of UGI and the General Partner, and their insurance carriers and insurance adjusters. In the Harrison County lawsuit, the Swigers are seeking compensatory and punitive damages on behalf of the putative class for violations of the West Virginia Insurance Unfair Trade Practice Act, negligence, intentional misconduct, and civil conspiracy. The Swigers have also requested that the Court rule that insurance coverage exists under the policies issued by the defendant insurance companies for damages sustained by the members of the class in the Monongalia County lawsuit. The Circuit Court of Harrison County has not certified the class in the Harrison County lawsuit at this time and, in October 2008, stayed that lawsuit pending resolution of the class action lawsuit in Monongalia County. We believe we have good defenses to the claims in both actions.

We cannot predict with certainty the final results of any of the environmental or other pending claims or legal actions described above. However, it is reasonably possible that some of them could be resolved unfavorably to us and result in losses in excess of recorded amounts. We are unable to estimate any possible losses in excess of recorded amounts. Although we currently believe, after consultation with counsel, that damages or settlements, if any, recovered by the plaintiffs in such claims or actions will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, damages or settlements could be material to our operating results or cash flows in future periods depending on the nature and timing of future developments with respect to these matters and the amounts of future operating results and cash flows. In addition to the matters described above, there are other pending claims and legal actions arising in the normal course of our businesses. While the results of these other pending claims and legal actions cannot be predicted with certainty, we believe, after consultation with counsel, the final outcome of such other matters will not have a significant effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Note 14 — Related Party Transactions

Pursuant to the Partnership Agreement and a Management Services Agreement among AEH, the general partner of Eagle OLP, and the General Partner, the General Partner is entitled to reimbursement for all direct and indirect expenses incurred or payments it makes on behalf of the Partnership. These costs, which totaled \$355,043 in Fiscal 2009, \$345,460 in Fiscal 2008 and \$333,565 in Fiscal 2007 include employee compensation and benefit expenses of employees of the General Partner and general and administrative expenses.

UGI provides certain financial and administrative services to the General Partner. UGI bills the General Partner monthly for all direct and indirect corporate expenses incurred in connection with providing these services and the General Partner is reimbursed by the Partnership for these expenses. The allocation of indirect UGI corporate expenses to the Partnership utilizes a weighted, three-component formula based on the relative percentage of the Partnership's revenues, operating expenses and net assets employed to the total of such items for UGI's other operating subsidiaries for which general and administrative services are provided. The General Partner believes that this allocation method is reasonable and equitable to the Partnership. Such corporate expenses totaled \$12,183 in Fiscal 2009, \$11,197 in Fiscal 2008 and \$10,820 in Fiscal 2007. In addition, UGI and certain of its subsidiaries provide office space and automobile liability insurance to the Partnership. These expenses totaled \$2,848 in Fiscal 2009, \$2,328 in Fiscal 2008 and \$2,532 in Fiscal 2007.

AmeriGas OLP purchases propane from UGI Energy Services, Inc. and subsidiaries ("Energy Services"), which is owned by an affiliate of UGI, pursuant to a Product Sales Agreement whereby Energy Services has agreed to sell and AmeriGas OLP has agreed to purchase a specified amount of propane annually at a terminal located in Chesapeake, Virginia. The Product Sales Agreement took effect on April 1, 2005 and will continue for an initial term of five years with an option to extend the agreement for up to an additional five years. The price to be paid for product purchased under the agreement will be determined annually using a contractual formula that takes into account published index prices and the locational value of deliveries at the terminal. Purchases of propane by AmeriGas OLP from Energy Services totaled \$24,302, \$47,307 and \$34,654 during Fiscal 2009, Fiscal 2008 and Fiscal 2007, respectively. Amounts due to Energy Services at September 30, 2009 and 2008 totaled \$1,451 and \$1,309, respectively, which are included in accounts payable — related parties in our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

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On October 1, 2008, AmeriGas OLP acquired all of the assets of Penn Fuel Propane, LLC (now named UGI Central Penn Propane, LLC, "CPP") from CPP, a second-tier subsidiary of UGI Utilities, Inc., for \$32,000 cash plus estimated working capital of \$1,621. UGI Utilities, Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of UGI. CPP sold propane to customers primarily in eastern Pennsylvania. AmeriGas OLP funded the acquisition of the assets of CPP principally from borrowings under its Credit Agreement. Pursuant to the acquisition agreement, in February 2009, AmeriGas OLP reached an agreement with UGI Utilities on the working capital adjustment pursuant to which UGI Utilities reimbursed AmeriGas OLP \$1,352 plus interest.

During Fiscal 2007, the General Partner contributed to the Partnership the net assets of All Star Gas Corporation, a Missouri corporation that was acquired by the General Partner in August 2007. In consideration for the retention of certain income tax liabilities relating to All Star Gas Corporation, the Partnership issued 166,205 Common Units to the General Partner having a fair value of \$5,698 (\$34.28 per Common Unit).

The Partnership also sells propane to other affiliates of UGI. Such amounts were not material in Fiscal 2009, Fiscal 2008 or Fiscal 2007.

Note 15 — Other Current Liabilities

Other current liabilities comprise the following at September 30:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Litigation, property and casualty liabilities	\$ 17,972	\$ 27,831
Taxes other than income taxes.....	5,537	6,411
Propane exchange liabilities	9,795	12,583
Deferred tank fee revenue.....	12,225	12,470
Other	<u>10,256</u>	<u>9,347</u>
Total other current liabilities	<u>\$ 55,785</u>	<u>\$ 68,642</u>

Note 16 — Fair Value Measurements

The following table presents our financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis for each of the fair value hierarchy levels, including both current and noncurrent portions, as of September 30, 2009:

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Derivative financial instruments:				
Assets	\$ —	\$ 15,250	\$ —	\$ 15,250
Liabilities	\$ —	\$ (19,284)	\$ —	\$ (19,284)

Note 17 — Disclosures About Derivative Instruments, Hedging Activities and Financial Instruments

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Partnership is exposed to certain market risks related to its ongoing business operations. Management uses derivative financial and commodity instruments, among other things, to manage these risks. The primary risks managed by derivative instruments are commodity price risk and interest rate risk. Although we use derivative financial and commodity instruments to reduce market risk associated with forecasted transactions, we do not use derivative financial and commodity instruments for speculative or trading purposes. The use of derivative instruments is controlled by our risk management and credit policies which govern, among other things, the derivative instruments the Partnership can use, counterparty credit limits and contract authorization limits. Because our derivative instruments generally qualify as hedges under GAAP, we expect that changes in the fair value of derivative instruments used to manage commodity or interest rate market risk would be substantially offset by gains or losses on the associated anticipated transactions.

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Commodity Price Risk

In order to manage market risk associated with the Partnership's fixed-price programs which permit customers to lock in the prices they pay for propane principally during the months of October through March, the Partnership uses over-the-counter derivative commodity instruments, principally price swap contracts. At September 30, 2009, there were 146.1 million gallons of propane hedged with over-the-counter price swap and option contracts. The maximum period over which we are currently hedging propane market price risk is 19 months. We account for commodity price risk contracts as cash flow hedges. Changes in the fair values of contracts qualifying for cash flow hedge accounting are recorded in AOCI and minority interest, to the extent effective in offsetting changes in the underlying commodity price risk, until earnings are affected by the hedged item. At September 30, 2009, the amount of net gains associated with commodity price risk hedges expected to be reclassified into earnings during the next twelve months based upon current fair values is \$10,073.

Interest Rate Risk

Our long-term debt is typically issued at fixed rates of interest. As these long-term debt issues mature, we typically refinance such debt with new debt having interest rates reflecting then-current market conditions. In order to reduce market rate risk on the underlying benchmark rate of interest associated with near- to medium-term forecasted issuances of fixed-rate debt, from time to time we may enter into interest rate protection agreements ("IRPAs"). As of September 30, 2009, the total notional amount of the Partnership's unsettled IRPAs was \$150,000. Our current unsettled IRPA contracts hedge forecasted interest payments associated with the issuance of debt expected to occur in June 2010. We account for IRPAs as cash flow hedges. Changes in the fair values of IRPAs are recorded in AOCI and minority interest, to the extent effective in offsetting changes in the underlying interest rate risk, until earnings are affected by the hedged interest expense. At September 30, 2009, the amount of net losses associated with IRPAs expected to be reclassified into earnings during the next twelve months based upon current fair values is \$935.

Derivative Financial Instruments Credit Risk

The Partnership is exposed to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by counterparties to derivative financial and commodity instruments. Our counterparties principally consist of major energy companies and major U.S. financial institutions. We maintain credit policies with regard to our counterparties that we believe reduce overall credit risk. These policies include evaluating and monitoring our counterparties' financial condition, including their credit ratings, and entering into agreements with counterparties that govern credit limits. Certain of these agreements call for the posting of collateral by the counterparty or by the Partnership in the form of letters of credit, parental guarantees or cash. We generally do not have credit-risk-related contingent features in our derivative contracts.

The following table provides information regarding the balance sheet location and fair value of derivative assets and liabilities existing as of September 30, 2009:

As of September 30, 2009	Derivative Assets		Derivative (Liabilities)	
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments:				
Propane contracts	Derivative financial instruments and Other assets	\$ 11,730		
Interest rate contracts.....	Derivative financial instruments	2,249	Derivative financial instruments	\$ (18,131)
Total Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments.....		<u>\$ 13,979</u>		<u>\$ (18,131)</u>
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments:				
Propane contracts	Derivative financial instruments	\$ 1,271	Derivative financial instruments	\$ (1,153)
Total Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments.....		<u>\$ 1,271</u>		<u>\$ (1,153)</u>
Total Derivatives		<u>\$ 15,250</u>		<u>\$ (19,284)</u>

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The following table provides information on the effects of derivative instruments on the Consolidated Statement of Operations and changes in AOCI and minority interest for Fiscal 2009:

Fiscal 2009:	Loss Recognized in AOCI and Minority Interest	Location of Loss Reclassified from AOCI and Minority Interest into Income	Loss Reclassified from AOCI and Minority Interest into Income
Cash Flow Hedges:			
Propane contracts	\$ (128,214)	Cost of sales	\$ (193,364)
Interest rate contracts.....	(10,104)	Interest expense / other income	(2,487)
Total.....	<u>\$ (138,318)</u>		<u>\$ (195,851)</u>

The amounts of derivative gains or losses representing ineffectiveness and the amounts of gains or losses recognized in income as a result of excluding from ineffectiveness testing were not material. The Partnership reclassified losses of \$1,659 into income during Fiscal 2009 as a result of the discontinuance of cash flow hedges.

We are also a party to a number of contracts that have elements of a derivative instrument. These contracts include, among others, binding purchase orders, contracts which provide for the purchase and delivery of propane and service contracts that require the counterparty to provide commodity storage or transportation service to meet our normal sales commitments. Although many of these contracts have the requisite elements of a derivative instrument, these contracts qualify for normal purchase and normal sale exception accounting under GAAP because they provide for the delivery of products or services in quantities that are expected to be used in the normal course of operating our business or the value of the contract is directly associated with the price or value of a service.

Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of financial instruments included in current assets and current liabilities (excluding unsettled derivative instruments and current maturities of long-term debt) approximate their fair values because of their short-term nature. The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of our remaining financial instrument assets and (liabilities) at September 30 (including unsettled derivative instruments) are as follows:

	<u>Asset (Liability)</u>	
	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Estimated Fair Value</u>
2009:		
Derivative financial instruments	\$ (4,034)	\$ (4,034)
Long-term debt	(865,644)	(836,561)
2008:		
Derivative financial instruments	\$ (59,796)	\$ (59,796)
Long-term debt	(933,390)	(863,550)

We estimate the fair value of long-term debt by using current market rates and by discounting future cash flows using rates available for similar type debt. Fair values of derivative financial instruments are determined in accordance with the FASB's guidance regarding fair value measurements.

We have financial instruments such as short-term investments and trade accounts receivable which could expose us to concentrations of credit risk. We limit our credit risk from short-term investments by investing only in investment-grade commercial paper and U.S. Government securities. The credit risk from trade accounts receivable is limited because we have a large customer base which extends across many different U.S. markets.

AMERIGAS PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES ~ Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Thousands of dollars, except per unit amounts)

Note 18 — Other Income, Net

Other income, net, comprises the following:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Gains on sales of fixed assets (a).....	\$ 2,795	\$ 1,698	\$ 862
Finance charges	11,717	11,822	10,208
Other	<u>1,493</u>	<u>5,335</u>	<u>6,502</u>
Total other income, net.....	<u>\$ 16,005</u>	<u>\$ 18,855</u>	<u>\$ 17,572</u>

(a) Excludes gains on sales of LPG storage facilities in Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2007 of \$39,887 and \$46,117, respectively (see Note 5)

Note 19 — Quarterly Data (Unaudited)

The following unaudited quarterly data includes all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments with the exception of those indicated below), which we consider necessary for a fair presentation. Our quarterly results fluctuate because of the seasonal nature of our propane business.

	<u>December 31,</u>		<u>March 31,</u>		<u>June 30,</u>		<u>September 30,</u>	
	<u>2008 (a)</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Revenues	\$727,064	\$748,168	\$823,377	\$1,006,656	\$372,677	\$535,129	\$336,977	\$525,236
Operating income (loss).....	\$144,766	\$ 73,958	\$168,115	\$ 153,287	\$ 4,329	\$ 9,585	\$ (16,667)	\$ (1,966)
Net income (loss)	\$123,963	\$ 54,305	\$147,835	\$ 132,950	\$ (13,525)	\$ (8,788)	\$ (33,630)	\$ (20,448)
Income (loss) per limited partner unit — basic and diluted (b).....	\$ 1.50	\$ 0.87	\$ 1.71	\$ 1.58	\$ (0.24)	\$ (0.16)	\$ (0.64)	\$ (0.36)

(a) Includes gain on sale of the Partnership's California storage facility which increased operating income by \$39,887 and net income by \$39,484 (see Note 5).

(b) Theoretical distributions of net income in accordance with accounting guidance regarding the application of the two-class method for determining earnings per share resulted in an increased allocation of net income to the General Partner in the computation of income per limited partner unit which had the effect of decreasing quarterly earnings per limited partner unit for the quarters ended December 31 and March 31 as follows:

<u>Quarter ended:</u>	<u>December 31,</u>		<u>March 31,</u>	
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Decrease in income per limited partner unit.....	\$ (0.65)	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.85)	\$ (0.73)

AMERIGAS PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE I — CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF REGISTRANT (PARENT COMPANY)

BALANCE SHEETS
(Thousands of dollars)

	September 30.	
	2009	2008
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 965	\$ 959
Total current assets	965	959
Investment in AmeriGas Propane, L.P.	1,161,091	1,043,285
Other assets	7,010	8,207
Total assets	\$ 1,169,066	\$ 1,052,451
LIABILITIES AND PARTNERS' CAPITAL		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and other liabilities	\$ 4,391	\$ 4,812
Accrued interest	20,496	20,496
Total current liabilities	24,887	25,308
Long-term debt	779,720	779,768
Commitments and contingencies (Note 1)		
Partners' capital:		
Common unitholders	367,708	308,186
General partner	3,698	3,094
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(6,947)	(63,905)
Total partners' capital	364,459	247,375
Total liabilities and partners' capital	\$ 1,169,066	\$ 1,052,451

Note 1 — Commitments and Contingencies:

The only scheduled principal repayment of long-term debt during the next five fiscal years ending September 30 is \$14,640 due May 2011.

AMERIGAS PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE I — CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF REGISTRANT (PARENT COMPANY)

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Thousands of dollars)

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2009	2008	2007
Operating (income) expenses, net.....	\$ (337)	\$ (49)	\$ 78
Interest expense	<u>(58,003)</u>	<u>(58,003)</u>	<u>(58,006)</u>
Loss before income taxes.....	(58,340)	(58,052)	(57,928)
Income tax expense	<u>—</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>30</u>
Loss before equity in income of AmeriGas Propane, L.P.	(58,340)	(58,055)	(57,958)
Equity in income of AmeriGas Propane, L.P.	<u>282,983</u>	<u>216,074</u>	<u>248,742</u>
Net income.....	<u>\$ 224,643</u>	<u>\$ 158,019</u>	<u>\$ 190,784</u>
General partner's interest in net income	<u>\$ 6,737</u>	<u>\$ 2,278</u>	<u>\$ 5,600</u>
Limited partners' interest in net income	<u>\$ 217,906</u>	<u>\$ 155,741</u>	<u>\$ 185,184</u>
Income per limited partner unit — basic and diluted:	<u>\$ 3.59</u>	<u>\$ 2.70</u>	<u>\$ 3.15</u>
Average limited partner units outstanding — basic (thousands)	<u>57,038</u>	<u>57,005</u>	<u>56,826</u>
Average limited partner units outstanding — diluted (thousands)	<u>57,082</u>	<u>57,044</u>	<u>56,862</u>

AMERIGAS PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE I — CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF REGISTRANT (PARENT COMPANY)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Thousands of dollars)

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2009	2008	2007 (b)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES (a)	\$ 165,616	\$ 144,664	\$ 152,752
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Contributions to AmeriGas Propane, L.P.	—	—	(264)
Net cash used by investing activities	—	—	(264)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Distributions	(165,282)	(144,659)	(154,672)
Proceeds from issuance of Common Units, net of tax withheld	(338)	766	814
Capital contribution from General Partner	10	8	66
Net cash used by financing activities	(165,610)	(143,885)	(153,792)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 6</u>	<u>\$ 779</u>	<u>\$ (1,304)</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:			
End of year	\$ 965	\$ 959	\$ 180
Beginning of year	959	180	1,484
Increase (decrease)	<u>\$ 6</u>	<u>\$ 779</u>	<u>\$ (1,304)</u>

(a) Includes distributions received from AmeriGas Propane, L.P. of \$221,607, \$200,983 and \$210,996 for the years ended September 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

(b) During the year ended September 30, 2007, the Partnership issued Common Units to the General Partner at a price of \$34.28 per Common Unit in consideration for the retention of certain income tax liabilities relating to the acquisition of All Star Gas Corporation.

AMERIGAS PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

SCHEDULE II — VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

(Thousands of dollars)

	Balance at beginning of year	Charged (credited) to costs and expenses	Other	Balance at end of year
Year Ended September 30, 2009				
Reserves deducted from assets in the consolidated balance sheet:				
Allowance for doubtful accounts.....	\$ <u>20,215</u>	\$ 9,345	\$ (16,321)(1)	\$ <u>13,239</u>
Other reserves:				
Property and casualty liability	\$ <u>71,172</u>	\$ 20,482	\$ (29,398)(2) 402(3)	\$ <u>62,658</u> (5)
Environmental, litigation and other	\$ <u>14,481</u>	\$ 7,867	\$ (968)(2) 280(3)	\$ <u>21,660</u>
Year Ended September 30, 2008				
Reserves deducted from assets in the consolidated balance sheet:				
Allowance for doubtful accounts.....	\$ <u>15,149</u>	\$ 15,852	\$ (10,786)(1)	\$ <u>20,215</u>
Other reserves:				
Property and casualty liability	\$ <u>57,714</u>	\$ 31,498	\$ (18,040)(2)	\$ <u>71,172</u> (5)
Environmental, litigation and other	\$ <u>12,056</u>	\$ 4,559	\$ (2,280)(2) 146(3)	\$ <u>14,481</u>

AMERIGAS PARTNERS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

SCHEDULE II — VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS (continued)

(Thousands of dollars)

	<u>Balance at beginning of year</u>		<u>Charged (credited) to costs and expenses</u>		<u>Other</u>		<u>Balance at end of year</u>
Year Ended September 30, 2007							
Reserves deducted from assets in the consolidated balance sheet:							
Allowance for doubtful accounts.....	\$ <u>14,460</u>	\$	9,544	\$	(10,131)(1)	\$	<u>15,149</u>
					1,276(4)		
Other reserves:							
Property and casualty liability	\$ <u>58,550</u>	\$	10,987	\$	(11,823)(2)	\$	<u>57,714(5)</u>
Environmental, litigation and other	\$ <u>12,680</u>	\$	90	\$	(685)(2)	\$	<u>12,056</u>
					(29)(3)		

(1) Uncollectible accounts written off, net of recoveries

(2) Payments, net of any refunds

(3) Other adjustments, primarily reclassifications

(4) Acquisitions

(5) At September 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007, the Partnership had insurance indemnification receivables associated with its property and casualty liabilities totaling \$241, \$17,926, and \$0, respectively.

EXHIBIT INDEX

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
10.12	AmeriGas Propane, Inc. Senior Executive Employee Severance Plan, as in effect January 1, 2008
10.22	Description of oral compensation arrangement for Messrs. Bissell and Sheridan
10.29	Form of Confidentiality and Post-Employment Activities Agreement with AmeriGas Propane, Inc. for Mr. Knauss
21	Subsidiaries of the Registrant
23	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
31.1	Certification by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
31.2	Certification by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
32	Certification by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
99	UGI Corporation Incentive Stock Award Information

CERTIFICATION

I, Eugene V. N. Bissell, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this periodic report on Form 10-K of AmeriGas Partners, L.P.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 20, 2009

/s/ Eugene V. N. Bissell
Eugene V. N. Bissell
President and Chief Executive Officer of
AmeriGas Propane, Inc.

CERTIFICATION

I, Jerry E. Sheridan, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this periodic report on Form 10-K of AmeriGas Partners, L.P.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 20, 2009

/s/ Jerry E. Sheridan

Jerry E. Sheridan

Vice President — Finance and Chief Financial Officer
of AmeriGas Propane, Inc.

**Certification by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer
Relating to a Periodic Report Containing Financial Statements**

I, Eugene V. N. Bissell, Chief Executive Officer, and I, Jerry E. Sheridan, Chief Financial Officer, of AmeriGas Propane, Inc., a Pennsylvania corporation, the General Partner of AmeriGas Partners, L.P. (the “Company”), hereby certify that to our knowledge:

- (1) The Company’s periodic report on Form 10-K for the period ended September 30, 2009 (the “Form 10-K”) fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- (2) The information contained in the Form 10-K fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

* * *

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

/s/ Eugene V.N. Bissell
Eugene V.N. Bissell

Date: November 20, 2009

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

/s/ Jerry E. Sheridan
Jerry E. Sheridan

Date: November 20, 2009

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Partnership Information

Investor Services

Transfer Agent and Registrar

Unitholder communications regarding transfer of units, lost certificates, lost distribution checks or changes of address should be directed to:

By Mail:	By Overnight Delivery:
Computershare Investor Services	Computershare Investor Services
P.O. Box 43078	250 Royall Street
Providence, RI 02940-3078	Canton, MA 02021

1-800-254-5196 (U.S. and Canada)
1-312-360-5100 (other countries)

Unitholders can also view real-time account information and request transfer agent services online at the Computershare Investor Services website: www.computershare.com/investor. Computershare Investor Services can be accessed through telecommunications devices for the hearing impaired by calling:
1-800-822-2794 (U.S. and Canada)
1-312-588-4110 (other countries)

Investor Relations

Securities analysts, portfolio managers and other members of the professional investment community should direct inquiries about the Partnership to:

Robert W. Krick
Vice President and Treasurer
AmeriGas Propane, Inc.
P.O. Box 965
Valley Forge, PA 19482
1-610-337-7000

News, Earnings, Financial Reports and Governance Documents

AmeriGas Partners, L.P. has a toll-free, 24-hour news and investor information service. By calling 1-800-844-9453, you can hear Partnership news on distributions, earnings and other matters and access other unitholder services. You can also request copies of news releases, Annual Reports, Annual Reports on Form 10-K and Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q — all without charge.

Comprehensive news, webcast events and other information about AmeriGas Partners, L.P. and UGI Corporation are available via the Internet at: www.amerigas.com.

You can also request all reports and governance documents, including the General Partner's Codes of Ethics and Principles of Corporate Governance free of charge, by writing to Robert W. Krick, Vice President and Treasurer, AmeriGas Propane, Inc. at the address above.

Tax Information

AmeriGas Partners, L.P. is a publicly traded master limited partnership. All unitholders are partners eligible to receive cash distributions.

A partnership has different tax implications for its owners than a corporation has for its shareholders. The annual income, gains, losses, deductions or credits of a partnership flow through to its unitholders, or limited partners, who are required to report their allocated share of these amounts on their own income tax returns.

By March 15, 2010, tax information in the form of a Schedule K-1, which will summarize each unitholder's allocated share of the Partnership's reportable tax items for the calendar year ended December 31, 2009, will be mailed to each unitholder of AmeriGas Partners, L.P. The Schedule K-1 will also be available via the internet by accessing the Investor Relations section at www.amerigas.com.

For additional information regarding taxes, unitholders should consult with their personal tax adviser. AmeriGas Tax Information Services, at 1-800-310-9145, is available for questions regarding the Schedule K-1.

Corporate Governance

The General Partner submitted the certification required by Section 303A.12(a) of the New York Stock Exchange corporate governance rules on December 1, 2009. In addition, the General Partner's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have each filed the certification required by Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act as an exhibit to the Partnership's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2009.

Board of Directors

Lon R. Greenberg²
Chairman

John L. Walsh
Vice Chairman

Eugene V. N. Bissell
President and Chief Executive Officer

Stephen D. Ban³
Director, Technology Transfer Division of the Argonne National Laboratory (research and development)

Richard C. Gozon^{2,4}
Retired, former Executive Vice President, Weyerhaeuser Company (integrated forest products)

William J. Marrazzo^{1,3}
Chief Executive Officer and President, WHYY, Inc. (public television and radio)

Gregory A. Pratt^{1,4}
Chairman and President, Carpenter Technology Corporation (manufacturer of specialty metals)

Marvin O. Schlanger^{2,3}
Principal, Cherry Hill Chemical Investments, L.L.C. (management and capital services)

Howard B. Stoeckel^{1,4}
Vice Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, Wawa, Inc. (retailer of food products and gasoline)

¹ Audit Committee

² Executive Committee

³ Compensation/Pension Committee

⁴ Corporate Governance Committee

Officers

Lon R. Greenberg, Chairman

John L. Walsh, Vice Chairman

Eugene V. N. Bissell, President and Chief Executive Officer

Richard W. Fabrizio, Vice President and Chief Information Officer

Randy A. Hannigan, Vice President — Field Operations

John S. Iannarelli, Vice President — Midwest Operations

William D. Katz, Vice President — Human Resources

Robert H. Knauss, Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary

Robert W. Krick, Vice President and Treasurer

David L. Lugar, Vice President — Supply and Logistics

Carey M. Monaghan, Vice President — Sales and Marketing

Joseph B. Powers, Vice President — AmeriGas Cylinder Exchange

William G. Robey, Vice President — Sales Operations

Kevin Rumbelow, Vice President — Operations Support

Steven A. Samuel, Vice President — Law, Associate General Counsel

Jerry E. Sheridan, Vice President — Finance and Chief Financial Officer

William J. Stanczak, Controller and Chief Accounting Officer

AmeriGas



AmeriGas

AmeriGas Partners, L.P.

P.O. Box 965
Valley Forge, PA 19482

You can obtain news and other information about AmeriGas Partners, L.P.
24 hours a day at 1-800-844-9453 or www.amerigas.com

