

Dominion Midstream Partners, LP
Form S-1
March 28, 2014
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 28, 2014

Registration No. 333-

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM S-1
REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER

THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Dominion Midstream Partners, LP

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

4922
(Primary Standard Industrial

46-5135781
(I.R.S. Employer

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Classification Code Number)

Identification Number)

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Richmond, Virginia 23219

(804) 819-2000

(Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code, of Registrant's Principal Executive Offices)

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public:

As soon as practicable after this registration statement becomes effective.

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If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), check the following box. "

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

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 (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company "

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

	Proposed		
	Maximum		
Title of Each Class of	Aggregate		
Securities to be Registered	Offering Price⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Amount of	Registration Fee
Common units representing limited partner interests	\$400,000,000.00	\$51,520.00	

(1) Includes common units issuable upon exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional common units.

(2) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(o) under the Securities Act.

The registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act or until the registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

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The information in this preliminary prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission becomes effective. This preliminary prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and we are not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to Completion, dated March 28, 2014

PROSPECTUS

Dominion Midstream Partners, LP
Common Units
Representing Limited Partner Interests

This is the initial public offering of our common units representing limited partner interests. We are offering _____ common units. Prior to this offering, there has been no public market for our common units. We currently expect the initial public offering price to be between \$ _____ and \$ _____ per common unit. We intend to apply to list our common units on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol DM.

Immediately following the closing of this offering, our sole cash flow generating asset will be a preferred equity interest in Dominion Cove Point LNG, LP.

Investing in our common units involves risks. Please read Risk Factors beginning on page 23.

These risks include the following:

Our preferred equity interest in Dominion Cove Point LNG, LP may not generate sufficient cash following the establishment of cash reserves and payment of costs and expenses, including cost reimbursements to our general partner and its affiliates, to enable us to pay the minimum quarterly distribution to our unitholders.

Unitholders have limited voting rights and are not entitled to elect our general partner or its directors, which could reduce the price at which our common units will trade.

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Dominion Resources, Inc. owns and controls our general partner, which has sole responsibility for conducting our business and managing our operations. Our general partner and its affiliates, including Dominion Resources, Inc., have conflicts of interest with us and limited duties, and they may favor their own interests to our detriment and that of our unitholders.

Unitholders will experience immediate and substantial dilution of \$ _____ per common unit.

There is no existing market for our common units, and a trading market that will provide you with adequate liquidity may not develop. The price of our common units may fluctuate significantly, and unitholders could lose all or part of their investment.

Our tax treatment depends on our status as a partnership for federal income tax purposes and not being subject to a material amount of entity-level taxation. If the Internal Revenue Service were to treat us as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, or if we become subject to entity-level taxation for state tax purposes, our cash available for distribution to unitholders would be substantially reduced.

Even if unitholders do not receive any cash distributions from us, they will be required to pay taxes on their share of our taxable income.

In order to comply with applicable Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (the "FERC") rate-making policies, we require an owner of our common units to be an Eligible Holder. Eligible Holders are individuals or entities whose U.S. federal income tax status (or lack thereof) is not reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the rates that can be charged to customers with respect to assets that are subject to regulation by the FERC or a similar regulatory body. If you are not an Eligible Holder, you will not be entitled to receive distributions or allocations of income or loss on your common units and your common units will be subject to redemption.

In addition, we qualify as an emerging growth company as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the Securities Act and, as such, are allowed to provide in this prospectus more limited disclosures than an issuer that would not so qualify. Furthermore, for so long as we remain an emerging growth company, we will qualify for certain limited exceptions from investor protection laws such as the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the Investor Protection and Securities Reform Act of 2010. Please read Risk Factors and Summary Emerging Growth Company Status.

	Per Common Unit	Total
Public Offering Price	\$	\$
Underwriting Discount ⁽¹⁾	\$	\$
Proceeds to Dominion Midstream Partners, LP (before expenses)	\$	\$

⁽¹⁾ Excludes a structuring fee of _____ % of the gross proceeds of this offering, including the gross proceeds from any exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional units, payable to Barclays Capital Inc. and Citigroup Global Markets Inc. Please read Underwriting.

The underwriters may purchase up to an additional _____ common units from us at the public offering price, less the underwriting discount, within 30 days from the date of this prospectus to cover over-allotments.

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

The underwriters expect to deliver the common units to purchasers on or about _____ through the book-entry facilities of The Depository Trust Company.

BarclaysCitigroup

Prospectus dated _____, 2014

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Cove Point LNG Facility Lusby, Maryland

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You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus, any free writing prospectus prepared by or on behalf of us or any other information to which we have referred you in connection with this offering. We have not, and the underwriters have not, authorized any other person to provide you with information different from that contained in this prospectus. Neither the delivery of this prospectus nor sale of our common units means that information contained in this prospectus is correct after the date of this prospectus. This prospectus is not an offer to sell or solicitation of an offer to buy our common units in any circumstances under which the offer or solicitation is unlawful.

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Industry and Market Data	

This prospectus includes industry data and forecasts that we obtained from industry publications and surveys, public filings and internal company sources. Industry publications and surveys and forecasts generally state that the information contained therein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but there can be no assurance as to the accuracy or completeness of the included information. Statements as to our market position and market estimates are based on independent industry publications, government publications, third-party forecasts, management's estimates and assumptions about our markets and our internal research. While we are not aware of any misstatements regarding the market, industry or similar data presented herein, such data involve risks and uncertainties and are subject to change based on various factors, including those discussed under the headings "Forward-Looking Statements" and "Risk Factors" in this prospectus.

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Trademarks and Trade Names

We own or have rights to various trademarks, service marks and trade names that we use in connection with the operation of our business. This prospectus may also contain trademarks, service marks and trade names of third parties, which are the property of their respective owners. Our use or display of third parties' trademarks, service marks, trade names or products in this prospectus is not intended to, and should not be read to, imply a relationship with or endorsement or sponsorship of us. Solely for convenience, the trademarks, service marks and trade names referred to in this prospectus may appear without the ®, TM or SM symbols, but such references are not intended to indicate, in any way, that we will not assert, to the fullest extent under applicable law, our rights or the right of the applicable licensor to these trademarks, service marks and trade names.

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SUMMARY

*This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. You should read the entire prospectus carefully, including the historical and pro forma financial statements and the notes to those financial statements, before investing in our common units. The information presented in this prospectus assumes an initial public offering price of \$ _____ per common unit (the mid-point of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus) and, unless otherwise indicated, that the underwriters' option to purchase additional common units is not exercised. You should read **Risk Factors** for information about important risks that you should consider before buying our common units.*

*References in this prospectus to **Cove Point**, **the Predecessor**, **our predecessor**, and **we**, **our**, **us**, **our partnership** or like terms when used in a historical context refer to Dominion Cove Point LNG, LP, which is our predecessor for accounting purposes, and when used in the present tense or prospectively, **Dominion Midstream**, **we**, **our**, **us** or like terms refer to Dominion Midstream Partners, LP and its wholly-owned subsidiary, **Cove Point GP Holding Company, LLC**. Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this prospectus to **Dominion** refer collectively to **Dominion Resources, Inc.** and its subsidiaries, other than us and **Cove Point**. We include a glossary of some of the terms used in this prospectus as Appendix C.*

Dominion Midstream Partners, LP

Overview

We are a growth-oriented Delaware limited partnership formed on March 11, 2014 by Dominion to initially own all of the outstanding preferred equity interests (the **Preferred Equity Interest**) in Dominion Cove Point LNG, LP, a Delaware limited partnership (**Cove Point**), which owns liquefied natural gas (**LNG**) import, storage, regasification and transportation assets. We expect that our relationship with Dominion, which has substantial additional midstream assets, should provide us the opportunity over time to grow a portfolio of natural gas terminalling, processing, storage, transportation and related assets. Cove Point is the owner and operator of the Dominion Cove Point LNG Facility, an LNG import/regasification and storage facility located on the Chesapeake Bay in Lusby, Maryland (the **Cove Point LNG Facility**), and approximately 136 miles of natural gas pipeline (the **Cove Point Pipeline**) that connects the Cove Point LNG Facility to interstate natural gas pipelines. Cove Point is currently generating significant revenue and earnings from annual reservation payments under regasification, storage and transportation contracts with a portfolio of creditworthy counterparties, including affiliates of BP, Royal Dutch Shell and Statoil.

Cove Point is actively pursuing the development of natural gas export/liquefaction facilities (the **Liquefaction Project** and, together with the Cove Point Pipeline and the Cove Point LNG Facility, the **Cove Point Facilities**) on land already owned by Cove Point, which is within the developed area of the existing Cove Point LNG Facility. The Liquefaction Project is expected to be completed and placed into service in late 2017. Liquefaction is the process by which natural gas is converted into LNG, which can be loaded into LNG vessels for export. U.S. exports of LNG are expected to increase substantially over the next decade, driven by an abundant supply of natural gas in the U.S., combined with projected growth in worldwide demand for natural gas and significantly higher prices globally, particularly in Asia. The Liquefaction Project's available capacity is fully contracted with two counterparties: (1) a joint venture between Sumitomo Corporation and Tokyo Gas Co., Ltd. and (2) a subsidiary of GAIL (India) Limited. Each contract is a long-term fixed reservation fee agreement with a 20-year term commencing on the date the Liquefaction Project is placed in service. Upon completion, the Liquefaction Project is expected to substantially increase the cash flows and income generated by Cove Point, in which we hold the Preferred Equity Interest.

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Dominion is the owner of all of the common equity interests in Cove Point and has indicated that it intends to provide the funding necessary for the development of the Liquefaction Project and other capital expenditures incurred by Cove Point. Dominion has granted us a right of first offer with respect to any future sale of its common equity interests in Cove Point, which should benefit from the expected increased cash flows and income associated with the Liquefaction Project upon its completion, and we may also acquire newly issued common equity or additional preferred equity interests in Cove Point.

Preferred Equity Interest

Immediately following the consummation of this offering, our sole cash flow generating asset will be the Preferred Equity Interest. The Preferred Equity Interest is a perpetual, non-convertible preferred equity interest entitled to the first \$50.0 million of annual cash distributions made by Cove Point (*Preferred Return Distributions*) so long as Cove Point has sufficient cash and undistributed Net Operating Income (determined on a cumulative basis from the closing of this offering) from which to make Preferred Return Distributions. Preferred Return Distributions will be made on a quarterly basis and will not be cumulative. *Net Operating Income* means Cove Point's gross revenues from operations minus its interest expense and operating expenses, but excluding depreciation and amortization, as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Our Preferred Equity Interest is also entitled to a portion of Cove Point's cash distributions above a certain threshold. Please read Business Preferred Equity Interest.

We expect that Cove Point will generate cash and cumulative Net Operating Income in excess of that required to make Preferred Return Distributions through the expected completion of the Liquefaction Project in late 2017 and thereafter. We base our expectation on the existing long-term contracts with firm reservation charges for substantially all of the regasification and storage capacity of the Cove Point LNG Facility and all of the transportation capacity of the Cove Point Pipeline and the belief that the Liquefaction Project will commence operations in 2017. While we expect Cove Point's cash flows and Net Operating Income from its existing import contracts and associated transportation contracts to decrease as those contracts expire in 2017 and 2023, we expect the cash flows and Net Operating Income from the Liquefaction Project, once completed, to replace and substantially exceed Cove Point's cash flows and Net Operating Income from its existing import contracts and associated transportation contracts. Until the Liquefaction Project is completed, Cove Point will be prohibited from making a distribution on its common equity interests until it has a distribution reserve sufficient to pay two quarters of Preferred Return Distributions. We intend to cause Cove Point to fully fund such distribution reserve by December 31, 2016, but there can be no assurance that funds will be available or sufficient for such purpose or that Cove Point will have sufficient cash and undistributed Net Operating Income to permit it to continue to make Preferred Return Distributions after the expiration of certain of its contracts in 2017. We do not expect to cause Cove Point to make distributions on its common equity prior to the Liquefaction Project commencing commercial service.

Cove Point

Overview

Cove Point's operations currently consist of LNG import and storage services at the Cove Point LNG Facility and the transportation of domestic natural gas and regasified LNG to Mid-Atlantic markets via the Cove Point Pipeline. Following binding commitments from counterparties, Cove Point has requested regulatory approval to operate the Cove Point LNG Facility as a bi-directional facility, able to import LNG and vaporize it as natural gas or to liquefy domestic natural gas and export it as LNG.

Table of Contents**Operations***Import/Storage/Regasification Facilities*

The Cove Point LNG Facility includes an offshore pier, LNG storage tanks, regasification facilities and associated equipment required to (i) receive imported LNG from tankers, (ii) store LNG in storage tanks, (iii) regasify LNG and (iv) deliver regasified LNG to the Cove Point Pipeline. The Cove Point LNG Facility has an operational peak regasification capacity of approximately 1,800 MDT/day and an aggregate LNG storage capacity of 695,000 cubic meters of LNG, or approximately 14.6 Bcfe, all of which is currently fully contracted. In addition, the Cove Point LNG Facility has an existing liquefier (unrelated to the Liquefaction Project) capable of liquefying approximately 15 MDT/day of natural gas. This liquefaction capacity is primarily used to liquefy natural gas received from domestic customers that store LNG in our tanks for use during peak periods of natural gas demand.

Cove Point currently provides services under (i) long-term agreements with three LNG import shippers (the **Import Shippers**) for an aggregate of 1,000 MDT/day of firm and off-peak regasification capacity, and (ii) long-term agreements for an aggregate 204 MDT/day of firm capacity with four local distribution companies that receive firm peaking services (the **Storage Customers**), whereby the Storage Customers deliver domestic natural gas to the Cove Point LNG Facility to be liquefied and stored during the summer for withdrawal on a limited number of days at peak times during the winter. Cove Point also has an additional 800 MDT/day of regasification capacity committed under a separate agreement with Statoil Natural Gas, LLC (**Statoil**), one of the Import Shippers. Although the Cove Point LNG Facility is not currently receiving any LNG import shipments (other than to maintain the facility in a cryogenic state), its customers are required to pay fixed monthly charges, regardless of whether they use the amount of capacity they have paid to reserve at the Cove Point LNG Facility. Following the expiration of certain Cove Point regasification and transportation contracts with Statoil in 2017, the resulting available storage and transportation capacity will be utilized in connection with the Liquefaction Project. Please read Business About Cove Point Operations Cove Point s Import/Storage/Regasification Facilities. The following table sets forth certain details of Cove Point s long-term agreements with its customers related to its import/storage/regasification facilities and existing liquefier.

Cove Point Import Shippers / Storage Customers

	Contract Expiration	Annual Reservation Payments ⁽¹⁾ (in thousands)
Import Shipper		
BP Energy Company	8/18/2023	\$ 23,948
Shell NA LNG, Inc.	8/18/2023	23,948
Statoil	8/18/2023	23,948
Statoil ⁽²⁾	5/1/2017	117,673
Storage Customer⁽³⁾		
Atlanta Gas Light Company	4/15/2015	2,006
Public Service Company of North Carolina, Incorporated	4/15/2021	727
Virginia Natural Gas, Inc.	4/15/2016	291
Washington Gas Light Company	4/15/2015	1,028
Washington Gas Light Company	8/31/2018	857
Total (subject to rounding)		\$ 194,425

(1) These reservation payments are subject to potential changes at January 1, 2017 because Cove Point is required to file its next rate case with the FERC in 2016. However, reservation payments identified in note 3 below are not subject to change.

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- (2) Statoil's maximum daily delivery quantity under this contract will decrease commencing January 1, 2017, in advance of contract expiration on May 1, 2017, resulting in total anticipated reservation payments of approximately \$10.7 million in 2017.
- (3) Several of these contracts are subject to evergreen provisions and may be renewed.

Pipeline Facilities

The Cove Point Pipeline is a 36-inch diameter bi-directional underground, interstate natural gas pipeline that extends approximately 88 miles from the Cove Point LNG Facility to interconnections with pipelines owned by Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC (*Transco*) in Fairfax County, Virginia, Columbia Gas Transmission LLC (*Columbia*) and Dominion Transmission, Inc. (*DTI*), an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Dominion. Both the Columbia and DTI interconnections are located in Loudoun County, Virginia. In 2009, the original pipeline was expanded to include a 36-inch diameter loop that extends approximately 48 miles, roughly seventy-five percent (75%) of which is parallel to the original pipeline.

Cove Point offers open-access transportation services, including firm transportation, off-peak firm transportation and interruptible transportation, with cost-based rates and terms and conditions that are subject to the jurisdiction of the FERC. Firm transportation services are generally provided based on a reservation-based fee that is designed to recover Cove Point's fixed costs and earn a reasonable return. Cove Point also provides certain incrementally priced, firm transportation services that are associated with expansion projects. Cove Point's firm transportation customers (the *Firm Transportation Customers*) are required to pay fixed monthly fees, regardless of whether they use their reserved capacity. The Cove Point Pipeline serves as the primary method of transportation of natural gas supplies to or from the Cove Point LNG Facilities. The following table sets forth certain details of Cove Point's existing agreements with its customers related to its firm and off-peak transportation services.

Cove Point Pipeline Transportation Customers

Transportation Customer	Contract Expiration ⁽¹⁾	Annual Reservation Payments ⁽²⁾ (in thousands)
Atlanta Gas Light Company	4/15/2015	\$ 363
BP Energy Company	8/18/2023	1,434
Public Service Company of North Carolina, Incorporated	4/15/2021	132
Sempra Energy Trading LLC	5/31/2016	126
Shell NA LNG, Inc.	8/18/2023	1,434
Statoil	8/18/2023	1,434
Statoil ⁽³⁾	5/1/2017	32,430
Virginia Natural Gas, Inc.	4/15/2016	53
Virginia Power Services Energy Corp., Inc.	4/30/2025	1,565
Washington Gas Light Company	4/15/2015	263
Washington Gas Light Company	8/31/2018	263
Washington Gas Light Company	4/30/2025	5,764
Total (subject to rounding)		\$ 45,260

- (1) Several of these contracts are subject to evergreen provisions and may be renewed.
- (2) These reservation payments are subject to potential changes at January 1, 2017 because Cove Point is required to file its next rate case with the FERC in 2016. However, reservation payments identified in note 3 below are not subject to change.
- (3) Statoil's maximum firm transportation quantity will decrease commencing January 1, 2017, in advance of contract expiration on May 1, 2017, resulting in anticipated reservation payments of approximately \$2.2 million in 2017.

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Export/Liquefaction Facilities

Cove Point is in the process of developing the Liquefaction Project, which will consist of one LNG train with a design nameplate outlet capacity of 5.25 Mtpa. Under normal operating conditions and after accounting for maintenance downtime and other losses, the firm contracted capacity for LNG loading onto ships, which we refer to in this prospectus as available capacity, will be approximately 4.6 Mtpa (0.66 Bcfe/d). Cove Point has authorization from the United States Department of Energy (*DOE*) to export up to 0.77 Bcfe/d (approximately 5.75 Mtpa) should the liquefaction facilities perform better than expected. Once completed, the Liquefaction Project will enable the Cove Point LNG Facility to liquefy domestically produced natural gas and export it as LNG. The Liquefaction Project will be constructed on land already owned by Cove Point, which is within the developed area of the existing Cove Point LNG Facility, and will be integrated with a number of the facilities that are currently operational. Domestic natural gas will be delivered to the Cove Point LNG Facility through the Cove Point Pipeline for liquefaction and will be exported as LNG.

Cove Point has executed service contracts for the Liquefaction Project with two counterparties, each of which has contracted for fifty-percent (50%) of the available capacity. The two counterparties are: (1) ST Cove Point, LLC, a joint venture of Sumitomo Corporation, a Japanese corporation that is one of the world's leading trading companies, and Tokyo Gas Co., Ltd., a Japanese corporation that is the largest natural gas utility in Japan; and (2) GAIL Global (USA) LNG LLC, a wholly-owned indirect U.S. subsidiary of GAIL (India) Limited, one of the largest government-linked natural gas companies in India (together, the *Export Customers*). These Export Customers have each entered into a 20-year agreement for the planned liquefaction and export services. In addition, each of the Export Customers has entered into a pipeline precedent agreement for an accompanying 20-year service agreement for firm transportation on the Cove Point Pipeline. Cove Point will provide terminal services for the Export Customers as a tolling service, and the Export Customers will be responsible for procuring their own natural gas supplies and transporting such supplies to or from the Cove Point LNG Facilities. Following the completion and initial startup phase of the Liquefaction Project, Cove Point anticipates that total revenues, including reservation charges on the Cove Point Pipeline, will be in excess of \$800 million per year.

The Liquefaction Project will utilize existing storage tanks at the Cove Point LNG Facility to store LNG produced by the liquefaction facilities. Total installed storage capacity is 695,000 cubic meters of LNG, or approximately 14.6 Bcfe of gas. The Export Customers together will have firm access to 6.8 Bcfe of the existing storage capacity, which will be made available upon the expiration of one of Cove Point's import contracts with Statoil on May 1, 2017, with the balance of existing capacity available for Cove Point's Import Shippers and Storage Customers. Subject to receipt of regulatory approvals, Cove Point intends to commence construction of the Liquefaction Project in the third quarter of 2014 in order to place the Liquefaction Project facilities in service during late 2017.

The total costs of developing the Liquefaction Project are estimated to be \$3.4 billion to \$3.8 billion, excluding financing costs. Through December 31, 2013, Cove Point incurred \$347.5 million of development costs associated with the Liquefaction Project. Dominion has indicated that it intends to provide the funding necessary for the remaining development costs for the Liquefaction Project, but it is under no obligation to do so. We intend to cause Cove Point to use the net proceeds contributed to it in connection with this offering to fund a portion of development and construction costs associated with the Liquefaction Project.

Cove Point's Pipeline Facilities Associated with the Liquefaction Project

The existing Cove Point Pipeline will transport natural gas to the Cove Point LNG Facility for liquefaction pursuant to contracts with the Exports Customers described above. The three major pipelines that interconnect with the Cove Point Pipeline access several other interstate pipelines, allowing domestically produced natural gas available for export to be sourced from numerous producing regions across North America.

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In connection with the Liquefaction Project, pressure on the Cove Point Pipeline may be increased to enable Cove Point to meet both the existing and proposed firm contractual obligations, and Cove Point therefore expects to construct additional compression and related facilities in order to move the gas delivered to the Cove Point Pipeline to the Cove Point LNG Facility for liquefaction. Subject to receipt of regulatory approvals, Cove Point intends to commence construction of these additional Cove Point Pipeline facilities in 2016 for placement in service during late 2017.

Liquefaction Project Regulatory and Other Proceedings

Prior to being able to export LNG, Cove Point must receive approvals from the DOE to export the commodity, from the FERC to construct and operate the facilities, and from the Public Service Commission of Maryland (the **Maryland Commission**) to construct the power generation facilities at the Cove Point LNG Facility. In October 2011, the DOE granted approval for the export of up to 1.0 Bcfe/d of natural gas to countries that have or will enter into a Free Trade Agreement (**FTA**) for trade in natural gas (the **FTA Authorization**). In September 2013, the DOE also granted approval for the export of up to 0.77 Bcfe/d of natural gas to countries that do not have an FTA for trade in natural gas (the **Non-FTA Authorization**). The FTA Authorization and Non-FTA Authorization have 25- and 20-year terms, respectively. Cove Point may not treat the volumes authorized for export pursuant to the FTA Authorization and the Non-FTA Authorization as additive to one another.

In April 2013, Cove Point filed its application with the FERC requesting authorization to construct, modify and operate the Liquefaction Project, as well as enhance the Cove Point Pipeline. In April 2013, Cove Point also filed an application with the Maryland Commission requesting authorization to construct a generating station in connection with the Liquefaction Project. These proceedings are currently pending and awaiting approvals from the regulatory agencies.

Business Strategies

Our primary business objective is to generate stable and growing cash flows, which will enable us to maintain and increase our cash distributions per unit over time. We intend to accomplish this objective by executing the following strategies:

Pursue accretive acquisitions from Dominion. We intend to seek opportunities to expand our initial asset base primarily through accretive acquisitions from Dominion. Dominion has granted us a right of first offer with respect to any future sale of its common equity interests in Cove Point, and we may also acquire newly issued common or additional preferred equity interests in Cove Point. Furthermore, Dominion has granted us a right of first offer with respect to any future sale of its indirect ownership interest in Blue Racer Midstream, LLC (**Blue Racer**), which is a growing midstream company focused on the Utica Shale formation. In addition, we believe Dominion will offer us opportunities to acquire other midstream assets that it may acquire or develop in the future or that it currently owns. We believe that Dominion's economic relationship with us incentivizes it to offer us acquisition opportunities, although it is under no obligation to do so. Please read [Our Relationship with Dominion](#).

Pursue third-party acquisitions and organic growth opportunities. We also intend to grow our business by pursuing strategic acquisitions from third parties and, as we acquire additional assets, future organic growth opportunities at those acquired assets. Our third-party growth strategy will include assets both within the existing geographic footprint of Dominion's natural gas-related businesses and potentially in new areas.

Focus on long-term, stable cash flows. We intend to pursue future growth opportunities, whether through our relationship with Dominion, third-party acquisitions or organic growth opportunities, that provide long-term, stable cash flows.

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Capitalize on Dominion's midstream experience in the Utica and Marcellus Shale formations. We intend to capitalize on Dominion's midstream experience in the high growth areas of the Utica and Marcellus Shale formations. Dominion's experience in these shale formations, as well as its extensive footprint, could potentially provide significant growth opportunities.

Competitive Strengths

We believe we are well positioned to execute our business strategies based on the following competitive strengths:

Our affiliation with Dominion. We believe that Dominion, one of the nation's largest producers and transporters of energy and the ultimate owner of our general partner, all of our incentive distribution rights (*IDRs*) and a % limited partner interest in us, is motivated to promote and support the successful execution of our primary business objective through, for example, the following:

Cove Point acquisition opportunities: Dominion will retain all of the common equity interests in Cove Point immediately following the consummation of this offering and Dominion has granted us a right of first offer with respect to any future sale of these common equity interests. We may also acquire newly issued common equity interests in Cove Point or additional preferred equity interests in Cove Point in the future, which should benefit from the expected increase in cash flows and income associated with the Liquefaction Project upon its completion, provided that any issuances of additional equity interests in Cove Point would require both our and Dominion's approval.

Other existing Dominion midstream assets: Dominion has granted us a right of first offer with respect to any future sale of its indirect ownership interest in Blue Racer. Furthermore, Dominion owns and operates a large portfolio of midstream natural gas assets. We believe Dominion will offer us opportunities to acquire additional midstream assets that it currently owns, although it is under no obligation to do so.

Future Dominion acquisition opportunities: One of the drivers from Dominion's overall capital investment program is the future construction of infrastructure to handle the increase in natural gas production from the Marcellus and Utica Shale formations. We believe Dominion will offer us the opportunity to acquire additional midstream assets it constructs or acquires in the future, although it is not obligated to do so.

Significant industry and management expertise: Through our relationship with Dominion, we will have access to a significant pool of management talent, strong commercial relationships throughout the energy industry and the broad operational, commercial, technical, risk management and administrative infrastructure of Dominion. We believe this access will, among other things, enhance the execution of our expansion and acquisition strategies. Our management team includes many senior employees of Dominion with extensive experience in the energy industry.

Stable cash flows underpinned by long-term, fixed-fee contracts. The cash flow attributable to our Preferred Equity Interest is underpinned by long-term agreements with counterparties that are creditworthy entities or whose obligations are guaranteed by creditworthy entities. These counterparties are obligated to make fixed reservation or similar payments, regardless of whether such customers use the amount of capacity that they have reserved with respect to the Cove Point Facilities.

Strategic location within the developed area of existing facilities. We believe that the Liquefaction Project's location within the developed area of the existing Cove Point LNG Facility provides significant cost advantages for Cove Point by allowing Cove Point to utilize the existing marine facilities, interconnecting pipelines, storage capacity and other infrastructure.

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Financial flexibility and strong capital structure. At the consummation of this offering, we will not have any outstanding indebtedness and will have an undrawn borrowing capacity of \$300 million under our credit facility with Dominion, allowing us to competitively pursue acquisitions and future organic growth opportunities.

Our competitive strengths are subject to a number of risks and competitive challenges. Please read **Risk Factors** **Risks Inherent in Our Ability to Generate Stable and Growing Cash Flows**, **Business Competitive Strengths** and **Business Competition**.

Risk Factors

An investment in our common units involves risks. You should carefully consider the risks described in **Risk Factors** and the other information in this prospectus before deciding whether to invest in our common units.

Management

We are managed and operated by the board of directors and executive officers of our general partner, Dominion Midstream GP, LLC, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Dominion. Dominion will have the right to appoint all members of the board of directors of our general partner, including at least three directors meeting the independence standards established by the New York Stock Exchange (*NYSE*). At least one of our independent directors will be appointed prior to the date our common units are listed for trading on the NYSE. Our unitholders will not be entitled to elect our general partner or its directors or otherwise directly participate in our management or operations. For more information about the executive officers and directors of our general partner, please read **Management**.

Cove Point's general partner, which will be our wholly-owned subsidiary, will control Cove Point, subject to specified approval rights maintained by Dominion in connection with its ownership of common equity interests in Cove Point. We will manage the business and affairs of Cove Point's general partner.

Our Relationship with Dominion

We view our relationship with Dominion as a significant competitive strength. We believe this relationship will provide us with potential acquisition opportunities from a broad portfolio of existing midstream assets that meet our strategic objectives, as well as access to personnel with extensive technical expertise and industry relationships. Dominion has granted us a right of first offer with respect to any future sale of its common equity interests in Cove Point. We may also acquire newly issued common equity or additional preferred equity interests in Cove Point in the future, provided that any issuances of additional equity interests in Cove Point would require both our and Dominion's approval. Any additional equity interests that we acquire in Cove Point would allow us to participate in the significant growth in cash flows and income expected following the completion of the Liquefaction Project. In addition, acquisition opportunities may arise from future midstream pipeline, terminalling, processing, transportation and storage assets acquired or constructed by Dominion.

Dominion, headquartered in Richmond, Virginia, is one of the nation's largest producers and transporters of energy. Dominion's strategy is to be a leading provider of electricity, natural gas and related services to customers primarily in the eastern region of the U.S. Dominion's portfolio of assets includes approximately 23,600 MW of generating capacity, 10,900 miles of natural gas transmission, gathering and storage pipelines, 21,900 miles of gas distribution pipelines, exclusive of service lines, 6,400 miles of electric transmission lines and 57,000 miles of electric distribution lines. Dominion presently serves utility and retail energy customers in 15 states and operates one of the nation's largest underground natural gas storage systems, with approximately

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947 Bcf of storage capacity. Dominion's portfolio of midstream pipeline, terminalling, processing, transportation and storage assets includes both its indirect ownership interest in Blue Racer, which is described in more detail below, and the assets and operations of Dominion Gas Holdings, LLC. Dominion Gas Holdings, LLC consists of (i) The East Ohio Gas Company d/b/a Dominion East Ohio, a regulated natural gas distribution operation, (ii) DTI, an interstate natural gas transmission pipeline company, and (iii) Dominion Iroquois, Inc. (***Dominion Iroquois***), which holds a 24.72% general partner interest in Iroquois Gas Transmission System L.P.

Blue Racer is a joint venture between Dominion and Caiman Energy II, LLC (***Caiman***), a midstream energy company focused on the design, construction, operation and acquisition of midstream assets. Blue Racer was formed to provide midstream services to natural gas producers operating in the Utica Shale formation in Ohio and portions of Pennsylvania, and is an equal partnership between Dominion and Caiman, with Dominion contributing midstream assets, including both gathering and processing assets, and Caiman contributing up to \$800 million in equity capital commitments. Midstream services offered by Blue Racer include gathering, processing, fractionation, and natural gas liquids transportation and marketing. Blue Racer is expected to leverage Dominion's existing presence in the Utica region with significant additional new capacity designed to meet producer needs as the development of the Utica Shale formation increases.

Following the consummation of this offering, Dominion will be our largest unitholder, holding common units (approximately % of all outstanding) and subordinated units (100% of all outstanding), and will own our general partner and 100% of our IDRs. As a result of its significant ownership interests in us, we believe Dominion will be motivated to support the successful execution of our business strategies and will provide us with acquisition opportunities, although it is under no obligation to do so. Dominion views us as a significant part of its growth strategy, and we believe that Dominion will be incentivized to contribute or sell additional assets to us and to pursue acquisitions jointly with us in the future. However, Dominion will regularly evaluate acquisitions and dispositions and may, subject to compliance with our right of first offer with respect to Cove Point and Blue Racer, elect to acquire or dispose of assets in the future without offering us the opportunity to participate in those transactions. Moreover, following the consummation of this offering, Dominion will continue to be free to act in a manner that is beneficial to its interests without regard to ours, which may include electing not to present us with future acquisition opportunities. Please read Conflicts of Interest and Fiduciary Duties.

Summary of Conflicts of Interest and Fiduciary Duties

Our general partner has a contractual duty to manage us in a manner that it believes is not adverse to our interest. However, the officers and directors of our general partner also have duties to manage our general partner in a manner beneficial to Dominion, the owner of our general partner. Dominion and its affiliates are not prohibited from engaging in other business activities, including those that might be in direct competition with us. In addition, Dominion may compete with us for investment opportunities and may own an interest in entities that compete with us. As a result, conflicts of interest may arise in the future between us or our unitholders, on the one hand, and Dominion and our general partner, on the other hand.

Our partnership agreement limits the liability of, and replaces the fiduciary duties that would otherwise be owed by, our general partner to our unitholders. Our partnership agreement also restricts the remedies available to our unitholders for actions that might otherwise constitute a breach of duties by our general partner or its directors or officers. Our partnership agreement also provides that affiliates of our general partner, including Dominion and Blue Racer, are not restricted in competing with us and have no obligation to present business opportunities to us. By purchasing a common unit, the purchaser agrees to be bound by the terms of our partnership agreement, and each unitholder is treated as having consented to various actions and potential conflicts of interest contemplated in the partnership agreement that might otherwise be considered a breach of fiduciary or other duties under Delaware law.

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For a more detailed description of the conflicts of interest and duties of our general partner and its directors and officers, please read **Conflicts of Interest and Fiduciary Duties**. For a description of other relationships with our affiliates, please read **Certain Relationships and Related Transactions**.

Principal Executive Offices

Our principal executive offices are located at 120 Tredegar Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219, and our telephone number is (804) 819-2000. Our website address will be <http://www. .com>. We intend to make our periodic reports and other information filed with or furnished to the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the **SEC**) available, free of charge, through our website, as soon as reasonably practicable after those reports and other information are electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC. Information on our website or any other website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus and does not constitute a part of this prospectus.

Emerging Growth Company Status

We are an emerging growth company as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act (the **JOBS Act**). For as long as we are an emerging growth company, unlike other public companies, we will not be required to:

provide three years of audited financial statements and management's discussion and analysis of financial conditions and results of operations;

provide five years of selected financial data;

provide an auditor's attestation report on management's assessment of the effectiveness of our system of internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002;

comply with any new requirements adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (the **PCAOB**), requiring mandatory audit firm rotation or a supplement to the auditor's report in which the auditor would be required to provide additional information about the audit and the financial statements of the issuer;

comply with any new audit rules adopted by the PCAOB after April 5, 2012, unless the SEC determines otherwise;

provide certain disclosure regarding executive compensation required of larger public companies; or

obtain unitholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved.

We will cease to be an emerging growth company upon the earliest of:

when we have \$1.0 billion or more in annual revenues;

when we have at least \$700 million in market value of our common units held by non-affiliates;

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when we issue more than \$1.0 billion of non-convertible debt over a three-year period; or

the last day of the fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of this offering.

In addition, Section 107 of the JOBS Act also provides that an emerging growth company can take advantage of the extended transition period provided in Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act for complying with new or revised accounting standards. In other words, an emerging growth company can delay the adoption of certain accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies. However, we are choosing to opt out of such extended transition period and, as a result, will comply with new or revised

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accounting standards on the relevant dates on which adoption of such standards is required for non-emerging growth companies. Section 107 of the JOBS Act provides that our decision to opt out of the extended transition period for complying with new or revised accounting standards is irrevocable.

Formation Transactions and Partnership Structure

We are a Delaware limited partnership formed on March 11, 2014 by Dominion to own and hold the Preferred Equity Interest and the general partner interest in Cove Point.

In connection with the closing of this offering, the following will occur:

Dominion will contribute the general partner interest in Cove Point and a portion of the Preferred Equity Interest to us, and we will contribute such interests to our wholly-owned subsidiary, Cove Point GP Holding Company, LLC (*Cove Point Holdings*);

we will issue to our general partner the IDRs, which entitle the holder to increasing percentages, up to a maximum of 50.0%, of the cash we distribute in excess of \$ per unit per quarter;

we will issue to Dominion common units and subordinated units;

we will receive gross proceeds of \$ million from the issuance and sale of common units to the public at an assumed initial offering price of \$ per common unit;

we will use \$ million of the proceeds from this offering to pay underwriting discounts, a structuring fee totaling \$ million and estimated offering expenses of \$ million;

we will use \$ million of the proceeds from this offering to make, through Cove Point Holdings, a contribution to Cove Point in exchange for the remaining portion of the Preferred Equity Interest; and

we will enter into a new \$300 million credit facility with Dominion, which will be undrawn at the closing of this offering. Please read Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Outstanding Indebtedness; Dominion Credit Facility.

We have granted the underwriters a 30-day option to purchase up to an aggregate of additional common units. Any net proceeds received from the exercise of this option will be distributed to Dominion. If the underwriters do not exercise this option in full or at all, the common units that would have been sold to the underwriters had they exercised the option in full will be issued to Dominion for no additional consideration at the expiration of the option period. Accordingly, the exercise of the underwriters' option will not affect the total number of common units outstanding.

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Organizational Structure

The following diagram depicts Dominion Midstream's simplified organizational and ownership structure immediately after giving effect to this offering.

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Dominion Midstream	
Public Common Units	% ⁽¹⁾
Interests of Dominion:	
Common Units	% ⁽¹⁾
Subordinated Units	%
General Partner Interest	0.0% ⁽²⁾
Incentive Distribution Rights	⁽³⁾
	100.0%

⁽¹⁾ Assumes the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional common units and such additional common units are issued to Dominion.

⁽²⁾ Our general partner owns a non-economic general partner interest in us. Please read *How We Make Distributions to Our Partners* General Partner Interest.

⁽³⁾ IDRs represent a variable interest in distributions and thus are not expressed as a fixed percentage. Please read *How We Make Distributions to Our Partners* Incentive Distribution Rights. Distributions with respect to the IDRs will be classified as distributions with respect to equity interests. IDRs will be issued to our general partner, which is wholly-owned by Dominion.

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THE OFFERING

Common units offered to the public _____ common units.
_____ common units if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional common units in full.

Units outstanding after this offering _____ common units and _____ subordinated units for a total of _____ limited partner units. The exercise of the underwriters' option will not affect the total number of common units outstanding. Please read _____ Formation Transactions and Partnership Structure.

Use of proceeds We intend to use the estimated net proceeds of approximately \$ _____ million from this offering (based on an assumed initial offering price of \$ _____ per common unit, the mid-point of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus), after deducting the estimated underwriting discounts, structuring fee and offering expenses, to make, through Cove Point Holdings, a contribution to Cove Point in exchange for a portion of the Preferred Equity Interest.

If the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional common units in full, the additional net proceeds will be approximately \$ _____ million (based on an assumed initial offering price of \$ _____ per common unit, the mid-point of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus). The net proceeds from any exercise of such option will be used to make a distribution to Dominion. Please read Use of Proceeds.

Cash distributions Within 60 days after the end of each quarter, we expect to make a cash distribution to holders of our common units and subordinated units. We expect to make a minimum quarterly distribution of \$ _____ per common unit and subordinated unit (\$ _____ per common unit and subordinated unit on an annualized basis) to the extent we have sufficient cash after the establishment of cash reserves and the payment of fees and expenses, including payments to our general partner and its affiliates. For the first quarter that we are publicly traded, we will pay a prorated distribution covering the period after the consummation of this offering through _____, 2014 based on the actual length of that period.

The board of directors of our general partner will adopt a policy pursuant to which distributions for each quarter will be paid to the extent we have sufficient cash after establishment of cash reserves and payment of fees and expenses, including payments to our general partner and its affiliates. Our ability to pay the minimum quarterly distribution is subject to various restrictions and other factors described in more detail under the caption Cash Distribution Policy and Restrictions on Distributions.

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Our partnership agreement generally provides that we will distribute cash each quarter during the subordination period in the following manner:

first, to the holders of common units, until each common unit has received the minimum quarterly distribution of \$ _____ plus any arrearages from prior quarters;

second, to the holders of subordinated units, until each subordinated unit has received the minimum quarterly distribution of \$ _____ ; and

third, to all the holders of common and subordinated units, pro rata, until each has received a distribution of \$ _____ .

If cash distributions to our unitholders exceed \$ _____ per unit on all common and subordinated units in any quarter, our unitholders and our general partner, as the holder of our IDRs, will receive distributions according to the following percentage allocations:

Total Quarterly Distribution Target Amount	Marginal Percentage Interest in Distributions	
	Unitholders	General Partner (as holder of IDRs)
above \$ _____ up to \$ _____	85.0%	15.0%
above \$ _____ up to \$ _____	75.0%	25.0%
above \$ _____	50.0%	50.0%

We refer to the additional increasing distributions to our general partner as *incentive distributions*. Please read [How We Make Distributions to Our Partners Incentive Distribution Rights](#).

The amount of pro forma distributable cash flow generated during the year ended December 31, 2013 would have been sufficient to allow us to pay the full minimum quarterly distribution on all common units and subordinated units.

We believe that, based on our estimated distributable cash flow as described under the caption [Cash Distribution Policy and Restrictions on Distributions](#), we will have sufficient distributable cash flow to pay the minimum quarterly distribution of \$ _____ per unit on all common and subordinated units for the twelve months ending March 31, 2015.

However, we do not have a legal or contractual obligation to pay distributions quarterly or on any other basis or at the minimum quarterly distribution rate or at any other rate, and there is no guarantee that we will pay distributions to our unitholders in any quarter. Please read [Cash Distribution Policy and Restrictions on Distributions](#).

Subordinated units

Dominion will initially own all of our subordinated units. The principal difference between our common units and subordinated units is that for any quarter during the subordination period, holders of the subordinated units will not be entitled to receive any distribution from operating surplus until the common units have received the minimum quarterly distribution from operating surplus for such quarter plus any arrearages

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in the payment of the minimum quarterly distribution from prior quarters. Subordinated units will not accrue arrearages.

Conversion of subordinated units

The subordination period will end if we satisfy any one of three tests set forth in our partnership agreement. The three tests are as follows:

(1) (i) we earn and pay aggregate amounts equal to at least the minimum quarterly distribution on the outstanding common and subordinated units for three consecutive, non-overlapping four-quarter periods, commencing with the three four-quarter periods ending June 30, 2018, and (ii) there are no outstanding arrearages on our common units;

(2) (i) the Liquefaction Project commences commercial service, (ii) we earn and pay aggregate amounts equal to at least the minimum quarterly distribution on the outstanding common and subordinated units for each of the two consecutive, non-overlapping four-quarter periods ending on December 31, 2016, (iii) for each completed quarter commencing after December 31, 2016, we pay aggregate amounts equal to at least the minimum quarterly distribution on the outstanding common and subordinated units, and (iv) there are no outstanding arrearages on our common units; and

(3) (i) we earn and pay an aggregate amount of at least 150% of the minimum quarterly distribution on the outstanding common and subordinated units and we earn the related distribution on the IDRs, for any four-quarter period commencing with the four-quarter period ending June 30, 2018, and (ii) there are no outstanding arrearages on our common units.

When the subordination period ends, all subordinated units will convert into common units on a one-for-one basis, and all common units will thereafter no longer be entitled to arrearages.

General partner's right to reset the target distribution levels

Our general partner, as the initial holder of our IDRs, will have the right, at any time when there are no subordinated units outstanding and we have made distributions at or above 150% of the minimum quarterly distribution for the prior four consecutive whole fiscal quarters, to reset the initial target distribution levels at higher levels based on our cash distributions at the time of the exercise of the reset election. If our general partner transfers all or a portion of our IDRs in the future, then the holder or holders of a majority of our IDRs will be entitled to exercise this right. Following a reset election, the minimum quarterly distribution will be adjusted to equal the distribution for the quarter immediately preceding the reset, and the target distribution levels will be reset to correspondingly higher levels based on the same percentage increases above the reset minimum quarterly distribution as the initial target distribution levels were above the minimum quarterly distribution.

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If the target distribution levels are reset, the holders of our IDRs will be entitled to receive common units. The number of common units to be issued will equal the number of common units that would have entitled the holders of our IDRs to an aggregate quarterly cash distribution for the quarter prior to the reset election equal to the distribution on the IDRs for the quarter prior to the reset election. Please read [How We Make Distributions to Our Partners](#) [IDR Holders](#) [Right to Reset Incentive Distribution Levels](#).

Issuance of additional units

Our partnership agreement authorizes us to issue an unlimited number of additional units without the approval of our unitholders. Please read [Units Eligible for Future Sale](#) and [The Partnership Agreement](#) [Issuance of Additional Interests](#).

Limited voting rights

Our general partner will manage and operate us. Unlike the holders of common stock in a corporation, our unitholders will have only limited voting rights on matters affecting our business. Our unitholders will have no right to elect our general partner or its directors on an annual or other continuing basis. Our general partner may not be removed except by a vote of the holders of at least $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ of the outstanding units, including any units owned by our general partner and its affiliates, voting together as a single class. Upon consummation of this offering, Dominion will own an aggregate of $\%$ of our outstanding units (or $\%$ of our outstanding units, if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional common units in full). This will give Dominion the ability to prevent the removal of our general partner. In addition, any vote to remove our general partner during the subordination period must provide for the election of a successor general partner by the holders of a majority of the common units and a majority of the subordinated units, voting as separate classes. This will provide Dominion the ability to prevent the removal of our general partner. Please read [The Partnership Agreement](#) [Voting Rights](#).

Limited call right

If at any time our general partner and its affiliates own more than 80% of the outstanding common units, our general partner has the right, but not the obligation, to purchase all of the remaining common units at a price equal to the greater of (1) the average of the daily closing price of the common units over the 20 trading days preceding the date three days before notice of exercise of the limited call right is first mailed and (2) the highest per-unit price paid by our general partner or any of its affiliates for common units during the 90-day period preceding the date such notice is first mailed. Please read [The Partnership Agreement](#) [Limited Call Right](#).

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Eligible Holders and redemption

Only Eligible Holders are entitled to own our units and to receive distributions or be allocated income or loss from us. Eligible Holders are individuals or entities whose U.S. federal income tax status (or lack thereof) has not or is not reasonably likely to have, as determined by our general partner, a material adverse effect on the rates that can be charged to our or Cove Point's customers with respect to assets that are subject to regulation by the FERC or a similar regulatory body.

We have the right (which we may assign to any of our affiliates), but not the obligation, to redeem all of the common units of any holder that is not an Eligible Holder or that has failed to certify or has falsely certified that such holder is an Eligible Holder. The purchase price for such redemption would be equal to the lesser of the holder's purchase price and the then-current market price of the units. The redemption price will be paid in cash or by delivery of a promissory note, as determined by our general partner.

Please read Description of the Common Units Transfer of Common Units and The Partnership Agreement Non-Taxpaying Holders; Redemption.

Estimated ratio of taxable income to distributions

We estimate that if you own the common units you purchase in this offering through the record date for distributions for the period ending December 31, you will be allocated, on a cumulative basis, an amount of federal taxable income for that period that will be less than % of the cash distributed to you with respect to that period. For example, if you receive an annual distribution of \$ per common unit, we estimate that your average allocable federal taxable income per year will be no more than approximately \$ per common unit. Thereafter, the ratio of allocable taxable income to cash distributions to you could substantially increase. Please read Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership for the basis of this estimate.

Material U.S. federal income tax consequences

For a discussion of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to prospective unitholders who are individual citizens or residents of the U.S., please read Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences.

Directed Unit Program

At our request, the underwriters have reserved up to 5% of the common units offered hereby for sale at the initial public offering price for officers, directors, employees and certain other persons associated with us and our general partner. For further information regarding our directed unit program, please read Underwriting.

Exchange listing

We intend to apply to list our common units on the NYSE under the symbol DM.

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Summary Historical and Pro Forma Financial Data

Dominion Midstream was formed on March 11, 2014 and, upon the consummation of this offering, we will own the Preferred Equity Interest and the general partner interest in Cove Point through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Cove Point Holdings. Our only business will consist of owning the Preferred Equity Interest and the general partner interest in Cove Point, and, accordingly, our results of operations and financial condition will be dependent on the performance of Cove Point.

Dominion Midstream does not have historical financial statements. Therefore, in this prospectus we present the historical financial statements of Cove Point as our predecessor. The following table presents summary historical financial data of Cove Point and summary pro forma financial data of Dominion Midstream as of the dates and for the periods indicated.

The summary historical financial data presented at and for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 is derived from the audited historical financial statements of Cove Point that are included elsewhere in this prospectus.

For a detailed discussion of the summary historical financial information contained in the following table, please read Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. The following table should also be read in conjunction with Use of Proceeds, Business Our Relationship with Dominion and the audited historical financial statements of Cove Point and our unaudited pro forma combined financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. Among other things, the historical and unaudited pro forma financial statements include more detailed information regarding the basis of presentation for the information in the following table.

The summary pro forma financial data is presented at and for the year ended December 31, 2013 and is derived from our unaudited pro forma combined financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. Our unaudited pro forma combined financial statements give pro forma effect to the following transactions:

Dominion will contribute the general partner interest in Cove Point and a portion of the Preferred Equity Interest to us, and we will contribute both interests to our wholly-owned subsidiary, Cove Point Holdings;

we will issue to our general partner the IDRs, which entitle the holder to increasing percentages, up to a maximum of 50.0%, of the cash we distribute in excess of \$ _____ per unit per quarter;

we will issue to Dominion _____ common units and _____ subordinated units;

we will receive gross proceeds of \$ _____ million from the issuance and sale of _____ common units to the public at an assumed initial offering price of \$ _____ per common unit;

we will use \$ _____ million of the proceeds from this offering to pay underwriting discounts, a structuring fee totaling \$ _____ million and estimated offering expenses of \$ _____ million;

we will use \$ _____ million of the proceeds from this offering to make, through Cove Point Holdings, a contribution to Cove Point in exchange for the remaining portion of the Preferred Equity Interest; and

we will enter into a new \$300 million credit facility with Dominion, which will be undrawn at the closing of this offering. Please read Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Outstanding Indebtedness; Dominion Credit Facility.

The contribution by Dominion to Dominion Midstream of the general partner interest in Cove Point and a portion of the Preferred Equity Interest is considered to be a reorganization of entities under common control. As

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a result, Dominion Midstream will own the general partner of and control Cove Point and, as such, will consolidate Cove Point. Upon consolidation, Cove Point's assets and liabilities will be recognized in Dominion Midstream's consolidated financial statements at Dominion's historical cost. The unaudited pro forma combined balance sheet at December 31, 2013 gives effect to these transactions as if they had been completed on December 31, 2013. The unaudited pro forma combined statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2013 gives effect to these transactions as if they had been completed on January 1, 2013.

The summary historical and pro forma financial data should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, the financial statements and related notes from which they are derived included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Pro forma net income per limited partner unit is determined by dividing pro forma net income by the number of units expected to be outstanding at the closing of this offering. All units were assumed to have been outstanding since January 1, 2013. Basic and diluted pro forma net income per unit are equivalent as there are no dilutive units at the date of closing of this offering.

We have not given pro forma effect to incremental general and administrative expenses of approximately \$2.0 million that we expect to incur annually as a result of operating as a publicly traded partnership, such as expenses associated with annual and quarterly reporting; tax return and Schedule K-1 preparation and distribution expenses; Sarbanes-Oxley compliance expenses; expenses associated with listing on the NYSE; independent auditor fees; legal fees; investor relations expenses; registrar and transfer agent fees; director and officer insurance expenses; and director and officer compensation expenses.

Our general partner will not receive a management fee or other compensation for its management of our partnership, but our financial results will reflect our obligation to reimburse our general partner and its affiliates for all expenses incurred and payments made on our behalf. These expenses include salary, bonus, incentive compensation and other amounts paid to persons who perform various general, administrative and support services for us or on our behalf, and corporate overhead costs and expenses allocated to us by Dominion. Our partnership agreement provides that our general partner will determine the costs and expenses that are allocable to us. We estimate that such costs and expenses would have been approximately \$1.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2013.

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The following table presents the financial measures of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA, which we use in our business as important supplemental measures of our performance. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are not calculated or presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. (*GAAP*). EBITDA represents net income including non-controlling interest before interest and related charges, income tax and depreciation and amortization, and Adjusted EBITDA represents EBITDA after adjustment for a non-controlling interest in Cove Point held by Dominion. We explain these measures under *Non-GAAP Financial Measures* in the table below and reconcile them to their most directly comparable financial measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP.

	Cove Point (Predecessor) Historical Year Ended December 31,		Dominion Midstream Pro Forma Year Ended December 31, 2013
	2012	2013	
	(in millions, except per unit information)		
Statement of Income Data:			
Operating Revenue	\$ 293.0	\$ 343.5	\$ 343.5
Operating Expenses:			
Purchased gas	48.8	91.7	91.7
Other operations and maintenance			
Affiliated suppliers	7.0	7.7	7.7
Other	20.2	20.2	20.2
Depreciation and amortization	33.3	31.7	31.7
Other taxes	20.5	21.1	21.1
Total operating expenses	129.8	172.4	172.4
Income from operations	163.2	171.1	171.1
Interest and related charges	0.1		
Income from operations before income tax expense	163.1	171.1	171.1
Income tax expense	65.9	61.7	
Net income including non-controlling interest	\$ 97.2	\$ 109.4	\$ 171.1
Non-controlling interest⁽¹⁾			121.1
Net income attributable to Dominion Midstream			\$ 50.0
Pro forma net income per limited partner unit:			
Common unit			
Subordinated unit			
Statement of Cash Flow Data:			
Net cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities	\$ 154.9	\$ 136.2	
Investing activities	(51.3)	(294.8)	
Financing activities	(103.6)	169.8	
Other Financial Data:			
EBITDA ⁽²⁾	\$ 196.5	\$ 202.8	\$ 202.8
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽²⁾			50.0
Capital expenditures ⁽³⁾	51.1	294.6	
Balance Sheet Data (at period end):			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	\$ 11.2	
Total assets	1,213.5	1,498.2	

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Total liabilities	515.0	226.2
Total parent net equity/partners' capital	698.5	1,272.0
Partners' capital attributable to Dominion Midstream		

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- (1) Represents interest in Cove Point attributable to Dominion.
- (2) For more information, please read *Non-GAAP Financial Measures* below.
- (3) For the years ended December 31, 2012, and 2013, reflects \$5.9 million, and \$6.2 million, respectively, of maintenance capital expenditures on the Cove Point LNG Facility and the Cove Point Pipeline to maintain Cove Point's long-term capacity and operating income; and \$45.2 million, and \$288.4 million, respectively, of expansion capital expenditures, primarily for the Liquefaction Project, made to increase Cove Point's long-term capacity and operating income. Dominion has indicated that it intends to provide the funding necessary for the maintenance and expansion capital expenditures for both the existing Cove Point LNG Facility and Cove Point Pipeline and the Liquefaction Project, but it is under no obligation to do so. Please read *How We Make Distributions to Our Partners* Capital Expenditures.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures***EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA***

EBITDA represents net income including non-controlling interest before interest and related charges, income tax and depreciation and amortization, and Adjusted EBITDA represents EBITDA after adjustment for a non-controlling interest in Cove Point held by Dominion. These are used as supplemental financial measures by our management and by external users of our financial statements, such as investors and securities analysts, to assess:

the financial performance of our assets without regard to financing methods, capital structure or historical cost basis;

the ability of our assets to generate cash sufficient to pay interest on our indebtedness, if any, and to make distributions; and

our operating performance and return on invested capital as compared to those of other publicly traded companies that own energy infrastructure assets, without regard to their financing methods and capital structure.

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered an alternative to net income, operating income, cash flow from operating activities or any other measure of financial performance or liquidity presented in accordance with GAAP. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA exclude some, but not all, items that affect net income and operating income, and these measures may vary among other companies. Therefore, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA as presented may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies.

The following table presents a reconciliation of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure, on a historical basis and pro forma basis, as applicable, for each of the periods indicated.

	Cove Point (Predecessor) Historical Year Ended December 31,		Dominion Midstream Pro Forma Year Ended December 31,
	2012	2013	2013
	(in millions)		
Adjustments to reconcile net income including non-controlling interest to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA:			
Net income including non-controlling interest:	\$ 97.2	\$ 109.4	\$ 171.1
Add:			
Depreciation and amortization	33.3	31.7	31.7
Interest and related charges	0.1		
Income tax expense	65.9	61.7	
EBITDA	\$ 196.5	\$ 202.8	\$ 202.8

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Less:		
EBITDA attributable to non-controlling interest ⁽¹⁾		152.8
Adjusted EBITDA	\$	50.0

⁽¹⁾ Represents interest in Cove Point attributable to Dominion.

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RISK FACTORS

Our common units representing limited partner interests are inherently different from the capital stock of a corporation, although many of the business risks to which we are subject are similar to those that would be faced by a corporation engaged in a similar business. You should carefully consider the following risk factors together with all of the other information included in this prospectus in evaluating an investment in our common units.

If any of the following risks were to occur, our business, financial condition, results of operations and distributable cash flow could be materially adversely affected. In that case, we might not be able to make distributions on our common units, the trading price of our common units could decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Inherent in Our Ability to Generate Stable and Growing Cash Flows

Upon the consummation of this offering, our sole cash flow generating asset will be our Preferred Equity Interest, which may not generate sufficient cash following the establishment of cash reserves and payment of costs and expenses, including cost reimbursements to our general partner and its affiliates, to enable us to pay the minimum quarterly distribution to our unitholders.

Upon the consummation of this offering, our only source of cash flow will be distributions we receive from Cove Point on our Preferred Equity Interest, which we expect will result in an annual payment to us of \$50.0 million. Our Preferred Equity Interest may not generate sufficient cash from operations following the establishment of cash reserves and payment of costs and expenses, including cost reimbursements to our general partner and its affiliates, to enable us to pay the minimum quarterly distribution to our unitholders. In order to pay the full amount of our minimum quarterly distribution of \$ per unit, or \$ per unit per year, we will be required to have distributable cash flow of approximately \$ million per quarter, or \$ million per year, based on the number of common and subordinated units that will be outstanding after the completion of this offering. Upon the consummation of this offering, the amount of cash we can distribute on our common and subordinated units is almost entirely dependent upon Cove Point's ability to generate cash and Net Operating Income from its operations. Due to our lack of asset diversification, an adverse development at Cove Point would have a significantly greater impact on our financial condition and results of operations than if we maintained a more diverse portfolio of assets. Cove Point's ability to make payments on our Preferred Equity Interest will depend on several factors beyond our control, some of which are described below.

For a description of additional restrictions and factors that may affect our ability to pay cash distributions, please read [Cash Distribution Policy and Restrictions on Distributions](#).

Our Preferred Equity Interest is non-cumulative.

Cove Point will make Preferred Return Distributions on a quarterly basis provided it has sufficient cash and undistributed Net Operating Income (determined on a cumulative basis from the closing of this offering) from which to make Preferred Return Distributions. Preferred Return Distributions are non-cumulative. In the event Cove Point is unable to fully satisfy Preferred Return Distributions during any quarter, we will not have a right to recover any missed or deficient payments.

An inability to obtain needed capital or financing on satisfactory terms, or at all, could have an adverse effect on our operations and ability to generate cash flow.

Upon the commencement of this offering, we are dependent on our credit facility with Dominion for any borrowings necessary to meet our working capital and other financial needs. If Dominion's funding resources were to become unavailable to Dominion, our access to funding would also be in jeopardy. In the future, an inability to obtain additional financing from other sources on acceptable terms could negatively affect our financial condition, cash flows, anticipated financial results or impair our ability to generate additional cash

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flows. Our ability to obtain bank financing or to access the capital markets for future debt or equity offerings may be limited by our financial condition at the time of any such financing or offering, the covenants contained in any other credit facility or other debt agreements in place at the time, adverse market conditions or other contingencies and uncertainties that are beyond our control. Our failure to obtain the funds necessary to maintain, develop and increase our asset base could adversely impact our growth and profitability.

If we do not make acquisitions on economically acceptable terms, our future growth and our ability to increase distributions to our unitholders will be limited.

Our ability to grow depends on our ability to make accretive acquisitions either from Dominion or third-parties, and we may be unable to do so for any of the following reasons, without limitation:

we are unable to identify attractive acquisition candidates or negotiate acceptable purchase contracts with them;

we are unable to obtain or maintain necessary governmental approvals;

we are unable to obtain financing for the acquisitions or future organic growth opportunities on acceptable terms, or at all;

we are unable to secure adequate customer commitments to use the future facilities;

we are outbid by competitors; or

Dominion may not offer us the opportunity to acquire assets or equity interests from it.

We may not be able to obtain financing or successfully negotiate future acquisition opportunities offered by Dominion.

If Dominion does offer us the opportunity to purchase additional equity interests in Cove Point or interests in Blue Racer, or other assets or equity interests, we may not be able to successfully negotiate a purchase and sale agreement and related agreements, we may not be able to obtain any required financing on acceptable terms or at all for such purchase and we may not be able to obtain any required governmental and third-party consents. The decision whether or not to accept such offer, and to negotiate the terms of such offer, will be made by our general partner consistent with its duties under our partnership agreement. Our general partner may decline the opportunity to accept such offer for a variety of reasons, including a determination that the acquisition of the assets at the proposed purchase price would result in a risk that the conversion of subordinated units would not occur.

If we make future acquisitions, such acquisitions could adversely affect our business and cash flows.

If we make any acquisitions, they will involve potential risks, including:

an inability to integrate successfully the businesses that we acquire with our existing operations;

a decrease in our liquidity by using a significant portion of our available cash or borrowing capacity to finance the acquisition;

the assumption of unknown liabilities;

limitations on rights to indemnity from the seller;

mistaken assumptions about the cash generated, or to be generated, by the business acquired or the overall costs of equity or debt;

the diversion of management's attention from other business concerns; and

unforeseen difficulties encountered in operating new business segments or in new geographic areas.

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If we consummate any future acquisitions, our capitalization and results of operations may change significantly, and our unitholders will not have the opportunity to evaluate the economic, financial and other relevant information that we will consider in determining the application of our future funds and other resources.

Our level of indebtedness may increase and reduce our financial flexibility and ability to pay distributions.

At the consummation of this offering, we will not have any outstanding indebtedness and will have an undrawn borrowing capacity of \$300 million under a credit facility with Dominion. We may borrow under such facility to pursue acquisitions and future organic growth opportunities, or to otherwise meet our financial needs. In the future, we may incur additional significant indebtedness in order to make future acquisitions or to develop our assets. As amounts under any indebtedness we incur become due and payable, we expect that the instruments pursuant to which such indebtedness is incurred will require that we repay such amounts prior to making any distributions to our unitholders. Our level of indebtedness could affect our ability to generate stable and growing cash flows in several ways, including the following:

a significant portion of our cash flows could be used to service our indebtedness;

the covenants contained in the agreements governing our future indebtedness may limit our ability to borrow additional funds, dispose of assets, pay distributions and make certain investments;

our debt covenants may also affect our flexibility in planning for, and reacting to, changes in the economy and in our industry;

a high level of debt would increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;

a high level of debt may place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that are less leveraged and therefore may be able to take advantage of opportunities that our indebtedness would prevent us from pursuing; and

a high level of debt may impair our ability to obtain additional financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures, debt-service requirements, acquisitions, general partnership or other purposes.

In addition, borrowings under our credit facility with Dominion and other credit facilities we or our subsidiaries may enter into in the future may bear interest at variable rates. If market interest rates increase, such variable-rate debt will create higher debt-service requirements, which could adversely affect our cash flow.

In addition to our debt-service obligations, our future operations may require substantial investments on a continuing basis. Our ability to make scheduled debt payments, to refinance our obligations with respect to our indebtedness and to fund capital and non-capital expenditures necessary to maintain the condition of our operating assets, properties and systems software, as well as to provide capacity for the growth of our business, depends on our financial and operating performance. General economic conditions and financial, business and other factors affect our operations and our future performance. Many of these factors are beyond our control. We may not be able to generate sufficient cash flows to pay the interest on our debt, and future working capital, borrowings or equity financing may not be available to pay or refinance such debt.

Cost and expense reimbursements owed to our general partner and its affiliates will reduce the amount of distributable cash flow to our unitholders.

Our general partner will not receive a management fee or other compensation for its management of our partnership, but we will be obligated to reimburse our general partner and its affiliates for all expenses incurred and payments made on our behalf. These expenses include salary, bonus, incentive compensation and other amounts paid to persons who perform various general, administrative and support services for us or on our behalf, and corporate overhead costs and expenses allocated to us by Dominion. Our partnership agreement

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provides that our general partner will determine the costs and expenses that are allocable to us and does not set a limit on the amount of expenses for which our general partner and its affiliates may be reimbursed. The payment of fees to our general partner and its affiliates and the reimbursement of expenses could adversely affect our ability to pay cash distributions to our unitholders.

Our estimates of Cove Point's financial results have been prepared by management and we have not received an opinion or report on it from any independent registered public accountants, and Cove Point's actual financial results may differ materially from our estimates.

Our estimates of Cove Point's financial results have been prepared by management, and we have not received an opinion or report on them from any independent registered public accountants or other independent advisers. The assumptions underlying our estimates of Cove Point's financial results are subject to business, economic and financial uncertainties that could cause Cove Point's financial results to differ from our estimates. Please read Cash Distribution Policy and Restrictions on Distributions.

Risks Inherent in Our Investment in Cove Point

Cove Point's revenue is generated by contracts with a limited number of customers, and Cove Point's ability to generate cash required to make payments on our Preferred Equity Interest is substantially dependent upon the performance of these customers under their contracts.

Cove Point provides service to seventeen customers, including four local distribution companies, ten marketers or end users and the Import Shippers. The three largest customers comprised approximately 94% and 93% of the total transportation and storage revenues for the year ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, with Cove Point's largest customer representing approximately 72% of such amounts in each year. Because Cove Point has a small number of customers, its contracts subject it to counterparty risk. The ability of each of Cove Point's customers to perform their obligations to Cove Point will depend on a number of factors that are beyond our control. Cove Point's future results and liquidity are substantially dependent upon the performance of these customers under their contracts, and on such customers' continued willingness and ability to perform their contractual obligations. Cove Point is also exposed to the credit risk of any guarantor of these customers' obligations under their respective agreements in the event that Cove Point must seek recourse under a guaranty. Any such credit support may not be sufficient to satisfy the obligations in the event of a counterparty default. In addition, if a controversy arises under an agreement resulting in a judgment in Cove Point's favor where the counterparty has limited assets in the U.S. to satisfy such judgment, Cove Point may need to seek to enforce a final U.S. court judgment in a foreign tribunal, which could involve a lengthy process. Upon the expiration of Cove Point's import contracts, we expect these contracts will not be renewed.

Cove Point's contracts may become subject to termination or force majeure provisions under certain circumstances that, if triggered for any reason, could have an adverse effect on Cove Point and its ability to make payments on our Preferred Equity Interest. In the event any of Cove Point's customers becomes entitled to terminate its further contractual obligations to Cove Point and exercises such right, such termination could have a material adverse effect on Cove Point's business, financial condition, operating results, cash flow, liquidity and prospects, which could have an adverse impact on Cove Point's ability to pay the Preferred Return Distributions.

Cove Point is not currently receiving any revenues under its export contracts, and the export contracts may be terminated by Export Customers if certain conditions precedent are not met or for other reasons.

Cove Point's agreements with the Export Customers, while executed, will not begin generating revenues for Cove Point prior to the completion of the Liquefaction Project. In addition, the Export Customers may become entitled to terminate, or be relieved from, their contractual obligations to Cove Point under certain circumstances, including: (i) failure of certain conditions precedent to be met or waived by specified dates; (ii) the occurrence and continuance of certain events of force majeure (including the loss of Non-FTA Approval); (iii) delays in the

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commencement of commercial operations of the Liquefaction Project beyond specified time periods; and (iv) failure by Cove Point to satisfy its contractual obligations after any applicable cure periods. If such agreements were terminated, there can be no assurance that Cove Point will be able to replace such agreements on comparable terms. The termination of, and failure to replace, the export contracts could have an adverse impact on Cove Point's ability to pay the Preferred Return Distributions following the expiration of certain of its contracts with Statoil described below if Cove Point was unable to generate sufficient annual cash flows from other sources.

Cove Point's existing revenue streams will be insufficient to pay the full amount of Preferred Return Distributions commencing May 1, 2017.

Cove Point currently has 800 MDt/day of regasification and firm transportation capacity under contract with Statoil. Statoil's obligations with respect to 640 MDt/day of such capacity will expire as of January 1, 2017, with the remainder expiring on May 1, 2017 in order to provide capacity to be utilized in connection with the Liquefaction Project. Following the expiration of these contracts with Statoil, unless the Liquefaction Project is completed, Cove Point is not expected to generate annual cash flows sufficient to pay Preferred Return Distributions in full. We intend to cause Cove Point to set aside a distribution reserve sufficient to pay two quarters of Preferred Return Distributions (and two quarters of similar distributions with respect to any other preferred equity interests in Cove Point) by December 31, 2016, but there can be no assurance that funds will be available or sufficient for such purpose or that Cove Point will have sufficient cash and undistributed Net Operating Income to permit it to continue to make Preferred Return Distributions after the expiration of the Statoil contracts.

Cove Point may be unable to complete the Liquefaction Project for a variety of reasons, some of which are outside of its control, and some of which are described below. In the event Cove Point is unable to complete the Liquefaction Project or if the export contracts are terminated and not replaced and, in either case, Cove Point does not have sufficient cash and Net Operating Income from other sources following the expiration of its contracts with Statoil referenced above, Cove Point will not be able to pay the Preferred Return Distributions and distributions with respect to any future preferred equity interests acquired by us. The inability of Cove Point to make Preferred Return Distributions could have a significant impact on our ability to pay distributions to our unitholders. Similarly, the inability of Cove Point to generate revenues sufficient to support the payment of distributions on additional preferred equity interests that may otherwise be made available to us could adversely impact our overall business plan and ability to generate stable and growing cash flows.

Various factors could negatively affect the timing or overall development of the Liquefaction Project, which could adversely affect Cove Point's ability to make payments on our Preferred Equity Interest after May 1, 2017.

Commercial development of the Liquefaction Project will take a number of years. Completion of the Liquefaction Project could be delayed by factors such as:

the ability to obtain or maintain necessary permits, licenses and approvals from agencies and third parties that are required to construct or operate the Liquefaction Project;

force majeure events, weather conditions, shortages of materials or delays in the delivery of materials, and as construction progresses, Cove Point may decide or be forced to submit change orders to its contractors that could result in longer construction periods;

the ability to attract sufficient skilled and unskilled labor and the existence of any labor disputes, and Cove Point's ability to maintain good relationships with its contractors in order to construct the Liquefaction Project within the expected parameters and the ability of those contractors to perform their obligations; and

Dominion's ability and willingness to provide funding for the development of the Liquefaction Project and, if necessary, Cove Point's ability to obtain additional funding for the development of the Liquefaction Project.

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Any delay in completion of the Liquefaction Project may prevent Cove Point from commencing liquefaction operations when anticipated, which could cause a delay in the receipt of revenues therefrom, require Cove Point to pay damages to its customers, or, in event of significant delays beyond certain time periods, permit either or both of Cove Point's Export Customers to terminate their contractual obligations to Cove Point. As a result, any significant construction delay, whatever the cause, could have a material adverse effect on Cove Point's operating results and its ability to make payments on our Preferred Equity Interest. In addition, the successful completion of the Liquefaction Project is subject to the risk of cost overruns, which may make it difficult to finance the completion of the Liquefaction Project.

Cove Point is dependent on its contractors for the successful completion of the Liquefaction Project and may be unable to complete the Liquefaction Project on time.

There is limited recent industry experience in the U.S. regarding the construction or operation of large-scale liquefaction facilities. The construction of the Liquefaction Project is expected to take several years, will be confined within a limited geographic area and could be subject to delays, cost overruns, labor disputes and other factors that could adversely affect Cove Point's financial performance or impair its ability to execute the business plan for the Liquefaction Project as scheduled. Timely and cost-effective completion of the Liquefaction Project in compliance with agreed-upon specifications is highly dependent upon the performance of Cove Point's contractors pursuant to their agreements. Further, faulty construction that does not conform to Cove Point's design and quality standards may also have a similar adverse effect. For example, improper equipment installation may lead to a shortened life of Cove Point's equipment, increased operations and maintenance costs or a reduced availability or production capacity of the affected facility. The ability of Cove Point's contractors to perform successfully under their agreements is dependent on a number of factors, including force majeure events and the contractors' ability to:

design, engineer and receive critical components and equipment necessary for the Liquefaction Project to operate in accordance with specifications and address any start-up and operational issues that may arise in connection with the commencement of commercial operations;

attract, develop and retain skilled personnel and engage and retain third-party subcontractors, and address any labor issues that may arise;

post required construction bonds and comply with the terms thereof, and maintain their own financial condition, including adequate working capital; and

respond to difficulties such as equipment failure, delivery delays, schedule changes and failure to perform by subcontractors, some of which are beyond their control and manage the construction process generally, including coordinating with other contractors and regulatory agencies and dealing with inclement weather conditions.

Although some agreements with Cove Point's contractors may provide for liquidated damages, if the contractor fails to perform in the manner required with respect to certain of its obligations, the events that trigger a requirement to pay liquidated damages may delay or impair the operations of the Liquefaction Project and any liquidated damages that Cove Point receives may not be sufficient to cover the damages that it suffers as a result of any such delay or impairment. Furthermore, Cove Point may have disagreements with its contractors about different elements of the construction process, which could lead to the assertion of rights and remedies under the related contracts resulting in a contractor's unwillingness to perform further work on the Liquefaction Project. Cove Point may also face difficulties in commissioning a newly constructed facility. Any significant project delays in the development of the Liquefaction Project could have a material adverse effect on Cove Point's ability to make payments on our Preferred Equity Interest.

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Cove Point is dependent on Dominion to fund the costs necessary to construct the Liquefaction Project. If Dominion is unwilling or unable to supply the funding necessary to complete the Liquefaction Project, Cove Point may be required to seek additional financing in the future and may not be able to secure such financing on acceptable terms.

Cove Point is in the process of developing the Liquefaction Project, which is estimated to cost approximately \$3.4 billion to \$3.8 billion, excluding financing costs. Through December 31, 2013, Cove Point incurred \$347.5 million of development costs associated with the Liquefaction Project that were funded by Dominion, and Dominion has indicated that it intends to provide the funding necessary for the remaining development costs, but it has no obligation to do so. Existing revenue streams and cash reserves will be insufficient for Cove Point to complete the Liquefaction Project. If Dominion is unwilling or unable to provide funding for the remaining development costs, Cove Point would have to obtain additional funding from lenders, in the capital markets or through other third parties. Any such additional funding may not be available in the amounts required or on terms acceptable to Cove Point and Dominion Midstream. The failure to obtain any necessary additional funding could cause the Liquefaction Project to be delayed or not be completed.

If Cove Point does obtain bank financing or access the capital markets, incurring additional debt may significantly increase interest expense and financial leverage, which could compromise Cove Point's ability to fund future development and acquisition activities and restrict Cove Point's ability to make payments on our Preferred Equity Interest, which would in turn limit our ability to make distributions to our unitholders.

Dominion has also entered into guarantee arrangements on behalf of Cove Point to facilitate the Liquefaction Project, including guarantees supporting the terminal services and transportation agreements as well as the engineering, procurement and construction contract for the Liquefaction Project. Two of the guarantees have no stated limit, one guarantee has a \$150 million limit, and one guarantee has a \$1.75 billion aggregate limit with an annual draw limit of \$175 million. If Cove Point was required to replace these guarantees with other credit support, the cost could be significant.

The construction of the Liquefaction Project remains subject to further approvals and some approvals may be subject to further conditions, review and/or revocation.

The Liquefaction Project remains subject to (i) the receipt of approval by the FERC to construct and operate the facilities, (ii) approval from the Maryland Commission to construct the power generation facilities at the Cove Point LNG Facility and (iii) a number of other governmental and regulatory approvals and permits, including several under the Clean Air Act (the *CAA*) and the Clean Water Act (the *CWA*). Furthermore, while Cove Point has received authorization from the DOE to export LNG to non-FTA countries, the Non-FTA Authorization is subject to review, and the DOE may impose additional approval and permit requirements in the future or revoke the Non-FTA Authorization should the DOE conclude that such export authorization is inconsistent with the public interest or that Cove Point has not complied with the terms and conditions of the authorization. Certain of the permits and approvals must be obtained before construction on the Liquefaction Project can begin and are still under review by state and federal authorities. Cove Point does not know whether or when any such approvals or permits can be obtained, or whether any existing or potential interventions or other actions by third parties will interfere with its ability to obtain and maintain such permits or approvals. The failure by Cove Point to timely receive and maintain the remaining approvals necessary to complete and operate the Liquefaction Project could have a material adverse effect on its operations, financial condition, and ability to make payments on our Preferred Equity Interest.

Failure to retain and attract key executive officers and other skilled professional and technical employees could have an adverse effect on Cove Point's operations.

Cove Point's business strategy is dependent on its ability to recruit, retain and motivate employees. An aging workforce in the energy industry necessitates recruiting, retaining and developing the next generation of leadership. Competition for skilled employees in some areas of Cove Point's business operations is high, and Cove Point's inability to attract and retain these employees could adversely affect its business and future operating results.

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Construction of the Liquefaction Project and Cove Point's results of operations may be affected by changes in the weather.

As with any industrial facility, severe weather, including hurricanes and winter storms, can be destructive, causing construction delays, outages and property damage that require incurring additional expenses. Furthermore, Cove Point's operations could be adversely affected and its physical plant is at risk of damage should changes in global climate produce, among other possible conditions, unusual variations in temperature and weather patterns, resulting in more intense, frequent and extreme weather events, abnormal levels of precipitation or a change in sea level or sea temperatures.

Cove Point's construction and operations activities are subject to operational hazards, equipment failures, supply chain disruptions and personnel issues, which could create significant liabilities and losses, and negatively affect Cove Point's ability to make payments on our Preferred Equity Interest.

The construction and operation of Cove Point's facilities involves risk, including the risk of potential breakdown or failure of equipment or processes due to aging infrastructure, pipeline integrity, fuel supply or transportation disruptions, accidents, labor disputes or work stoppages by employees, intentional acts of sabotage, construction delays or cost overruns, shortages of or delays in obtaining equipment, material and labor, operational restrictions resulting from environmental limitations and governmental interventions, and performance below expected levels. Because Cove Point's pipelines and other facilities are interconnected with those of third parties, the operation of its pipelines and facilities could be adversely affected by unexpected or uncontrollable events occurring on the systems of such third parties. Cove Point's business is dependent upon sophisticated information technology systems and network infrastructure, the failure of which could prevent it from accomplishing critical business functions.

Unplanned outages of the Cove Point Facilities and extensions of scheduled outages due to mechanical failures or other problems occur from time to time and are inherent risks of Cove Point's business. Unplanned outages typically increase operation and maintenance expenses and may reduce Cove Point's revenues as a result of selling fewer services or incurring increased rate credits to customers. If Cove Point is unable to perform its contractual obligations, penalties or liability for damages could result.

In addition, there are many risks associated with the transportation, storage and processing of natural gas and LNG, including fires, releases of natural gas or other substances, the collision of third-party equipment with pipelines and other environmental incidents. Such incidents could result in the loss of human life or injuries among Cove Point's employees; damage or destruction of any part of the Cove Point Facilities or the property of third parties; business interruptions and associated safety impacts; and subsequent losses of revenues, heightened regulatory scrutiny, and damage to our reputation. Cove Point maintains property and casualty insurance that may cover certain damage and claims caused by such incidents, but other damage and claims arising from such incidents may not be covered or may exceed the amount of any insurance available, in which case such risks or losses could create significant liabilities that negatively affect Cove Point's ability to make payments on our Preferred Equity Interest.

Cove Point's operations are subject to a number of environmental laws and regulations that impose significant compliance costs on Cove Point, and existing and future environmental and similar laws and regulations could result in increased compliance costs or additional operating restrictions.

Cove Point's operations and the Liquefaction Project are subject to extensive federal, state and local environmental statutes, rules and regulations relating to air quality, water quality, handling and disposal of hazardous materials and other wastes, and protection of natural resources and human health and safety. Many of these laws and regulations, such as the CAA, the CWA, the Oil Pollution Act, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as amended (***RCRA***) and analogous state laws and regulations require Cove Point to commit significant capital toward permitting, emission fees, environmental monitoring, installation and operation of pollution control equipment and the purchase of emission allowances and/or offsets in connection with the

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construction and operations of Cove Point's facilities. Violation of these laws and regulations could lead to substantial liabilities, fines and penalties or to capital expenditures related to pollution control equipment that could have a material adverse effect on Cove Point's business, contracts, financial condition, operating results, cash flow, liquidity and prospects. Additionally, federal and state laws impose liability, without regard to fault or the lawfulness of the original conduct, for the release of certain types or quantities of hazardous substances into the environment.

Revised, reinterpreted or additional laws and regulations that result in increased compliance costs or additional operating or construction costs and restrictions could have a material adverse effect on our business, contracts, financial condition, operating results, cash flow, liquidity and prospects. There are numerous regulatory approaches currently in effect or being considered to address greenhouse gases (*GHGs*), including possible future U.S. treaty commitments, new federal or state legislation that may impose a carbon emissions tax or establish a cap-and-trade program, and regulation by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (*EPA*). Additional regulation of air emissions, including GHGs, under the CAA may be imposed on the natural gas sector, including rules to limit methane gas leakage. Compliance with GHG emission reduction requirements may require the retrofitting or replacement of equipment or could otherwise increase the cost to operate and maintain Cove Point's facilities.

We are unable to estimate Cove Point's compliance costs with certainty due to our inability to predict the requirements and timing of implementation of any future environmental rules or regulations. Other factors that affect Cove Point's ability to predict future environmental expenditures with certainty include the difficulty in estimating any future clean-up costs and quantifying liabilities under environmental laws that impose joint and several liability on all responsible parties. However, such expenditures, if material, could result in the impairment of assets or otherwise adversely affect the results of Cove Point's operations, financial performance or liquidity and ability to make payments on our Preferred Equity Interest.

War, natural disasters and other significant events could adversely affect the construction of the Liquefaction Project and Cove Point's operations.

We cannot predict world hostility that may impact the energy industry in general or on Cove Point's business in particular, including the construction of the Liquefaction Project. Any retaliatory military strikes or sustained military campaign may affect Cove Point's operations in unpredictable ways, such as changes in insurance markets and disruptions of fuel supplies and markets. In addition, Cove Point's infrastructure facilities could be direct targets of, or indirect casualties of, an act of terror. Furthermore, the physical compromise of Cove Point's facilities could adversely affect its ability to manage its facilities effectively. Instability in financial markets as a result of terrorism, war, earthquakes and other natural disasters, pandemic, credit crises, recession or other factors could result in a significant decline in the U.S. economy and increase the cost of insurance coverage, which could negatively impact Cove Point's results of operations, financial condition and ability to make payments on our Preferred Equity Interest.

Hostile cyber intrusions could severely impair Cove Point's operations, lead to the disclosure of confidential information, damage its reputation and otherwise have an adverse effect on its business.

Cove Point owns assets deemed as critical infrastructure by the FERC, the operation of which is dependent on information technology systems. Further, the computer systems that run Cove Point's facilities are not completely isolated from external networks. Parties that wish to disrupt the U.S. gas transmission system or Cove Point's operations could view its computer systems, software or networks as attractive targets for a cyber-attack.

A successful cyber-attack on the systems that control Cove Point's assets could severely disrupt business operations, preventing it from serving customers or collecting revenues. A major cyber incident could result in significant expenses to investigate and repair security breaches or system damage and could lead to litigation, fines, other remedial action, heightened regulatory scrutiny and damage to Cove Point's reputation. Cove Point

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maintains property and casualty insurance that may cover certain damage caused by potential cybersecurity incidents; however, other damage and claims arising from such incidents may not be covered or may exceed the amount of any insurance available. For these reasons, a significant cyber incident could materially and adversely affect Cove Point's business, financial condition, results of operations and ability to make payments on our Preferred Equity Interest.

To maintain the cryogenic readiness of the Cove Point LNG Facility, Cove Point may need to purchase and process LNG.

Cove Point needs to maintain the cryogenic readiness of the Cove Point LNG Facility when the terminal facilities are not being used by purchasing LNG. Each year, one or two LNG cargos are procured and are billed to Cove Point's Import Shippers pursuant to a cost recovery mechanism set forth in Cove Point's FERC Gas Tariff. This cost recovery mechanism expires by its terms on December 31, 2016, and there can be no assurance that a similar recovery mechanism will be available thereafter. Following the completion of the Liquefaction Project, the Cove Point LNG Facility will be a bi-directional facility, reducing the risk that it will not be used for either import or export, and the addition of liquefaction facilities, which can be used to liquefy any boil-off gas, is expected to reduce any need for Cove Point to procure LNG for cooling purposes. However, Cove Point may need to maintain or obtain funds necessary to procure LNG to maintain the cryogenic readiness of the Cove Point LNG Facility in the future, which could adversely impact its ability to make payments on our Preferred Equity Interest.

Cove Point's operations are subject to the FERC's rate-making policies, which could limit Cove Point's ability to recover the full cost of operating its assets, including earning a reasonable return, and have an adverse effect on Cove Point's ability to make payments on our Preferred Equity Interest.

Cove Point is subject to extensive regulations relating to the jurisdictional rates it can charge for its natural gas regasification, storage and transportation services. The FERC establishes both the maximum and minimum rates Cove Point can charge for jurisdictional services. The basic elements of rate-making that the FERC considers are the costs of providing service, the volumes of gas being transported and handled, the rate design, the allocation of costs between services, the capital structure and the rate-of-return that a regulated entity is permitted to earn. The profitability of this business is dependent on Cove Point's ability, through the rates that it is permitted to charge, to recover costs and earn a reasonable rate of return on its capital investment. The FERC or a customer of Cove Point can challenge Cove Point's existing jurisdictional rates, which Cove Point may be required to change should the FERC find those rates to be unjust and unreasonable. Such a challenge could adversely affect Cove Point's ability to maintain its current revenue levels.

Cove Point and its jurisdictional customers are subject to a rate moratorium through 2016. Cove Point is required to file its next rate case so that new jurisdictional rates are effective January 1, 2017. When Cove Point files its next rate case in 2016, or if it has to defend its rates in a proceeding commenced by a customer or the FERC, Cove Point will be required, among other things, to support its rates, by showing that they reflect recovery of its costs plus a reasonable return on its investment, in accordance with cost of service ratemaking. A failure to support its rates could result in a rate decrease from its current maximum rate levels, which could adversely affect its operating results, cash flows and financial position and its ability to make payments on our Preferred Equity Interest.

In addition, as part of Cove Point's obligations to support its rates, Cove Point is required to establish the inclusion of an income tax allowance in Cove Point's cost of service is just and reasonable. Under current FERC policy, because we are a limited partnership and do not pay U.S. federal income taxes, this would require us to show that our unitholders (or their ultimate owners) are subject to U.S. federal income taxation on the portion of Cove Point's income allocable to us. To support such a showing, our general partner may elect to require owners of our units to recertify their status as being subject to U.S. federal income taxation on the income generated by us or we may attempt to provide other evidence. We can provide no assurance that the evidence we might

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provide to the FERC will be sufficient to establish that our unitholders (or their ultimate owners) are subject to U.S. federal income tax liability on the income generated by Cove Point that is allocable to us. If we are unable to make such a showing, the FERC could disallow a substantial portion of the income tax allowance included in the determination of the maximum rates that may be charged by Cove Point, which could result in a reduction of such maximum rates from current levels.

An adverse determination by the FERC with respect to Cove Point's open access rates could have a material adverse effect on Cove Point's revenues, earnings and cash flows and its ability to make payments on our Preferred Equity Interest.

Risks Inherent in an Investment in Us

Dominion owns and controls our general partner, which has sole responsibility for conducting our business and managing our operations. Our general partner and its affiliates, including Dominion, have conflicts of interest with us and limited duties, and they may favor their own interests to our detriment and that of our unitholders.

Following this offering, Dominion will own and control our general partner and will appoint all of the directors of our general partner. Although our general partner has a duty to manage us in a manner that it believes is not adverse to our interest, the executive officers and directors of our general partner have a fiduciary duty to manage our general partner in a manner beneficial to Dominion. Therefore, conflicts of interest may arise between Dominion or any of its affiliates, including our general partner, on the one hand, and us or any of our unitholders, on the other hand. In resolving these conflicts of interest, our general partner may favor its own interests and the interests of its affiliates over the interests of our common unitholders. These conflicts include the following situations, among others:

our general partner is allowed to take into account the interests of parties other than us, such as Dominion, in exercising certain rights under our partnership agreement;

neither our partnership agreement nor any other agreement requires Dominion to pursue a business strategy that favors us;

our partnership agreement replaces the fiduciary duties that would otherwise be owed by our general partner with contractual standards governing its duties, limits our general partner's liabilities and restricts the remedies available to our unitholders for actions that, without such limitations, might constitute breaches of fiduciary duty;

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

our general partner determines the amount and timing of asset purchases and sales, borrowings, issuances of additional partnership securities and the level of cash reserves, each of which can affect the amount of cash that is distributed to our unitholders;

our general partner determines the amount and timing of any cash expenditure and whether an expenditure is classified as a maintenance capital expenditure, which reduces operating surplus, or an expansion capital expenditure, which does not reduce operating surplus. Please read [How We Make Distributions to Our Partners Capital Expenditures](#) for a discussion on when a capital expenditure constitutes a maintenance capital expenditure or an expansion capital expenditure. This determination can affect the amount of cash from operating surplus that is distributed to our unitholders, which, in turn, may affect the ability of the subordinated units to convert. Please read [How We Make Distributions to Our Partners Subordination Period](#);

our general partner may cause us to borrow funds in order to permit the payment of cash distributions, even if the purpose or effect of the borrowing is to make a distribution on the subordinated units, to make incentive distributions or to accelerate the expiration of the subordination period;

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our partnership agreement permits us to distribute up to \$ _____ million as operating surplus, even if it is generated from asset sales, non-working capital borrowings or other sources that would otherwise constitute capital surplus. This cash may be used to fund distributions on our subordinated units or the IDRs;

our general partner determines which costs incurred by it and its affiliates are reimbursable by us;

our partnership agreement does not restrict our general partner from causing us to pay it or its affiliates for any services rendered to us or entering into additional contractual arrangements with its affiliates on our behalf;

our general partner intends to limit its liability regarding our contractual and other obligations;

our general partner may exercise its right to call and purchase common units if it and its affiliates own more than 80% of the outstanding common units;

our general partner controls the enforcement of obligations that it and its affiliates owe to us;

our general partner decides whether to retain separate counsel, accountants or others to perform services for us; and

our general partner may elect to cause us to issue common units to it in connection with a resetting of the target distribution levels related to our general partner's IDRs without the approval of the conflicts committee of the board of directors of our general partner or the unitholders. This election may result in lower distributions to the common unitholders in certain situations.

In addition, we may compete directly with Dominion and entities in which it has an interest for acquisition opportunities and potentially will compete with these entities for new business or extensions of the existing services provided by us. Please read _____ Dominion and other affiliates of our general partner may compete with us _____ and _____ Conflicts of Interest and Fiduciary Duties.

The board of directors of our general partner may modify or revoke our cash distribution policy at any time at its discretion. Our partnership agreement does not require us to pay any distributions at all.

The board of directors of our general partner will adopt a cash distribution policy pursuant to which we intend to distribute quarterly at least \$ _____ per unit on all of our units to the extent we have sufficient cash after the establishment of cash reserves and the payment of our expenses, including payments to our general partner and its affiliates. However, the board of directors of our general partner may change such policy at any time at its discretion and could elect not to pay distributions for one or more quarters. Please read _____ Cash Distribution Policy and Restrictions on Distributions.

In addition, our partnership agreement does not require us to pay any distributions at all. Accordingly, investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the permanence of such a policy in making an investment decision. Any modification or revocation of our cash distribution policy could substantially reduce or eliminate the amounts of distributions to our unitholders. The amount of distributions we make, if any, and the decision to make any distribution at all will be determined by the board of directors of our general partner, whose interests may differ from those of our common unitholders. Our general partner has limited duties to our unitholders, which may permit it to favor its own interests or the interests of Dominion to the detriment of our common unitholders.

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

Our general partner intends to limit its liability under contractual arrangements between us and third parties so that the counterparties to such arrangements have recourse only against our assets, and not against our general partner or its assets. Our general partner may therefore cause us to incur indebtedness or other obligations that are nonrecourse to our general partner. Our partnership agreement provides that any action taken by our general partner to limit its liability is not a breach of our general partner's duties, even if we could have obtained more

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favorable terms without the limitation on liability. In addition, we are obligated to reimburse or indemnify our general partner to the extent that it incurs obligations on our behalf. Any such reimbursement or indemnification payments would reduce the amount of cash otherwise available for distribution to our unitholders.

We expect to distribute a significant portion of our distributable cash flow to our partners, which could limit our ability to grow and make acquisitions.

We plan to distribute most of our distributable cash flow, which may cause our growth to proceed at a slower pace than that of businesses that reinvest their cash to expand ongoing operations. To the extent we issue additional units in connection with any acquisitions or expansion capital expenditures, the payment of distributions on those additional units may increase the risk that we will be unable to maintain or increase our per unit distribution level. There are no limitations in our partnership agreement on our ability to issue additional units, including units ranking senior to the common units. The incurrence of additional commercial borrowings or other debt to finance our growth strategy would result in increased interest expense, which, in turn, may impact the cash that we have available to distribute to our unitholders.

Our partnership agreement replaces our general partner's fiduciary duties to holders of our units.

Our partnership agreement contains provisions that eliminate and replace the fiduciary standards to which our general partner would otherwise be held by state fiduciary duty law. For example, our partnership agreement permits our general partner to make a number of decisions in its individual capacity, as opposed to in its capacity as our general partner, or otherwise free of fiduciary duties to us and our unitholders. This entitles our general partner to consider only the interests and factors that it desires and relieves it of any duty or obligation to give any consideration to any interest of, or factors affecting, us, our affiliates or our limited partners. Examples of decisions that our general partner may make in its individual capacity include:

how to allocate business opportunities among us and its affiliates;

whether to exercise its limited call right;

how to exercise its voting rights with respect to the units it owns;

whether to exercise its registration rights;

whether to elect to reset target distribution levels; and

whether to consent to any merger or consolidation of Dominion Midstream or amendment to the partnership agreement.

By purchasing a common unit, a unitholder is treated as having consented to the provisions in the partnership agreement, including the provisions discussed above. Please read [Conflicts of Interest and Fiduciary Duties](#) [Fiduciary Duties](#).

Our partnership agreement restricts the remedies available to holders of our units for actions taken by our general partner that might otherwise constitute breaches of fiduciary duty.

Our partnership agreement contains provisions that restrict the remedies available to unitholders for actions taken by our general partner that might otherwise constitute breaches of fiduciary duty under state fiduciary duty law. For example, our partnership agreement provides that:

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whenever our general partner makes a determination or takes, or declines to take, any other action in its capacity as our general partner, our general partner generally is required to make such determination, or take or decline to take such other action, in good faith, and will not be subject to any higher standard imposed by our partnership agreement, Delaware law, or any other law, rule or regulation, or at equity;

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our general partner and its officers and directors will not be liable for monetary damages or otherwise to us or our limited partners resulting from any act or omission unless there has been a final and non-appealable judgment entered by a court of competent jurisdiction determining that such losses or liabilities were the result of conduct in which our general partner or its officers or directors engaged in bad faith, meaning that they believed that the decision was adverse to the interest of Dominion Midstream or, with respect to any criminal conduct, with knowledge that such conduct was unlawful; and

our general partner will not be in breach of its obligations under the partnership agreement or its duties to us or our limited partners if a transaction with an affiliate or the resolution of a conflict of interest is:

- (1) approved by the conflicts committee of the board of directors of our general partner, although our general partner is not obligated to seek such approval; or
- (2) approved by the vote of a majority of the outstanding common units, excluding any common units owned by our general partner and its affiliates.

In connection with a situation involving a transaction with an affiliate or a conflict of interest, other than one where our general partner is permitted to act in its sole discretion, any determination by our general partner must be made in good faith. If an affiliate transaction or the resolution of a conflict of interest is not approved by our common unitholders or the conflicts committee then it will be presumed that, in making its decision, taking any action or failing to act, the board of directors acted in good faith, and in any proceeding brought by or on behalf of any limited partner or Dominion Midstream, the person bringing or prosecuting such proceeding will have the burden of overcoming such presumption. Please read *Conflicts of Interest and Fiduciary Duties*.

Dominion and other affiliates of our general partner may compete with us.

Our partnership agreement provides that our general partner will be restricted from engaging in any business activities other than acting as our general partner, engaging in activities incidental to its ownership interest in us and providing management, advisory, and administrative services to its affiliates or to other persons. However, affiliates of our general partner, including Dominion, are not prohibited from engaging in other businesses or activities, including those that might be in direct competition with us. In addition, Dominion may compete with us for investment opportunities and may own an interest in entities that compete with us.

Pursuant to the terms of our partnership agreement, the doctrine of corporate opportunity, or any analogous doctrine, does not apply to our general partner or any of its affiliates, including its executive officers and directors and Dominion. Any such person or entity that becomes aware of a potential transaction, agreement, arrangement or other matter that may be an opportunity for us will not have any duty to communicate or offer such opportunity to us. Any such person or entity will not be liable to us or to any limited partner for breach of any fiduciary duty or other duty by reason of the fact that such person or entity pursues or acquires such opportunity for itself, directs such opportunity to another person or entity or does not communicate such opportunity or information to us. This may create actual and potential conflicts of interest between us and affiliates of our general partner and result in less than favorable treatment of us and our unitholders. Please read *Conflicts of Interest and Fiduciary Duties*.

The holder or holders of our IDRs may elect to cause us to issue common units to it in connection with a resetting of the target distribution levels related to the IDRs, without the approval of the conflicts committee of our general partner's board of directors or the holders of our common units. This could result in lower distributions to holders of our common units.

The holder or holders of a majority of our IDRs (initially our general partner) have the right, at any time when there are no subordinated units outstanding, and we have made cash distributions in excess of the highest then-applicable target distribution for each of the prior four consecutive fiscal quarters, to reset the initial target distribution levels at higher levels based on our cash distribution levels at the time of the exercise of the reset election. Following a reset election by our general partner, the minimum quarterly distribution will be calculated

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equal to an amount equal to the prior cash distribution per common unit for the fiscal quarter immediately preceding the reset election (which amount we refer to as the *reset minimum quarterly distribution*), and the target distribution levels will be reset to correspondingly higher levels based on percentage increases above the reset minimum quarterly distribution. If our general partner elects to reset the target distribution levels, it will be entitled to receive a number of common units equal to the number of common units that would have entitled the holder to an aggregate quarterly cash distribution for the quarter prior to the reset election equal to the distribution on the IDRs for the quarter prior to the reset election.

We anticipate that our general partner would exercise this reset right in order to facilitate acquisitions or internal growth projects that would not be sufficiently accretive to cash distributions per unit without such conversion. However, our general partner may transfer the IDRs at any time. It is possible that our general partner or a transferee could exercise this reset election at a time when we are experiencing declines in our aggregate cash distributions or at a time when the holders of the IDRs expect that we will experience declines in our aggregate cash distributions in the foreseeable future. In such situations, the holders of the IDRs may be experiencing, or may expect to experience, declines in the cash distributions it receives related to the IDRs and may therefore desire to be issued our common units rather than retain the right to receive incentive distributions based on the initial target distribution levels. As a result, a reset election may cause our common unitholders to experience reduction in the amount of cash distributions that they would have otherwise received had we not issued new common units to the holders of the IDRs in connection with resetting the target distribution levels. Please read *How We Make Distributions to Our Partners IDR Holders Right to Reset Incentive Distribution Levels*.

Unitholders have limited voting rights and are not entitled to elect our general partner or its directors, which could reduce the price at which our common units will trade.

Compared to the holders of common stock in a corporation, unitholders have limited voting rights and, therefore, limited ability to influence management's decisions regarding our business. Unitholders will have no right on an annual or ongoing basis to elect our general partner or its board of directors. The board of directors of our general partner, including the independent directors, is chosen entirely by Dominion, as a result of it owning our general partner, and not by our unitholders. Please read *Management Management of Dominion Midstream and Certain Relationships and Related Transactions*. Unlike publicly traded corporations, we will not conduct annual meetings of our unitholders to elect directors or conduct other matters routinely conducted at annual meetings of stockholders of corporations. As a result of these limitations, the price at which the common units will trade could be diminished because of the absence or reduction of a takeover premium in the trading price.

Even if holders of our common units are dissatisfied, they cannot initially remove our general partner without its consent.

If our unitholders are dissatisfied with the performance of our general partner, they will have limited ability to remove our general partner. Unitholders initially will be unable to remove our general partner without its consent because our general partner and its affiliates will own sufficient units upon the completion of this offering to be able to prevent its removal. The vote of the holders of at least 66 2/3% of all outstanding common and subordinated units voting together as a single class is required to remove our general partner. Following the closing of this offering, Dominion will own an aggregate of % of our common and all of our subordinated units (or % of our common units, if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional common units in full). In addition, any vote to remove our general partner during the subordination period must provide for the election of a successor general partner by the holders of a majority of the common units and a majority of the subordinated units, voting as separate classes. This will provide Dominion the ability to prevent the removal of our general partner.

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Unitholders will experience immediate and substantial dilution of \$ per common unit.

The assumed initial public offering price of \$ per common unit (the mid-point of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus) exceeds our pro forma net tangible book value of \$ per common unit. Based on the assumed initial public offering price of \$ per common unit, unitholders will incur immediate and substantial dilution of \$ per common unit. This dilution results primarily because the assets contributed to us by affiliates of our general partner are recorded at their historical cost in accordance with GAAP, and not their fair value. Please read Dilution.

Our general partner interest or the control of our general partner may be transferred to a third party without unitholder consent.

Our general partner may transfer its general partner interest to a third party without the consent of our unitholders. Furthermore, our partnership agreement does not restrict the ability of the owner of our general partner to transfer its membership interests in our general partner to a third party. The new owner of our general partner would then be in a position to replace the board of directors and executive officers of our general partner with its own designees and thereby exert significant control over the decisions taken by the board of directors and executive officers of our general partner. This effectively permits a change of control without the vote or consent of the unitholders.

The IDRs may be transferred to a third party without unitholder consent.

Our general partner may transfer the IDRs to a third party at any time without the consent of our unitholders. If our general partner transfers the IDRs to a third party, our general partner would not have the same incentive to grow our partnership and increase quarterly distributions to unitholders over time. For example, a transfer of IDRs by our general partner could reduce the likelihood of Dominion accepting offers made by us relating to assets owned by Dominion, as it would have less of an economic incentive to grow our business, which in turn would impact our ability to grow our asset base.

Our general partner has a limited call right that may require unitholders to sell their common units at an undesirable time or price.

If at any time our general partner and its affiliates own more than 80% of the outstanding common units, our general partner will have the right, which it may assign to any of its affiliates or to us but not the obligation, to acquire all, but not less than all, of the common units held by unaffiliated persons at a price equal to the greater of (1) the average of the daily closing price of the common units over the 20 trading days preceding the date three days before notice of exercise of the limited call right is first mailed and (2) the highest per-unit price paid by our general partner or any of its affiliates for common units during the 90-day period preceding the date such notice is first mailed. As a result, unitholders may be required to sell their common units at an undesirable time or price and may not receive any return or a negative return on their investment. Unitholders may also incur a tax liability upon a sale of their units. Our general partner is not obligated to obtain a fairness opinion regarding the value of the common units to be repurchased by it upon exercise of the limited call right. There is no restriction in our partnership agreement that prevents our general partner from causing us to issue additional common units and then exercising its limited call right. If our general partner exercised its limited call right, the effect would be to take us private and, if the units were subsequently deregistered, we would no longer be subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the **Exchange Act**). Upon consummation of this offering, and assuming no exercise of the underwriters option to purchase additional common units, Dominion will own an aggregate of % of our common and subordinated units. At the end of the subordination period, assuming no additional issuances of units (other than upon the conversion of the subordinated units), Dominion will own % of our common units. For additional information about the limited call right, please read The Partnership Agreement Limited Call Right.

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Our general partner may amend our partnership agreement, as it determines necessary or advisable, to permit the general partner to redeem the units of certain unitholders.

Our general partner may amend our partnership agreement, as it determines necessary or advisable, to obtain proof of the U.S. federal income tax status or the nationality, citizenship or other related status of our limited partners (and their owners, to the extent relevant) and to permit our general partner to redeem the units held by any person (i) whose tax status has or is reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the maximum applicable rates chargeable to our customers, (ii) whose nationality, citizenship or related status creates substantial risk of cancellation or forfeiture of any of our property or (iii) who fails to comply with the procedures established to obtain such proof. The redemption price in the case of such a redemption will be the average of the daily closing prices per unit for the 20 consecutive trading days immediately prior to the date set for redemption. Please read The Partnership Agreement Non-Taxpaying Holders; Redemption and The Partnership Agreement Non-Citizen Assignees; Redemption.

We may issue additional units without unitholder approval, which would dilute existing unitholder ownership interests.

Our partnership agreement does not limit the number of additional limited partner interests we may issue at any time without the approval of our unitholders. The issuance of additional common units or other equity interests of equal or senior rank will have the following effects:

our existing unitholders' proportionate ownership interest in us will decrease;

the amount of distributable cash flow on each unit may decrease;

because a lower percentage of total outstanding units will be subordinated units, the risk that a shortfall in the payment of the minimum quarterly distribution will be borne by our common unitholders will increase;

the ratio of taxable income to distributions may increase;

the relative voting strength of each previously outstanding unit may be diminished; and

the market price of the common units may decline.

There are no limitations in our partnership agreement on our ability to issue units ranking senior to the common units.

In accordance with Delaware law and the provisions of our partnership agreement, we may issue additional partnership interests that are senior to the common units in right of distribution, liquidation and voting. The issuance by us of units of senior rank may (i) reduce or eliminate the amount of distributable cash flow to our common unitholders; (ii) diminish the relative voting strength of the total common units outstanding as a class; or (iii) subordinate the claims of the common unitholders to our assets in the event of our liquidation.

The market price of our common units could be adversely affected by sales of substantial amounts of our common units in the public or private markets, including sales by Dominion or other large holders.

After this offering, we will have common units and subordinated units outstanding, which includes the common units we are selling in this offering that may be resold in the public market immediately. All of the subordinated units will convert into common units on a one-for-one basis at the end of the subordination period. All of the common units (if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional common units) and subordinated units that are issued to Dominion will be subject to resale restrictions under a 180-day lock-up agreement with the underwriters. Each of the lock-up agreements with the underwriters may be waived in the discretion of certain of the underwriters. Sales by Dominion or other large holders of a substantial number of our common units in the public markets following this offering, or the perception that such sales might occur, could have a material adverse effect on the price of our common units or

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could impair our ability to obtain capital through an offering of equity securities. In addition, we have agreed to provide registration rights to Dominion. Under our partnership agreement, our general partner and its affiliates have registration rights relating to the offer and sale of any units that they hold. Alternatively, we may be required to undertake a future public or private offering of common units and use the net proceeds from such offering to redeem an equal number of common units held by Dominion. Please read Units Eligible for Future Sale.

Our partnership agreement restricts the voting rights of unitholders owning 20% or more of our common units.

Our partnership agreement restricts unitholders' voting rights by providing that any units held by a person or group that owns 20% or more of any class of units then outstanding, other than our general partner and its affiliates, their transferees and persons who acquired such units with the prior approval of the board of directors of our general partner, cannot vote on any matter.

There is no existing market for our common units, and a trading market that will provide you with adequate liquidity may not develop. The price of our common units may fluctuate significantly, and unitholders could lose all or part of their investment.

Prior to this offering, there has been no public market for the common units. After this offering, there will be only publicly traded common units. We do not know the extent to which investor interest will lead to the development of a trading market or how liquid that market might be. Unitholders may not be able to resell their common units at or above the initial public offering price. Additionally, the lack of liquidity may result in wide bid-ask spreads, contribute to significant fluctuations in the market price of the common units and limit the number of investors who are able to buy the common units.

The initial public offering price for our common units will be determined by negotiations between us and the representatives of the underwriters and may not be indicative of the market price of the common units that will prevail in the trading market. The market price of our common units may decline below the initial public offering price. The market price of our common units may also be influenced by many factors, some of which are beyond our control, including:

our quarterly distributions;

our quarterly or annual earnings or those of other companies in our industry;

announcements by us or our competitors of significant contracts or acquisitions;

changes in accounting standards, policies, guidance, interpretations or principles;

general economic conditions;

the failure of securities analysts to cover our common units after this offering or changes in financial estimates by analysts;

future sales of our common units; and

the other factors described in these Risk Factors.

Unitholders may have liability to repay distributions.

Under certain circumstances, unitholders may have to repay amounts wrongfully returned or distributed to them. Under Section 17-607 of the Delaware Revised Uniform Limited Partnership Act, as amended (the *Delaware Act*), we may not make a distribution to our unitholders if the

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distribution would cause our liabilities to exceed the fair value of our assets. Delaware law provides that for a period of three years from the date of the impermissible distribution, limited partners that received the distribution and knew at the time of the distribution that it violated Delaware law will be liable to the limited partnership for the distribution amount. Liabilities to partners on account of their partnership interests and liabilities that are non-recourse to Dominion Midstream are not counted for purposes of determining whether a distribution is permitted.

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For as long as we are an emerging growth company, we will not be required to comply with certain reporting requirements that apply to other public companies, including those relating to auditing standards and disclosure about our executive compensation.

The JOBS Act contains provisions that, among other things, relax certain reporting requirements for emerging growth companies, including certain requirements relating to auditing standards and compensation disclosure. We are classified as an emerging growth company. For as long as we are an emerging growth company, which may be up to five full fiscal years, unlike other public companies, we will not be required to, among other things, (1) provide an auditor's attestation report on management's assessment of the effectiveness of our system of internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, (2) comply with any new requirements adopted by the PCAOB requiring mandatory audit firm rotation or a supplement to the auditor's report in which the auditor would be required to provide additional information about the audit and the financial statements of the issuer, (3) comply with any new audit rules adopted by the PCAOB after April 5, 2012 unless the SEC determines otherwise or (4) provide certain disclosure regarding executive compensation required of larger public companies.

If we fail to establish and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting, our ability to accurately report our financial results could be adversely affected.

We are not currently required to comply with the SEC's rules implementing Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and are therefore not required to make a formal assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting for that purpose. Upon becoming a publicly traded partnership, we will be required to comply with the SEC's rules implementing Sections 302 and 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, which will require our management to certify financial and other information in our quarterly and annual reports and provide an annual management report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Though we will be required to disclose material changes made to our internal controls and procedures on a quarterly basis, we will not be required to make our first annual assessment of our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404 until the year following our first annual report required to be filed with the SEC. To comply with the requirements of being a publicly traded partnership, we may need to implement additional internal controls, reporting systems and procedures and hire additional accounting, finance and legal staff. Furthermore, while we generally must comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 for our fiscal year ending December 31, 2015, we are not required to have our independent registered public accounting firm attest to the effectiveness of our internal controls until our first annual report subsequent to our ceasing to be an emerging growth company within the meaning of Section 2(a)(19) of the Securities Act. Accordingly, we may not be required to have our independent registered public accounting firm attest to the effectiveness of our internal controls until our annual report for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2019. Once it is required to do so, our independent registered public accounting firm may issue a report that is adverse in the event it is not satisfied with the level at which our controls are documented, designed, operated or reviewed.

If we fail to develop or maintain an effective system of internal controls, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud. As a result, current and potential unitholders could lose confidence in our financial reporting, which would harm our business and the trading price of our units.

Effective internal controls are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports, prevent fraud and operate successfully as a public company. If we cannot provide reliable financial reports or prevent fraud, our reputation and operating results would be harmed. We cannot be certain that our efforts to develop and maintain our internal controls will be successful, that we will be able to maintain adequate controls over our financial processes and reporting in the future or that we will be able to comply with our obligations under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Any failure to develop or maintain effective internal controls, or difficulties encountered in implementing or improving our internal controls, could harm our operating results or cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations. Ineffective internal controls could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which would likely have a negative effect on the trading price of our units.

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The NYSE does not require a publicly traded partnership like us to comply with certain of its corporate governance requirements.

We intend to apply to list our common units on the NYSE. Because we will be a publicly traded partnership, the NYSE does not require us to have a majority of independent directors on our general partner's board of directors or to establish a compensation committee or a nominating and corporate governance committee. Accordingly, unitholders will not have the same protections afforded to stockholders of certain corporations that are subject to all of the NYSE's corporate governance requirements. Please read "Management" Management of Dominion Midstream.

We will incur incremental general and administrative costs following this offering, including increased costs as a result of being a publicly traded partnership.

We estimate that we will incur \$3.0 million of incremental general and administrative expenses following this offering that are not reflected in our unaudited pro forma financial statements. The incremental general and administrative expenses that we expect to incur consist of \$2.0 million of expenses as a result of operating as a publicly traded partnership, as well as \$1.0 million for the anticipated reimbursement of expenses to our general partner or its affiliates of expenses incurred and payments made on our behalf. However, it is possible that our actual incremental general and administrative expenses following this offering will be higher than we currently estimate.

We have no history operating as a publicly traded partnership. As a publicly traded partnership, we will incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses that we did not incur prior to this offering. In addition, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as well as rules implemented by the SEC and the NYSE, requires publicly traded entities to adopt various corporate governance practices that will further increase our costs. The amount of our expenses or reserves for expenses, including the costs of being a publicly traded partnership will reduce the amount of cash we have for distribution to our unitholders. As a result, the amount of cash we have available for distribution to our unitholders will be affected by the costs associated with being a public company.

Prior to this offering, we have not filed reports with the SEC. Following this offering, we will become subject to the public reporting requirements of the Exchange Act. We expect these rules and regulations to increase certain of our legal and financial compliance costs and to make activities more time-consuming and costly. For example, as a result of becoming a publicly traded company, we are required to have at least three independent directors, create an audit committee and adopt policies regarding internal controls and disclosure controls and procedures, including the preparation of reports on internal controls over financial reporting. In addition, we will incur additional costs associated with our SEC reporting requirements.

We also expect to incur significant expense in order to obtain director and officer liability insurance. Because of the limitations in coverage for directors, it may be more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on the board of directors of our general partner or as executive officers.

Tax Risks to Common Unitholders

In addition to reading the following risk factors, you should read "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences" for a more complete discussion of the expected material U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning and disposing of common units.

Our tax treatment depends on our status as a partnership for federal income tax purposes and not being subject to a material amount of entity-level taxation. If the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were to treat us as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, or if we become subject to entity-level taxation for state tax purposes, our cash available for distribution to unitholders would be substantially reduced.

The anticipated after-tax economic benefit of an investment in our common units depends largely on our being treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

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Despite the fact that we are organized as a limited partnership under Delaware law, we would be treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes unless we satisfy a qualifying income requirement. Based upon Cove Point's current operations, we believe we satisfy the qualifying income requirement. However, we have not requested, and do not plan to request, a ruling from the IRS on this or any other matter affecting us or Cove Point. Failing to meet the qualifying income requirement or a change in current law could cause us to be treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes or otherwise subject us to taxation as an entity.

If we were treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we would pay U.S. federal income tax on our taxable income at the corporate tax rate, which is currently a maximum of 35%. Distributions to you would generally be taxed again as corporate distributions, and no income, gains, losses or deductions would flow through to you. Because a tax would be imposed upon us as a corporation, our distributable cash flow to you would be substantially reduced. Therefore, treatment of us as a corporation would result in a material reduction in the anticipated cash flow and after-tax return to the unitholders, likely causing a substantial reduction in the value of our common units.

Our partnership agreement provides that if a law is enacted or existing law is modified or interpreted in a manner that subjects us or Cove Point to taxation as a corporation or otherwise subjects us or Cove Point to entity-level taxation for U.S. federal, state, local or foreign income tax purposes, the minimum quarterly distribution amount and the target distribution amounts may be adjusted to reflect the impact of that law or interpretation on us. At the state level, several states have been evaluating ways to subject partnerships to entity-level taxation through the imposition of state income, franchise or other forms of taxation. Specifically, we will initially conduct business (including through Cove Point) in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, each of which imposes a margin or franchise tax. In the future, we may expand our operations. Imposition of a similar tax on us or Cove Point in other jurisdictions that we may expand to could substantially reduce our distributable cash flow to you.

The tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships or an investment in our common units could be subject to potential legislative, judicial or administrative changes or differing interpretations, possibly applied on a retroactive basis.

The present U.S. federal income tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships, including us, or an investment in our common units may be modified by administrative, legislative or judicial changes or differing interpretations at any time. For example, from time to time, members of Congress propose and consider substantive changes to the existing U.S. federal income tax laws that affect publicly traded partnerships. One such legislative proposal would have eliminated the qualifying income exception to the treatment of all publicly traded partnerships as corporations upon which we rely for our treatment as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. We are unable to predict whether any of these changes, or other proposals, will be reintroduced or will ultimately be enacted. Any such changes could negatively impact the value of an investment in our common units. Any modification to U.S. federal income tax laws may be applied retroactively and could make it more difficult or impossible for us to meet the qualifying income requirement to be treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. For a discussion of the importance of our treatment as a partnership for federal income purposes, please read "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences Taxation of Dominion Midstream Partnership Status" for a further discussion.

If the IRS were to contest the U.S. federal income tax positions we take, it may adversely impact the market for our common units, and the costs of any such contest would reduce distributable cash flow to our unitholders.

We have not requested a ruling from the IRS with respect to our or Cove Point's treatment as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes or any other matter affecting us. The IRS may adopt positions that differ from the conclusions of our counsel expressed in this prospectus or from the positions we take. It may be necessary to resort to administrative or court proceedings to sustain some or all of our counsel's conclusions or the positions we take. A court may not agree with some or all of our counsel's conclusions or positions we take.

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Any contest with the IRS may materially and adversely impact the market for our common units and the price at which they trade. Moreover, the costs of any contest between us and the IRS will result in a reduction in distributable cash flow to our unitholders and thus will be borne indirectly by our unitholders.

Even if unitholders do not receive any cash distributions from us, they will be required to pay taxes on their share of our taxable income.

Unitholders will be required to pay U.S. federal income taxes and, in some cases, state and local income taxes, on their share of our taxable income, whether or not they receive cash distributions from us. Unitholders may not receive cash distributions from us equal to their share of our taxable income or even equal to the actual tax due from them with respect to that income.

Taxable gain or loss on disposition of our common units could be more or less than expected.

If you sell your common units, you will recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized and your tax basis in those common units. Because distributions in excess of your allocable share of our net taxable income decrease your tax basis in your common units, the amount, if any, of such prior excess distributions with respect to the units you sell will, in effect, become taxable income to you if you sell such units at a price greater than your tax basis in those units, even if the price you receive is less than your original cost. Furthermore, a substantial portion of the amount realized, whether or not representing gain, may be taxed as ordinary income due to potential recapture items, including depreciation recapture. In addition, because the amount realized includes a unitholder's share of our nonrecourse liabilities, if you sell your common units, you may incur a tax liability in excess of the amount of cash you receive from the sale. Please read **Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences** **Disposition of Units** **Recognition of Gain or Loss** for a further discussion of the foregoing.

Tax-exempt entities and non-U.S. persons face unique tax issues from owning our common units that may result in adverse tax consequences to them.

Investment in common units by tax-exempt entities, such as employee benefit plans and individual retirement accounts (known as IRAs), and non-U.S. persons raises issues unique to them. For example, virtually all of our income allocated to organizations that are exempt from U.S. federal income tax, including IRAs and other retirement plans, will be unrelated business taxable income and will be taxable to them. Distributions to non-U.S. persons will be subject to withholding taxes imposed at the highest effective tax rate applicable to such non-U.S. persons, and each non-U.S. person will be required to file U.S. federal tax returns and pay tax on their share of our taxable income. If you are a tax-exempt entity or a non-U.S. person, you should consult your tax advisor before investing in our common units. Please read **Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences** **Tax-Exempt Organizations and Other Investors**.

We will treat each purchaser of common units as having the same tax benefits without regard to the common units actually purchased. The IRS may challenge this treatment, which could adversely affect the value of the common units.

Because we cannot match transferors and transferees of our common units and because of other reasons, we will adopt depreciation and amortization positions that may not conform to all aspects of the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the **Code**) or existing and proposed Treasury regulations thereunder (**Treasury Regulations**). Our counsel is unable to opine as to the validity of this approach. A successful IRS challenge to those positions could adversely affect the amount of tax benefits available to you. It also could affect the timing of these tax benefits or the amount of gain from your sale of common units and could have a negative impact on the value of our common units or result in audit adjustments to your tax returns. Please read **Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences** **Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership** **Section 754 Election** for a further discussion of the effect of the depreciation and amortization positions we will adopt.

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We will prorate our items of income, gain, loss and deduction between transferors and transferees of our common units each month based upon the ownership of our common units on the first day of each month, instead of on the basis of the date a particular unit is transferred. The IRS may challenge this treatment, which could change the allocation of items of income, gain, loss and deduction among our unitholders.

We will prorate our items of income, gain, loss and deduction between transferors and transferees of our units each month based upon the ownership of our units on the first day of each month, instead of on the basis of the date a particular unit is transferred. The use of this proration method may not be permitted under existing Treasury Regulations, and, accordingly, our counsel is unable to opine as to the validity of this method. The United States Treasury Department has issued proposed Treasury Regulations that provide a safe harbor pursuant to which a publicly traded partnership may use a similar monthly simplifying convention to allocate tax items among transferor and transferee unitholders. Nonetheless, the proposed regulations do not specifically authorize the use of the proration method we have adopted. If the IRS were to challenge our proration method or new Treasury Regulations were issued, we may be required to change the allocation of items of income, gain, loss and deduction among our unitholders. Please read [Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences](#) [Disposition of Units](#) [Allocations between Transferors and Transferees](#).

A unitholder whose common units are the subject of a securities loan (e.g., a loan to a short seller to cover a short sale of units) may be considered to have disposed of those common units. If so, he would no longer be treated for tax purposes as a partner with respect to those common units during the period of the loan and could recognize gain or loss from the disposition.

Because there are no specific rules governing the U.S. federal income tax consequence of loaning a partnership interest, a unitholder whose common units are the subject of a securities loan may be considered to have disposed of the loaned common units. In that case, the unitholder may no longer be treated for tax purposes as a partner with respect to those common units during the period of the loan to the short seller and the unitholder may recognize gain or loss from such disposition. Moreover, during the period of the loan, any of our income, gain, loss or deduction with respect to those common units may not be reportable by the unitholder and any cash distributions received by the unitholder as to those common units could be fully taxable as ordinary income. Unitholders desiring to assure their status as partners and avoid the risk of gain recognition from a securities loan are urged to consult a tax advisor to determine whether it is advisable to modify any applicable brokerage account agreements to prohibit their brokers from borrowing their common units.

We may adopt certain valuation methodologies that could result in a shift of income, gain, loss and deduction between the general partner (as the holder of our IDRs) and the unitholders. The IRS may challenge this treatment, which could adversely affect the value of the common units.

When we issue additional units or engage in certain other transactions, we will determine the fair market value of our assets and allocate any unrealized gain or loss attributable to our assets to the capital accounts of our unitholders and our general partner. Our methodology may be viewed as understating the value of our assets. In that case, there may be a shift of income, gain, loss and deduction between certain unitholders and the general partner, which may be unfavorable to such unitholders. Moreover, under our valuation methods, subsequent purchasers of common units may have a greater portion of their Internal Revenue Code Section 743(b) adjustment allocated to our tangible assets and a lesser portion allocated to our intangible assets. The IRS may challenge our valuation methods, or our allocation of the Section 743(b) adjustment attributable to our tangible and intangible assets, and allocations of income, gain, loss and deduction between the general partner and certain of our unitholders.

A successful IRS challenge to these methods or allocations could adversely affect the amount of taxable income or loss being allocated to our unitholders. It also could affect the amount of gain from our unitholders' sale of common units and could have a negative impact on the value of the common units or result in audit adjustments to our unitholders' tax returns without the benefit of additional deductions.

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The sale or exchange of 50% or more of our capital and profits interests during any twelve-month period will result in the termination of our partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

We will be considered to have constructively terminated for U.S. federal income tax purposes if there is a sale or exchange of 50% or more of the total interests in our capital and profits within a twelve-month period. Immediately following this offering, Dominion will own _____ of the total interests in our capital and profits. Therefore, a transfer by Dominion of all or a portion of its interests in us could, in conjunction with the trading of common units held by the public, result in a termination of our partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. For purposes of determining whether the 50% threshold has been met, multiple sales of the same interest will be counted only once.

Our constructive termination would, among other things, result in the closing of our taxable year for all unitholders, which would result in us filing two tax returns (and our unitholders could receive two Schedule K-1 if relief was not available, as described below) for one calendar year and could result in a significant deferral of depreciation deductions allowable in computing our taxable income. In the case of a unitholder reporting on a taxable year other than a calendar year, the closing of our taxable year may also result in more than twelve months of our taxable income or loss being includable in taxable income for the unitholder's taxable year that includes our termination. Our termination would not affect our classification as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, but it would result in our being treated as a new partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes following the termination. If we were treated as a new partnership, we would be required to make new tax elections and could be subject to penalties if we were unable to determine that a termination occurred. The IRS has announced a relief procedure whereby if a publicly traded partnership that has constructively terminated requests and the IRS grants special relief, among other things, Dominion Midstream may be permitted to provide only a single Schedule K-1 to unitholders for the two short tax periods included in the year in which the termination occurs. Please read [Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences Disposition of Units Constructive Termination](#) for a discussion of the consequences of our termination for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

You will likely be subject to state and local taxes and income tax return filing requirements in jurisdictions where you do not live as a result of investing in our common units.

In addition to U.S. federal income taxes, you may be subject to other taxes, including foreign, state and local taxes, unincorporated business taxes and estate, inheritance or intangible taxes that are imposed by the various jurisdictions in which we conduct business or own property now or in the future, even if you do not live in any of those jurisdictions. You will likely be required to file foreign, state and local income tax returns and pay state and local income taxes in some or all of these various jurisdictions. Further, you may be subject to penalties for failure to comply with those requirements.

We will initially conduct business (including through Cove Point) in Maryland, Virginia and Delaware. Each of those states imposes an income tax on corporations and other entities. Each of those states also imposes a personal income tax on individuals. In addition, we may also own property or do business in other states in the future that impose income or similar taxes on nonresident individuals.

It is your responsibility to file all U.S. federal, foreign, state and local tax returns. Our counsel has not rendered an opinion on the state or local tax consequences of an investment in our common units.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We intend to use the estimated net proceeds of approximately \$ _____ million from this offering (based on an assumed initial offering price of \$ _____ per common unit, the mid-point of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus), after deducting the estimated underwriting discount, the structuring fee and offering expenses, to make a contribution to Cove Point in exchange for a portion of the Preferred Equity Interest. We intend to cause Cove Point to use the net proceeds contributed to it in connection with this offering to fund a portion of development and construction costs associated with the Liquefaction Project.

If and to the extent the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional common units, the number of common units purchased by the underwriters pursuant to such exercise will be issued to the underwriters and the remainder, if any, will be issued to Dominion. Any such units issued to Dominion will be issued for no additional consideration. If the underwriters exercise their option to purchase _____ additional common units in full, the additional net proceeds would be approximately \$ _____ million (based upon the mid-point of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus). The net proceeds from any exercise of such option will be used to make a distribution to Dominion. If the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional common units, we will issue _____ common units to Dominion upon the option's expiration. We will not receive any additional consideration from Dominion in connection with such issuance. Accordingly, the exercise of the underwriters' option will not affect the total number of common units outstanding or the amount of cash needed to pay the minimum quarterly distribution on all units. Please read Underwriting.

A \$1.00 increase or decrease in the assumed initial public offering price of \$ _____ per common unit would cause the net proceeds from this offering, after deducting the estimated underwriting discount, the structuring fee and offering expenses payable by us, to increase or decrease, respectively, by approximately \$ _____ million. In addition, we may also increase or decrease the number of common units we are offering. Each increase or decrease in the number of common units offered by us by 1.0 million units, based on the assumed initial offering price to \$ _____ per common unit, would increase or decrease the net proceeds from this offering by approximately \$ _____ million.

Table of Contents**CAPITALIZATION**

The following table shows our cash and cash equivalents and capitalization at December 31, 2013:

on a historical basis for Cove Point; and

on a pro forma basis to reflect the offering of our common units and contribution to Cove Point, the other transactions described under Summary Formation Transactions and Partnership Structure and the application of the net proceeds from this offering as described under Use of Proceeds.

This table is derived from, and should be read together with, the audited historical financial statements and unaudited pro forma combined financial statements and the accompanying notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. You should also read this table in conjunction with Summary Formation Transactions and Partnership Structure, Use of Proceeds and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

	At December 31, 2013	
	Historical	Pro Forma
	(in millions)	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11.2	\$
Long-term debt ⁽¹⁾	\$	\$
Equity and partners' capital		
Parent net equity	1,272.0	
Common Units - Public		
Common Units - Dominion		
Subordinated Units - Dominion		
General partner interest - Dominion		
Non-controlling interest		
Total equity and partners' capital	1,272.0	
Total capitalization	\$ 1,272.0	\$

⁽¹⁾ In connection with the closing of this offering, we will enter into a new \$300 million credit facility with Dominion, which will be undrawn at the closing of this offering. Please read Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources - Outstanding Indebtedness; Dominion Credit Facility.

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DILUTION

Dilution is the amount by which the offering price paid by the purchasers of common units sold in this offering will exceed the net tangible book value per common unit after this offering. Assuming an initial public offering price of \$ _____ per common unit (the mid-point of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus), on a pro forma basis as of December 31, 2013, after giving effect to the offering of common units and the related transactions, our net tangible book value would have been approximately \$ _____ million, or \$ _____ per common unit. Purchasers of our common units in this offering will experience immediate and substantial dilution in net tangible book value per common unit for financial accounting purposes, as illustrated in the following table.

Assumed initial public offering price per common unit	\$
Pro forma net tangible book value per common unit before this offering ⁽¹⁾	\$
Increase in net tangible book value per common unit attributable to purchasers in this offering	
Less: Pro forma net tangible book value per common unit after this offering ⁽²⁾	
Immediate dilution in net tangible book value per common unit to purchasers in this offering ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	\$

- (1) Determined by dividing the pro forma net tangible book value of the contributed assets and liabilities by the number of units (_____ common units and _____ subordinated units) to be issued to our general partner and its affiliates for their contribution of assets and liabilities to us.
- (2) Determined by dividing our pro forma net tangible book value, after giving effect to the use of the net proceeds of this offering, by the total number of units (_____ common units and _____ subordinated units) to be outstanding after the offering.
- (3) Each \$1.00 increase or decrease in the assumed initial public offering price of \$ _____ per common unit would increase or decrease, respectively, our pro forma net tangible book value by approximately \$ _____ million, or approximately \$ _____ per common unit, and dilution per common unit to investors in this offering by approximately \$ _____ per common unit, after deducting the estimated underwriting discount, structuring fee and offering expenses payable by us. In addition, we may also increase or decrease the number of common units we are offering. An increase of 1.0 million common units offered by us, based on the assumed initial public offering price of \$ _____ per common unit, would result in a pro forma net tangible book value of approximately \$ _____ million, or \$ _____ per common unit, and dilution per common unit to investors in this offering would be \$ _____ per common unit. Similarly, a decrease of 1.0 million common units offered by us, based on the assumed initial public offering price of \$ _____ per common unit, would result in a pro forma net tangible book value of approximately \$ _____ million, or \$ _____ per common unit, and dilution per common unit to investors in this offering would be \$ _____ per common unit. The information discussed above is illustrative only and will be adjusted based on the actual public offering price and other terms of this offering determined at pricing.
- (4) Because the total number of units outstanding following this offering will not be impacted by any exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional common units and any net proceeds from such exercise will not be retained by us, there will be no change to the dilution in net tangible book value per common unit to purchasers in the offering due to any such exercise of the option.

The following table sets forth the number of units that we will issue and the total consideration contributed to us by Dominion and by the purchasers of our common units in this offering upon consummation of the transactions contemplated by this prospectus.

	Units		Total Consideration	
	Number	Percent	Amount (in millions)	Percent
Dominion ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾		%	\$	%
Purchasers in this offering		%	\$	%
Total		100%	\$	100%

- (1) Upon the consummation of the transactions contemplated by this prospectus, Dominion will own _____ common units, _____ subordinated units and all of our IDRs.
- (2) The assets contributed by Dominion will be recorded at historical cost. The pro forma book value of the consideration provided by Dominion at December 31, 2013 would have been approximately \$ _____.

(3) Assumes the underwriters' option to purchase additional common units is not exercised.

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CASH DISTRIBUTION POLICY AND RESTRICTIONS ON DISTRIBUTIONS

*You should read the following discussion of our cash distribution policy in conjunction with the specific assumptions included in this section. In addition, you should read **Forward-Looking Statements** and **Risk Factors** for information regarding statements that do not relate strictly to historical or current facts and certain risks inherent in our business.*

For additional information regarding our historical and pro forma results of operations, you should refer to Cove Point's audited historical financial statements at and for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, as well as our unaudited pro forma financial combined statements at and for the year ended December 31, 2013, included elsewhere in this prospectus.

General

Our Cash Distribution Policy

The board of directors of our general partner will adopt a cash distribution policy pursuant to which we intend to distribute at least the minimum quarterly distribution of \$ _____ per unit (\$ _____ per unit on an annualized basis) on all of our units to the extent we have sufficient cash after the establishment of cash reserves and the payment of our expenses, including payments to our general partner and its affiliates. We expect that if we are successful in executing our business strategies, we will grow our business in a steady and sustainable manner and distribute to our unitholders a portion of any increase in our distributable cash flow resulting from such growth. Our general partner has not caused us to establish any cash reserves, and does not have any specific types of expenses for which it intends to establish reserves. We expect our general partner may cause us to establish reserves for specific purposes, such as major capital expenditures or debt-service payments, or may choose to generally reserve cash in the form of excess distribution coverage from time to time for the purpose of maintaining stability or growth in our quarterly distributions. In addition, our general partner may cause us to borrow amounts to fund distributions in quarters when we generate less cash than is necessary to sustain or grow our cash distributions per unit. Our cash distribution policy reflects a judgment that our unitholders will be better served by our distributing rather than retaining our distributable cash flow.

The board of directors of our general partner may change our distribution policy at any time and from time to time. Our partnership agreement does not require us to pay cash distributions on a quarterly or other basis.

Cove Point's Cash Distributions

We control Cove Point, through its general partner, and control distributions made by Cove Point. We intend to cause Cove Point to make distributions equal to Preferred Return Distributions each quarter, so long as Cove Point has sufficient cash and undistributed Net Operating Income (determined on a cumulative basis from the closing of this offering) from which to make Preferred Return Distributions, and to establish a distribution reserve sufficient to pay at least two quarters of Preferred Return Distributions (and two quarters of similar distributions with respect to any other preferred equity interest in Cove Point) by December 31, 2016. We do not expect to cause Cove Point to make distributions on its common equity until the Liquefaction Project commences commercial service. Please read **Business Preferred Equity Interest**.

Limitations on Cash Distributions and Our Ability to Change Our Cash Distribution Policy

There is no guarantee that we will make cash distributions to our unitholders. We do not have a legal or contractual obligation to pay distributions quarterly or on any other basis or at our minimum quarterly distribution rate or at any other rate. Our cash distribution policy is subject to certain restrictions and may be changed at any time. The reasons for such uncertainties in our stated cash distribution policy include the following factors:

Our cash distribution policy will be subject to any restrictions on distributions contained in any credit or similar agreement we enter into that contains financial tests and covenants that we must satisfy as a

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condition to making distributions. Should we be unable to satisfy any such restrictions, we will be prohibited from making cash distributions to you notwithstanding our stated cash distribution policy. Our \$300 million credit facility will not contain any such restrictions, although we will pay any amounts then due and payable under such agreement or any other indebtedness agreement prior to making any distributions to you notwithstanding our stated cash distribution policy.

Our general partner will have the authority to cause us to establish cash reserves for the prudent conduct of our business, including for future cash distributions to our unitholders, and the establishment of or increase in those cash reserves could result in a reduction in cash distributions from levels we currently anticipate pursuant to our stated cash distribution policy. Our partnership agreement and our cash distribution policy do not set a limit on the amount of cash reserves that our general partner may cause us to establish.

We are obligated under our partnership agreement to reimburse our general partner and its affiliates for all expenses incurred and payments made on our behalf. Our partnership agreement does not set a limit on the amount of expenses for which our general partner and its affiliates may be reimbursed. These expenses include salary, bonus, incentive compensation and other amounts paid to persons who perform various general, administrative and support services for us or on our behalf, and corporate overhead costs and expenses allocated to us by Dominion. Our partnership agreement provides that our general partner will determine the expenses that are allocable to us. The reimbursement of expenses and payment of fees, if any, to our general partner and its affiliates will reduce the amount of distributable cash flow to our unitholders.

Even if our cash distribution policy is not modified or revoked, the amount of distributions we pay under our cash distribution policy and the decision to make any distribution is determined by our general partner.

Under Section 17-607 of the Delaware Act, we may not make a distribution if the distribution would cause our liabilities to exceed the fair value of our assets.

We may lack sufficient cash to pay distributions to our unitholders due to cash flow shortfalls attributable to a number of operational, commercial or other factors as well as increases in our operating or general and administrative expenses, principal and interest payments on our outstanding debt, applicable tax expenses, working capital requirements and anticipated cash needs.

If we make distributions out of capital surplus, as opposed to operating surplus, any such distributions would constitute a return of capital and would result in a reduction in the minimum quarterly distribution and the target distribution levels. Please read *How We Make Distributions to Our Partners* Adjustment to the Minimum Quarterly Distribution and Target Distribution Levels. We do not anticipate that we will make any distributions from capital surplus.

Our ability to make distributions to our unitholders depends on the performance of Cove Point and its ability to distribute cash to us. The ability of Cove Point to make distributions to us may be restricted by, among other things, the provisions of future indebtedness, applicable state limited liability company laws and other laws and regulations.

Our Ability to Grow may be Dependent on Our Ability to Access External Expansion Capital

We expect to generally distribute a significant percentage of our cash from operations to our unitholders on a quarterly basis, after the establishment of cash reserves and payment of our expenses. Therefore, our growth may not be as fast as businesses that reinvest most or all of their cash to expand ongoing operations. We expect that we will rely primarily upon external financing sources, including bank borrowings and issuances of debt and equity interests, to fund our expansion capital expenditures. To the extent we are unable to finance growth externally, our cash distribution policy will significantly impair our ability to grow.

Table of Contents**Our Minimum Quarterly Distribution**

Upon completion of this offering, our partnership agreement will provide for a minimum quarterly distribution of \$ _____ per unit for each whole quarter, or \$ _____ per unit on an annualized basis. The payment of the full minimum quarterly distribution on all of the common units and subordinated units to be outstanding after completion of this offering would require us to have distributable cash flow of approximately \$ _____ million per quarter, or \$ _____ million per year. Our ability to make cash distributions at the minimum quarterly distribution rate will be subject to the factors described above under General Limitations on Cash Distributions and Our Ability to Change Our Cash Distribution Policy. The table below sets forth the amount of common units and subordinated units that will be outstanding immediately after this offering, and the distributable cash flow needed to pay the aggregate minimum quarterly distribution on all of such units for a single fiscal quarter and a four quarter period (assuming no exercise and full exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional common units):

	No exercise of option to purchase additional common units Aggregate minimum quarterly distributions			Full exercise of option to purchase additional common units Aggregate minimum quarterly distributions		
	Number of Units	One Quarter	Annualized	Number of Units	One Quarter	Annualized
Publicly held common units		\$	\$		\$	\$
Common units held by Dominion						
Subordinated units held by Dominion		\$	\$		\$	\$
Total		\$	\$		\$	\$

If the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional common units, we will issue common units to Dominion at the expiration of the option period. If and to the extent the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional common units, the number of common units purchased by the underwriters pursuant to such exercise will be issued to the underwriters and the remainder, if any, will be issued to Dominion. Any such units issued to Dominion will be issued for no additional consideration. Accordingly, the exercise of the underwriters' option will not affect the total number of units outstanding or the amount of cash needed to pay the minimum quarterly distribution on all units.

Our general partner will initially hold the IDRs, which entitle the holder to increasing percentages, up to a maximum of 50%, of the cash we distribute in excess of \$ _____ per unit per quarter.

We expect to pay our distributions on or about the last day of each February, May, August and November to holders of record on or about the 15th day of each such month. We will adjust the quarterly distribution for the period after the closing of this offering through _____, 2014, based on the actual length of the period.

Subordinated Units

Dominion will initially own 100% of our subordinated units. The principal difference between our common units and subordinated units is that for any quarter during the subordination period, holders of the subordinated units are not entitled to receive any distribution from operating surplus until the common units have received the minimum quarterly distribution from operating surplus for such quarter plus any arrearages in the payment of the minimum quarterly distribution from prior quarters. Subordinated units will not accrue arrearages. When the subordination period ends, all of the subordinated units will convert into an equal number of common units.

To the extent we do not pay the minimum quarterly distribution from operating surplus on our common units, our common unitholders will not be entitled to receive such payments in the future except during the subordination period. To the extent we have distributable cash flow from operating surplus in any future quarter

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during the subordination period in excess of the amount necessary to pay the minimum quarterly distribution to holders of our common units, we will use this excess cash to pay any distribution arrearages on common units related to prior quarters before any cash distribution is made to holders of subordinated units. Please read [How We Make Distributions to Our Partners](#) [Subordination Period](#).

Unaudited Pro Forma Distributable Cash Flow for the Year Ended December 31, 2013

If we had completed the transactions contemplated in this prospectus on January 1, 2013, our pro forma distributable cash flow for the year ended December 31, 2013 would have been approximately \$47.0 million. This amount would have been sufficient to pay the full minimum quarterly distribution on all of our common and subordinated units for the year ended December 31, 2013.

The unaudited pro forma financial statements, upon which pro forma distributable cash flow is based, do not purport to present our results of operations had the transactions contemplated in this prospectus actually been completed as of the date indicated. Furthermore, distributable cash flow is a cash accounting concept, while our pro forma financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis. We derived the amounts of pro forma distributable cash flow in the manner described in the table below. As a result, the amount of pro forma distributable cash flow should only be viewed as a general indication of the amount of distributable cash flow that we might have generated had we been formed in an earlier period.

Following the completion of this offering, we estimate that we will incur \$3.0 million of incremental annual general and administrative expenses. These incremental general and administrative expenses are not reflected in our unaudited pro forma financial statements and consist of \$2.0 million of expenses that we expect to incur as a result of operating as a publicly traded partnership, as well as \$1.0 million for the anticipated reimbursement of expenses to our general partner or its affiliates of expenses incurred and payments made on our behalf.

Our unaudited pro forma financial statements are derived from the audited historical financial statements of Cove Point included elsewhere in this prospectus. Our unaudited pro forma financial statements should be read together with [Selected Historical and Pro Forma Financial Data](#), [Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations](#) and the audited financial statements of Cove Point and the notes to those statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

The following table illustrates, on a pro forma basis for the year ended December 31, 2013, the amount of cash that would have been available for distribution to our unitholders, assuming that the transactions contemplated in this prospectus had been consummated on January 1, 2013. Certain of the adjustments reflected or presented below are explained in the footnotes to such adjustments.

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Dominion Midstream Partners, LP
Unaudited Pro Forma Distributable Cash Flow

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2013 (in millions)
Revenues ⁽¹⁾	\$ 343.5
Purchased gas ⁽¹⁾	91.7
Other operations and maintenance	27.9
Depreciation and amortization	31.7
Other taxes	21.1
Net income including the non-controlling interest	171.1
Adjustments:	
Depreciation and amortization	31.7
EBITDA	202.8
Adjustments to cash:	
<i>Plus:</i> Renegotiated contract payments ⁽²⁾	3.4
<i>Less:</i> Maintenance capital expenditures ⁽³⁾	(6.2)
<i>Less:</i> Expansion capital expenditures ⁽³⁾	(288.4)
<i>Plus:</i> Cash on hand and contributions from Dominion to fund capital expenditures ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	294.6
Cash available to Dominion Midstream and non-controlling interest	206.2
Cash attributable to non-controlling interest	156.2
Distributable cash flow to Dominion Midstream	50.0
Incremental general and administrative expenses of Dominion Midstream ⁽⁵⁾	3.0
Estimated distributable cash flow by Dominion Midstream	\$ 47.0
Distributions to public common unitholders	
Distributions to Dominion	
Common units	
Subordinated units	
Total distributions	
Aggregate Minimum Quarterly Distribution (MQD)	
Excess cash available for distribution above MQD	
% Excess cash available for distribution above MQD	

(1) Purchased gas expense represents the value of natural gas fuel retained from our existing customers for use in routine operations (\$14.6 million) and the cost of LNG cooling cargo purchases (\$77.1 million). Increases or decreases in purchased gas expenses are offset by corresponding increases or decreases in revenues and are thus financially neutral to Cove Point. The LNG cooling cargo purchases are required for Cove Point to maintain the cryogenic readiness of the Cove Point LNG Facility. Each year, one or two LNG cargos are procured and are billed to our Import Shippers pursuant to certain provisions in our FERC Gas Tariff. Please read Risk Factors Risks Inherent in Our Investment in Cove Point.

(2)

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Cove Point renegotiated certain import-related contracts that resulted, and will result, in annual payments in the years 2013 through 2017 totaling approximately \$50 million. This is to adjust for the difference between cash received and revenue recognized.

- (3) Reflects maintenance capital expenditures on the Cove Point LNG Facility and Cove Point Pipeline to maintain Cove Point's long-term capacity and operating income and expansion capital expenditures, primarily for the Liquefaction Project, made to increase Cove Point's long-term capacity and operating income whether through construction or acquisitions. Dominion has indicated that it intends to provide the funding necessary for the maintenance and expansion capital expenditures for both the existing Cove Point LNG Facility and Cove Point Pipeline and the Liquefaction Project, but is under no obligation to do so.
- (4) Cash on hand will include net proceeds from this offering contributed to Cove Point of \$ million.
- (5) Includes \$2.0 million of incremental selling, general and administrative expenses that we expect to incur as a result of operating as a publicly traded partnership and \$1.0 million for the anticipated reimbursement of expenses to our general partner and its affiliates of all expenses incurred and payments made on our behalf.

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Estimated Distributable Cash Flow for the Twelve Months Ending March 31, 2015

Set forth below is a statement of estimated distributable cash flow that reflects a forecast of our ability to generate sufficient cash to make the minimum quarterly distribution on all of our outstanding limited partner units for the twelve months ending March 31, 2015, based on assumptions we believe to be reasonable. These assumptions include adjustments giving effect to this offering.

Our estimated distributable cash flow reflects our judgment as of the date of this prospectus of conditions we expect to exist and the course of action we expect to take during the twelve month period ending March 31, 2015. The assumptions disclosed under Assumptions and Considerations below are those that we believe are significant to our ability to generate such estimated distributable cash flow. We believe our actual results of operations and cash flows for the twelve months ending March 31, 2015 will be sufficient to generate our estimated distributable cash flow for such period; however, we can give you no assurance that such estimated distributable cash flow will be achieved. There will likely be differences between our estimated distributable cash flow for the twelve months ending March 31, 2015 and our actual results for such period, and those differences could be material. If we fail to generate the estimated distributable cash flow for the twelve months ending March 31, 2015, we may not be able to pay cash distributions on our common units at the minimum quarterly distribution rate or at any rate.

We do not as a matter of course make public projections as to future sales, earnings, or other results. However, the management of Dominion Midstream has prepared the prospective financial information set forth below to substantiate our belief that we will have sufficient cash available to make the minimum quarterly distribution to our unitholders for the twelve months ending March 31, 2015. The accompanying prospective financial information was not prepared with a view toward public disclosure or with a view toward complying with the guidelines established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants with respect to prospective financial information, but, in the view of management, was prepared on a reasonable basis, reflects the best currently available estimates and judgments, and presents, to the best of management's knowledge and belief, the expected course of action and the expected future financial performance of Dominion Midstream. However, this information is not fact and should not be relied upon as being necessarily indicative of future results, and readers of this prospectus are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the prospective financial information.

Neither our independent registered public accounting firm, nor any other independent accountants, have compiled, examined or performed any procedures with respect to the prospective financial information contained herein, nor have they expressed any opinion or any other form of assurance on such information or its achievability, and assume no responsibility for, and disclaim any association with, the prospective financial information.

The assumptions and estimates underlying the prospective financial information are inherently uncertain and, though considered reasonable by the management of Dominion Midstream as of the date of this prospectus, are subject to a wide variety of significant business, economic, and competitive risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in the prospective financial information, including, among others, risks and uncertainties. Please read Risk Factors. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the prospective results are indicative of future performance or that actual results will not differ materially from those presented in the prospective financial information. Inclusion of the prospective financial information in this prospectus should not be regarded as a representation by any person that the results contained in the prospective financial information will be achieved.

We do not generally publish our business plans and strategies or make external disclosures of our anticipated financial position or results of operations. Accordingly, we do not intend to update or otherwise revise the prospective financial information to reflect circumstances existing since the date of this prospectus or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, even in the event that any or all of the underlying assumptions are shown to be in error. Furthermore, we do not intend to update or revise the prospective financial information to reflect changes in general economic or industry conditions.

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Additional information relating to the principal assumptions used in preparing the projections is set forth below under Assumptions and Considerations. The narrative descriptions of our assumptions in Assumptions and Considerations generally compare our estimated distributable cash flow for the twelve months ending March 31, 2015 with the unaudited pro forma distributable cash flow for the year ended December 31, 2013 presented under Pro Forma Distributable Cash Flow for the Year Ended December 31, 2013. Please read Risk Factors for a discussion of various factors that could materially affect Dominion Midstream's financial condition and results of operations.

Dominion Midstream Partners, LP**Estimated Distributable Cash Flow (Unaudited)**

	Twelve Months Ending		Forecast Three Months Ending		
	March 31, 2015	June 30, 2014	September 30, 2014 (in millions)	December 31, 2014	March 31, 2015
Revenues ⁽¹⁾	\$ 305.6	\$ 66.8	\$ 66.8	\$ 105.2	\$ 66.7
Purchased gas ⁽¹⁾	53.2	3.7	3.7	42.1	3.6
Other operations and maintenance	37.2	7.0	16.4	6.9	6.9
Depreciation and amortization	31.7	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0
Other taxes	23.1	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.0
Net income including the non-controlling interest	160.4	42.5	33.1	42.6	42.2
Adjustments:					
Depreciation and amortization	31.7	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0
EBITDA	192.1	50.4	41.0	50.5	50.2
Adjustments to cash:					
Plus: Asset retirement charge ⁽²⁾	8.9		8.9		
Plus: Other taxes ⁽³⁾	0.1	5.6	(14.4)	5.5	3.4
Plus: Renegotiated contract payments ⁽⁴⁾	0.3	(3.2)	9.9	(3.2)	(3.2)
Less: Maintenance capital expenditures ⁽⁵⁾	(6.6)	(1.8)	(2.2)	(2.3)	(0.3)
Less: Expansion capital expenditures ⁽⁵⁾	(1,193.3)	(223.8)	(269.7)	(383.7)	(316.1)
Plus: Cash on hand and contributions from Dominion to fund capital expenditures ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	1,199.9	225.6	271.9	386.0	316.4
Cash available to Dominion Midstream and non-controlling interest	201.4	52.8	45.4	52.8	50.4
Cash attributable to non-controlling interest ⁽⁷⁾	151.4	40.3	32.9	40.3	37.9
Distributable cash flow to Dominion Midstream⁽⁷⁾	50.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Incremental general and administrative expenses of Dominion Midstream ⁽⁸⁾	3.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Estimated distributable cash flow by Dominion Midstream	\$ 47.0	\$ 11.8	\$ 11.8	\$ 11.8	\$ 11.8

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	Twelve Months Ending March 31, 2015	June 30, 2014	Forecast Three Months Ending		
			September 30, 2014	December 31, 2014	March 31, 2015
Distributions to public common unitholders					
Distributions to Dominion Common Units					
Subordinated Units					

(in millions)

Total distributions

Aggregate MQD

Excess cash available for distribution above MQD

% Excess cash available for distribution above MQD

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

- (1) Purchased gas expense represents the value of natural gas fuel retained from our existing customers for use in routine operations (\$14.6 million for twelve months ending March 31, 2015) and the cost of LNG cooling cargo purchases (\$38.5 million for twelve months ending March 31, 2015). Increases or decreases in purchased gas expenses are offset by corresponding increases or decreases in revenues and are thus financially neutral to Cove Point. The LNG cooling cargo purchases are required for Cove Point to maintain the cryogenic readiness of the Cove Point LNG Facility. Each year, one or two LNG cargos are procured and are billed to our Import Shippers pursuant to certain provisions in our FERC Gas Tariff. Please read Risk Factors Risks Inherent in Our Investment in Cove Point.
- (2) Expected non-cash charge of \$8.9 million in the quarter ending September 30, 2014, due to asset retirements of existing infrastructure at Cove Point scheduled to be removed, upon receipt of regulatory approval, as part of the Liquefaction Project.
- (3) Adjustment to reflect the timing difference between cash paid for property taxes and the amount recognized into expense.
- (4) Cove Point renegotiated certain import-related contracts that resulted, and will result, in annual payments in the years 2013 through 2017 totaling approximately \$50 million. This is to adjust for the difference between cash received and revenue recognized in each period presented above.
- (5) Reflects maintenance capital expenditures on the Cove Point LNG Facility and Cove Point Pipeline to maintain Cove Point's long-term capacity and operating income and expansion capital expenditures, primarily for the Liquefaction Project, made to increase Cove Point's long-term capacity and operating income whether through construction or acquisitions. Dominion has indicated that it intends to provide the funding necessary for the maintenance and expansion capital expenditures for both the existing Cove Point LNG Facility and Cove Point Pipeline and the Liquefaction Project, but is under no obligation to do so.
- (6) Cash on hand includes net proceeds from this offering contributed to Cove Point of \$ million.
- (7) The Preferred Equity Interest is a perpetual, non-convertible preferred equity interest entitled to the first \$50.0 million of annual cash distributions made by Cove Point. Any excess in cash available over the \$50 million is attributable to the non-controlling interest but not available for distribution until the distribution reserve has been fully funded. We expect Cove Point will be able to pay the \$12.5 million with respect to each quarter during the twelve month period ending March 31, 2015. In addition, the Preferred Equity Interest is entitled to % share of Cove Point's annual Modified Net Operating Income in excess of \$ million. We do not expect Cove Point's annual Modified Net Operating Income to exceed this threshold until completion of the Liquefaction Project.
- (8) Includes \$2.0 million of incremental selling, general and administrative expenses that we expect to incur as a result of operating as a publicly traded partnership and \$1.0 million for the anticipated reimbursement of expenses to our general partner and its affiliates for all expenses incurred and payments made on our behalf.

Significant Forecast Assumptions

The forecast has been prepared by and is the responsibility of Dominion Midstream's management. The forecast reflects our judgment as of the date of this prospectus of conditions we expect to exist and the course of action we expect to take during the twelve months ending March 31, 2015. While the assumptions discussed below are not all-inclusive, they include those that we believe are material to our forecasted results of operations, and any assumptions not discussed below were not deemed to be material. We believe we have a reasonable, objective basis for these assumptions. We believe our actual results of operations will approximate those reflected in our forecast, but we can give no assurance that our forecasted results will be achieved. There will likely be differences between our forecast and our actual results and those differences could be material. If the forecasted results are not achieved, we may not be able to make cash distributions on our common units at the minimum quarterly distribution rate or at all.

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Assumptions and Considerations

Distributable Cash Flow

We believe that our distributable cash flow for the twelve months ending March 31, 2015 will not be less than \$47.0 million. This amount of estimated distributable cash flow is equal to the distributable cash flow we would have generated for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Net Operating Income

The Preferred Equity Interest is entitled to the first \$50.0 million of annual cash distributions made by Cove Point so long as Cove Point has sufficient cash and undistributed Net Operating Income (determined on a cumulative basis from the closing of this offering) from which to make Preferred Return Distributions. Net Operating Income is Cove Point's gross revenues from operations minus its interest expense and operating expenses, but excluding depreciation and amortization, as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes. For the twelve months ending March 31, 2015, we do not expect Cove Point's Net Operating Income to differ materially from Cove Point's EBITDA.

Forecast Assumptions Related to Cove Point

Revenues and Purchased Gas Expense

Purchased gas expense includes the value of natural gas fuel retained for use in routine operations and the cost of LNG cooling cargo purchases. LNG cooling cargo purchases are required for Cove Point to maintain the cryogenic readiness of the Cove Point LNG Facility. Each year, one or two LNG cargos are procured, which we have assumed for the purpose of this forecast will occur in the fourth quarter of 2014. Pursuant to certain provisions in its FERC Gas Tariff, the procurement of natural gas and LNG is financially neutral to Cove Point as an increase or decrease in purchased gas expense is offset by corresponding increases or decreases in other revenues. The revenue net of purchased gas for the twelve months ending March 31, 2015 is projected to be approximately \$252.4 million, compared with revenue net of purchased gas of \$251.8 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013. Based on our assumptions for the twelve months ending March 31, 2015, we expect substantially all of our forecasted net revenue (approximately \$240 million) will be generated by reservation charges for import, transportation, and peaking services. We expect additional net revenue to be generated from the annual payments from renegotiated import-related contracts, as well as amounts from other fees and interruptible transportation services.

Other Operations and Maintenance Expenses

Other operations and maintenance expenses include labor expenses, repairs and maintenance expenses, security costs, utility costs, insurance premiums and general and administrative expenses. We estimate Cove Point will incur other operations and maintenance expense of \$37.2 million for the twelve months ending March 31, 2015, of which \$7.2 million would be classified as general and administrative expense. This is compared with \$27.9 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, of which \$6.8 million would have been classified as general and administrative expenses. The expense is projected to increase \$8.9 million due to non-cash asset retirements of existing infrastructure at Cove Point scheduled to be removed, upon receipt of regulatory approval, as part of the Liquefaction Project. The remainder of the increase in forecasted operations and maintenance expenses is driven by additional labor expenses.

Depreciation and Amortization Expense

Depreciation and amortization expense is projected to remain at approximately \$31.7 million for the twelve months ending March 31, 2015, consistent with the amount recorded for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013.

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Taxes Other than Income Tax

Other tax expenses are projected to be approximately \$23.1 million for the twelve months ending March 31, 2015, as compared to \$21.1 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013. These taxes relate primarily to property taxes paid by Cove Point with the increase attributable to pipeline infrastructure projects.

Capital Expenditures

Total capital expenditures, including capital for the Liquefaction Project, for the twelve months ending March 31, 2015 are projected to be \$1,199.9 million, compared with capital expenditures of \$294.6 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013. This projection is based on the following assumptions:

Maintenance capital expenditures. We estimate that our maintenance capital expenditures will be \$6.6 million for the twelve months ending March 31, 2015. These maintenance capital expenses are associated with routine spending to maintain our long-term capacity and cash flows at the existing Cove Point LNG Facility. Maintenance capital expenditures were \$6.2 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013.

Expansion capital expenditures. We estimate that our expansion capital expenditures will be \$1,193.3 million for the twelve months ending March 31, 2015, primarily associated with the Liquefaction Project. Also included in this amount is \$2.1 million for expansion of capacity on the Cove Point Pipeline to serve new gas-fired power generation. Expansion capital expenditures were \$288.4 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, wholly related to the construction of the Liquefaction Project.

While significant expansion and maintenance capital expenditures will be incurred by Cove Point, we do not anticipate these cash needs to impair Cove Point's ability to pay Preferred Return Distributions. Dominion is the owner of all of the common equity interests in Cove Point and has indicated that it intends to provide the funding necessary for the maintenance and expansion capital expenditures for both the existing Cove Point LNG Facility and Cove Point Pipeline and the Liquefaction Project, but is under no obligation to do so. We intend to cause Cove Point to use the net proceeds contributed to it in connection with this offering to fund a portion of development and construction costs associated with the Liquefaction Project.

Financing

We estimate that there will be no interest expense for the twelve months ending March 31, 2015 at Cove Point, as we expect no debt to be incurred by Cove Point.

Regulatory, Industry and Economic Factors

Our forecast of Cove Point's results of operations for the twelve months ending March 31, 2015 is based on the following assumptions during such period related to regulatory, industry and economic factors:

There will not be any new federal, state, or local regulations affecting our operations or those of our customers, or any new interpretations of existing regulations, that will be materially adverse to our or Cove Point's business.

There will not be any major adverse changes affecting our operations or those of Cove Point's customers.

There will not be any material accidents, weather-related incidents, unscheduled downtime or similar unanticipated events with respect to Cove Point's facilities or those of third parties on which Cove Point depends.

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Industry, insurance and overall economic conditions will not change substantially.

There will not be any material nonperformance by Cove Point's customers.

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Forecast Assumptions Related to Dominion Midstream

General and Administrative Expenses

We estimate that Dominion Midstream's total general and administrative expenses will be \$3.0 million for the twelve months ending March 31, 2015. We expect that approximately \$2.0 million of this expense will consist of forecasted incremental annual expenses as a result of being a publicly traded partnership, and \$1.0 million for the anticipated reimbursement of expenses to our general partner and its affiliates of expenses incurred and payments made on our behalf.

Capital Expenditures

We estimate there will be no expansion or maintenance capital expenditures at Dominion Midstream as the only asset included within Dominion Midstream at inception will be the Preferred Equity Interest.

Financing

We estimate that there will be no interest expense for the twelve months ending March 31, 2015 at Dominion Midstream. We do not anticipate drawing any amounts under our revolving credit facility or issuing any other debt instrument during the forecast period.

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HOW WE MAKE DISTRIBUTIONS TO OUR PARTNERS

General

Cash Distribution Policy

Our partnership agreement provides that our general partner will make a determination as to whether to make a distribution, but our partnership agreement does not require us to pay distributions at any time or in any amount. Instead, the board of directors of our general partner will adopt a cash distribution policy to be effective as of the closing of this offering that will set forth our general partner's intention with respect to the distributions to be made to unitholders. Pursuant to our cash distribution policy, within 60 days after the end of each quarter, beginning with the quarter ending _____, 2014, we intend to distribute to the holders of common and subordinated units on a quarterly basis at least the minimum quarterly distribution of \$ _____ per unit, or \$ _____ on an annualized basis, to the extent we have sufficient cash after establishment of cash reserves and payment of fees and expenses, including payments to our general partner and its affiliates. We will prorate the quarterly distribution for the period after the closing of this offering through _____, 2014.

The board of directors of our general partner may change the foregoing distribution policy at any time and from time to time, and even if our cash distribution policy is not modified or revoked, the amount of distributions paid under our policy and the decision to make any distribution is determined by our general partner. Our partnership agreement does not contain a requirement for us to pay distributions to our unitholders, and there is no guarantee that we will pay the minimum quarterly distribution, or any distribution, on the units in any quarter. However, our partnership agreement does contain provisions intended to motivate our general partner to make steady, increasing and sustainable distributions over time.

Set forth below is a summary of the significant provisions of our partnership agreement that relate to cash distributions.

Operating Surplus and Capital Surplus

General

Any distributions we make will be characterized as made from operating surplus or capital surplus. Distributions from operating surplus are made differently than cash distributions that we would make from capital surplus. Operating surplus distributions will be made to our unitholders and, if we make quarterly distributions above the first target distribution level described below, to the holder of our IDRs. We do not anticipate that we will make any distributions from capital surplus. In such an event, however, any capital surplus distribution would be made pro rata to all unitholders, but the IDRs would generally not participate in any capital surplus distributions with respect to those rights. Any distribution from capital surplus would result in a reduction of the minimum quarterly distribution and target distribution levels and, if we reduce the minimum quarterly distribution to zero and eliminate any unpaid arrearages, thereafter capital surplus would be distributed as if it were operating surplus and the IDRs would thereafter be entitled to participate in such distributions. Please read [Distributions from Capital Surplus](#). In determining operating surplus and capital surplus, we will only take into account our proportionate share of our consolidated subsidiaries that are not wholly-owned, such as Cove Point.

Operating Surplus

We define operating surplus as:

\$ _____ million (as described below); plus

all of our cash receipts after the closing of this offering, excluding cash from interim capital transactions (as defined below), provided that cash receipts from the termination of any hedge contract prior to its stipulated settlement or termination date will be included in equal quarterly installments over the remaining scheduled life of such hedge contract had it not been terminated; plus

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cash distributions paid in respect of equity issued (including incremental distributions on IDRs), other than equity issued in this offering, to finance all or a portion of expansion capital expenditures in respect of the period that commences when we enter into a binding obligation for the acquisition, construction, development or expansion and ending on the earlier to occur of the date of any acquisition, construction, development or expansion commences commercial service and the date that it is disposed of or abandoned; plus

cash distributions paid in respect of equity issued (including incremental distributions on IDRs) to pay the construction period interest on debt incurred, or to pay construction period distributions on equity issued, to finance the expansion capital expenditures referred to above, in each case, in respect of the period that commences when we enter into a binding obligation for the acquisition, construction, development or expansion and ending on the earlier to occur of the date of any acquisition, construction, development or expansion that commences commercial service and the date that it is disposed of or abandoned; less

all of our operating expenditures (as defined below) after the closing of this offering; less

the amount of cash reserves established by our general partner to provide funds for future operating expenditures; less

all working capital borrowings not repaid within twelve months after having been incurred or repaid within such twelve month period with the proceeds of additional working capital borrowings; less

any cash loss realized on disposition of an investment capital expenditure.

Disbursements made, cash received (including working capital borrowings) or cash reserves established, increased or reduced after the end of a period but on or before the date on which cash or cash equivalents will be distributed with respect to such period shall be deemed to have been made, received, established, increased or reduced, for purposes of determining operating surplus, within such period if our general partner so determines. Cash received from Cove Point or from our interest in any entity for which we account using the equity method will not be included to the extent it exceeds our proportionate share of such entity's operating surplus (calculated as if the definition of operating surplus applied to such entity from the date of our acquisition of such an interest without any basket similar to that described in the first bullet above). Operating surplus does not reflect cash generated by our operations. For example, it includes a basket of \$ million that will enable us, if we choose, to distribute as operating surplus cash we receive in the future from non-operating sources such as asset sales, issuances of securities and long-term borrowings that would otherwise be distributed as capital surplus. In addition, the effect of including, as described above, certain cash distributions on equity interests in operating surplus will be to increase operating surplus by the amount of any such cash distributions. As a result, we may also distribute as operating surplus up to the amount of any such cash that we receive from non-operating sources.

The proceeds of working capital borrowings increase operating surplus and repayments of working capital borrowings are generally operating expenditures, as described below, and thus reduce operating surplus when made. However, if a working capital borrowing is not repaid during the twelve-month period following the borrowing, it will be deducted from operating surplus at the end of such period, thus decreasing operating surplus at such time. When such working capital borrowing is in fact repaid, it will be excluded from operating expenditures because operating surplus will have been previously reduced by the deduction.

We define operating expenditures in our partnership agreement, and it generally means all of our cash expenditures, including, but not limited to, taxes, reimbursement of expenses to our general partner or its affiliates, payments made under hedge contracts (provided that (1) with respect to amounts paid in connection with the initial purchase of a hedge contract, such amounts will be amortized over the life of the applicable hedge contract and (2) payments made in connection with the termination of any hedge contract prior to the expiration of its stipulated settlement or termination date will be included in operating expenditures in equal quarterly installments over the remaining scheduled life of such hedge contract), officer compensation, repayment of

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working capital borrowings, interest on indebtedness and capital expenditures (as discussed in further detail below), provided that operating expenditures will not include:

repayment of working capital borrowings deducted from operating surplus pursuant to the penultimate bullet point of the definition of operating surplus above when such repayment actually occurs;

payments (including prepayments and prepayment penalties and the purchase price of indebtedness that is repurchased and cancelled) of principal of and premium on indebtedness, other than working capital borrowings;

expansion capital expenditures;

investment capital expenditures;

payment of transaction expenses relating to interim capital transactions;

distributions to our partners (including distributions in respect of our IDRs);

repurchases of equity interests except to fund obligations under employee benefit plans; or

any other expenditures or payments using the proceeds of this offering that are described in Use of Proceeds.

Capital Surplus

Capital surplus is defined in our partnership agreement as any cash distributed in excess of our operating surplus. Accordingly, capital surplus would generally be generated only by the following (which we refer to as ***interim capital transactions***):

borrowings other than working capital borrowings;

sales of our equity interests; and

sales or other dispositions of assets for cash, other than inventory, accounts receivable and other assets sold in the ordinary course of business or as part of normal retirement or replacement of assets.

Characterization of Cash Distributions

Our partnership agreement provides that we treat all cash distributed as coming from operating surplus until the sum of all cash distributed since the closing of this offering (other than any distributions of proceeds of this offering) equals the operating surplus from the closing of this offering. Our partnership agreement provides that we treat any amount distributed in excess of operating surplus, regardless of its source, as distributions of capital surplus.

Capital Expenditures

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Maintenance capital expenditures reduce operating surplus, but expansion capital expenditures and investment capital expenditures do not. Maintenance capital expenditures are cash expenditures (including expenditures for the construction or development of new capital assets or the replacement, improvement or expansion of existing capital assets) made to maintain, over the long-term, our capacity or operating income. Examples of maintenance capital expenditures are expenditures to refurbish and replace pipelines, terminals and storage facilities, to maintain equipment reliability, integrity and safety and to address environmental laws and regulations.

Expansion capital expenditures are those cash expenditures, including transaction expenses, made to increase our capacity or operating income over the long term. Examples of expansion capital expenditures include the acquisition of equipment, the development of a new facility or the expansion of an existing facility, in each case, to the extent such expenditures are expected to expand our long-term capacity or increase our

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operating income. Expansion capital expenditures will also include interest (and related fees) on debt incurred and distributions on equity issued (including incremental distributions on IDRs) to finance all or any portion of such acquisition, construction, development or expansion in respect of the period that commences when we enter into a binding obligation for the acquisition, construction, development or expansion and ending on the earlier to occur of the date any acquisition, construction, development or expansion commences commercial service and the date that it is disposed of or abandoned. Expenditures made solely for investment purposes will not be considered expansion capital expenditures.

Investment capital expenditures are those capital expenditures, including transaction expenses that are neither maintenance capital expenditures nor expansion capital expenditures. Investment capital expenditures largely will consist of capital expenditures made for investment purposes. Examples of investment capital expenditures include traditional capital expenditures for investment purposes, such as purchases of securities, as well as other capital expenditures that might be made in lieu of such traditional investment capital expenditures, such as the acquisition of an asset for investment purposes or development of assets that are in excess of the maintenance of our existing capacity or net income, but which are not expected to expand, for more than the short term, our operating capacity or net income.

As described above, neither investment capital expenditures nor expansion capital expenditures are operating expenditures, and thus will not reduce operating surplus. Because expansion capital expenditures include interest payments (and related fees) on debt incurred to finance all or a portion of an acquisition, development or expansion in respect of a period that begins when we enter into a binding obligation for an acquisition, construction, development or expansion and ending on the earlier to occur of the date on which such acquisition, construction, development or expansion commences commercial service and the date that it is abandoned or disposed of, such interest payments also do not reduce operating surplus. Losses on disposition of an investment capital expenditure will reduce operating surplus when realized and cash receipts from an investment capital expenditure will be treated as a cash receipt for purposes of calculating operating surplus only to the extent the cash receipt is a return on principal.

Cash expenditures that are made in part for maintenance capital purposes, investment capital purposes or expansion capital purposes will be allocated as maintenance capital expenditures, investment capital expenditures or expansion capital expenditures by our general partner.

Subordination Period

General

Our partnership agreement provides that, during the subordination period (which we describe below), the common units will have the right to receive distributions from operating surplus each quarter in an amount equal to \$ _____ per common unit, which amount is defined in our partnership agreement as the minimum quarterly distribution, plus any arrearages in the payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units from prior quarters, before any distributions from operating surplus may be made on the subordinated units. These units are deemed subordinated because for a period of time, referred to as the subordination period, the subordinated units will not be entitled to receive any distribution from operating surplus for any quarter until the common units have received the minimum quarterly distribution from operating surplus for such quarter plus any arrearages in the payment of the minimum quarterly distribution from prior quarters. Furthermore, no arrearages will be paid on the subordinated units. The practical effect of the subordinated units is to increase the likelihood that during the subordination period there will be sufficient cash from operating surplus to pay the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units.

Determination of Subordination Period

The subordination period will begin on the closing date of this offering and end when we satisfy one of the three tests set forth in our partnership agreement.

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The first test would be satisfied as of the first business day after the distribution to unitholders in respect of any quarter, beginning with the quarter ending June 30, 2018, if each of the following has occurred:

for each of the three consecutive, non-overlapping four-quarter periods immediately preceding that date, aggregate distributions from operating surplus equaled or exceeded the aggregate minimum quarterly distribution on the outstanding common and subordinated units for each four-quarter period;

for the same three consecutive, non-overlapping four quarter periods, the adjusted operating surplus (as described below) equaled or exceeded the aggregate minimum quarterly distribution on the outstanding common and subordinated units on a fully diluted weighted average basis for each four-quarter period; and

there are no arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units.

The second test would be satisfied if each of the following has occurred:

the Liquefaction Project commences commercial service, meaning Cove Point has obtained all approvals necessary to construct and operate the Liquefaction Project, completed and commissioned the Liquefaction Project and is able to provide the services it has agreed to provide under the export contracts;

for each of the two consecutive, non-overlapping four-quarter periods ending on December 31, 2016, aggregate distributions from operating surplus equaled or exceeded the aggregate minimum quarterly distribution on the outstanding common and subordinated units for each four-quarter period;

for the same two consecutive, non-overlapping four-quarter periods, the adjusted operating surplus (as described below) equaled or exceeded the aggregate minimum quarterly distribution on the outstanding common and subordinated units on a fully diluted weighted average basis for each four-quarter period;

for each completed quarter commencing after December 31, 2016, aggregate distributions from operating surplus equaled or exceeded the aggregate minimum quarterly distribution on the outstanding common and subordinated units in each such quarter; and

there are no arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units.

The third test would be satisfied as of the first business day after the distribution to unitholders in respect of any quarter, beginning with the quarter ending June 30, 2018, if each of the following has occurred:

for one four-quarter period immediately preceding that date, aggregate distributions from operating surplus exceeded 150.0% of the aggregate minimum quarterly distribution on the outstanding common units and subordinated units for such four-quarter period;

for the same four-quarter period, the adjusted operating surplus (as described below) equaled or exceeded 150.0% of the aggregate minimum quarterly distribution on the outstanding common and subordinated units during each quarter on a fully diluted weighted average basis, plus the related distribution on the IDRs; and

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there are no arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distributions on the common units. For the period after closing of this offering through _____, 2014, our partnership agreement will prorate the minimum quarterly distribution based on the actual length of the period, and use such prorated distribution for all purposes, including in determining whether there are any arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units.

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When the subordination period ends, all subordinated units will convert into common units on a one-for-one basis and will then participate pro rata with the other common units in distributions, and all common units will thereafter no longer be entitled to arrearages.

Conversion upon Removal of the General Partner

In addition, if the unitholders remove our general partner other than for cause, the subordinated units held by any person will immediately and automatically convert into common units on a one-for-one basis, provided (1) neither such person nor any of its affiliates voted any of its units in favor of the removal and (2) such person is not an affiliate of the successor general partner.

Adjusted Operating Surplus

Adjusted operating surplus is intended generally to reflect the cash generated from operations during a particular period and therefore excludes net increases in working capital borrowings and net drawdowns of reserves of cash generated in prior periods if not utilized to pay expenses during that period. Adjusted operating surplus for any period consists of:

operating surplus generated with respect to that period (excluding any amounts attributable to the items described in the first bullet point under Operating Surplus and Capital Surplus Operating Surplus above); less

any net increase during that period in working capital borrowings; less

any net decrease during that period in cash reserves for operating expenditures not relating to an operating expenditure made during that period; less

any expenditures that are not operating expenditures solely because of the provision described in the last bullet point describing operating expenditures above; plus

any net decrease during that period in working capital borrowings; plus

any net increase during that period in cash reserves for operating expenditures required by any debt instrument for the repayment of principal, interest or premium; plus

any net decrease made in subsequent periods in cash reserves for operating expenditures initially established during such period to the extent such decrease results in a reduction of adjusted operating surplus in subsequent periods pursuant to the third bullet point above.

Any disbursements received, cash received (including working capital borrowings) or cash reserves established, increased or reduced after the end of a period that the general partner determines to include in operating surplus for such period shall also be deemed to have been made, received or established, increased or reduced in such period for purposes of determining adjusted operating surplus for such period.

Distributions from Operating Surplus during the Subordination Period

If we make a distribution from operating surplus for any quarter ending before the end of the subordination period, our partnership agreement requires that we make the distribution in the following manner:

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first, to the common unitholders, pro rata, until we distribute for each common unit an amount equal to the minimum quarterly distribution for that quarter and any arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units for any prior quarters;

second, to the subordinated unitholders, pro rata, until we distribute for each subordinated unit an amount equal to the minimum quarterly distribution for that quarter; and

thereafter, in the manner described in [Incentive Distribution Rights](#) below.

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Distributions from Operating Surplus after the Subordination Period

If we make distributions of cash from operating surplus for any quarter ending after the subordination period, our partnership agreement requires that we make the distribution in the following manner:

first, to all common unitholders, pro rata, until we distribute for each common unit an amount equal to the minimum quarterly distribution for that quarter; and

thereafter, in the manner described in Incentive Distribution Rights below.

General Partner Interest

Our general partner owns a non-economic general partner interest in us, which does not entitle it to receive cash distributions. However, our general partner owns the IDRs and may in the future own common units or other equity interests in us and will be entitled to receive distributions on any such interests.

Incentive Distribution Rights

IDRs represent the right to receive increasing percentages (15.0%, 25.0% and 50.0%) of quarterly distributions from operating surplus after the minimum quarterly distribution and the target distribution levels have been achieved. Our general partner currently holds the IDRs, but may transfer these rights separately from its general partner interest.

If for any quarter:

we have distributed cash from operating surplus to the common and subordinated unitholders in an amount equal to the minimum quarterly distribution; and

we have distributed cash from operating surplus to the common unitholders in an amount necessary to eliminate any cumulative arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution;
then we will make additional distributions from operating surplus for that quarter among the unitholders and the holders of the IDRs in the following manner:

first, to all unitholders, pro rata, until each unitholder receives a total of \$ _____ per unit for that quarter (the *first target distribution*);

second, 85.0% to all common unitholders and subordinated unitholders, pro rata, and 15.0% to the holders of our IDRs, until each unitholder receives a total of \$ _____ per unit for that quarter (the *second target distribution*);

third, 75.0% to all common unitholders and subordinated unitholders, pro rata, and 25.0% to the holders of our IDRs, until each unitholder receives a total of \$ _____ per unit for that quarter (the *third target distribution*); and

thereafter, 50.0% to all common unitholders and subordinated unitholders, pro rata, and 50.0% to the holders of our IDRs.

Percentage Allocations of Distributions from Operating Surplus

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The following table illustrates the percentage allocations of distributions from operating surplus between the unitholders and the holders of our IDRs based on the specified target distribution levels. The amounts set forth under the column heading "Marginal Percentage Interest in Distributions" are the percentage interests of the holders of our IDRs and the unitholders in any distributions from operating surplus we distribute up to and including the corresponding amount in the column "Total Quarterly Distribution Per Unit." The percentage interests shown for our unitholders and the holders of our IDRs for the minimum quarterly distribution are also

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applicable to quarterly distribution amounts that are less than the minimum quarterly distribution. The percentage interests set forth below assume there are no arrearages on common units.

	Total Quarterly Distribution Per Unit	Marginal Percentage Interest in Distributions	
		Unitholders	IDR Holders
Minimum Quarterly Distribution	\$	100.0%	0%
First Target Distribution	above \$ up to \$	100.0%	0%
Second Target Distribution	above \$ up to \$	85.0%	15.0%
Third Target Distribution	above \$ up to \$	75.0%	25.0%
Thereafter	above \$	50.0%	50.0%

IDR Holders Right to Reset Incentive Distribution Levels

Our general partner, as the holder of our IDRs, has the right under our partnership agreement to elect to relinquish the right to receive incentive distribution payments based on the initial target distribution levels and to reset, at higher levels, the target distribution levels upon which the incentive distribution payments would be set. If our general partner transfers all or a portion of the IDRs in the future, then the holder or holders of a majority of our IDRs will be entitled to exercise this right. The following discussion assumes that our general partner holds all of the IDRs at the time that a reset election is made.

The right to reset the target distribution levels upon which the incentive distributions are based may be exercised, without approval of our unitholders or the conflicts committee of our general partner, at any time when there are no subordinated units outstanding and we have made cash distributions in excess of the highest then-applicable target distribution for the prior four consecutive fiscal quarters. The reset target distribution levels will be higher than the most recent per unit distribution level prior to the reset election and higher than the target distribution levels prior to the reset such that there will be no incentive distributions paid under the reset target distribution levels until cash distributions per unit following the reset event increase as described below. Because the reset target distribution levels will be higher than the most recent per unit distribution level prior to the reset, if we were to issue additional common units after the reset and maintain the per unit distribution level, no additional incentive distributions would be payable. By contrast, if there were no such reset and we were to issue additional common units and maintain the per unit distribution level, additional incentive distributions would have to be paid based on the additional number of outstanding common units and the percentage interest of the IDRs above the target distribution levels. Thus, the exercise of the reset right would lower our cost of equity capital. We anticipate that our general partner would exercise this reset right in order to facilitate acquisitions or internal growth projects that would otherwise not be sufficiently accretive to cash distributions per common unit, taking into account the existing levels of incentive distribution payments being made.

In connection with the resetting of the target distribution levels and the corresponding relinquishment by our general partner of incentive distribution payments based on the target cash distributions prior to the reset, our general partner will be entitled to receive a number of newly issued common units based on the formula described below that takes into account the cash parity value of the cash distributions related to the IDRs for the quarter prior to the reset event as compared to the cash distribution per common unit in such quarter.

The number of common units to be issued in connection with a resetting of the minimum quarterly distribution amount and the target distribution levels would equal the quotient determined by dividing (x) the amount of cash distributions received in respect of the IDRs for the fiscal quarter ended immediately prior to the date of such reset election by (y) the amount of cash distributed per common unit with respect to such quarter.

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Following a reset election, the reset minimum quarterly distribution will be calculated and the target distribution levels will be reset to be correspondingly higher such that we would make distributions from operating surplus for each quarter thereafter as follows:

first, to all common unitholders, pro rata, until each unitholder receives an amount per unit for that quarter equal to 115.0% of the reset minimum quarterly distribution;

second, 85.0% to all common unitholders, pro rata, and 15.0% to the holders of our IDRs, until each unitholder receives an amount per unit for that quarter equal to 125.0% of the reset minimum quarterly distribution;

third, 75.0% to all common unitholders, pro rata, and 25.0% to the holders of our IDRs, until each unitholder receives an amount per unit for that quarter equal to 150.0% of the reset minimum quarterly distribution; and

thereafter, 50.0% to all common unitholders, pro rata, and 50.0% to the holders of our IDRs.

Because a reset election can only occur after the subordination period expires, the reset minimum quarterly distribution will have no significance except as a baseline for the target distribution levels.

The following table illustrates the percentage allocation of distributions from operating surplus between the unitholders and the holders of our IDRs at various distribution levels (1) pursuant to the distribution provisions of our partnership agreement in effect at the closing of this offering, as well as (2) following a hypothetical reset of the target distribution levels based on the assumption that the quarterly distribution amount per common unit during the fiscal quarter immediately preceding the reset election was \$

	Quarterly Distribution Per Unit Prior to Reset		Unitholders	IDR Holders	Quarterly Distribution Per Unit Following Hypothetical Reset	
Minimum Quarterly Distribution	up to \$		100.0%	0.0%	up to \$ ⁽¹⁾	
First Target Distribution	above \$	up to \$	100.0%	0.0%	above \$	up to \$ ⁽²⁾
Second Target Distribution	above \$	up to \$	85.0%	15.0%	above \$	up to \$ ⁽³⁾
Third Target Distribution	above \$	up to \$	75.0%	25.0%	above \$	up to \$ ⁽⁴⁾
Thereafter	above \$		50.0%	50.0%	above \$	

(1) This amount is equal to the hypothetical reset minimum quarterly distribution.

(2) This amount is 115.0% of the hypothetical reset minimum quarterly distribution.

(3) This amount is 125.0% of the hypothetical reset minimum quarterly distribution.

(4) This amount is 150.0% of the hypothetical reset minimum quarterly distribution.

The following table illustrates the total amount of distributions from operating surplus that would be distributed to the unitholders and the holders of our IDRs, based on the amount distributed for the quarter immediately prior to the reset. The table assumes that immediately prior to the reset there would be common units outstanding and the distribution to each common unit would be \$ for the quarter prior to the reset.

Quarterly Distribution per Unit Prior to Reset	Cash Distributions to Common Unitholders Prior to Reset	Cash Distributions to Holders of IDRs Prior to Reset	Total Distributions
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Minimum Quarterly Distribution	up to \$	\$	\$	\$
First Target Distribution	above \$	up to \$		
Second Target Distribution	above \$	up to \$		
Third Target Distribution	above \$	up to \$		
Thereafter	above \$			
		\$	\$	\$

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The following table illustrates the total amount of distributions from operating surplus that would be distributed to the unitholders and the holders of our IDRs, with respect to the quarter in which the reset occurs. The table reflects that as a result of the reset there would be common units outstanding and the distribution to each common unit would be \$. The number of common units to be issued upon the reset was calculated by dividing (1) the amount received in respect of the IDRs for the quarter prior to the reset as shown in the table above, or \$, by (2) the amount of cash distributed on each common unit for the quarter prior to the reset as shown in the table above, or \$.

	Quarterly Distribution per Unit After Reset	Cash Distributions to Common Unitholders (other than IDR Holders) After Reset	Cash Distributions to Holders of IDRs After Reset		Total	Total Distributions
			Common Units ⁽¹⁾	IDRs		
Minimum Quarterly Distribution	up to \$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
First Target Distribution	above \$ up to \$					
Second Target Distribution	above \$ up to \$					
Third Target Distribution	above \$ up to \$					
Thereafter	above \$					
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

⁽¹⁾ Represents distributions in respect of the common units issued upon the reset. The holders of our IDRs will be entitled to cause the target distribution levels to be reset on more than one occasion.

Distributions from Capital Surplus

How Distributions from Capital Surplus Will Be Made

Our partnership agreement requires that we make distributions from capital surplus, if any, in the following manner:

first, to all common unitholders and subordinated unitholders, pro rata, until the minimum quarterly distribution is reduced to zero, as described below;

second, to the common unitholders, pro rata, until we distribute for each common unit an amount from capital surplus equal to any unpaid arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units; and

thereafter, we will make all distributions from capital surplus as if they were from operating surplus.

Effect of a Distribution from Capital Surplus

Our partnership agreement treats a distribution from capital surplus as the repayment of the initial unit price from this initial public offering, which is a return of capital. Each time a distribution from capital surplus is made, the minimum quarterly distribution and the target distribution levels will be reduced in the same proportion as the distribution from capital surplus to the fair market value of the common units immediately prior to the announcement of the distribution. Because distributions of capital surplus will reduce the minimum quarterly distribution and target distribution levels after any of these distributions are made, it may be easier for our general partner to receive incentive distributions and for the subordinated units to convert into common units. However, any distribution from capital surplus before the minimum quarterly distribution is

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reduced to zero cannot be applied to the payment of the minimum quarterly distribution or any arrearages.

Once we reduce the minimum quarterly distribution and target distribution levels to zero, all future distributions will be made such that 50.0% is paid to all unitholders, pro rata, and 50.0% is paid to the holder or holders of our IDRs, pro rata.

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Adjustment to the Minimum Quarterly Distribution and Target Distribution Levels

In addition to adjusting the minimum quarterly distribution and target distribution levels to reflect a distribution from capital surplus, if we combine our common units into fewer common units or subdivide our common units into a greater number of common units, our partnership agreement specifies that the following items will be proportionately adjusted:

the minimum quarterly distribution;

the target distribution levels;

the initial unit price, as described below under Distributions of Cash Upon Liquidation;

the per unit amount of any outstanding arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units; and

the number of subordinated units.

For example, if a two-for-one split of the common units should occur, the minimum quarterly distribution, the target distribution levels and the initial unit price would each be reduced to 50.0% of its initial level. If we combine our common units into a lesser number of units or subdivide our common units into a greater number of units, we will combine or subdivide our subordinated units using the same ratio applied to the common units. We will not make any adjustment by reason of the issuance of additional units for cash or property.

In addition, if as a result of a change in law or interpretation thereof, we or any of our subsidiaries is treated as an association taxable as a corporation or is otherwise subject to additional taxation as an entity for U.S. federal, state, local or non-U.S. income or withholding tax purposes, our general partner may, in its sole discretion, reduce the minimum quarterly distribution and the target distribution levels for each quarter by multiplying each distribution level by a fraction, the numerator of which is cash for that quarter (after deducting our general partner's estimate of our additional aggregate liability for the quarter for such income and withholding taxes payable by reason of such change in law or interpretation) and the denominator of which is the sum of (1) cash for that quarter, plus (2) our general partner's estimate of our additional aggregate liability for the quarter for such income and withholding taxes payable by reason of such change in law or interpretation thereof. To the extent that the actual tax liability differs from the estimated tax liability for any quarter, the difference will be accounted for in distributions with respect to subsequent quarters.

Distributions of Cash upon Liquidation

General

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

The allocations of gain and loss upon liquidation are intended, to the extent possible, to entitle the holders of units to a repayment of the initial value contributed by unitholders for their units in this offering, which we refer to as the initial unit price for each unit. The allocations of gain and loss upon liquidation are also intended, to the extent possible, to entitle the holders of common units to a preference over the holders of subordinated units upon our liquidation, to the extent required to permit common unitholders to receive their initial unit price plus the minimum quarterly distribution for the quarter during which liquidation occurs plus any unpaid arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units. However, there may not be sufficient gain upon our liquidation to enable the common unitholders to fully recover all of these amounts, even though there may be distributable cash flow to the holders of subordinated units. Any further net gain recognized upon liquidation will be allocated in a manner that takes into account the IDRs.

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Manner of Adjustments for Gain

The manner of the adjustment for gain is set forth in the partnership agreement. If our liquidation occurs before the end of the subordination period, we will generally allocate any gain to the partners in the following manner:

first, to our general partner to the extent of certain prior losses specially allocated to our general partner;

second, to the common unitholders, pro rata, until the capital account for each common unit is equal to the sum of: (1) the initial unit price; (2) the amount of the minimum quarterly distribution for the quarter during which our liquidation occurs; and (3) any unpaid arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution;

third, to the subordinated unitholders, pro rata, until the capital account for each subordinated unit is equal to the sum of: (1) the initial unit price; and (2) the amount of the minimum quarterly distribution for the quarter during which our liquidation occurs;

fourth, to all unitholders, pro rata, until we allocate under this bullet an amount per unit equal to: (1) the sum of the excess of the first target distribution per unit over the minimum quarterly distribution per unit for each quarter of our existence; less (2) the cumulative amount per unit of any distributions from operating surplus in excess of the minimum quarterly distribution per unit that we distributed to the unitholders, pro rata, for each quarter of our existence;

fifth, 85.0% to all unitholders, pro rata, and 15.0% to the holders of our IDRs, until we allocate under this bullet an amount per unit equal to: (1) the sum of the excess of the second target distribution per unit over the first target distribution per unit for each quarter of our existence; less (2) the cumulative amount per unit of any distributions from operating surplus in excess of the first target distribution per unit that we distributed 85.0% to the unitholders, pro rata, and 15.0% to the holders of our IDRs for each quarter of our existence;

sixth, 75.0% to all unitholders, pro rata, and 25.0% to the holders of our IDRs, until we allocate under this bullet an amount per unit equal to: (1) the sum of the excess of the third target distribution per unit over the second target distribution per unit for each quarter of our existence; less (2) the cumulative amount per unit of any distributions from operating surplus in excess of the second target distribution per unit that we distributed 75.0% to the unitholders, pro rata, and 25.0% to the holders of our IDRs for each quarter of our existence; and

thereafter, 50.0% to all unitholders, pro rata, and 50.0% to holders of our IDRs.

If the liquidation occurs after the end of the subordination period, the distinction between common units and subordinated units will disappear, so that clause (3) of the second bullet point above and all of the third bullet point above will no longer be applicable.

We may make special allocations of gain among the partners in a manner to create economic uniformity among the common units into which the subordinated units convert and the common units held by public unitholders.

Manner of Adjustments for Losses

If our liquidation occurs before the end of the subordination period, we will generally allocate any loss to our general partner and the unitholders in the following manner:

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first, to holders of subordinated units in proportion to the positive balances in their capital accounts until the capital accounts of the subordinated unitholders have been reduced to zero;

second, to the holders of common units in proportion to the positive balances in their capital accounts, until the capital accounts of the common unitholders have been reduced to zero; and

thereafter, 100.0% to our general partner.

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If the liquidation occurs after the end of the subordination period, the distinction between common units and subordinated units will disappear, so that all of the first bullet point above will no longer be applicable.

We may make special allocations of loss among the partners in a manner to create economic uniformity among the common units into which the subordinated units convert and the common units held by public unitholders.

Adjustments to Capital Accounts

Our partnership agreement requires that we make adjustments to capital accounts upon the issuance of additional units. In this regard, our partnership agreement specifies that we allocate any unrealized and, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, unrecognized gain resulting from the adjustments to the unitholders and the holders of our IDRs in the same manner as we allocate gain upon liquidation. In the event that we make positive adjustments to the capital accounts upon the issuance of additional units, our partnership agreement requires that we generally allocate any later negative adjustments to the capital accounts resulting from the issuance of additional units or upon our liquidation in a manner that results, to the extent possible, in the partners' capital account balances equaling the amount that they would have been if no earlier positive adjustments to the capital accounts had been made. In contrast to the allocations of gain, and except as provided above, we generally will allocate any unrealized and unrecognized loss resulting from the adjustments to capital accounts upon the issuance of additional units to the unitholders and the holders of our IDRs based on their respective percentage ownership of us. In this manner, prior to the end of the subordination period, we generally will allocate any such loss equally with respect to our common and subordinated units. If we make negative adjustments to the capital accounts as a result of such loss, future positive adjustments resulting from the issuance of additional units will be allocated in a manner designed to reverse the prior negative adjustments, and special allocations will be made upon liquidation in a manner that results, to the extent possible, in our unitholders' capital account balances equaling the amounts they would have been if no earlier adjustments for loss had been made.

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SELECTED HISTORICAL AND PRO FORMA FINANCIAL DATA

Dominion Midstream was formed on March 11, 2014 and, upon the consummation of this offering, we will own the Preferred Equity Interest and the general partner interest in Cove Point through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Cove Point Holdings. Our only business will consist of owning the Preferred Equity Interest and the general partner interest in Cove Point, and, accordingly, our results of operations and financial condition will be dependent on the performance of Cove Point.

Dominion Midstream does not have historical financial statements. Therefore, in this prospectus we present the historical financial statements of Cove Point as our predecessor. The following table presents selected historical financial data of Cove Point and selected pro forma financial data of Dominion Midstream as of the dates and for the periods indicated.

The selected historical financial data presented at and for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 is derived from the audited historical financial statements of Cove Point that are included elsewhere in this prospectus.

For a detailed discussion of the selected historical financial information contained in the following table, please read Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. The following table should also be read in conjunction with Use of Proceeds, Business Our Relationship with Dominion and the audited historical financial statements of Cove Point and our unaudited pro forma combined financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. Among other things, the historical and unaudited pro forma financial statements include more detailed information regarding the basis of presentation for the information in the following table.

The selected pro forma financial data is presented at and for the year ended December 31, 2013 and is derived from our unaudited pro forma financial combined statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. Our unaudited pro forma financial combined statements give pro forma effect to the following transactions:

Dominion will contribute the general partner interest in Cove Point and a portion of the Preferred Equity Interest to us, and we will contribute both interests to our wholly-owned subsidiary, Cove Point Holdings;

we will issue to our general partner the IDRs, which entitle the holder to increasing percentages, up to a maximum of 50.0%, of the cash we distribute in excess of \$ _____ per unit per quarter;

we will issue to Dominion _____ common units and _____ subordinated units;

we will receive gross proceeds of \$ _____ million from the issuance and sale of _____ common units to the public at an assumed initial offering price of \$ _____ per common unit;

we will use \$ _____ million of the proceeds from this offering to pay underwriting discounts, a structuring fee totaling \$ _____ million and estimated offering expenses of \$ _____ million;

we will use \$ _____ million of the proceeds from this offering to make, through Cove Point Holdings, a contribution to Cove Point in exchange for the remaining portion of the Preferred Equity Interest; and

we will enter into a new \$300 million credit facility with Dominion, which will be undrawn at the closing of this offering. Please read Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Outstanding Indebtedness; Dominion Credit Facility.

The contribution by Dominion to Dominion Midstream of the general partner interest in Cove Point and a portion of the Preferred Equity Interest is considered to be a reorganization of entities under common control. As a result, Dominion Midstream will own the general partner of

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and control Cove Point and, as such, will consolidate Cove Point. Upon consolidation, Cove Point's assets and liabilities will be recognized in Dominion Midstream's consolidated financial statements at Dominion's historical cost. The unaudited pro forma combined balance sheet at

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December 31, 2013 gives effect to these transactions as if they had been completed on December 31, 2013. The unaudited pro forma combined statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2013 gives effect to these transactions as if they had been completed on January 1, 2013.

The selected historical and pro forma financial data should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, the financial statements and related notes from which they are derived included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Pro forma net income per limited partner unit is determined by dividing pro forma net income by the number of units expected to be outstanding at the closing of this offering. All units were assumed to have been outstanding since January 1, 2013. Basic and diluted pro forma net income per unit are equivalent as there are no dilutive units at the date of closing of this offering.

We have not given pro forma effect to incremental general and administrative expenses of approximately \$2.0 million that we expect to incur annually as a result of operating as a publicly traded partnership, such as expenses associated with annual and quarterly reporting; tax return and Schedule K-1 preparation and distribution expenses; Sarbanes-Oxley compliance expenses; expenses associated with listing on the NYSE; independent auditor fees; legal fees; investor relations expenses; registrar and transfer agent fees; director and officer insurance expenses; and director and officer compensation expenses.

Our general partner will not receive a management fee or other compensation for its management of our partnership, but our financial results will reflect our obligation to reimburse our general partner and its affiliates for all expenses incurred and payments made on our behalf. These expenses include salary, bonus, incentive compensation and other amounts paid to persons who perform various general, administrative and support services for us or on our behalf, and corporate overhead costs and expenses allocated to us by Dominion. Our partnership agreement provides that our general partner will determine the costs and expenses that are allocable to us. We estimate that such costs and expenses would have been approximately \$1.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2013.

The following table presents the financial measures of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA, which we use in our business as important supplemental measures of our performance. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are not calculated or presented in accordance with GAAP. EBITDA represents net income including non-controlling interest before interest and related charges, income tax and depreciation and amortization, and Adjusted EBITDA represents EBITDA after adjustment for a non-controlling interest in Cove Point held by Dominion. We explain these measures under

Non-GAAP Financial Measures in the table below and reconcile them to their most directly comparable financial measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP.

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Cove Point (Predecessor) Historical Year Ended December 31,		Dominion Midstream Pro Forma Year Ended December 31,
2012	2013	