

FERRELLGAS PARTNERS L P
Form 424B2
February 04, 2009

**Filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(2)
Registration No. 333-132337**

Class of securities registered	Amount to be registered	Offering price per unit	Aggregate Offering price	Amount of registration fee
Common units representing limited partner interests	5,175,000	\$ 14.85	\$ 76,848,750	\$ 3,020.16(1)

- (1) The filing fee of \$3,020.16 is calculated in accordance with Rule 457(r) of the Securities Act of 1933. The registration fee of \$3,020.16 due for this offering is offset against the unused registration fees of \$10,018 that have been paid in respect of securities that were previously registered pursuant to Registration Statement No. 333-103267, and were not sold thereunder. After giving effect to the \$3,020.16 registration fee for this offering, \$6,997.84 remains available for future offerings. No additional registration fee has been paid with respect to this offering.

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT
(To Base Prospectus dated March 10, 2006)

Ferrellgas Partners, L.P.

4,500,000 Common Units Representing Limited Partner Interests

We are offering 4,500,000 common units representing limited partner interests. Our common units are listed for trading on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol FGP. The last reported sale price of our common units on the New York Stock Exchange on February 2, 2009 was \$15.57 per common unit.

Investing in our common units involves risks. See Risk factors on page S-6 of this prospectus supplement.

	Per common unit	Total
Public offering price	\$ 14.85	\$ 66,825,000
Underwriting discount	\$ 0.84	\$ 3,780,000
Proceeds to Ferrellgas Partners, L.P., before expenses	\$ 14.01	\$ 63,045,000

We have granted the underwriters a 30-day option to purchase up to an additional 675,000 common units from us on the same terms and conditions as set forth above if the underwriters sell more than 4,500,000 common units in this offering.

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

The underwriters expect to deliver the common units on or before February 6, 2009.

UBS Investment Bank

Barclays Capital

Wachovia Securities

J.P.Morgan

February 3, 2009

YOU SHOULD CAREFULLY READ THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT, THE ACCOMPANYING BASE PROSPECTUS AND THE INFORMATION WE HAVE INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE AS DESCRIBED UNDER THE SECTION IN EACH OF THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT AND THE ACCOMPANYING BASE PROSPECTUS ENTITLED WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION. WE ARE NOT MAKING AN OFFER OF THESE SECURITIES IN ANY STATE WHERE SUCH OFFER OR SALE IS NOT PERMITTED.

The information in this prospectus supplement is accurate as of the date hereof. You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying base prospectus and the information we have incorporated by reference. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. You should not assume that the information provided by this prospectus supplement, the accompanying base prospectus or the information we have incorporated by reference is accurate as of any date other than the date of the respective document or information, as applicable. If information in any of the documents we have incorporated by reference or in the accompanying base prospectus conflicts with information in this prospectus supplement you should rely on the most recent information. If information in an incorporated document conflicts with information in another incorporated document, you should rely on the information in the most recent incorporated document.

For purposes of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus, unless the context otherwise indicates, when we refer to us, we, our, or ours, we describe Ferrellgas Partners, L.P. together with our subsidiaries including our operating partnership, Ferrellgas, L.P.

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Base Prospectus dated March 10, 2006

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Summary

This document is in two parts. The first part is the prospectus supplement, which describes the specific terms of this offering of common units. The second part is the accompanying base prospectus, which gives more general information about us and the common units, some of which may not apply to this offering. Generally, when we refer to the prospectus, we are referring to both parts combined. If information varies between this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus, you should rely on the information in this prospectus supplement. Unless otherwise indicated, the information included in this prospectus supplement assumes that the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional common units.

You should carefully read this entire prospectus supplement, the accompanying base prospectus and the other information incorporated by reference to understand fully the terms of our common units being offered hereunder, as well as the tax and other considerations that are important to you in making your investment decision. You should pay special attention to the section entitled "Risk factors" on page S-6 of this prospectus supplement to determine whether an investment in our common units is appropriate for you. See also "Where you can find more information" on page S-19 of this prospectus supplement.

FERRELLGAS PARTNERS, L.P.

We are a leading distributor of propane and related equipment and supplies to customers primarily in the United States and conduct our business as a single reportable operating segment. We believe that we are the second largest retail marketer of propane in the United States, and the largest national provider of propane by portable tank exchange, as measured by our propane sales volumes in fiscal 2008.

We serve approximately one million residential, industrial/commercial, portable tank exchange, agricultural, wholesale and other customers in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Our operations primarily include the distribution and sale of propane and related equipment and supplies with concentrations in the Midwest, Southeast, Southwest and Northwest regions of the United States. Our propane distribution business consists principally of transporting propane purchased from third parties to propane distribution locations and then to tanks on customers' premises or to portable propane tanks delivered to nationwide and local retailers. Our portable tank exchange operations, nationally branded under the name Blue Rhino, are conducted through a network of independent and partnership-owned distribution outlets. Our market areas for our residential and agricultural customers are generally rural, but also include urban areas for industrial applications. Our market area for our industrial/commercial and portable tank exchange customers is generally urban.

In the residential and industrial/commercial markets, propane is primarily used for space heating, water heating, cooking and other propane fueled appliances. In the portable tank exchange market, propane is used primarily for outdoor cooking using gas grills. In the agricultural market, propane is primarily used for crop drying, space heating, irrigation and weed control. In addition, propane is used for a variety of industrial applications, including as an engine fuel which is burned in internal combustion engines that power vehicles and forklifts, and as a heating or energy source in manufacturing and drying processes.

OUR OPERATIONS

We utilize marketing programs targeting both new and existing customers by emphasizing:

Ø our efficiency in delivering propane to customers;

- Ø our employee training and safety programs;
- Ø our enhanced customer service, facilitated by our technology platform and our 24 hours a day, seven days a week retail customer call support capabilities; and
- Ø our national distributor network for our commercial and portable tank exchange customers.

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The distribution of propane to residential customers generally involves large numbers of small volume deliveries. Our retail deliveries of propane are typically transported from our retail propane distribution locations to our customers by our fleet of bulk delivery trucks, which are generally fitted with a 3,000 gallon tank. Propane storage tanks located on our customers' premises are then filled from these bulk delivery trucks. We also deliver propane to our industrial/commercial and portable tank exchange customers using our fleet of portable tank and portable tank exchange delivery trucks, truck tractors and portable tank exchange delivery trailers.

A substantial majority of our gross margin from propane and other gas liquids sales is derived from the distribution and sale of propane and related risk management activities. Our gross margin from the distribution of propane is primarily based on the cents-per-gallon difference between the sales price we charge our customers and our costs to purchase and deliver propane to our propane distribution locations. Our residential and portable tank exchange customers typically provide us a greater cents-per-gallon margin than our industrial/commercial, agricultural, wholesale and other customers. The wholesale propane price per gallon is subject to various market conditions and may fluctuate based on changes in demand, supply and the price of other energy commodities, primarily crude oil and natural gas, as propane prices tend to correlate with the fluctuations of these underlying commodities. We employ risk management activities that attempt to mitigate risks related to the purchasing, selling, storing and transporting of propane.

Residential customers typically rent their storage tanks from their distributors. Approximately 68% of our residential customers rent their tanks from us. Our rental terms and the fire safety regulations in some states require rented bulk tanks to be filled only by the propane supplier owning the tank. The cost and inconvenience of switching bulk tanks helps minimize a customer's tendency to switch suppliers of propane on the basis of minor variations in price, helping us minimize customer loss.

In addition, we generally lease tanks to independent distributors involved with our delivery of propane by portable tank exchange operations. Our owned and independent distributors provide portable tank exchange customers with a national delivery presence that is generally not available from our competitors.

Some of our propane distribution locations also conduct the retail sale of propane appliances and related parts and fittings, as well as other retail propane related services and consumer products. We also sell gas grills, patio heaters, fireplace and garden accessories, mosquito traps and other outdoor products through Blue Rhino Global Sourcing, Inc.

BUSINESS STRATEGY

Maximize operating efficiencies through utilization of our technology platform.

Our technology platform allows us to efficiently route and schedule our customer deliveries, customer administration and operational workflow for the retail sale and delivery of bulk propane. Our service centers are staffed to provide oversight and management to multiple distribution locations, referred to as service units. Currently we operate a retail distribution network using a structure of 157 service centers and 688 service units. The service unit locations utilize hand-held computers and satellite technology to communicate with management personnel who are typically located at the associated service center. We believe this structure and our technology platform allow us to more efficiently route and schedule customer deliveries and significantly reduce the need for daily on-site management.

The efficiencies gained from operating our new technology platform allow us to consolidate our management teams at fewer locations, quickly adjust the sales prices to our customers and manage our personnel and vehicle costs more effectively to meet customer demand.

The technology platform has substantially improved the forecasting of our customers demand and our routing and scheduling. We also utilize call centers to accept customer calls 24 hours a day, seven days a week. These combined capabilities provide us cost savings while improving customer service by reducing customer inconvenience associated with multiple, unnecessary deliveries.

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Capitalize on our national presence and economies of scale.

We believe our national presence of 871 propane distribution locations in the United States as of July 31, 2008 gives us advantages over our smaller competitors. These advantages include economies of scale in areas such as:

- Ø product procurement;
- Ø transportation;
- Ø fleet purchases;
- Ø propane customer administration; and
- Ø general administration.

We believe that our national presence allows us to be one of the few propane distributors that can competitively serve commercial and portable tank exchange customers on a nationwide basis, including the ability to serve such propane customers through leading home-improvement centers, mass merchants and hardware, grocery and convenience stores. In addition, we believe that our national presence provides us opportunities to make acquisitions of other propane distribution companies whose operations overlap with ours, providing economies of scale and significant cost savings in these markets.

We also believe that investments in technology similar to ours require both a large scale and a national presence in order to generate sustainable operational savings to produce a sufficient return on investment. For this reason, we believe our technology platforms provide us with an on-going competitive advantage.

Expand our operations through disciplined acquisitions and internal growth.

We expect to continue the expansion of our propane customer base through the acquisition of other propane distributors. We intend to concentrate on acquisition activities in geographical areas within or adjacent to our existing operating areas, and on a selected basis in areas that broaden our geographic coverage. We also intend to focus on acquisitions that can be efficiently combined with our existing propane operations to provide an attractive return on investment after taking into account the economies of scale and cost savings we anticipate will result from those combinations. Our goal is to improve the operations and profitability of the businesses we acquire by integrating them into our established national organization and leveraging our technology platforms to help reduce costs and enhance customer service. We believe that our enhanced operational synergies, improved customer service and ability to better track the financial performance of acquired operations provide us a distinct competitive advantage and better analysis as we consider future acquisition opportunities.

We believe that we are positioned to successfully compete for growth opportunities within our existing operating regions. Our efforts will be focused on adding density to our existing customer base, providing propane and complementary services to national accounts and other product offerings to existing customer relationships. We also intend to continue expanding our propane distribution operations in fiscal 2009 into several areas to which we have not historically provided propane service. This continued expansion will give us new growth opportunities by leveraging the capabilities of our operating platforms.

Align employee interests with our investors through significant employee ownership.

In 1998, we established an employee benefit plan that we believe aligns the interests of our employees with those of our investors. Through the Ferrell Companies, Inc. Employee Stock Ownership Trust, our employees beneficially own approximately 32% of our outstanding common units, allowing them to participate directly in our overall success. We believe this plan is unique in the propane distribution industry and that the entrepreneurial culture fostered by employee-ownership provides us with another distinct competitive advantage.

OUR OFFICES, OWNERSHIP AND STRUCTURE

The address of our principal office is 7500 College Boulevard, Suite 1000, Overland Park, Kansas 66210 and our telephone number is (913) 661-1533. We conduct our operations through, and our assets are owned by, Ferrellgas, L.P. and its subsidiaries. Our general partner, Ferrellgas, Inc., manages our operations and business.

The following diagram reflects a simplified version of our ownership, after giving effect to this offering and our general partner's related capital contribution, and our organizational structure:

(a) Includes 195,686 units held by FCI Trading Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of Ferrell Companies, Inc., and 51,204 units held by Ferrell Propane, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Ferrellgas, Inc.

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The offering

Common units we are offering 4,500,000 common units (5,175,000 common units if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional common units in full)

Common units to be outstanding after this offering 67,692,503 common units (68,367,503 common units if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional common units in full)

Use of proceeds We will receive approximately \$62,645,000 million (\$72,101,750 million if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional common units in full) from the sale of the common units we are offering, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses.

We intend to use the net proceeds we receive from this offering and the related capital contribution made to us by our general partner to repay borrowings under Ferrellgas, L.P.'s unsecured credit facility which matures on April 22, 2010. The borrowings under this facility were originally incurred to fund the repayment of long term debt obligations and growth capital expenditures.

See Use of proceeds on page S-7 of this prospectus supplement.

Quarterly distributions

We pay cash distributions from our available cash on our common units on a quarterly basis. We generally pay cash distributions before the end of the second month following each January 31, April 30, July 31 and October 31.

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 fiscal quarter ending October 31, 2011, you will be allocated, on a cumulative basis, an amount of federal taxable income for such period that will be 10% or less of the cash distributed to you with respect to such period. For example, if you receive an annual distribution of \$2.00 per common unit, we estimate that your average allocated federal taxable income per year will be no more than \$0.20 per common unit. Please read Summary of certain tax consequences on page S-10 of this prospectus supplement for the basis of this estimate.

Risk factors

Please read Risk factors on page S-6 of this prospectus supplement for a discussion of factors you should consider before investing in the common units, as well as the risk factors discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2008 and our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for our first fiscal quarter ended October 31, 2008.

New York Stock Exchange symbol

FGP

Risk factors

Before you invest in our common units, you should be aware that there are various risks. See the section entitled "Risk Factors" in each of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for our fiscal year ended July 31, 2008 and our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for our first fiscal quarter ended October 31, 2008 for a discussion of particular factors you should consider before determining whether an investment in our common units is appropriate for you. See "Where you can find more information" on page S-19 of this prospectus supplement.

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Use of proceeds

We will receive approximately \$62,645,000 million from the sale of our common units, or approximately \$72,101,750 million if the underwriters exercise in full their option to purchase additional common units, in each case, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses.

We intend to use the net proceeds we receive from this offering and the related capital contribution made to us by our general partner to repay borrowings under Ferrellgas, L.P.'s unsecured credit facility which matures on April 22, 2010, or the 2010 credit facility. The borrowings under this facility were originally incurred to fund the repayment of long term debt obligations and growth capital expenditures.

As of December 31, 2008, we had total borrowings of \$140.8 million outstanding under the 2010 credit facility. As of December 31, 2008, interest on borrowings under the 2010 credit facility had a trailing twelve-month weighted average interest rate of 5.11%. In addition, as of December 31, 2008, we had \$184.3 million of outstanding letters of credit under the 2010 credit facility.

Following the application of the net proceeds that we receive from this offering and the related capital contribution made to us by our general partner, the operating partnership, as of December 31, 2008, would have had on a pro forma basis approximately \$76.9 million in borrowings outstanding under its unsecured credit facilities and approximately \$336.8 million available for additional borrowings.

For a more complete description of our outstanding indebtedness, see the section entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in each of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2008 and our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for our first fiscal quarter ended October 31, 2008. See "Where you can find more information" on page S-19 of this prospectus supplement.

Affiliates of J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. and Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC are lenders under the 2010 credit facility and will receive a portion of the proceeds of this offering through the repayment by us of indebtedness outstanding under the facility with such proceeds. Please see "Underwriting Affiliations/FINRA Conduct Rules."

Price range of common units and cash distributions

As of February 2, 2009, we had 63,192,503 common units outstanding, held by approximately 940 holders of record, including common units held in street name. Our common units are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol FGP. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales prices for the common units, as reported on the New York Stock Exchange Composite Transaction Tape, and quarterly declared cash distributions on our common units. The last reported sale price of our common units on the New York Stock Exchange on February 2, 2009 was \$15.57 per common unit.

The Cash Distributions column represents cash distributions attributable to, and declared for, the applicable quarter and declared and paid within 45 days after the end of such quarter.

	Price range per common unit		Cash distributions
	High	Low	
Fiscal 2007			
First quarter	\$ 23.65	\$ 20.57	\$ 0.50
Second quarter	23.94	20.75	0.50
Third quarter	24.00	21.65	0.50
Fourth quarter	25.31	23.04	0.50
Fiscal 2008			
First quarter	\$ 24.38	\$ 18.00	\$ 0.50
Second quarter	23.25	19.30	0.50
Third quarter	23.15	20.25	0.50
Fourth quarter	22.99	17.20	0.50
Fiscal 2009			
First quarter	\$ 22.50	\$ 8.25	\$ 0.50
Second quarter	16.98	11.18	(1)

(1) The cash distribution for our second quarter of fiscal 2009 ending January 31, 2009 has not yet been declared or paid.

Our transfer agent and registrar for our common units is Computershare Trust Company, N.A. You may contact our transfer agent and registrar at the following address:

Computershare Trust Company, N.A.
 Attn: Shareholder Services
 P.O. Box 43081
 Providence, Rhode Island 02940-3010
 Telephone: (800) 730-6001

Capitalization

The following table sets forth our cash and cash equivalents and our capitalization as of October 31, 2008:

Ø on a consolidated historical basis; and

Ø as adjusted to reflect the issuance of the common units in this offering and the application of the net proceeds from this offering and the related capital contribution made to us by our general partner to repay outstanding borrowings as described under "Use of proceeds" on page S-7 of this prospectus supplement.

The capitalization table below does not include:

Ø the 675,000 common units subject to the underwriters' option to purchase additional common units; and

Ø the 60,300 common units issuable, subject to vesting, upon exercise of common unit options granted by us and outstanding as of October 31, 2008.

This table should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, our historical financial statements, including the accompanying notes, which are incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus.

	As of October 31, 2008	
	Historical	As adjusted
	(in thousands)	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 19,319	\$ 19,319
Debt:		
Short-term debt, including current portion of long-term debt	107,602	107,602
Long-term debt	1,052,886	988,963
Total Debt	1,160,488	1,096,565
Minority Interest	3,873	4,518
Partners' Capital:		
Common unitholders	161,900	224,545
General Partner	(58,438)	(57,805)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(119,725)	(119,725)
Total Partners' Capital	(16,263)	47,015
Total Capitalization	\$ 1,148,098	\$ 1,148,098

Summary of certain tax consequences

This section outlines certain material tax consequences to prospective unitholders. See *Tax Consequences* beginning on page 8 of the accompanying base prospectus for a more detailed description of the tax consequences of owning common units. This section is based upon current provisions of the Internal Revenue Code (the *Code*), existing and proposed regulations and current administrative rulings and court decisions. Later changes in these authorities may cause the tax consequences to vary substantially from the consequences described below. This section focuses on unitholders who are individual citizens or residents of the United States and has only limited application to corporations, estates, trusts, non-resident aliens, tax-exempt institutions, individual retirement accounts, real estate investment trusts or mutual funds. Ownership of common units by such taxpayers raises issues unique to such persons and, as described in the accompanying base prospectus, may substantially increase the tax liability and requirements imposed on such taxpayers. Each prospective unitholder should consult, and depend on, its own tax advisor in analyzing the federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences particular to that unitholder of the ownership or disposition of our common units. Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this section to *us* or *we* are references to Ferrellgas Partners, L.P. and our operating partnership.

All statements as to matters of law and legal conclusions, but not as to factual matters, contained in this section and in *Tax Consequences* beginning on page 8 of the accompanying base prospectus are, unless otherwise noted, the opinion of Greenberg Traurig LLP, counsel to us and our general partner, and are, to the extent noted herein, based on the accuracy of various factual matters. No ruling has been or will be requested from the Internal Revenue Service (the *IRS*) regarding any matter affecting us or prospective unitholders, other than a ruling we received relating to our taxable year. The opinions and statements made herein may not be sustained by a court if contested by the IRS, the result of which may be a material reduction in the prices at which our common units trade. The costs of any contest with the IRS will be borne directly or indirectly by the unitholders and our general partner.

PARTNERSHIP STATUS

A partnership is not a taxable entity and incurs no federal income tax liability. Instead, each partner of a partnership is required to take into account that partner's allocable share of items of income, gain, loss and deduction of the partnership in computing that partner's federal income tax liability, regardless of whether cash distributions are made. In most cases, distributions by a partnership to a partner are not taxable unless the amount of any cash distributed is in excess of the partner's adjusted basis in that partner's partnership interest.

Section 7704 of the Code provides that publicly traded partnerships will, as a general rule, be taxed as corporations. However, an exception, referred to as the *Qualifying Income Exception*, exists with respect to publicly traded partnerships of which 90% or more of the gross income for every taxable year consists of *qualifying income*. We estimate that less than 10% of our current gross income is not *qualifying income*. Based upon and subject to this estimate, the factual representations made by us and our general partner and a review of the applicable legal authorities, Greenberg Traurig LLP is of the opinion that at least 90% of our current gross income constitutes *qualifying income*. No ruling has been or will be sought from the IRS and the IRS has made no determination as to our status or the status of the operating partnership for federal income tax purposes or whether our operations generate *qualifying income* under Section 7704 of the Code. It is the opinion of Greenberg Traurig LLP that, based upon the Code and Treasury Regulations thereunder, and upon the representations made by us and a review of the applicable facts and relevant legal authorities by Greenberg Traurig LLP, we and the operating partnership will each be classified and treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes.

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TAX TREATMENT OF UNITHOLDERS

A unitholder will have an initial tax basis in the units equal to the amount that it paid plus its share of our nonrecourse liabilities, increased by that unitholder's share of our income and by any increases in that unitholder's share of our nonrecourse liabilities, and decreased, but not below zero, by distributions received from us, by that unitholder's share of our losses, by any decreases in that unitholder's share of our nonrecourse liabilities and by that unitholder's share of our expenditures that are not deductible in computing our taxable income and are not required to be capitalized.

Each unitholder will be required to report on its income tax return (including for purposes of the alternative minimum tax) its allocable share of our income, gains, losses and deductions without regard to whether corresponding cash distributions are received by that unitholder. Except as described in the accompanying base prospectus, our distributions to a unitholder will not be taxable to that unitholder to the extent of the tax basis in that unitholder's common units immediately before the distribution. Any cash distributions in excess of the tax basis will be taxable gain from the sale or exchange of our common units. Certain circumstances described in the accompanying base prospectus may be deemed as cash distributions to the unitholders, the result of which would be recognition of gain to the unitholder.

We estimate that a person who acquires common units in this offering and owns those common units through the period ending on the record date for the cash distribution payable for the fiscal quarter ended October 31, 2011, will be allocated, on a cumulative basis, an amount of federal taxable income for that period that will be 10% or less of the cash distributed for that period. Furthermore, the taxable income allocable to a common unitholder for periods after October 31, 2011, may constitute an increasing percentage of distributable cash. These estimates are based upon many assumptions regarding our business and operations, including assumptions as to weather conditions in our areas of operation, capital expenditures, cash flows and anticipated cash distributions. These estimates and our assumptions are subject to numerous business, economic, regulatory and competitive uncertainties beyond our control. In addition, these estimates are based on current tax law and certain tax reporting positions with which the Internal Revenue Service could disagree. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that these estimates will be correct. The actual percentage of distributions that will constitute taxable income could be higher or lower, and any differences could materially affect the value of the common units.

LIMITATIONS ON DEDUCTIBILITY OF PARTNERSHIP LOSSES

The deduction by a unitholder of its share of our losses will be limited to the unitholder's tax basis in its units and, in the case of an individual unitholder or a corporate unitholder (if more than 50% of the value of the corporate unitholder's stock is owned directly or indirectly by five or fewer individuals or particular tax-exempt organizations), to the amount for which the unitholder is considered to be at risk with respect to our activities, if that is less than the unitholder's tax basis.

Any passive losses generated by us will be available to offset our passive income generated in the future and may not offset income from other passive activities or investments (including other publicly-traded partnerships) or salary or active business income. Passive losses which are not deductible because they exceed a unitholder's share of our income may be deducted in full when that unitholder disposes of its units in a taxable transaction with an unrelated party.

The deductibility of a non-corporate taxpayer's investment interest expense is limited to the amount of such taxpayer's net investment income, as defined in the accompanying base prospectus.

ALLOCATION OF PARTNERSHIP INCOME, GAIN, LOSS AND DEDUCTION

If we have net gain, items of income, gain, loss and deduction will generally be allocated among our general partner and the unitholders in accordance with their respective percentage interests unless otherwise specified in the partnership agreement. If we have a net loss, our items of income, gain, loss and deduction will be allocated first to the general partner and the unitholders in accordance with their respective interests in us to the extent of their positive capital accounts, as maintained under our partnership agreements, and, second, to our general partner.

SECTION 754 ELECTION

As described in greater detail in the accompanying base prospectus, we have made the election permitted by Section 754 of the Code. The election is irrevocable without the consent of the IRS. The election permits us to adjust a common unit purchaser's tax basis in our assets under Section 743(b) of the Code to reflect that unitholder's purchase price when common units are purchased from a holder thereof.

TAX TREATMENT OF OPERATIONS

We use the calendar year as our taxable year and the accrual method of accounting for federal income tax purposes, the consequences of which to a unitholder are described in the accompanying base prospectus.

INITIAL TAX BASIS, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION

If we dispose of depreciable property, all or a portion of any gain, determined by reference to the amount of depreciation previously deducted and the nature of the property, may be subject to recapture and taxed as ordinary income rather than capital gain. A unitholder who has taken cost recovery or depreciation deductions with respect to property owned by us may be required to recapture such deductions as ordinary income upon a sale of that unitholder's interest in us.

VALUATION AND TAX BASIS OF OUR PROPERTIES

The federal income tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of units will depend in part on our estimates of the fair market values, and determinations of the tax basis of our assets. These estimates are subject to challenge and will not be binding on the IRS or the courts, and if found wrong, unitholders might be required to adjust their tax liability for prior years and incur interest and penalties with respect to those adjustments.

DISPOSITION OF COMMON UNITS

Gain or loss will be recognized on a sale of common units equal to the difference between the amount realized and the unitholder's tax basis for the units sold. A unitholder's amount realized equals the sum of the cash or the fair market value of other property received plus that unitholder's share of our nonrecourse liabilities. Except as noted in the accompanying base prospectus, such gain or loss recognized by a unitholder, other than a sale by dealer in common units, will be capital. A portion of this gain or loss might be separately computed and taxed as ordinary income or loss. Net capital loss may offset no more than \$3,000 of ordinary income in the case of individuals and may only be used to offset capital gain in the case of corporations. A unitholder who sells or exchanges common units is required to notify us in writing of that sale or exchange within a specified period, and we are required to notify the IRS of that transaction and to furnish specific information to the transferor and transferee. Certain exceptions to this requirement are set forth in the accompanying base prospectus.

A taxpayer may be treated as having sold a unit at its fair market value, in which gain would be recognized, if the taxpayer or related persons enters into: (i) a short sale; (ii) an offsetting notional principal contract; or (iii) a futures or forward contract with respect to the partnership interest or substantially identical property.

We will be considered to have been terminated for tax purposes if there is a sale or exchange of 50% or more of the total interests in our capital and profits within a 12-month period. The potential consequences are set forth in the accompanying base prospectus.

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INFORMATION RETURNS AND AUDIT PROCEDURES

We intend to furnish to each unitholder, within 90 days after the close of each calendar year, specific tax information, including a Schedule K-1, which sets forth each unitholder's share of our income, gain, loss and deduction for our preceding taxable year.

Our partnership agreements appoint our general partner as our Tax Matters Partner. The Tax Matters Partner will make various elections on our behalf and on behalf of the unitholders.

A unitholder must file a statement with the IRS identifying the treatment of any item on that unitholder's federal income tax return that is not consistent with the treatment of the item on our return.

Persons who hold an interest in us as nominees are required to furnish to us certain information, as described in the accompanying base prospectus. Brokers and financial institutions are required to furnish additional information, as detailed in the accompanying base prospectus.

STATE, LOCAL AND OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCES

Unitholders will be subject to other taxes, such as state and local income taxes, unincorporated business taxes, and estate, inheritance or intangible taxes that may be imposed by the various jurisdictions in which we do business or own property. Each prospective unitholder should consider their potential impact on that unitholder's investment in us.

Underwriting

We are offering the common units described in this prospectus supplement through the underwriters named below. UBS Securities LLC, Barclays Capital Inc. and Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC are the joint book-running managers of the offering and are acting as the representatives of the underwriters. We have entered into an underwriting agreement with the underwriters. Subject to the terms and conditions of the underwriting agreement, each of the underwriters has severally agreed to purchase the number of common units listed next to its name in the following table:

Underwriters	Number of common units
UBS Securities LLC	1,386,000
Barclays Capital Inc.	1,386,000
Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC	1,386,000
J.P. Morgan Securities Inc.	342,000
Total	4,500,000

The underwriting agreement provides that the underwriters must buy all of the common units if they buy any of them. However, the underwriters are not required to take or pay for the common units covered by the underwriters over-allotment option described below.

Our common units are offered subject to a number of conditions, including:

- Ø receipt and acceptance of our common units by the underwriters, and
- Ø the underwriters' right to reject orders in whole or in part.

In connection with this offering, certain of the underwriters or securities dealers may distribute prospectuses electronically.

OVER-ALLOTMENT OPTION

We have granted the underwriters an option to buy up to 675,000 additional common units. The underwriters may exercise this option solely for the purpose of covering over-allotments, if any, made in connection with this offering. The underwriters have 30 days from the date of this prospectus supplement to exercise this option. If the underwriters exercise this option, they will each purchase additional common units approximately in proportion to the amounts specified in the table above.

COMMISSIONS AND DISCOUNTS

Common units sold by the underwriters to the public will initially be offered at the offering price set forth on the cover of this prospectus supplement. Any common units sold by the underwriters to securities dealers may be sold at a

discount of up to \$0.50 per common unit from the public offering price. If all the common units are not sold at the public offering price, the representatives may change the offering price and the other selling terms.

The following table shows the per unit and total underwriting discounts and commissions we will pay to the underwriters, assuming both no exercise and full exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase up to an additional 675,000 common units:

	No exercise	Full exercise
Per common unit	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.84
Total	\$ 3,780,000	\$ 4,347,000

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We estimate that the total expenses of this offering payable by us, not including the underwriting discounts and commissions, will be approximately \$400,000.

In compliance with FINRA guidelines, the maximum commission or discount to be received by any FINRA member or independent broker-dealer may not exceed 8% of the aggregate amount of the securities offered pursuant to this prospectus supplement.

NO SALES OF SIMILAR SECURITIES

We, our executive officers and directors, our general partner, Ferrell Companies, Inc. and certain affiliates of James E. Ferrell (JEF Capital Management, Inc. and Ferrell Resources Holdings, Inc.) have entered into lock-up agreements with the underwriters. Under these agreements, we and they may not, without the prior written approval of UBS Securities LLC, Barclays Capital Inc. and Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC, subject to limited exceptions, offer, sell, contract to sell or otherwise dispose of or hedge our or their common units or securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for our common units. These restrictions will be in effect for a period of 90 days after the date of this prospectus supplement. At any time and without public notice, UBS Securities LLC, Barclays Capital Inc. and Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC may in their sole discretion release all or some of the securities from these lock-up agreements.

INDEMNIFICATION AND CONTRIBUTION

We have agreed to indemnify the underwriters and their controlling persons against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. If we are unable to provide this indemnification, we will contribute to payments the underwriters and their controlling persons may be required to make in respect of those liabilities.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING

Our common units are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol FGP.

PRICE STABILIZATION AND SHORT POSITIONS

In connection with this offering, the underwriters may engage in activities that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the price of our common units, including:

- Ø stabilizing transactions;
- Ø short sales;
- Ø purchases to cover positions created by short sales;
- Ø imposition of penalty bids; and
- Ø syndicate covering transactions.

Stabilizing transactions consist of bids or purchases made for the purpose of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of our common units while this offering is in progress. These transactions may also include making short sales of our common units, which involve the sale by the underwriters of a greater number of common units than they are required to purchase in this offering. Short sales may be covered short sales, which are short positions in an

amount not greater than the underwriters' over-allotment option referred to above, or may be naked short sales, which are short positions in excess of that amount.

The underwriters may close out any covered short position either by exercising their over-allotment option, in whole or in part, or by purchasing common units in the open market. In making this determination, the underwriters will consider, among other things, the price of common units available for purchase in the open market compared to the price at which they may purchase common units through the over-allotment option. The underwriters must close out any naked short position by purchasing common units in the open market. A naked short position is more likely to be created if the underwriters are concerned that there may be downward pressure on the price of the common units in the open market that could adversely affect investors who purchased in this offering.

The underwriters also may impose a penalty bid. This occurs when a particular underwriter repays to the underwriters a portion of the underwriting discount received by it because the representatives have repurchased common units sold by or for the account of that underwriter in stabilizing or short covering transactions.

As a result of these activities, the price of our common units may be higher than the price that otherwise might exist in the open market. If these activities are commenced, they may be discontinued by the underwriters at any time. The underwriters may carry out these transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, in the over-the-counter market or otherwise.

ELECTRONIC DISTRIBUTION

A prospectus in electronic format may be made available on the Internet sites or through other online services maintained by one or more of the underwriters and/or selling group members participating in this offering, or by their affiliates. In those cases, prospective investors may view offering terms online and, depending upon the particular underwriter or selling group member, prospective investors may be allowed to place orders online. The underwriters may agree with us to allocate a specific number of common units for sale to online brokerage account holders. Any such allocation for online distributions will be made by the representative on the same basis as other allocations.

Other than the prospectus in electronic format, the information on any underwriter's or selling group member's web site and any information contained in any other web site maintained by an underwriter or selling group member is not part of the prospectus or the registration statement of which this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus form a part, has not been approved and/or endorsed by us or any underwriter or selling group member in its capacity as underwriter or selling group member and should not be relied upon by investors.

AFFILIATIONS/FINRA CONDUCT RULES

The underwriters and their affiliates have provided and may provide certain commercial banking, financial advisory and investment banking services for us for which they receive fees. The underwriters and their affiliates may from time to time in the future engage in transactions with us and perform services for us in the ordinary course of their business.

Affiliates of J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. and Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC are lenders under Ferrellgas, L.P.'s unsecured credit facility due April 22, 2010 and will receive a portion of the proceeds of this offering through the repayment by us of indebtedness outstanding under that facility with such proceeds. Because more than 10% of the net proceeds of this offering will be paid to affiliates of participating underwriters, this offering is being conducted in accordance with Conduct Rule 5110(h) of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (FINRA).

Because FINRA, formerly known as the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (the NASD), views the common units offered hereby as interests in a direct participation program, the offering is being made in compliance with NASD Conduct Rule 2810 (which is part of the FINRA rules). Investor suitability with respect to the common

units should be judged similarly to the suitability with respect to other securities that are listed for trading on a national securities exchange.

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Experts

The consolidated financial statements, the related financial statement schedules, and management's report on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of Ferrellgas Partners, L.P. and Ferrellgas, L.P. and the financial statements of Ferrellgas Partners Finance Corp. and Ferrellgas Finance Corp. incorporated in this prospectus by reference from Ferrellgas Partners, L.P.'s, Ferrellgas Partners Finance Corp.'s, Ferrellgas L.P.'s, and Ferrellgas Finance Corp.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended July 31, 2008, have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their reports, which are incorporated herein by reference, and have been so incorporated in reliance upon the reports of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

The consolidated financial statements of Ferrellgas, Inc. and subsidiaries incorporated in this prospectus by reference from Exhibit 99.15 to Ferrellgas Partners, L.P.'s, Ferrellgas Partners Finance Corp.'s, Ferrellgas L.P.'s, and Ferrellgas Finance Corp.'s Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 9, 2008, have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report, which is incorporated herein by reference, and have been so incorporated in reliance upon the report of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

Legal matters

The validity of the common units being offered hereunder will be passed upon for us by Greenberg Traurig LLP, Houston, Texas. Certain legal matters with respect to the common units will be passed upon for the underwriters by Andrews Kurth LLP, Houston, Texas.

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Where you can find more information

WHERE DOCUMENTS ARE FILED; COPIES OF DOCUMENTS

We file annual, quarterly and other reports and other information with the SEC. You may read and download our SEC filings over the Internet from several commercial document retrieval services as well as at the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. You may also read and copy our SEC filings at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information concerning the Public Reference Room and any applicable copy charges. You can also obtain information about us through the New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005, on which our common units are listed.

In addition, you may also access further information about us by visiting our website at <http://www.ferrellgas.com>. Please note that the information and materials found on our website, except for our SEC filings expressly described below, are not part of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying base prospectus and are not incorporated by reference herein.

INCORPORATION OF DOCUMENTS BY REFERENCE

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form S-3 with respect to the common units offered by this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus are a part of that registration statement. As allowed by the SEC, this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus do not contain all of the information you can find in the registration statement or the exhibits to the registration statement. Instead, the SEC allows us to incorporate by reference information into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus. This means that we can disclose particular important information to you without actually including such information in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying base prospectus by simply referring you to another document that we filed separately with the SEC.

The information we incorporate by reference is an important part of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus and should be carefully read in conjunction with this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus. Information that we file with the SEC after the date of this prospectus supplement will automatically update and may supersede some of the information in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus as well as information we previously filed with the SEC and that was incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement or the accompanying base prospectus (other than information in such documents that is deemed not to be filed).

The following documents are incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus (other than information in such documents that is deemed not to be filed):

- Ø the description of Ferrellgas Partners, L.P.'s common units in its registration statement on Form 8-A/A, as filed with the SEC on December 7, 2005, and any amendments or reports filed to update the description;
- Ø the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Ferrellgas Partners, L.P. for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2008, as filed with the SEC on September 29, 2008;
- Ø the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Ferrellgas Partners, L.P. for the quarterly period ended October 31, 2008, as filed with the SEC on December 9, 2008;
- Ø the Current Report on Form 8-K of Ferrellgas Partners, L.P. as filed with the SEC on August 5, 2008;

Ø the Current Report on Form 8-K of Ferrellgas Partners, L.P. as filed with the SEC on September 10, 2008;

- Ø the Current Reports on Form 8-K of Ferrellgas Partners, L.P. as filed with the SEC on October 16, 2008;
- Ø the Current Report on Form 8-K of Ferrellgas Partners, L.P. as filed with the SEC on December 9, 2008, SEC Accession No. 0000950134-08-021838;
- Ø the Current Report on Form 8-K of Ferrellgas Partners, L.P. as filed with the SEC on January 9, 2009;
- Ø the Current Report on Form 8-K of Ferrellgas Partners, L.P. as filed with the SEC on January 29, 2009; and
- Ø all reports or documents that we file under Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act after the date of this prospectus supplement and until the earlier of the termination of the registration statement to which this prospectus supplement relates or until we sell all of the common units offered by this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus.

If information in any of these incorporated documents conflicts with information in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying base prospectus, you should rely on the most recent information. If information in an incorporated document conflicts with information in another incorporated document, you should rely on the information in the most recent incorporated document.

You may request from us at no cost a copy of any document we incorporate by reference, excluding all exhibits to such incorporated documents (unless we have specifically incorporated by reference such exhibits either in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying base prospectus or in the incorporated document), by making such a request in writing or by telephone to the following address:

Ferrellgas, Inc.
7500 College Boulevard, Suite 1000
Overland Park, Kansas 66210
Attention: Investor Relations
(913) 661-1533

Except as provided above, no other information (including information on our website) is incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement or the accompanying base prospectus.

PROSPECTUS

**Ferrellgas Partners, L.P.
Ferrellgas Partners Finance Corp.**

Common Units Debt Securities

Ferrellgas Partners, L.P. may offer from time to time common units, debt securities or other securities. Ferrellgas Partners Finance Corp. may be the co-obligor on any debt securities issued by Ferrellgas Partners.

Ferrellgas Partners will offer the securities only by and through underwriters in firm commitment underwritings. The names of the underwriters and the compensation that they will receive will be stated in the prospectus supplements or other offering material.

Each time that Ferrellgas Partners sells securities under this prospectus, Ferrellgas Partners will provide a prospectus supplement or other offering material that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering. This prospectus supplement or other offering material may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. If there is any inconsistency between the information in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement or other offering material, you should rely on the information in the prospectus supplement or such other offering material.

Ferrellgas Partners' common units are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol FGP. We will provide information in a prospectus supplement or other offering material for the expected trading market, if any, for the debt securities or other securities.

INVESTING IN OUR SECURITIES INVOLVES RISKS. SEE THE SECTION ENTITLED RISK FACTORS IN OUR MOST RECENTLY-FILED ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K FOR A DISCUSSION OF THE MATERIAL RISKS INVOLVED IN INVESTING IN OUR SECURITIES.

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

The date of this prospectus is March 10, 2006.

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a shelf registration statement that we have filed with the SEC. By using a shelf registration statement, Ferrellgas Partners may sell the common units, debt securities or other securities described in this prospectus, any prospectus supplement or any other offering material:

from time to time and in one or more offerings;

in one or more series; and

in any combination thereof.

Neither this prospectus nor any accompanying prospectus supplement contains all of the information included in the registration statement, as permitted by the rules and regulations of the SEC. To fully understand the terms of the securities we are offering with this prospectus, you should carefully read this entire prospectus, the applicable prospectus supplement and any other offering material, as well as the documents we have incorporated by reference. We are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and therefore file reports and other information with the SEC. Statements contained in this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement or other offering material about the provisions or contents of any agreement or other document are only summaries. If SEC rules or regulations require that any agreement or document be filed as an exhibit to the registration statement, you should refer to that agreement or document for its complete contents. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus, any prospectus supplement or any other offering material is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of each document.

YOU SHOULD CAREFULLY READ THIS PROSPECTUS, THE APPLICABLE PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT AND ANY APPLICABLE OTHER OFFERING MATERIAL, AS WELL AS THE DOCUMENTS WE HAVE INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE AS DESCRIBED UNDER THE SECTION ENTITLED WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION. WE ARE NOT MAKING AN OFFER OF THE SECURITIES OFFERED HEREBY IN ANY STATE WHERE SUCH OFFER OR SALE IS NOT PERMITTED.

THIS PROSPECTUS MAY NOT BE USED TO SELL SECURITIES UNLESS IT IS ACCOMPANIED BY A PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT OR OTHER OFFERING MATERIAL.

The information in this prospectus is accurate as of March 10, 2006. You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus, the applicable prospectus supplement and/or other offering materials, and the documents we have incorporated by reference. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. You should not assume that the information provided by this prospectus, the applicable prospectus supplement, our other offering materials or the documents we have incorporated by reference is accurate as of any date other than the date of the respective document.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

In this prospectus, unless the context indicates otherwise:

us, we, our, or ours, refer to Ferrellgas Partners, L.P. and Ferrellgas Partners Finance Corp., except when used in connection with common units, in which case these terms refer to Ferrellgas Partners, L.P. without its consolidated subsidiaries;

Ferrellgas Partners refers to Ferrellgas Partners, L.P. itself, without Ferrellgas Partners Finance Corp. or any of its other consolidated subsidiaries;

operating partnership refers to Ferrellgas, L.P., together with its consolidated subsidiaries;

general partner refers to Ferrellgas, Inc.; and

unitholders refers to holders of common units of Ferrellgas Partners.

Ferrellgas Partners and its consolidated subsidiaries are a leading distributor of propane and related equipment and supplies to customers primarily in the United States. We believe that Ferrellgas Partners and its consolidated subsidiaries are the second largest marketer of propane in the United States, including the largest national provider of propane by portable tank exchange, as measured by our propane sales volumes in fiscal 2005.

Ferrellgas Partners

Ferrellgas Partners, L.P. is a Delaware limited partnership. Ferrellgas Partners common units are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol FGP, and its activities are primarily conducted through the operating partnership, Ferrellgas, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership. Ferrellgas Partners is the sole limited partner of Ferrellgas, L.P., with an approximate 99% limited partner interest.

Ferrellgas Partners is a holding entity that conducts no operations and has two direct subsidiaries, Ferrellgas Partners Finance Corp. and the operating partnership. Ferrellgas Partners only significant assets are its approximate 99% limited partnership interest in the operating partnership and its 100% equity interest in Ferrellgas Partners Finance Corp.

Ferrellgas Partners general partner, Ferrellgas, Inc., performs all management functions for Ferrellgas Partners and its subsidiaries, and holds a 1% general partner interest in Ferrellgas Partners and an approximate 1% general partner interest in the operating partnership. The general partner does not receive any management fee in connection with its management of Ferrellgas Partners or its subsidiaries, and does not receive any remuneration for its services as the general partner of Ferrellgas Partners and the operating partnership other than reimbursement for all direct and indirect expenses it incurs in connection with Ferrellgas Partners operations and those of its subsidiaries.

The parent company of the general partner, Ferrell Companies, Inc., beneficially owns approximately 31% of our outstanding common units. Ferrell Companies is owned 100% by an employee stock ownership trust, established in 1998 for the benefit of the employees of Ferrell Companies and the general partner.

For additional information regarding our business, we refer you to our filings with the SEC incorporated by reference in this prospectus. See Where You Can Find More Information.

Ferrellgas Partners Finance Corp.

Ferrellgas Partners Finance Corp. is a Delaware corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ferrellgas Partners. It has nominal assets and does not, and will not in the future, conduct any operations or have any employees. Ferrellgas Partners Finance Corp. may act as co-obligor of future issuances of debt securities of Ferrellgas Partners so as to allow investment in those debt securities by institutional investors that may not otherwise be able to make such an investment by reason of our structure and the legal investment laws of their respective states of organization or charters. You should not expect Ferrellgas Partners Finance Corp. to have the ability to service obligations on those debt securities that we may offer in a prospectus supplement or other offering material.

Our executive offices are located at 7500 College Boulevard, Suite 1000, Overland Park, KS 66210 and our telephone number is (913) 661-1500.

SECURITIES THAT WE MAY OFFER

Ferrellgas Partners may issue from time to time, in one or more offerings, the following securities:

common units;

debt securities; and/or

other securities.

Ferrellgas Partners Finance Corp. may be the co-obligor of future issuances of debt securities by Ferrellgas Partners.

The descriptions of the securities contained in this prospectus, together with the applicable prospectus supplement or other offering material, summarize all the material terms and provisions of the various types of securities that we may offer under this prospectus. The particular terms of the securities offered by this prospectus will be described in a prospectus supplement or other offering material.

This prospectus contains a summary of the material general terms of the various securities that we may offer. The specific terms of the securities will be described in a prospectus supplement or other offering material, which may be in addition to or different from the general terms summarized in this prospectus. The summaries contained in this prospectus and in any prospectus supplements or other offering material may not contain all of the information that you would find useful. Accordingly, you should read the actual documents relating to any securities sold pursuant to this prospectus. See [Where You Can Find More Information](#) to find out how you can obtain a copy of those documents.

The terms of any offering of securities, the initial offering price therefor and the net proceeds to us, will be contained in the prospectus supplement or other offering material relating to that offering.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless we indicate otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement or other offering material, we will use the net proceeds from the sale of the securities for general business purposes, including:

repayment of our and the operating partnership's debt;

future acquisitions;

capital expenditures; and

working capital.

DESCRIPTION OF COMMON UNITS

General

Our common units represent limited partner interests in us and entitle the holders thereof to participate in distributions and exercise the rights and privileges available to our limited partners under the partnership agreement of Ferrellgas Partners. Under that partnership agreement, we may issue, without further unitholder action, an unlimited number of additional limited partner interests and other equity securities with such rights, preferences and privileges as may be established by our general partner in its sole discretion, subject to particular exceptions.

Summary of the Partnership Agreement of Ferrellgas Partners

A copy of the partnership agreement of Ferrellgas Partners is filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. A summary of the important provisions of the partnership agreement of Ferrellgas Partners and the rights and privileges of our unitholders is included in our registration statement on Form 8-A/A as filed with the SEC on December 7, 2005, including any amendments or reports filed to update such summary. See [Where You Can Find More Information](#).

Where Our Common Units are Traded

Our outstanding common units are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol FGP. Any additional common units we issue will also be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Minimum Quarterly Distributions

Our common units are entitled to receive a minimum quarterly distribution per fiscal quarter (currently \$0.50 or, on an annualized basis, \$2.00) before any distributions are paid to the holders of our incentive distribution rights. There is no guarantee that we will pay the minimum quarterly distribution on our common units in any fiscal quarter, and we may be prohibited from making any distributions to our unitholders if it would cause an event of default under particular agreements to which we are party.

Under limited circumstances, the minimum quarterly distribution may be adjusted. These adjustments can be made without the consent of our unitholders. The minimum quarterly distribution for the common units will be proportionately adjusted upward or downward, as appropriate, in the event of any combination or subdivision of units or other partnership securities, whether effected by a distribution payable in any type of units or otherwise. If a distribution of available cash is made that is deemed to be cash from interim capital transactions, the minimum quarterly distribution for the common units will be adjusted proportionately downward to equal the product of:

the otherwise applicable distribution multiplied by;

a fraction of which:

the numerator is the unrecovered initial unit price of the common units immediately after giving effect to such distribution; and

the denominator is the unrecovered initial unit price of the common units immediately prior to giving effect to such distribution.

For example, assuming the unrecovered initial common unit price is \$20.00 per common unit and if cash distributions from all interim capital transactions to date is equal to \$10.00 per common unit, then the minimum quarterly distribution for the common units would be reduced by 50%. The unrecovered initial common unit price generally is the amount by which the initial common unit price exceeds the aggregate distribution of cash from interim capital transactions per common unit.

When the initial common unit price is fully recovered, then the minimum quarterly distribution for the common units will have been reduced to zero. Thereafter all distributions of available cash from all sources will be treated as if they were cash from operations and will be distributed accordingly.

Cash from interim capital transactions will generally result only from distributions that are funded from:

borrowings, refinancings and sales of debt securities that are not for working capital purposes;

sales of equity securities; and

sales or other dispositions of our assets not in the ordinary course of business.

As of the date of this prospectus, we have never made a distribution from interim capital transactions.

The minimum quarterly distribution for the common units may also be adjusted if legislation is enacted which causes us to become taxable as a corporation or otherwise subjects us to taxation as an entity for federal income tax purposes. In that event, each of the minimum quarterly distribution for the common units would be reduced to an amount equal to the product of:

the applicable distribution level; multiplied by

a number which is equal to one minus the sum of:

the highest effective federal income tax rate to which we are subject as an entity; plus

any increase that results from that legislation in the effective overall state and local income tax rate to which we are subject as an entity, after taking into account the benefit of any deduction allowable for federal income tax purposes for the payment of state and local income taxes.

For example, assuming we were not previously subject to state and local income tax, if we were to become taxable as an entity for federal income tax purposes and we became subject to a highest effective federal, and effective state and local, income tax rate of 38%, then the minimum quarterly distribution for the common units would be reduced to 62% of the amount immediately prior to that adjustment.

Incentive Distribution Rights

The incentive distribution rights constitute a separate class of partnership interests in us, and the rights of holders of these interests to participate in distributions differ from the rights of the holders of our common units. For any given fiscal quarter, available cash will generally be distributed to our general partner and to the holders of our common units. Cash may also be distributed to the holders of our incentive distribution rights depending upon the amount of available cash to be distributed for that fiscal quarter and the amounts distributed in prior quarters. The holders of our incentive distribution rights have the right to receive an increasing percentage of our quarterly distributions of available cash from operations after the minimum quarterly distribution and particular target distribution levels have been achieved. Our general partner currently holds all of our incentive distribution rights, but may transfer these rights separately from its general partner interest.

Deferral Period

The partnership agreement of Ferrellgas Partners contains a mechanism for the deferral of distributions on those common units held by Ferrell Companies in an aggregate amount up to \$36 million. This deferral means that if our available cash were insufficient to pay all of our unitholders the declared distribution during any fiscal quarter, we would first pay a distribution on those common units that are publicly-held and then pay a distribution on the common units held by Ferrell Companies to the extent of remaining available cash. If we are unable to pay the declared

distribution on the common units held by Ferrell Companies in any quarter during the deferral period, an arrearage will occur. If this arrearage reaches \$36 million, the common units held by Ferrell Companies will be paid in the same manner as the publicly-held common units. After payment of the declared distribution to all of our common units, including those held by Ferrell Companies, we will use any remaining available cash to reduce any amount previously deferred on the common units held by Ferrell Companies. As of the date of this prospectus, there is no arrearage.

Our ability to defer the payment of a distribution on the Ferrell Companies common units will end on the earlier of:

April 30, 2010;

our dissolution; or

when Ferrell Companies no longer owns, directly or indirectly, any common units.

After the end of this deferral period, distributions will be made to holders of all common units equally, including those owned by Ferrell Companies. Our general partner may not change the deferral period described above in a manner adverse to holders of our publicly-held common units without the consent of a majority-in-interest of the holders of our publicly-held common units, excluding those common units held by Ferrell Companies. In addition, if an arrearage exists, we may not declare a quarterly distribution for any quarter in an amount greater than we declared during any of the four immediately preceding quarters.

Other than with respect to distributions, the common units owned by Ferrell Companies are the same as our publicly-held common units and continue to vote together with our publicly-held common units and have the same rights and privileges under the partnership agreement of Ferrellgas Partners as our publicly-held common units.

Quarterly Distributions

The partnership agreement of Ferrellgas Partners requires us to distribute 100% of our available cash to our unitholders and our general partner within 45 days following the end of each fiscal quarter. Available cash consists generally of all of our cash receipts, less cash disbursements and adjustments for net changes to reserves.

The discussion below indicates the percentages of distributions Ferrellgas Partners must make to its limited partners and general partner. All distributions are made in cash. All of the cash Ferrellgas Partners distributes to its partners is derived from the operations of the operating partnership. Pursuant to its partnership agreement and prior to any distribution Ferrellgas Partners makes to its partners, the operating partnership makes a distribution to Ferrellgas Partners, as its sole limited partner, and to our general partner. This distribution is allocated 98.9899% to Ferrellgas Partners and 1.0101% to our general partner. The effect of this distribution is that our general partner, assuming it maintains its 1% general partner interest in Ferrellgas Partners, receives 2% of the aggregate distributions made each quarter by Ferrellgas Partners and the operating partnership and Ferrellgas Partners limited partners receive 98% of the aggregate distributions made each quarter by Ferrellgas Partners and the operating partnership. With respect to the descriptions of Ferrellgas Partners quarterly distributions below, we are describing only the quarterly distributions made by Ferrellgas Partners to its limited partners and our general partner.

Assuming that:

no arrearage exists;

no arrearage will be created as a result of the distribution; and

our general partner's general partner interest in us remains at 1%,

we will generally distribute our available cash each fiscal quarter as follows:

first, 1% to our general partner and 99% to the holders of our common units until \$0.50 has been distributed with respect to each common unit;

second, 1% to our general partner and 99% to the holders of our common units until an aggregate sum of \$0.55 has been distributed with respect to each common unit;

third, 1% to our general partner, 85.8673% to the holders of our common units and 13.1327% to the holders of our incentive distribution rights until an aggregate sum of \$0.63 has been distributed with respect to each common unit;

fourth, 1% to our general partner, 75.7653% to the holders of our common units and 23.2347% to the holders of our incentive distribution rights until an aggregate sum of \$0.82 has been distributed with respect to each common unit; and

thereafter, 1% to our general partner, 50.5102% to the holders of our common units and 48.4898% to the holders of our incentive distribution rights until there has been distributed with respect to each common unit an amount equal to the excess of the declared quarterly distribution over \$0.82.

As of the date of this prospectus, no arrearage exists and our general partner has a 1% general partner interest in us.

For a more detailed description of our distribution policies and mechanisms, including how distributions are made when, among other things, an arrearage exists or if our general partner does not maintain its 1% general partner interest in us, see our registration statement on Form 8-A/A as filed with the SEC on December 7, 2005, including any amendments or reports filed to update such descriptions. See also [Where You Can Find More Information](#).

Voting Rights

Generally, each holder of our common units is entitled to one vote for each common unit on all matters submitted to a vote of our unitholders and, except as otherwise provided by law or the partnership agreement of Ferrellgas Partners, the holders of our common units vote as one class. Holders of our common units that are owned by an assignee who is a record holder, but who has not yet been admitted as a limited partner, will be voted by our general partner at the written direction of the record holder. Absent direction of this kind, such common units will not be voted, except that, in the case of common units held by our general partner on behalf of non-citizen assignees, our general partner will distribute the votes on those common units in the same ratio as the votes cast by those holders of common units entitled to vote. Common units held in nominee or street name account are to be voted by the broker or other nominee in accordance with the instruction of the beneficial owner unless the arrangement between the beneficial owner and its nominee provides otherwise.

However, if at any time any person or group, other than our general partner or its affiliates, beneficially owns 20% or more of all of our then-outstanding common units, none of those common units will be voted on any matter and none will be considered to be outstanding:

when sending notices of a meeting of unitholders, unless otherwise required by law;

when calculating required votes;

when determining the presence of a quorum; or

for other similar purposes under Ferrellgas Partners' partnership agreement.

TAX CONSEQUENCES

This section discusses the material tax consequences that may be relevant to prospective unitholders who are individual citizens or residents of the United States. It is based upon current provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, existing regulations, proposed regulations to the extent noted, and current administrative rulings and court decisions, all of which are subject to change. Later changes in these authorities may cause the actual tax consequences to vary substantially from the consequences described below. Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this section to us or we are to Ferrellgas Partners, L.P. and the operating partnership.

No attempt has been made in the following discussion to comment on all federal income tax matters affecting us or the unitholders. Moreover, this discussion focuses on unitholders who are individual citizens or residents of the United States and has only limited application to corporations, estates, trusts, non-resident aliens or other unitholders that may be subject to specialized tax treatment, such as tax-exempt institutions, foreign persons, individual retirement accounts, real estate investment trusts or mutual funds. Accordingly, we recommend that each prospective unitholder consult, and depend on, that unitholder's own tax advisor in analyzing the federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences particular to that unitholder of the ownership or disposition of our common units.

All statements as to matters of law and legal conclusions, but not as to factual matters, contained in this section entitled Tax Consequences are, unless otherwise noted, the opinion of Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw LLP, counsel to us and our general partner, and are, to the extent noted herein, based on the accuracy of various factual matters.

No ruling has been or will be requested from the IRS regarding any matter affecting us or prospective unitholders, other than a ruling we received relating to our taxable year. An opinion of counsel represents only that counsel's best legal judgment and does not bind the IRS or the courts. Accordingly, the opinions and statements made in this prospectus may not be sustained by a court if contested by the IRS. Any contest of this sort with the IRS may materially reduce the prices at which our common units trade. In addition, the costs of any contest with the IRS will be borne directly or indirectly by the unitholders and our general partner. Furthermore, the tax treatment of us, or of an investment in us, may be significantly modified by future legislative or administrative changes or court decisions. Any modifications may or may not be retroactively applied.

For the reasons described below, Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw LLP has not rendered an opinion with respect to the following specific federal income tax issues:

the treatment of a unitholder whose common units are loaned to a short seller to cover a short sale of common units; see Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership Treatment of Short Sales;

whether our monthly convention for allocating taxable income and losses is permitted by existing Treasury Regulations; see Disposition of Common Units Allocations Between Transferors and Transferees; and

whether our method for depreciating Section 743 adjustments is sustainable; see Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership Section 754 Election.

Partnership Status

A partnership is not a taxable entity and incurs no federal income tax liability. Instead, each partner of a partnership is required to take into account that partner's allocable share of items of income, gain, loss and deduction of the partnership in computing that partner's federal income tax liability, regardless of whether cash distributions are made. In most cases, distributions by a partnership to a partner are not taxable unless the amount of any cash distributed is in excess of the partner's adjusted basis in that partner's partnership interest.

No ruling has been or will be sought from the IRS and the IRS has made no determination as to our status for federal income tax purposes or whether our operations generate qualifying income under Section 7704 of the Internal Revenue Code. Instead, we rely on the opinion of Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw LLP that, based upon the Internal Revenue Code, its regulations, published revenue rulings and court decisions, that we and the operating partnership will each be classified as a partnership for federal income tax purposes so long as:

we do not elect to be treated as a corporation; and

for each taxable year, more than 90% of our gross income has been and continues to be qualifying income within the meaning of Section 7704(d) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Qualifying income includes income and gains from the processing, refining, transportation and marketing of crude oil, natural gas and products thereof, including the transportation and retail and wholesale marketing of propane.

Other types of qualifying income include interest other than from a financial business, dividends, gains from the sale of real property and gains from the sale or other disposition of assets held for the production of income that otherwise constitutes qualifying income. We believe that more than 90% of our income has been, and will be, within one or more categories of income that are qualifying income. The portion of our income that is qualifying income can change from time to time.

Section 7704 of the Internal Revenue Code provides that publicly-traded partnerships will, as a general rule, be taxed as corporations. However, an exception, referred to as the Qualifying Income Exception, exists with respect to publicly-traded partnerships of which 90% or more of the gross income for every taxable year consists of qualifying income. Although we expect to conduct our business so as to meet the Qualifying Income Exception, if we fail to meet the Qualifying Income Exception, other than a failure that is determined by the IRS to be inadvertent and that is cured within a reasonable time after discovery, we will be treated as if we had transferred all of our assets, subject to liabilities, to a newly formed corporation on the first day of the year in which we fail to meet the Qualifying Income Exception in return for stock in that corporation, and as if we had then distributed that stock to the unitholders in liquidation of their interests in us. This contribution and liquidation should be tax-free to us so long as we, at that time, do not have liabilities in excess of the tax basis of our assets and should be tax-free to a unitholder so long as that unitholder does not have liabilities allocated to that unitholder in excess of the tax basis in that unitholder's units. Thereafter, we would be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes.

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

The discussion below in this section entitled Tax Consequences assumes that we will be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes.

Tax Treatment of Unitholders

Limited Partner Status

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

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

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

will be treated as our partners for federal income tax purposes. Assignees of common units who are entitled to execute and deliver transfer applications and become entitled to direct the exercise of attendant rights, but who fail to execute and deliver transfer applications, may not be treated as one of our partners for federal income tax purposes.

Furthermore, a purchaser or other transferee of common units who does not execute and deliver a transfer application may not receive particular federal income tax information or reports furnished to record holders of

common units unless our common units are held in a nominee or street name account and the nominee or broker has executed and delivered a transfer application for those common units.

A beneficial owner of common units whose common units have been transferred to a short seller to complete a short sale would appear to lose its status as one of our partners with respect to those common units for federal income tax purposes. See *Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership Treatment of Short Sales*.

No portion of our income, gains, deductions or losses is reportable by a unitholder who is not one of our partners for federal income tax purposes, and any cash distributions received by a unitholder who is not one of our partners for federal income tax purposes would therefore appear to be fully taxable as ordinary income. These holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the consequences of holding common units for federal income tax purposes.

The following discussion in this section entitled *Tax Consequences* assumes that a unitholder is treated as one of our partners.

Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership

Flow-through of Taxable Income

Each unitholder will be required to report on that unitholder's income tax return its allocable share of our income, gains, losses and deductions without regard to whether corresponding cash distributions are received by that unitholder. Consequently, we may allocate income to a unitholder even if that unitholder has not received a cash distribution. Each unitholder will be required to include in income that unitholder's allocable share of our income, gain, loss and deduction for our taxable year. Our taxable year is the calendar year.

Treatment of Partnership Distributions

Except as described below, our distributions to a unitholder will not be taxable to that unitholder for federal income tax purposes to the extent of the tax basis in that unitholder's common units immediately before the distribution. Except as described below, our cash distributions in excess of a unitholder's tax basis will be considered to be gain from the sale or exchange of our common units, taxable in accordance with the rules described under *Disposition of Common Units* below. Any reduction in a unitholder's share of our liabilities for which no partner, including our general partner, bears the economic risk of loss, which are known as nonrecourse liabilities, will be treated as a distribution of cash to that unitholder. To the extent that our distributions cause a unitholder's at risk amount to be less than zero at the end of any taxable year, that unitholder must recapture any losses deducted in previous years. See *Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership Limitations on Deductibility of Partnership Losses*.

A decrease in a unitholder's percentage interest in us because of our issuance of additional common units will decrease that unitholder's share of our nonrecourse liabilities and result in a corresponding deemed distribution of cash. A non-pro rata distribution of money or property may result in ordinary income to a unitholder, regardless of the tax basis in that unitholder's common units, if the distribution reduces the unitholder's share of our unrealized receivables, including depreciation recapture, and substantially appreciated inventory items, both as defined in Section 751 of the Internal Revenue Code and collectively referred to as Section 751 Assets. To that extent, the unitholder will be treated as having been distributed that unitholder's proportionate share of the Section 751 Assets and having exchanged those assets with us in return for the non-pro rata portion of the actual distribution made to that unitholder. This latter deemed exchange will result in the unitholder's realization of ordinary income which will equal the excess of:

the non-pro rata portion of that distribution; over

the unitholder's tax basis for the share of Section 751 Assets deemed relinquished in the exchange.

Ratio of Taxable Income to Cash Distributions

We estimate that a person who:

acquires common units in an offering pursuant to this prospectus; and

owns those common units through the period ending on the record date for the cash distribution payable for the fiscal quarter ended July 31, 2008,

will be allocated, on a cumulative basis, an amount of federal taxable income that will be less than 10% of the cumulative cash distributed to such person for that period. The taxable income allocable to a unitholder for subsequent periods may constitute an increasing percentage of distributable cash. These estimates are based upon many assumptions regarding our business and operations, including assumptions about weather conditions in our area of operations, capital expenditures, cash flows and anticipated cash distributions. These estimates and our assumptions are subject to numerous business, economic, regulatory, competitive and political uncertainties beyond our control. Furthermore, these estimates are based on current tax law and tax reporting positions with which the IRS could disagree. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that these estimates will be correct. The actual percentage of distributions that will constitute taxable income could be higher or lower and any differences could materially affect the value of our common units.

Basis of Common Units

A unitholder will have an initial tax basis for its common units equal to the amount that unitholder paid for our common units plus that unitholder's share of our nonrecourse liabilities. That basis will be increased by that unitholder's share of our income and by any increases in that unitholder's share of our nonrecourse liabilities. That basis will be decreased, but not below zero, by distributions that that unitholder receives from us, by that unitholder's share of our losses, by any decreases in that unitholder's share of our nonrecourse liabilities and by that unitholder's share of our expenditures that are not deductible in computing our taxable income and are not required to be capitalized. A unitholder will have no share of our debt which is recourse to our general partner, but will have a share, primarily based on that unitholder's share of profits, of our nonrecourse liabilities. See [Disposition of Common Units](#) Recognition of Gain or Loss.

Limitations on Deductibility of Partnership Losses

The deduction by a unitholder of that unitholder's share of our losses will be limited to the unitholder's tax basis in its common units and, in the case of an individual unitholder or a corporate unitholder (if more than 50% of the value of the corporate unitholder's stock is owned directly or indirectly by five or fewer individuals or particular tax-exempt organizations), to the amount for which the unitholder is considered to be at risk with respect to our activities, if that is less than the unitholder's tax basis. A unitholder must recapture losses deducted in previous years to the extent that our distributions cause that unitholder's at risk amount to be less than zero at the end of any taxable year. Losses disallowed to a unitholder or recaptured as a result of these limitations will carry forward and will be allowable to the extent that the unitholder's tax basis or at risk amount, whichever is the limiting factor, subsequently increases. Upon the taxable disposition of a common unit, any gain recognized by a unitholder can be offset by losses that were previously suspended by the at risk limitation but may not be offset by losses suspended by the basis limitation. Any excess loss, above such gain, previously suspended by the at risk or basis limitations would no longer be utilizable.

Subject to each unitholder's specific tax situation, a unitholder will be at risk to the extent of the tax basis in that unitholder's common units, excluding any portion of that basis attributable to that unitholder's share of our nonrecourse

liabilities, reduced by any amount of money the unitholder borrows to acquire or hold that unitholder's common units if the lender of such borrowed funds owns an interest in us, is related to the unitholder or can look only to the common units for repayment. A unitholder's at risk amount will increase or decrease as the tax basis of the unitholder's common units increases or decreases, other than tax basis increases or decreases attributable to increases or decreases in that unitholder's share of our nonrecourse liabilities.

The passive loss limitations provide that individuals, estates, trusts and specific closely held corporations and personal service corporations can deduct losses from passive activities (which for the most part consist of activities

in which the taxpayer does not materially participate) only to the extent of the taxpayer's income from those passive activities. The passive loss limitations also apply to a regulated investment company (or mutual fund) holding an interest in a qualified publicly-traded partnership. See Tax-Exempt Organizations and Various Other Investors. The passive loss limitations are applied separately with respect to each publicly-traded partnership. Consequently, any passive losses generated by us will only be available to offset our passive income generated in the future and will not be available to offset income from other passive activities or investments (including other publicly-traded partnerships) or salary or active business income. Passive losses which are not deductible because they exceed a unitholder's share of our income may be deducted in full when that unitholder disposes of its entire investment in us in a fully taxable transaction with an unrelated party. The passive activity loss rules are applied after other applicable limitations on deductions such as the at risk rules and the basis limitation.

A unitholder's share of our net income may be offset by any suspended passive losses from us, but it may not be offset by any other current or carryover losses from other passive activities, including those attributable to other publicly-traded partnerships. The IRS has announced that Treasury Regulations will be issued which characterize net passive income from a publicly-traded partnership as investment income for purposes of the limitations on the deductibility of investment interest.

Limitations on Interest Deductions

The deductibility of a non-corporate taxpayer's investment interest expense is limited to the amount of such taxpayer's net investment income. As noted, a unitholder's net passive income from us will be treated as investment income for this purpose. In addition, the unitholder's share of our portfolio income will be treated as investment income. Investment interest expense includes:

interest on indebtedness properly allocable to property held for investment;

our interest expense attributed to portfolio income; and

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

The computation of a unitholder's investment interest expense will take into account interest on any margin account borrowing or other loan incurred to purchase or carry a common unit. Net investment income includes gross income from property held for investment and amounts treated as portfolio income pursuant to the passive loss rules less deductible expenses, other than interest, directly connected with the production of investment income, but in most cases does not include gains attributable to the disposition of property held for investment.

Allocation of Partnership Income, Gain, Loss and Deduction

If we have a net profit, our items of income, gain, loss and deduction, after taking into account any special allocations required under our partnership agreement, will be allocated among our general partner and the unitholders in accordance with their respective percentage interests in us. At any time that cash distributions are made to the holders of our incentive distribution rights or a disproportionate distribution is made to a holder of our common units, gross income will be allocated to the recipients to the extent of such distributions. If we have a net loss, our items of income, gain, loss and deduction, after taking into account any special allocations required under our partnership agreement, will be allocated first, to the general partner and the unitholders in accordance with their respective percentage interests in us to the extent of their positive capital accounts, as maintained under our partnership agreements, and, second, to our general partner.

Various items of our income, gain, loss and deduction will be allocated to account for the difference between the tax basis and fair market value of property contributed to us by our general partner or any other person contributing property to us, and to account for the difference between the fair market value of our assets and their carrying value on our books at the time of any offering made pursuant to this prospectus. The effect of these allocations to a unitholder purchasing common units pursuant to this prospectus will be essentially the same as if the tax basis of our assets were equal to their fair market value at the time of purchase. In addition, items of recapture income will be allocated to the extent possible to the partner allocated the deduction or curative allocation giving rise to the treatment of such gain as recapture income to minimize the recognition of ordinary income by some

unitholders. Finally, although we do not expect that our operations will result in the creation of negative capital accounts, if negative capital accounts nevertheless result, items of our income and gain will be allocated in an amount and manner sufficient to eliminate the negative balance as quickly as possible.

Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw LLP is of the opinion that, with the exception of the issues described in Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership Section 754 Election and Disposition of Common Units Allocations Between Transferors and Transferees, the allocations in the partnership agreement of Ferrellgas Partners will be given effect for federal income tax purposes in determining how our income, gain, loss or deduction will be allocated among the holders of its equity that is outstanding immediately after an offering made pursuant to this prospectus.

Entity-Level Collections

If we are required or elect under applicable law to pay any federal, state or local income tax on behalf of any unitholder or the general partner or any former unitholder, we are authorized to pay those taxes from our funds. Such payment, if made, will be treated as a distribution of cash to the unitholder on whose behalf the payment was made. If the payment is made on behalf of a person whose identity cannot be determined, we are authorized to treat the payment as a distribution to current unitholders. We are authorized to amend the partnership agreement of Ferrellgas Partners in the manner necessary to maintain uniformity of intrinsic tax characteristics of common units and to adjust subsequent distributions, so that after giving effect to such distributions, the priority and characterization of distributions otherwise applicable under that partnership agreement is maintained as nearly as is practicable. Payments by us as described above could give rise to an overpayment of tax on behalf of a unitholder in which event the unitholder could file a claim for credit or refund.

Treatment of Short Sales

A unitholder whose common units are loaned to a short seller to cover a short sale of common units may be considered to have disposed of ownership of those common units. If so, that unitholder would no longer be a partner with respect to those common units during the period of the loan and may recognize gain or loss from the disposition. As a result, during this period:

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

- any cash distributions received by the unitholder with respect to those common units would be fully taxable; and

- all of such distributions would appear to be treated as ordinary income.

Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw LLP has not rendered an opinion regarding the treatment of a unitholder whose common units are loaned to a short seller; therefore, unitholders desiring to assure their status as partners and avoid the risk of gain recognition should modify any applicable brokerage account agreements to prohibit their brokers from borrowing their common units. The IRS has announced that it is actively studying issues relating to the tax treatment of short sales of partnership interests. See Disposition of Common Units Recognition of Gain or Loss.

Alternative Minimum Tax

Each unitholder will be required to take into account that unitholder's distributive share of any of our items of income, gain, loss or deduction for purposes of the alternative minimum tax. A portion of our depreciation deductions may be treated as an adjustment item for this purpose. A unitholder's alternative minimum taxable income derived from us

may be higher than that unitholder's share of our net income because we may use accelerated methods of depreciation for purposes of computing federal taxable income or loss. The minimum tax rate for non-corporate taxpayers is 26% on the first \$175,000 of alternative minimum taxable income in excess of the exemption amount and 28% on any additional alternative minimum taxable income. Prospective unitholders should consult with their tax advisors as to the impact of an investment in common units on their liability for the alternative minimum tax.

Tax Rates

The highest effective United States federal income tax rate for individuals for 2006 is 35% and the maximum United States federal income tax rate for net capital gains of an individual that are recognized prior to January 1, 2009 is 15%, if the asset disposed of was held for more than 12 months at the time of disposition.

Section 754 Election

We have made the election permitted by Section 754 of the Internal Revenue Code. The election is irrevocable without the consent of the IRS. The election permits us to adjust a common unit purchaser's tax basis in our assets under Section 743(b) of the Internal Revenue Code to reflect that unitholder's purchase price when common units are purchased from a holder thereof. The Section 743(b) adjustment does not apply to a person who purchases common units pursuant to an initial offering by us (including a person who purchases the common units offered pursuant to this prospectus).

The calculations that are required to determine a Section 743(b) adjustment are made additionally complex because common units held by the public have been issued pursuant to multiple offerings. For example, particular regulations require that the portion of the Section 743(b) adjustment that eliminates the effect of any unamortized difference in book and tax basis of recovery property to the holder of such a common unit be depreciated over the remaining recovery period of that property, but Treasury Regulation Section 1.167(c)-1(a)(6) may require that any such difference in book and tax basis of other property be depreciated over a different period. In addition, the holder of a common unit, other than a holder who purchased such common unit pursuant to an initial offering by us, may be entitled by reason of a Section 743(b) adjustment to amortization deductions in respect of property to which the traditional method of eliminating differences in book and tax basis applies but to which the holder of a common unit that is sold in an initial offering will not be entitled.

Because we cannot match transferors and transferees of common units, uniformity of the economic and tax characteristics of our common units to a purchaser of such common units must be maintained. In the absence of uniformity, compliance with a number of federal income tax requirements, both statutory and regulatory, could be substantially diminished. Under the partnership agreement of Ferrellgas Partners, our general partner is authorized to take a position to preserve our ability to determine the tax attributes of a common unit from its date of purchase and the amount that is paid therefor even if that position is not consistent with the Treasury Regulations.

We intend to depreciate the portion of a Section 743(b) adjustment attributable to any unamortized difference between the book and tax basis of an asset in respect of which we use the remedial method in a manner that is consistent with the regulations under Section 743 of the Internal Revenue Code as to recovery property in respect of which the remedial allocation method is adopted. Such method is arguably inconsistent with Treasury Regulation Section 1.167(c)-1(a)(6), which is not expected to directly apply to a material portion of our assets. If we determine that this position cannot reasonably be taken, we may take a depreciation or amortization position which may result in lower annual depreciation or amortization deductions than would otherwise be allowable to some unitholders. In addition, if common units held by the public other than those that are sold in an initial offering by us are entitled to different treatment in respect of property as to which we are using the traditional method of eliminating differences in book and tax basis, we may also take a position that results in lower annual deductions to some or all of our unitholders than might otherwise be available. Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw LLP is unable to opine as to the validity of any position that is described in this paragraph because there is no clear applicable authority.

A Section 754 election is advantageous if the tax basis in a transferee's common units is higher than such common units' share of the aggregate tax basis of our assets immediately prior to the transfer. In such a case, as a result of the election, the transferee would have a higher tax basis in its share of our assets for purposes of calculating, among other

items, the transferee's depreciation and amortization deductions and the transferee's share of any gain or loss on a sale of our assets. Conversely, a Section 754 election is disadvantageous if the transferee's tax basis in such common units is lower than such common unit's share of the aggregate tax basis of our assets immediately prior to the transfer. However, we would be required to make a Section 743(b) adjustment in connection with such transfer if the tax basis of our assets exceeds the value of our assets by more than \$250,000

immediately after such transfer (a *Substantial Built-in Loss*), even if we had not made a Section 754 election. Thus, the fair market value of our common units may be affected either favorably or adversely by the election.

The calculations involved in the Section 754 election are complex and will be made by us on the basis of assumptions as to the value of our assets and other matters. For example, the allocation of the Section 743(b) adjustment among our assets must be made in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code. The IRS could seek to reallocate some or all of any Section 743(b) adjustment allocated by us to our tangible assets to goodwill instead. Goodwill, as an intangible asset, is amortizable over a longer period of time or under a less accelerated method than most of our tangible assets. The determinations we make may be successfully challenged by the IRS and the deductions resulting from them may be reduced or disallowed altogether. Should the IRS require a different basis adjustment to be made, and should, in our opinion, the expense of compliance exceed the benefit of the election, we may seek permission from the IRS to revoke our Section 754 election. If such permission is granted, a subsequent purchaser of common units may be allocated more income than that purchaser would have been allocated had the election not been revoked, but we would still be required to make Section 743(b) adjustments with respect to any Substantial Built-in Loss existing at the time such purchaser acquired our common units.

Tax Treatment of Operations

Accounting Method and Taxable Year

We use the year ending December 31 as our taxable year and the accrual method of accounting for federal income tax purposes. Each unitholder will be required to include in income that unitholder's share of our income, gain, loss and deduction for our taxable year ending within or with that unitholder's taxable year. In addition, a unitholder who has a taxable year ending on a date other than December 31 and who disposes of all of its units following the close of our taxable year but before the close of its taxable year must include that unitholder's share of our income, gain, loss and deduction in income for its taxable year, with the result that that unitholder will be required to include in income for its taxable year that unitholder's share of more than one year of our income, gain, loss and deduction. See *Disposition of Common Units - Allocations Between Transferors and Transferees*.

Initial Tax Basis, Depreciation and Amortization

We will use the tax basis of our various assets for purposes of computing depreciation and cost recovery deductions and, ultimately, gain or loss on the disposition of such assets. Assets that we acquired from our general partner in connection with our formation initially had an aggregate tax basis equal to the tax basis of the assets in the possession of the general partner immediately prior to our formation. The majority of the assets that we acquired after our formation had an initial tax basis equal to their cost, however some of our assets were contributed to us and had an initial tax basis equal to the contributor's tax basis in those assets immediately prior to such contribution. The federal income tax burden associated with the difference between the fair market value of our property and its tax basis immediately prior to an initial offering by us will be borne by unitholders holding interests in us prior to that offering. See *Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership - Allocation of Partnership Income, Gain, Loss and Deduction*.

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

If we dispose of depreciable property by sale, foreclosure, or otherwise, all or a portion of any gain, determined by reference to the amount of depreciation previously deducted and the nature of the property, may be subject to the recapture rules and taxed as ordinary income rather than capital gain. Similarly, a unitholder who has taken cost recovery or depreciation deductions with respect to property owned by us may be required to recapture such

deductions as ordinary income upon a sale of that unitholder's interest in us. See Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership Allocation of Partnership Income, Gain, Loss and Deduction and Disposition of Common Units Recognition of Gain or Loss.

The costs that we incurred in our organization have previously been amortized over a period of 60 months. The costs incurred in selling our common units, i.e. syndication expenses, must be capitalized and cannot be deducted

currently, ratably or upon our termination. Uncertainties exist regarding the classification of costs as organization expenses, which have previously been amortized by us over a period of 60 months, and as syndication expenses, which may not be amortized by us. The underwriting discounts and commissions we incur will be treated as syndication expenses.

Valuation and Tax Basis of our Properties

The federal income tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of common units will depend in part on our estimates of the fair market values, and determinations of the tax bases, of our assets. Although we may from time to time consult with professional appraisers regarding valuation matters, we will make many of the fair market value estimates ourselves. These estimates of value and determinations of basis are subject to challenge and will not be binding on the IRS or the courts. If the estimates and determinations of fair market value or basis are later found to be incorrect, the character and amount of items of income, gain, loss or deduction previously reported by unitholders might change, and unitholders might be required to adjust their tax liability for prior years and incur interest and penalties with respect to those adjustments.

Disposition of Common Units

Recognition of Gain or Loss

Gain or loss will be recognized on a sale of common units equal to the difference between the amount realized and the unitholder's tax basis for the common units sold. A unitholder's amount realized will be measured by the sum of the cash or the fair market value of other property received plus that unitholder's share of our nonrecourse liabilities. Because the amount realized includes a unitholder's share of our nonrecourse liabilities, the gain recognized on the sale of common units could result in a tax liability in excess of any cash received from such sale. Prior distributions from us in excess of cumulative net taxable income in respect of a common unit which decreased a unitholder's tax basis in such common unit will, in effect, become taxable income if our common unit is sold at a price greater than the unitholder's tax basis in such common unit, even if the price is less than that unitholder's original cost.

Should the IRS successfully contest our convention to amortize only a portion of the Section 743(b) adjustment attributable to an amortizable intangible asset described in Section 197 of the Internal Revenue Code after a sale of common units, a unitholder could realize additional gain from the sale of common units than had such convention been respected. See *Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership* Section 754 Election. In that case, the unitholder may have been entitled to additional deductions against income in prior years but may be unable to claim them, with the result to that unitholder of greater overall taxable income than appropriate. Counsel is unable to opine as to the validity of the convention but believes such a contest by the IRS to be unlikely because a successful contest could result in substantial additional deductions to other unitholders.

Except as noted below, gain or loss recognized by a unitholder, other than a dealer in common units, on the sale or exchange of a common unit will be taxable as capital gain or loss. Capital gain recognized on the sale of common units held for more than 12 months will be taxed at a maximum rate of 15% for sales occurring prior to January 1, 2009. A portion of this gain or loss, which will likely be substantial, however, will be separately computed and taxed as ordinary income or loss under Section 751 of the Internal Revenue Code to the extent attributable to assets giving rise to depreciation recapture or other unrealized receivables or to inventory items owned by us. The term unrealized receivables includes potential recapture items, including depreciation recapture. Ordinary income attributable to unrealized receivables, inventory items and depreciation recapture may exceed net taxable gain realized upon the sale of our common unit and may be recognized even if there is a net taxable loss realized on the sale of our common unit. Thus, a unitholder may recognize both ordinary income and a capital loss upon a disposition of common units. Net capital loss may offset no more than \$3,000 of ordinary income in the case of individuals and may only be used to

offset capital gain in the case of corporations.

The IRS has ruled that a partner who acquires interests in a partnership in separate transactions must combine those interests and maintain a single adjusted tax basis for all those interests. Upon a sale or other disposition of less than all of such interests, a portion of that tax basis must be allocated to the interests sold using an equitable apportionment method. Treasury Regulations under Section 1223 of the Internal Revenue Code allow a selling

unitholder who can identify common units transferred with an ascertainable holding period to elect to use the actual holding period of the common units transferred. Thus, according to the ruling, a holder of common units will be unable to select high or low basis common units to sell, but, under the regulations, may designate specific common units sold for purposes of determining the holding period of the common units sold. A unitholder electing to use the actual holding period of common units transferred must consistently use that identification method for all subsequent sales or exchanges of our common units. A unitholder considering the purchase of additional common units or a sale of common units purchased in separate transactions should consult that unitholder's tax advisor as to the possible consequences of this ruling and application of the regulations.

The Internal Revenue Code treats a taxpayer as having sold a partnership interest, such as our units, in which gain would be recognized if it were actually sold at its fair market value, if the taxpayer or related persons enters into:

a short sale;

an offsetting notional principal contract; or

a futures or forward contract with respect to the partnership interest or substantially identical property.

Moreover, if a taxpayer has previously entered into a short sale, an offsetting notional principal contract or a futures or forward contract with respect to the partnership interest, the taxpayer will be treated as having sold that position if the taxpayer or a related person then acquires the partnership interest or substantially identical property.

Allocations Between Transferors and Transferees

In most cases, our taxable income and losses will be determined annually, will be prorated on a monthly basis and will be subsequently apportioned among the unitholders in proportion to the number of common units owned by each of them as of the opening of the New York Stock Exchange on the first business day of the month. However, gain or loss realized on a sale or other disposition of our assets other than in the ordinary course of business will be allocated among the unitholders as of the opening of the New York Stock Exchange on the first business day of the month in which that gain or loss is recognized. As a result, a unitholder transferring common units in the open market may be allocated income, gain, loss and deduction accrued after the date of transfer.

The use of this method may not be permitted under existing Treasury Regulations. Accordingly, Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw LLP is unable to opine on the validity of this method of allocating income and deductions between transferors and transferees of common units. If this method is not allowed under the Treasury Regulations, or only applies to transfers of less than all of the unitholder's interest, our taxable income or losses might be reallocated among the unitholders. We are authorized to revise our method of allocation between transferors and transferees, as well as among unitholders whose interests otherwise vary during a taxable period, to conform to a method permitted under future Treasury Regulations.

A unitholder who owns common units at any time during a quarter and who disposes of such common units prior to the record date set for a cash distribution with respect to such quarter will be allocated items of our income, gain, loss and deduction attributable to such quarter but will not be entitled to receive that cash distribution.

Notification Requirements

A unitholder who sells or exchanges common units is required to notify us in writing of that sale or exchange within 30 days after the sale or exchange and in any event by no later than January 15 of the year following the calendar year in which the sale or exchange occurred. We are required to notify the IRS of that transaction and to furnish specific

information to the transferor and transferee. However, these reporting requirements do not apply with respect to a sale by an individual who is a citizen of the United States and who effects the sale or exchange through a broker. Additionally, a transferor and a transferee of a common unit will be required to furnish statements to the IRS, filed with their income tax returns for the taxable year in which the sale or exchange occurred, that sets forth the amount of the consideration paid for the common unit. Failure to satisfy these reporting obligations may lead to the imposition of substantial penalties.

Constructive Termination

We will be considered to have been terminated for tax purposes if there is a sale or exchange of 50% or more of the total interests in our capital and profits within a 12-month period. A termination of us will result in the closing of our taxable year for all unitholders. In the case of a unitholder reporting on a taxable year other than a year ending December 31, the closing of our taxable year may result in more than 12 months of our taxable income or loss being includable in that unitholder's taxable income for the year of our termination. New tax elections required to be made by us, including a new election under Section 754 of the Internal Revenue Code, must be made subsequent to a termination, and a termination could result in a deferral of our deductions for depreciation. A termination could also result in penalties if we were unable to determine that the termination had occurred. Moreover, a termination might either accelerate the application of, or subject us to, any tax legislation enacted prior to the termination.

Tax-Exempt Organizations and Various Other Investors

Ownership of common units by employee benefit plans, other tax-exempt organizations, nonresident aliens, foreign corporations, other foreign persons and regulated investment companies raises issues unique to such persons and, as described below, may substantially increase the tax liability and requirements imposed on such persons.

Employee benefit plans and most other organizations exempt from federal income tax, including individual retirement accounts and other retirement plans, are subject to federal income tax on unrelated business taxable income. Virtually all of the taxable income derived by such an organization from the ownership of a common unit will be unrelated business taxable income and thus will be taxable to such a unitholder.

A regulated investment company (or mutual fund) is required to derive 90% or more of its gross income from interest, dividends, gains from the sale of stocks or securities or foreign currency or related sources, and net income derived from an interest in a qualified publicly-traded partnership. However, no more than 25% of the value of a regulated investment company's total assets may be invested in the securities of one or more qualified publicly-traded partnerships. A qualified publicly-traded partnership is a publicly-traded partnership as to which less than 90% of its gross income for each taxable year consists of interest, dividends, gains from the sale of stocks or securities or foreign currency or related sources. We expect Ferrellgas Partners to be treated as a qualified publicly-traded partnership.

Non-resident aliens and foreign corporations, trusts or estates which hold common units will be considered to be engaged in business in the United States on account of ownership of common units. As a consequence, they will be required to file federal tax returns in respect of their share of our income, gain, loss or deduction and pay federal income tax at regular rates on any net income or gain. Moreover, under rules applicable to publicly-traded partnerships, we will withhold at the highest effective tax rate applicable to individuals, currently 35%, from cash distributions made quarterly to foreign unitholders. Each foreign unitholder must obtain a taxpayer identification number from the IRS and submit that number to our transfer agent on a Form W-8 BEN or applicable substitute form in order to obtain credit for the taxes withheld. A change in applicable law may require us to change these procedures.

In addition, because a foreign corporation which owns common units will be treated as engaged in a United States trade or business, that corporation may be subject to United States branch profits tax at a rate of 30%, in addition to regular federal income tax, on its allocable share of our income and gain (as adjusted for changes in the foreign corporation's U.S. net equity) which are effectively connected with the conduct of a United States trade or business. That tax may be reduced or eliminated by an income tax treaty between the United States and the country with respect to which the foreign corporate unitholder is a qualified resident. In addition, such a unitholder is subject to special information reporting requirements under Section 6038C of the Internal Revenue Code.

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

Administrative Matters

Information Returns and Audit Procedures

We intend to furnish to each unitholder, within 90 days after the close of each calendar year, specific tax information, including a Schedule K-1, which sets forth each unitholder's share of our income, gain, loss and deduction for our preceding taxable year. In preparing this information, which in most cases will not be reviewed by counsel, we will use various accounting and reporting conventions, some of which have been mentioned in the previous discussion, to determine the unitholder's share of income, gain, loss and deduction. There is no assurance that any of those conventions will yield a result which conforms to the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code, regulations or administrative interpretations of the IRS. We cannot assure prospective unitholders that the IRS will not successfully contend in court that such accounting and reporting conventions are impermissible. Any such challenge by the IRS could negatively affect the value of our common units.

The IRS may audit our federal income tax information returns. Adjustments resulting from any such audit may require each unitholder to adjust a prior year's tax liability, and possibly may result in an audit of the unitholder's own return. Any audit of a unitholder's return could result in adjustments not related to our returns as well as those related to our returns.

In most respects, partnerships are treated as separate entities for purposes of federal tax audits, judicial review of administrative adjustments by the IRS and tax settlement proceedings. The tax treatment of partnership items of income, gain, loss and deduction are determined in a partnership proceeding rather than in separate proceedings with the partners. The Internal Revenue Code requires that one partner be designated as the Tax Matters Partner for these purposes. Our partnership agreements appoint our general partner as our Tax Matters Partner.

The Tax Matters Partner will make various elections on our behalf and on behalf of the unitholders. In addition, the Tax Matters Partner can extend the statute of limitations for assessment of tax deficiencies against unitholders for items in our returns. The Tax Matters Partner may bind a unitholder with less than a 1% profits interest in us to a settlement with the IRS unless that unitholder elects, by filing a statement with the IRS, not to give such authority to the Tax Matters Partner. The Tax Matters Partner may seek judicial review (by which all the unitholders are bound) of a final partnership administrative adjustment and, if the Tax Matters Partner fails to seek judicial review, such review may be sought by any unitholder having at least a 1% interest in our profits and by the unitholders having in the aggregate at least a 5% profits interest. However, only one action for judicial review will go forward, and each unitholder with an interest in the outcome may participate.

A unitholder must file a statement with the IRS identifying the treatment of any item on that unitholder's federal income tax return that is not consistent with the treatment of the item on our return. Intentional or negligent disregard of the consistency requirement may subject a unitholder to substantial penalties.

Nominee Reporting

Persons who hold an interest in us as a nominee for another person are required to furnish to us:

the name, address and taxpayer identification number of the beneficial owner and the nominee;

whether the beneficial owner is:

a person that is not a United States person;

a foreign government, an international organization or any wholly-owned agency or instrumentality of either of the foregoing; or

a tax-exempt entity;

the amount and description of common units held, acquired or transferred for the beneficial owner; and

particular information including the dates of acquisitions and transfers, means of acquisitions and transfers, and acquisition cost for purchases, as well as the amount of net proceeds from sales.

Brokers and financial institutions are required to furnish additional information, including whether they are United States persons and specific information on common units they acquire, hold or transfer for their own account. A penalty of \$50 per failure, up to a maximum of \$100,000 per calendar year, is imposed by the Internal Revenue Code for failure to report this information to us. The nominee is required to supply the beneficial owner of our common units with the information furnished to us.

Tax Shelter Reporting Rules

Treasury Regulations require taxpayers to report particular information on Form 8886 if they participate in a reportable transaction. Unitholders may be required to file this form with the IRS. A transaction may be a reportable transaction based upon any of several factors. Unitholders are urged to consult with their own tax advisors concerning the application of any of these factors to their investment in our common units. Significant penalties may be imposed for failure to comply with these disclosure requirements. Disclosure and information maintenance obligations are also imposed on material advisors that organize, manage or sell interests in reportable transactions. Unitholders are urged to consult with their own tax advisors concerning any possible disclosure obligation with respect to their investment and should be aware that we and our material advisors intend to comply with the disclosure and information maintenance requirements.

Accuracy-Related Penalties

An additional tax equal to 20% of the amount of any portion of an underpayment of tax which is attributable to one or more of particular listed causes, including negligence or disregard of rules or regulations, substantial understatements of income tax and substantial valuation misstatements, is imposed by the Internal Revenue Code. No penalty will be imposed, however, with respect to any portion of an underpayment if it is shown that there was a reasonable cause for that portion and that the taxpayer acted in good faith with respect to that portion.

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

with respect to which there is, or was, substantial authority; or

as to which there is a reasonable basis and the pertinent facts of such position are disclosed on the return.

This reduction does not apply to an understatement attributable to a tax shelter, a term that in this context does not appear to include us.

An additional penalty tax applies to certain listed transactions and reportable transactions with a significant tax avoidance purposes (reportable avoidance transactions). The amount of the penalty is equal to 20% of any understatement of income tax attributable to an adequately disclosed reportable avoidance transaction. No penalty will be imposed, however, if the relevant facts affecting the tax treatment of the transaction are adequately disclosed, there is or was substantial authority for the claimed tax treatment, and the taxpayer reasonably believed that the claimed tax treatment was more likely than not the proper treatment. If the reportable avoidance transaction is not adequately disclosed, this exception will not apply and the penalty will be increased to 30% of the understatement.

If any item of our income, gain, loss or deduction included in the distributive shares of unitholders might result in such an understatement of income for which no substantial authority exists, we must disclose the pertinent facts on our return. In addition, we will make a reasonable effort to furnish sufficient information for unitholders to make adequate disclosure on their returns to avoid liability for this penalty.

A substantial valuation misstatement exists if the value of any property, or the adjusted basis of any property, claimed on a tax return is 200% or more of the amount determined to be the correct amount of such valuation or adjusted basis. No penalty is imposed unless the portion of the underpayment attributable to a substantial valuation

misstatement exceeds \$5,000, \$10,000 for most corporations. If the valuation claimed on a return is 400% or more than the correct valuation, the penalty imposed increases to 40%.

State, Local and Other Tax Consequences

In addition to federal income taxes, unitholders will be subject to other taxes, such as state and local income taxes, unincorporated business taxes, and estate, inheritance or intangible taxes that may be imposed by the various jurisdictions in which we do business or own property. Although an analysis of those various taxes is not presented here, each prospective unitholder should consider their potential impact on that unitholder's investment in us. We currently conduct business in all 50 states. A unitholder will be required to file state income tax returns and to pay state income taxes in some or all of the states in which we do business or own property and may be subject to penalties for failure to comply with those requirements. In some states, tax losses may not produce a tax benefit in the year incurred (if, for example, we have no income from sources within that state) and also may not be available to offset income in subsequent taxable years. Some of the states may require that we, or we may elect to, withhold a percentage of income from amounts to be distributed to a unitholder who is not a resident of the state. Withholding, the amount of which may be greater or less than a particular unitholder's income tax liability to the state, does not relieve the non-resident unitholder from the obligation to file an income tax return. Amounts withheld may be treated as if distributed to unitholders for purposes of determining the amounts distributed by us. See Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership Entity-Level Collections. Based on current law and our estimate of future operations, we anticipate that any amounts required to be withheld will not be material.

It is the responsibility of each unitholder to investigate the legal and tax consequences under the laws of pertinent states and localities of that unitholder's investment in us. Accordingly, each prospective unitholder should consult, and must depend upon, that unitholder's own tax counsel or other advisor with regard to those matters. Further, it is the responsibility of each unitholder to file all state and local, as well as U.S. federal, tax returns that may be required of such unitholder. Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw LLP has not rendered an opinion on the state or local tax consequences of an investment in us.

INVESTMENT IN US BY EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

An investment in us by an employee benefit plan is subject to additional considerations because the investments of these plans are subject to:

- the fiduciary responsibility and prohibited transaction provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, often referred to as ERISA; and

- restrictions imposed by Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code.

For these purposes, the term "employee benefit plan" may include:

- qualified pension, profit-sharing and stock bonus plans;

- simplified employee pension plans; and

- tax deferred annuities or individual retirement accounts established or maintained by an employer or employee organization.

Prior to making an investment in us, consideration should be given to, among other things:

whether the investment is permitted under the terms of the employee benefit plan;

whether the investment is prudent under Section 404(a)(1)(B) of ERISA;

whether in making the investment, the employee benefit plan will satisfy the diversification requirements of Section 404(a)(1)(C) of ERISA;

whether the investment will result in recognition of unrelated business taxable income by the employee benefit plan and, if so, the potential after-tax investment return; and

whether, as a result of the investment, the employee benefit plan will be required to file an exempt organization business income tax return with the IRS.

See Tax Consequences Disposition of Common Units Tax-Exempt Organizations and Various Other Investors.

The person with investment discretion with respect to the assets of an employee benefit plan, often called a fiduciary, should determine whether an investment in us is authorized by the appropriate governing instrument and is a proper investment for the employee benefit plan. A fiduciary should also consider whether the employee benefit plan will, by investing in us, be deemed to own an undivided interest in our assets. If so, our general partner would also be a fiduciary of the employee benefit plan, and we would be subject to the regulatory restrictions of ERISA, including its prohibited transaction rules, as well as the prohibited transaction rules of the Internal Revenue Code.

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code prohibit employee benefit plans, and also individual retirement accounts that are not considered part of an employee benefit plan, from engaging in specified transactions involving plan assets with parties that are parties in interest under ERISA or disqualified persons under the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the employee benefit plan. The Department of Labor regulations provide guidance with respect to whether the assets of an entity in which employee benefit plans acquire equity interests would be deemed plan assets under some circumstances. Under these regulations, an entity's assets would not be considered to be plan assets if, among other things:

the equity interests acquired by employee benefit plans are publicly-offered securities; meaning the equity interests are:

widely held by 100 or more investors independent of us and each other;

freely transferable; and

registered under some provisions of the federal securities laws;

the entity is an operating company; meaning that it is primarily engaged in the production or sale of a product or service, other than the investment of capital, either directly or through a majority owned subsidiary or subsidiaries; or

there is no significant investment by employee benefit plan investors; meaning that less than 25% of the value of each class of equity interest, disregarding particular interests held by our general partner, its affiliates, and particular other persons, is held by:

the employee benefit plans referred to above;

individual retirement accounts; and

other employee benefit plans not subject to ERISA, including governmental plans.

Our assets should not be considered plan assets under these regulations because it is expected that an investment in us will satisfy the requirements of the first bullet point immediately above.

Plan fiduciaries contemplating an investment in us should consult with their own counsel regarding the potential consequences of such an investment under ERISA and the Internal Revenue Code in light of the serious penalties

imposed on persons who engage in prohibited transactions or otherwise violate any applicable statutory provisions.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

Where Documents are Filed; Copies of Documents

We file annual, quarterly and other reports and other information with the SEC. You may read and download our SEC filings over the Internet from several commercial document retrieval services as well as at the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. You may also read and copy our SEC filings at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information concerning the Public Reference Room and any applicable copy charges. You can also obtain information about us through the New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005, on which our common units are listed.

In addition, you may also access further information about us by visiting our website at <http://www.ferrellgas.com>. Please note that the information and materials found on our website, except for our SEC filings expressly described below, are not part of this prospectus and are not incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

Incorporation of Documents by Reference

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form S-3 with respect to the securities offered by this prospectus. This prospectus is a part of that registration statement. As allowed by the SEC, this prospectus does not contain all of the information you can find in the registration statement or the exhibits to the registration statement. Instead, the SEC allows us to incorporate by reference information into this prospectus. This means that we can disclose particular important information to you without actually including such information in this prospectus by simply referring you to another document that we filed separately with the SEC.

The information we incorporate by reference is an important part of this prospectus and should be carefully read in conjunction with this prospectus and any prospectus supplement. Information that we file with the SEC after the date of this prospectus will automatically update and may supersede some of the information in this prospectus as well as information we previously filed with the SEC and that was incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

The following documents are incorporated by reference into this prospectus:

the description of Ferrellgas Partners, L.P.'s common units in its registration statement on Form 8-A/A, as filed with the SEC on December 7, 2005, and any amendments or reports filed to update the description;

the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Ferrellgas Partners, L.P., Ferrellgas Partners Finance Corp., Ferrellgas, L.P. and Ferrellgas Finance Corp. for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2005, as filed with the SEC on October 14, 2005, as amended on Form 10-K/A filed with the SEC on November 10, 2005;

the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Ferrellgas Partners, L.P., Ferrellgas Partners Finance Corp., Ferrellgas, L.P. and Ferrellgas Partners Finance Corp. for the quarterly period ended October 31, 2005, as filed with the SEC on December 7, 2005;

the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Ferrellgas Partners, L.P., Ferrellgas Partners Finance Corp., Ferrellgas, L.P. and Ferrellgas Partners Finance Corp. for the quarterly period ended January 31, 2006, as filed with the SEC on March 10, 2006;

the Current Reports on Form 8-K of Ferrellgas Partners, L.P., Ferrellgas Partners Finance Corp., Ferrellgas, L.P. and Ferrellgas Finance Corp., as filed with the SEC on December 7, 2005, and March 10, 2006; and

all reports or documents that we file under Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act after the date of this prospectus and until the earlier of the termination of the registration statement to which this prospectus relates or until we sell all of the securities offered by this prospectus.

If information in any of these incorporated documents conflicts with information in this prospectus, prospectus supplement or any other offering materials, you should rely on the most recent information. If information in an incorporated document conflicts with information in another incorporated document, you should rely on the information in the most recent incorporated document.

You may request from us at no cost a copy of any document we incorporate by reference, excluding all exhibits to such incorporated documents (unless we have specifically incorporated by reference such exhibits either in this prospectus or in the incorporated document), by making such a request in writing or by telephone to the following address:

Ferrellgas, Inc.
7500 College Boulevard, Suite 1000
Overland Park, Kansas 66210
Attention: Investor Relations
(913) 661-1533

Except as provided above, no other information (including information on our website) is incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

LEGAL MATTERS

Particular legal matters related to the securities described in this prospectus, including the validity of the common units described in this prospectus, have been and/or will be passed upon for us by Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw LLP, including the validity of the securities described in the prospectus. If legal matters in connection with any offering of any of the securities described in this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement or other offering material are passed on by counsel for any underwriters of such offering, that counsel will be named in the applicable prospectus supplement or other offering material.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements, the related financial statement schedules, and management's report on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting incorporated in this prospectus by reference from Ferrellgas Partners, L.P.'s, Ferrellgas Partners Finance Corp.'s, Ferrellgas L.P.'s and Ferrellgas Finance Corp.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended July 31, 2005, as amended on Form 10-K/A, have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their reports (which reports relating to Ferrellgas Partners, L.P. and Ferrellgas, L.P. express an unqualified opinion and explanatory paragraph relating to a change in accounting principle), which are incorporated herein by reference, and have been so incorporated in reliance upon the reports of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

The consolidated financial statements of Ferrellgas, Inc. and Subsidiaries incorporated in this prospectus by reference from Ferrellgas Partners, L.P.'s, Ferrellgas Partners Finance Corp.'s, Ferrellgas, L.P.'s and Ferrellgas Finance Corp.'s Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 7, 2005, have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report (which report expresses an unqualified opinion and explanatory paragraph relating to a change in accounting principle), which is incorporated herein by reference, and has been so incorporated in reliance upon the report of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus and the documents we have incorporated by reference include forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are identified as any statement that does not relate strictly to historical or current facts. They often use words such as anticipate, believe, intend, plan, projection, forecast, strategy, position, estimate, expect, may, will, or the negative of those terms or other variations of them or comparable terminology. These statements often discuss plans, strategies, events or developments that we expect or anticipate will or may occur in the future and are based upon the beliefs and assumptions of our management and on the information currently

available to them. In particular, statements, express or implied, concerning our future operating results or our ability to generate sales, income or cash flow are forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of performance. You should not put undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed in or implied by these forward-looking statements. Many of the factors that will affect our future results are beyond our ability to control or predict.

Some of our forward-looking statements include the following:

whether the operating partnership will have sufficient funds to meet its obligations, including its obligations under its debt securities, and to enable it to distribute to Ferrellgas Partners sufficient funds to permit Ferrellgas Partners to meet its obligations with respect to its existing debt and equity securities;

whether we and the operating partnership will continue to meet all of the quarterly financial tests required by the agreements governing our and its indebtedness; and

the expectation that propane and other liquid sales, cost of product sold, gross profit, operating income and net earnings will increase.

For a more detailed description of these particular forward-looking statements and for other factors that may affect any forward-looking statements, see the section entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Item 7 of our most recently filed Annual Report on Form 10-K, and in Item 2 of our most recently filed Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, both as incorporated herein by reference. See "Where You Can Find More Information."

When considering any forward-looking statement, you should also keep in mind the risk factors described under the section entitled "Risk Factors" of our most recently filed Annual Report on Form 10-K, or in an applicable prospectus supplement or other offering material. See "Where you Can Find More Information." Any of these risks could impair our business, financial condition or results of operation. Any such impairment may affect our ability to make distributions to our unitholders or pay interest on the principal of any of our debt securities. In addition, the trading price of our common units could decline as a result of any such impairment. Except for our ongoing obligations to disclose material information as required by federal securities laws, we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statements after we distribute this prospectus and any applicable prospectus supplement or other offering material.

In addition, the classification of Ferrellgas Partners as a partnership for federal income tax purposes means that Ferrellgas Partners does not generally pay federal income taxes. Ferrellgas Partners does, however, pay taxes on the income of its subsidiaries that are corporations. Ferrellgas Partners relies on a legal opinion from its counsel, and not a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service, as to its proper classification for federal income tax purposes. See the section entitled "Risk Factors - Tax Risks" of our most recently-filed Annual Report on Form 10-K.

