

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549  
FORM 10-Q

☒ [ X ] QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES  
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934  
or  
☐ [ ] TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES  
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the period MAY 28 TO JUNE 30, 1999

Commission File Number: 000-26091  
TC PIPELINES, LP  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware  
-----  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

52-2135448  
-----  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification Number)

Four Greenspoint Plaza  
16945 Northchase Drive  
Houston, Texas

77060

-----  
(Address of principal executive offices)

-----  
(Zip code)

(281) 873-7774  
-----  
Registrant's telephone number, including area code

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports  
required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of  
1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the  
registrant was required to file such report(s), and (2) has been subject to such  
filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes ☒ [ X ] No ☐ [ ]

The registrant had 14,690,694 common units outstanding as of August 6,  
1999.

TC PIPELINES, LP

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TC PIPELINES, LP

INCOME

For the period May 28 (commencement of operations) to June 30, 1999 (unaudited)  
(thousands of dollars except per unit amount)

-----		
EQUITY INCOME FROM INVESTMENT IN NORTHERN BORDER PIPELINE COMPANY (NOTE 3)	3,130	
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	144	
	-----	
NET INCOME	2,986	
	-----	
NET INCOME ALLOCATION		
General partner	60	
Common units	2,456	
Subordinated units	470	
	-----	
	2,986	
	-----	
NET INCOME PER UNIT (NOTE 4)	\$0.17	
	-----	
UNITS OUTSTANDING (THOUSANDS)	17,500	
	-----	

BALANCE SHEET

(unaudited) (thousands of dollars)	JUNE 30, 1999	May 28, 1999
-----		
ASSETS		
Cash	300	-
Investment in Northern Border Pipeline Company (Note 3)	244,781	241,651
	-----	-----
	245,081	241,651
	-----	-----
-----		
LIABILITIES AND PARTNERS' CAPITAL		
Current Liabilities		
Due to affiliate	300	-
Accounts payable	144	-
	-----	-----
	444	-
	-----	-----
Partners' Capital		
General partner	4,893	4,833
Common units	203,472	193,515
Subordinated units	36,272	43,303
	-----	-----
	244,637	241,651
	-----	-----
	245,081	241,651
	-----	-----

See accompanying Notes to Summarized Financial Statements.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

TC PIPELINES, LP

CASH FLOW

For the period May 28 (commencement of operations) to June 30, 1999 (unaudited)  
(thousands of dollars)

-----	
CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS	
Net income	2,986
Add/ (Deduct) :	
Equity income	(3,130)
Decrease in operating working capital	144
	-----
	-
	-----
FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Due to affiliate	300
Common units issued	7,501
Subordinated units redeemed	(7,501)
	-----
	300
	-----
INCREASE IN CASH	300
CASH, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	-
	-----
CASH, END OF PERIOD	300
	-----
	-----

See accompanying Notes to Summarized Financial Statements.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

TC PIPELINES, LP

NOTES TO SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period May 28 (commencement of operations) to June 30, 1999

(unaudited)

NOTE 1 BASIS OF PRESENTATION

TC PipeLines, LP, a Delaware limited partnership, and its subsidiary limited partnership, TC PipeLines Intermediate Limited Partnership, a Delaware limited partnership, are collectively referred to herein as TC PipeLines or the Partnership.

The financial statements have been prepared by Management in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles. Amounts are stated in United States dollars.

Since a determination of many assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses is dependent upon future events, the preparation of these financial statements requires the use of estimates and assumptions which have been made using careful judgment. In the opinion of Management, these financial statements have been properly prepared within reasonable limits of materiality and include all adjustments (consisting primarily of normal recurring accruals) necessary to present fairly the results of operations, financial position and cash flows of the Partnership as at May 28, 1999 and June 30, 1999 and for the period May 28 to June 30, 1999.

The results of operations for the period ended June 30, 1999, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for a full fiscal year.

NOTE 2 FORMATION OF PARTNERSHIP

TC PipeLines was formed on December 16, 1998. The Partnership commenced operations on May 28, 1999 when it issued 14,300,000 common units (11,500,000 to the public and 2,800,000 to an affiliate of the general partner) for net proceeds of \$274.6 million, after deducting underwriters' fees of \$15.0 million. These proceeds, along with 3,200,000 subordinated units, a 2 percent general partner interest and incentive distribution rights, were issued to TransCanada Border PipeLine Ltd. and TransCan Northern Ltd. (collectively, the predecessor companies), affiliates of the general partner, to acquire the predecessor companies' 30 percent general partner interest in Northern Border Pipeline Company.

On June 25, 1999, the underwriters exercised a portion of their overallotment option under the terms of the underwriting agreement and purchased 390,694 additional common units for proceeds of \$7.5 million. The Partnership used those proceeds to redeem 390,694 subordinated units.

The common units and the subordinated units represent limited partner interests in the Partnership. During the period which subordinated units are outstanding (the subordination period), to the extent there is sufficient available cash, the holders of common units are entitled to receive a minimum quarterly distribution (MQD), plus any arrearages on the common units, before any distribution is made to the holders of subordinated units. The holders of subordinated units will have the right to receive the MQD only after the common units have received the MQD plus any arrearages in payment of the MQD. The subordinated units are not entitled to arrearages. Upon expiration of the subordination period, which will generally not occur before June 30, 2004, the subordinated units will convert into common units on a one-for-one basis and will then participate pro rata with the other common units in distributions of available cash.

The holder of the general partner interest is entitled to receive 2 percent of total cash distributions until the MQD has been achieved, at which time it will have the right to receive incentive distributions. Incentive distribution rights represent the right to receive an increasing percentage of quarterly distributions of available cash after the MQD has been achieved.

The Partnership owns a 30 percent general partner interest in Northern Border Pipeline Company (Northern Border), a partnership which owns a natural gas pipeline extending from the Montana-Saskatchewan border near Port of Morgan, Montana, to a terminus near Manhattan, Illinois. Northern Border is subject to regulation by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Northern Border's accounting policies conform to generally accepted accounting principles, as applied in the case of regulated entities.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONCLUDED)

TC PIPELINES, LP

The Partnership uses the equity method of accounting for its investment in Northern Border, over which it is able to exercise significant influence. The Partnership's investment balance as at May 28, 1999 represents the combined carrying values of the investment in Northern Border as reflected in the accounts of the predecessor companies at the same date. TC PipeLines' equity income for the period May 28 to June 30, 1999 represents 30 percent of the net income of Northern Border for the same period.

The following sets out summarized financial information for Northern Border as at June 30, 1999 and for the period May 28 to June 30, 1999. TC PipeLines has held its general partner interest since May 28, 1999.

(unaudited)	
(millions of dollars)	May 28 - June 30, 1999
-----	
NORTHERN BORDER INCOME STATEMENT	
Revenues	27.6
Costs and expenses	(6.3)
Depreciation	(4.9)
Financial charges and other	(6.0)
	-----
Net income	10.4
	-----
	-----

(unaudited)	
(millions of dollars)	June 30, 1999
-----	
NORTHERN BORDER BALANCE SHEET	
Cash and short-term investments	25.9
Other current assets	29.3
Plant, property and equipment, net	1,744.7
Other assets	13.3
Current liabilities	(55.8)
Deferred amounts	(10.5)
Long-term debt	(912.0)
	-----
Partners' capital	834.9
	-----
	-----

NOTE 4 NET INCOME PER UNIT

Net income per unit is computed by dividing net income, after deduction of the general partner's allocation, by the number of common and subordinated units outstanding.

NOTE 5 CREDIT FACILITY

On May 28, 1999, the Partnership entered into a \$40 million unsecured two year revolving credit facility with TransCanada PipeLine USA Ltd., an affiliate of the general partner. At June 30, 1999, the Partnership has not drawn on this credit facility.



PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF  
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

TC PIPELINES, LP

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OF TC PIPELINES, LP

TC PipeLines, LP (the Partnership) was formed on December 16, 1998 by TransCanada PipeLines Limited (TransCanada) to acquire, own and participate in the management of United States based pipeline assets. On May 28, 1999 the Partnership issued 14,300,000 common units (11,500,000 to the public and 2,800,000 to an affiliate of the general partner) for net proceeds of \$274.6 million. The common units are quoted on the Nasdaq National Market and trade under the symbol "TCLPZ". The Partnership used the net proceeds from this offering, along with 3,200,000 subordinated units, an aggregate 2 percent general partner interest and incentive distribution rights, to acquire the collective 30 percent general partner interest in Northern Border Pipeline Company (Northern Border) previously held by TransCanada Border PipeLine Ltd. and TransCan Northern Ltd. (collectively, the predecessor companies), affiliates of the general partner, TC PipeLines GP, Inc.

Subsequent to the initial public offering, the underwriters exercised a portion of their overallotment option and purchased 390,694 additional common units for proceeds of \$7.5 million. The Partnership used these proceeds to redeem an equal number of subordinated units.

Currently, the only material asset of the Partnership is the 30 percent general partner interest in Northern Border.

TC PipeLines, LP accounts for its interest in Northern Border using the equity method of accounting. The Partnership's initial investment in Northern Border was recorded at \$241.7 million, the combined carrying values of the investment in Northern Border as reflected in the accounts of the predecessor companies as at May 28, 1999. This amount is also equal to 30 percent of Northern Border's partners' capital as at May 28, 1999. In accordance with the equity method of accounting, the carrying value of the investment increased by \$3.1 million of equity income for the period May 28 to June 30, 1999, reflecting the Partnership's 30 percent share of Northern Border's net income for the same period.

In addition to recording equity income from Northern Border, the Partnership recorded general and administrative expenses of \$0.1 million, resulting in net income of \$3.0 million for the period May 28 to June 30, 1999.

Since the general partner interest in Northern Border is currently the Partnership's only source of income, the Partnership's results of operations are influenced by and reflect the same factors that influence the financial results of Northern Border.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES OF TC PIPELINES, LP

CASH DISTRIBUTION POLICY OF TC PIPELINES, LP

During the period which subordinated units are outstanding (the subordination period), which generally cannot end before June 30, 2004, the Partnership will make distributions of available cash as defined in the partnership agreement in the following manner:

- First, 98 percent to the common units, pro rata, and 2 percent to the general partner, until there has been distributed for each outstanding common unit an amount equal to the minimum quarterly distribution for that quarter;
- Second, 98 percent to the common units, pro rata, and 2 percent to the general partner, until there has been distributed for each outstanding common unit an amount equal to any arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units for that quarter and for any prior quarters during the subordination period;
- Third, 98 percent to the subordinated units, pro rata, and 2 percent to the general partner, until there has been distributed for each outstanding subordinated unit an amount equal to the minimum quarterly distribution for that quarter; and

- Thereafter, in a manner whereby the general partner has the right (referred to as Incentive Distribution Rights) to receive increasing percentages of quarterly distributions.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF  
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

TC PIPELINES, LP

The minimum quarterly distribution is \$0.45 per unit. The initial distribution reflects the actual length of the period from closing of the offering (May 28, 1999) to June 30, 1999.

On July 19, 1999, the board of directors of the general partner declared a cash distribution of \$0.1681 per unit for the period May 28 to June 30, 1999 which is payable on August 12, 1999, to unitholders of record as of July 30, 1999. In total, the Partnership will make a cash distribution of \$3.1 million which will be paid out in the following manner: \$2.5 million to common unitholders, \$0.5 million to the general partner as holder of the subordinated units, and \$0.1 million to the general partner in respect of its 2 percent general partner interest.

The Partnership will fund this cash distribution with its share of Northern Border's second quarter cash distribution which was received on August 3, 1999.

NORTHERN BORDER CASH DISTRIBUTION POLICY

In December 1998, Northern Border changed its policy regarding distributions to its partners, with the unanimous consent of the members of its management committee, in two respects. The timing of distributions was changed from the last business day of the quarter to the second business day of the second month following the end of the quarter. The computation period for distributions was also changed from quarterly with one month in arrears to quarterly.

In accordance with Northern Border's cash distribution policy, a distribution for the second quarter ending June 30, 1999 was paid on August 3, 1999. As stated in the amended general partnership agreement for Northern Border, the predecessor companies received their proportionate share of this cash distribution for the period April 1 to May 27, 1999. TC PipeLines, LP received \$3.3 million, representing 30 percent of Northern Border's cash distribution for the period May 28 to June 30, 1999.

CREDIT FACILITY AND SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

On May 28, 1999, the Partnership entered into a \$40 million unsecured two year revolving credit facility with TransCanada PipeLine USA Ltd., an affiliate of the general partner. The credit facility bears interest at one-, two-, three-, or six-month London Interbank Offered Rate plus 1.25 percent, depending on the term selected by the Partnership. The purpose of the revolving credit facility is to provide borrowings to fund capital expenditures, to fund capital contributions to Northern Border and for working capital and other general business purposes, including enabling the Partnership to make distributions to its partners if there has been a temporary interruption or delay in the receipt of cash distributions from Northern Border. At June 30, 1999, the Partnership has not drawn on this credit facility.

On June 28, 1999, the Partnership received a short-term non-interest bearing working capital advance in the amount of \$0.3 million from its general partner. The Partnership intends to repay this advance within twelve months.

CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Partnership expects that Northern Border will request capital contributions in aggregate of approximately \$13 million from TC PipeLines, LP in 2000. Management expects to fund these capital contributions from cash reserves and drawings under the revolving credit facility.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OF NORTHERN BORDER PIPELINE COMPANY

The following sets out summarized financial information for Northern Border as at June 30, 1999 and for the three and six months ended June 30, 1999. TC PipeLines, LP has held its 30 percent general partner interest since May 28, 1999.

## PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF  
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

## TC PIPELINES, LP

(unaudited) (millions of dollars)	Three months ended June 30, 1999	Six months ended June 30, 1999
-----		
Northern Border Income Statement		
Revenues	73.0	146.7
Costs and expenses	(16.3)	(32.9)
Depreciation	(12.9)	(25.7)
Financial charges and other	(14.8)	(28.8)
	-----	-----
Net income	29.0	59.3
	-----	-----

(unaudited) (millions of dollars)	June 30, 1999
-----	
Northern Border Balance Sheet	
Cash and short-term investments	25.9
Other current assets	29.3
Plant, property and equipment, net	1,744.7
Other assets	13.3
Current liabilities	(55.8)
Deferred amounts	(10.5)
Long-term debt	(912.0)
	-----
Partners' capital	834.9
	-----
	-----

Northern Border's revenue is derived from agreements with various shippers for the transportation of natural gas. It transports gas under a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) regulated tariff that provides an opportunity to recover operations and maintenance costs of the pipeline, taxes other than income taxes, interest, depreciation and amortization, an allowance for income taxes and a regulated return on equity. Northern Border is generally allowed an opportunity to collect from its shippers a return on regulated rate base as well as recover that rate base through depreciation and amortization. The return amount Northern Border may collect from its shippers declines as the rate base is recovered. Billings for the firm transportation agreements are based on contracted volumes to determine the allocable share of the cost of service and are not dependent upon the percentage of available capacity actually used.

In December 1998, Northern Border completed an expansion and extension of its pipeline system (The Chicago Project). As a result of placing the facilities for The Chicago Project into service, Northern Border has added approximately \$893 million to its gas plant in service through June 30, 1999 (\$840 million through December 31, 1998). The final construction cost is estimated to be \$894 million.

## SECOND QUARTER 1999 COMPARED WITH SECOND QUARTER 1998

Operating revenues increased \$24.2 million for the second quarter of 1999, as compared to the same period in 1998, due primarily to additional revenues from the operation of The Chicago Project facilities. New firm transportation agreements with 27 shippers provided for additional receipt capacity of 700 million cubic feet per day, a 42 percent increase. The Chicago Project increased Northern Border's rate base, which increased Northern



PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF  
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

TC PIPELINES, LP

Border's return for the second quarter of 1999. Also reflected in the increase in 1999 revenues are recoveries of increased pipeline operating expenses due to the new facilities.

Costs and expenses consist of operations and maintenance expense, taxes other than income and the regulatory credit account.

Operations and maintenance expense increased \$1.6 million for the second quarter of 1999, from the comparable period in 1998, due primarily to operations and maintenance expenses for The Chicago Project facilities recorded in 1999.

Taxes other than income increased \$1.5 million for the second quarter of 1999, as compared to the same period in 1998, due primarily to ad valorem taxes attributable to the facilities placed into service for The Chicago Project.

For the second quarter of 1998, Northern Border recorded a regulatory credit of \$1.9 million. During the construction of The Chicago Project, Northern Border placed certain new facilities into service in advance of the December 1998 in service date to maintain gas flow at firm contracted capacity while existing facilities were being modified. The regulatory credit deferred the cost of service of these new facilities. Northern Border is allowed to recover from its shippers the regulatory asset that resulted from the cost of service deferral over a ten-year period commencing with the in service date of The Chicago Project.

Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$2.9 million for the second quarter of 1999, as compared to the same period in 1998, due primarily to Northern Border placing the facilities for The Chicago Project into service. The impact of the additional facilities on depreciation and amortization expense was partially offset by a decrease in the depreciation rate applied to transmission plant from 2.5% to 2.0%. Northern Border agreed to reduce the depreciation rate at the time The Chicago Project was placed into service, as part of a previous rate case settlement.

Financial changes and other consists of interest expense, net and other income.

Interest expense, net increased \$8.5 million for the second quarter of 1999, as compared to the same period in 1998, due to an increase in interest expense of \$5.0 million and a decrease in interest expense capitalized of \$3.5 million. Interest expense increased due primarily to an increase in average debt outstanding, reflecting amounts borrowed to finance a portion of the capital expenditures for The Chicago Project. The impact of the increased borrowings on interest expense was partially offset by a decrease in Northern Border's average interest rates between 1998 and 1999. The decrease in interest expense capitalized is due to the completion of construction of The Chicago Project in December 1998.

Other income (expense) decreased \$3.7 million for the second quarter of 1999, as compared to the same period in 1998, primarily due to a decrease in the allowance for equity funds used during construction. The decrease in the allowance for equity funds used during construction is due to the completion of construction of The Chicago Project in December 1998.

SIX MONTHS JUNE 30, 1999 COMPARED WITH SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1998

Operating revenues increased \$50.3 million for the first half of 1999, as compared to the same period in 1998, due primarily to additional revenues from the operation of The Chicago Project facilities. The Chicago Project increased Northern Border's rate base, which increased Northern Border's return for the first half of 1999. Also reflected in the increase in 1999 revenues are recoveries of increased pipeline operating expenses due to the new facilities.

Costs and expenses consist of operations and maintenance expense, taxes other than income and the regulatory credit account.

Operations and maintenance expense increased \$3.6 million for the first half

of 1999, from the comparable period in 1998, due primarily to operations and maintenance expenses for The Chicago Project facilities recorded in 1999 and increased administrative expenses for Northern Border.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF  
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

TC PIPELINES, LP

Taxes other than income increased \$3.0 million for the first half of 1999, as compared to the same period in 1998, due primarily to ad valorem taxes attributable to the facilities placed into service for The Chicago Project.

For the first half of 1998, Northern Border recorded a regulatory credit of \$2.2 million. During the construction of The Chicago Project, Northern Border placed certain new facilities into service in advance of the December 1998 in service date to maintain gas flow at firm contracted capacity while existing facilities were being modified. The regulatory credit deferred the cost of service of these new facilities. Northern Border is allowed to recover from its shippers the regulatory asset that resulted from the cost of service deferral over a ten-year period commencing with the in service date of The Chicago Project.

Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$5.9 million for the first half of 1999, as compared to the same period in 1998, due primarily to Northern Border placing the facilities for The Chicago Project into service. The impact of the additional facilities on depreciation and amortization expense was partially offset by a decrease in the depreciation rate applied to transmission plant from 2.5% to 2.0%. Northern Border agreed to reduce the depreciation rate at the time The Chicago Project was placed into service, as part of a previous rate case settlement.

Financial changes and other consists of interest expense, net and other income.

Interest expense, net increased \$16.5 million for the first half of 1999, as compared to the same period in 1998, due to an increase in interest expense of \$10.3 million and a decrease in interest expense capitalized of \$6.2 million. Interest expense increased due primarily to an increase in average debt outstanding, reflecting amounts borrowed to finance a portion of the capital expenditures for The Chicago Project. The impact of the increased borrowings on interest expense was partially offset by a decrease in Northern Border's average interest rates between 1998 and 1999. The decrease in interest expense capitalized is due to the completion of construction of The Chicago Project in December 1998.

Other income (expense) decreased \$5.0 million for the first half of 1999, as compared to the same period in 1998, primarily due to a decrease in the allowance for equity funds used during construction. The decrease in the allowance for equity funds used during construction is due to the completion of construction of The Chicago Project in December 1998.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES OF NORTHERN BORDER PIPELINE COMPANY

GENERAL

In June 1997, Northern Border entered into a credit agreement (Pipeline Credit Agreement) with certain financial institutions to borrow up to an aggregate principal amount of \$750 million. The Pipeline Credit Agreement is comprised of a \$200 million five-year revolving credit facility to be used for the retirement of Northern Border's previously outstanding bank loan agreements and for general business purposes, and a \$550 million three-year revolving credit facility to be used for the construction of The Chicago Project. Effective March 1999, in accordance with the provisions of the Pipeline Credit Agreement, Northern Border converted the three-year revolving credit facility to a term loan maturing in June 2002. At June 30, 1999, \$112.5 million and \$549.5 million had been borrowed on the five-year revolving credit facility and the term loan, respectively.

In September 1998, Northern Border executed interest rate forward agreements with an aggregate notional amount of \$150 million to hedge the interest rate for a planned issuance of fixed rate debt during 1999. Northern Border anticipates issuing debt during the third quarter of 1999 and using the proceeds to repay amounts borrowed on the Pipeline Credit Agreement.

Short-term liquidity needs will be met by internal sources and through the lines of credit discussed above. Long-term capital needs may be met through the ability to issue long-term indebtedness.





PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF  
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

TC PIPELINES, LP

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Cash flows provided by operating activities increased \$28.5 million to \$83.3 million for the first half of 1999, as compared to the same period in 1998, primarily attributed to The Chicago Project facilities placed into service in late December 1998.

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Capital expenditures of \$77.0 million for the first half of 1999 include \$70.4 million for The Chicago Project. The remaining capital expenditures for 1999 are primarily related to renewals and replacements of existing facilities. For the comparable period in 1998, capital expenditures were \$298.9 million, which included \$286.7 million for The Chicago Project.

Total capital expenditures for 1999 are estimated to be \$117 million including \$11 million for Project 2000, which is a proposed project to extend the pipeline system into Indiana by November 2000, and \$87 million for The Chicago Project. Approximately \$37 million of the capital expenditures for The Chicago Project are for construction completed in 1998. An additional \$19 million of 1999 capital expenditures is planned for renewals and replacements of the existing facilities. Northern Border anticipates funding its 1999 capital expenditures primarily by borrowing on the Pipeline Credit Agreement and using internal sources.

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Cash flows used in financing activities were \$17.8 million for the first half of 1999, as compared to cash flows provided by financing activities of \$254.1 million for the first half of 1998. During the first half of 1998, Northern Border's general partners contributed \$197.0 million to finance a portion of the capital expenditures for The Chicago Project. Distributions paid to the general partners increased \$34.9 million for the first half of 1999 as compared to the same period in 1998. The distribution for the first half of 1999 was impacted by increased earnings as well as a change in the timing of distribution payments. The distribution for the first half of 1998 was impacted by a rate case refund during the fourth quarter of 1997. Advances under the Pipeline Credit Agreement, which were used to finance a portion of the capital expenditures for The Chicago Project, were \$65 million for the first half of 1999 as compared to advances of \$90 million for the same period in 1998. During the first half of 1999, \$15.0 million was repaid on the Pipeline Credit Agreement.

YEAR 2000

TC PipeLines, LP and the general partner are not materially dependent upon computer systems to conduct their businesses. Accordingly, Management does not believe that the Year 2000 problem will have a material adverse effect on the Partnership's business, financial condition or results of operations, except as to any material adverse effect that may result from any Year 2000 problem affecting Northern Border, as discussed below.

Similar to most businesses, Northern Border relies heavily on information systems technology to operate in an efficient and effective manner. Much of this technology takes the form of computers and associated hardware for data processing and analysis. In addition, a great deal of information processing technology is embedded in microelectronic devices.

The Year 2000 problem results from the use in computer hardware and software of two digits rather than four digits to define the applicable year. As a result, computer programs that have date-sensitive software may recognize a date using "00" as the year 1900 rather than the year 2000.

If not corrected, many computer applications could fail or create erroneous results. The effects of the Year 2000 problem are compounded because of the interdependence of computer and telecommunication systems in the United States and throughout the world. This interdependence is true for Northern Border and its respective suppliers and customers.



PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF  
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

TC PIPELINES, LP

Northern Border has developed a plan, which will be modified as events warrant, to address Year 2000 problems (the Plan). The Plan is designed to take reasonable steps to prevent mission-critical functions from being impaired due to the Year 2000 problem. Mission-critical functions are pipeline operations, operated in a manner that is safe for personnel and the public. Pipeline operations include the flow of natural gas through the pipeline with the operation of thirteen natural gas fired compressor stations, two electric powered compressor stations, measurement stations for receipt and delivery of gas and the supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) computer system.

Northern Border is committed to allocating the resources necessary to implement the Plan. A core team of individuals has been established to implement and complete the Plan (the Y2K Team). The Plan includes developing a comprehensive component inventory of computer hardware, software, embedded chips and third-party interfaces; assessing the risk of non-compliance of each component; identifying the impact of any component failure; assessing Year 2000 compliance of each component; identifying and implementing solutions for non-compliance of components; testing of solutions implemented; and developing contingency plans for critical components and systems.

As of June 1999, Northern Border has identified, inventoried and assessed computer software, hardware, embedded chips, and third-party interfaces. Where necessary, remediation, replacement, or adequate workarounds have been identified and implemented or are in the process of being implemented. The workaround Northern Border has employed in very limited instances is to turn the system clocks back to a past date so that the systems will not rollover to the year 2000 for several years. System clocks have been turned back at two compressor stations that have an older control system that has not been upgraded. TC PipeLines, LP believes that there is limited risk involved with turning the clocks back on these computer systems because all functions are local to the station and their operations are not dependent on knowing the exact date. This strategy allows the computers to continue to function until replaced.

At this time, it is TC PipeLines, LP's understanding that all of Northern Border's mission critical systems are Year 2000 ready. As far as non-mission critical systems, it is TC PipeLines, LP's understanding that at the current time the systems are over 95% Year 2000 ready, based on the work effort involved. Additional work remaining consists primarily of completing upgrades of certain off-the-shelf software.

The Plan recognizes that the computer, telecommunications and other systems (Outside Systems) of outside entities (Outside Entities) have the potential for major, mission-critical, adverse effects on the conduct of Northern Border's business. Northern Border does not have control of these Outside Systems. However, the Plan includes an ongoing process of identifying and contacting Outside Entities whose systems have or may have a substantial effect on Northern Border's ability to continue to conduct the mission-critical aspects of their businesses without disruption from Year 2000 problems. The Plan requires Northern Border to attempt to inventory and assess the extent to which these Outside Systems may not be Year 2000 compatible. The Y2K Team will reasonably attempt to coordinate with these Outside Entities in an ongoing effort to obtain assurances these Outside Systems will be Year 2000 compatible well before January 1, 2000.

A listing of critical Outside Entities has been developed which includes shippers, electrical suppliers, and interconnecting pipelines. The Y2K Team has contacted these entities to determine their Year 2000 readiness and the extent to which joint testing or mutual contingency planning is required. All critical Outside Entities contacted have Year 2000 readiness programs underway and they expect to be Year 2000 ready before the end of the year. The assessment of the Year 2000 readiness of critical Outside Entities is an important factor in the internal contingency planning process.

The processes of inventorying, assessing, analyzing, remediating through replacement or adequate workarounds, testing, and developing contingency plans for mission-critical functions in anticipation of the year 2000 are



PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF  
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

TC PIPELINES, LP

necessarily iterative processes. That is, the steps are repeated as the Y2K Team learns more about the Year 2000 problem and its effects on internal systems and on Outside Systems, and about the effects that embedded chips may have on Northern Border's systems and Outside Systems. As the steps are repeated, it is likely that new problems will be identified and addressed. TC PipeLines, LP knows of no specific systems that are susceptible to problems that can only be identified after January 1, 2000.

Northern Border has in place a contingency plan designed to address specific Year 2000 related problems including loss of all commercial electrical power, loss of all commercial telecommunications, and unforeseen failures in critical systems. In the event of loss of commercial power, all critical facilities have back up power sources including auxiliary generators and battery back up except for the two electric powered compressor stations. Northern Border has its own internal, private communications systems for voice, data, and SCADA traffic. All of the communications sites have back-up power sources. Northern Border also has a redundant back-up site for critical operation and systems functions. All compressor facilities will be manned at year end so that unforeseen issues can be dealt with immediately.

Northern Border has not incurred material historical costs associated with the Year 2000 issues. Further, TC PipeLines, LP believes that Northern Border's future costs of implementing the Plan will not be material. Although TC PipeLines, LP believes Northern Border's estimates are reasonable, there can be no assurance, for the reasons stated in the following paragraph, that the actual costs of implementing the Plan will not differ materially from the estimated costs or that Northern Border will not be adversely affected by Year 2000 issues.

The extent and magnitude of the Year 2000 problem as it may affect Northern Border, both before and for some period after January 1, 2000, are difficult to predict or quantify for a number of reasons. Among the most important is the potential complexity of locating embedded microprocessors that may be in a great variety of hardware used for process or flow control, environmental, transportation, access, communications and other systems. TC PipeLines, LP believes that Northern Border will be able to identify and remediate mission-critical systems containing embedded microprocessors. Other important difficulties relate to the lack of control over and difficulty inventorying, assessing, remediating, verifying and testing Outside Systems; the complexity of evaluating all software (computer code) internal to Northern Border that may not be Year 2000 compatible; and the potential limited availability of certain necessary internal or external resources, including but not limited to trained hardware and software engineers, technicians and other personnel to perform adequate remediation, verification and testing of internal systems or Outside Systems. Year 2000 costs are difficult to estimate accurately because of unanticipated vendor delays, technical difficulties, the impact of tests of Outside Systems, and similar events. There can be no assurance for example that all Outside Systems will be adequately remediated so that they are Year 2000 ready by January 1, 2000, or by some earlier date, so as not to create a material disruption to business. If, despite diligent, prudent efforts under the Plan, there are Year 2000-related failures that create substantial disruptions to Northern Border's business, the adverse impact could be material. Moreover, the estimated costs of pursuing the current course of action do not take into account the costs, if any, that might be incurred as a result of Year 2000-related failures that occur despite implementation of the Plan, as it may be modified over time.

In an SEC release regarding Year 2000 disclosures, the SEC stated that public companies must disclose the most reasonably likely worst case Year 2000 scenario. Analysis of the most reasonably likely worst case Year 2000 scenarios Northern Border may face leads to contemplation of the following possibilities: widespread failure of electrical, gas, and similar supplies by utilities serving Northern Border; widespread disruption of the services of communications common carriers; similar disruption to means and modes of transportation for Northern Border and its employees, contractors, suppliers, and customers; significant disruption to Northern Border's ability to gain access to, and remain working in, office buildings and other facilities; and the failure of Outside Systems, the effects of which would have a cumulative material adverse impact on Northern Border's mission-critical systems. Among other things, Northern Border could face substantial claims due to service



PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF  
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (CONCLUDED)

TC PIPELINES, LP

interruptions, inability to fulfill contractual obligations, inability to account for certain revenues or obligations or to bill shippers accurately and on a timely basis, and increased expenses associated with litigation, stabilization of operations following mission-critical failures, and the execution of contingency plans. Northern Border could also experience an inability by shippers to pay, on a timely basis or at all, obligations owed to Northern Border. Under these circumstances, the adverse effect on Northern Border, and the diminution of its revenues, would be material, although not quantifiable at this time. Northern Border will continue to monitor business conditions to assess and quantify material adverse effects, if any, that result or may result from the Year 2000 problem.

This discussion under the heading "Year 2000" constitutes a year 2000 readiness disclosure under the Year 2000 Information and Readiness Disclosure Act. Compliance with the Year 2000 Information and Readiness Disclosure Act does not limit or otherwise affect any claims or actions under the federal securities laws.



PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION (CONCLUDED)

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

TC PIPELINES, LP

For the period May 28 to June 30, 1999, TC PipeLines, LP has not entered into any forms of financial instruments that are market risk sensitive, either for trading or non-trading purposes. Therefore, TC PipeLines, LP is not exposed to any interest rate risk, market price risk, or foreign exchange risk, except to the extent that its 30 percent general partner interest in Northern Border exposes the Partnership to the market risks disclosed below.

Northern Border's interest rate exposure results from its variable rate borrowings from commercial banks. To mitigate potential fluctuations in interest rates, Northern Border attempts to maintain a significant portion of its consolidated debt portfolio in fixed rate debt. Northern Border also uses an interest rate swap agreement to increase the portion of its fixed rate debt and uses interest rate forward agreements to establish an approximate effective borrowing rate for anticipated long-term debt issuances.

If interest rates average one percentage point more than rates in effect as of December 31, 1998, Northern Border's annual interest expense would increase by approximately \$5.2 million. This amount has been determined by considering the impact of the hypothetical interest rates on Northern Border's variable rate borrowings and interest rate swap agreements outstanding as of December 31, 1998. Northern Border's tariff provides the pipeline an opportunity to recover, among other items, interest expense. Therefore, TC PipeLines, LP believes that Northern Border would be allowed to recover the increase in its interest expense, if it were to occur. Thus, there would not be any material impact on Northern Border's annual earnings and cash flow from a hypothetical one percentage point increase in interest rates. As of June 30, 1999, there has not been any material changes to Northern Border's interest rate exposure as compared to December 31, 1998.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

TC PIPELINES, LP

ITEM 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) Exhibits.

None.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K.

None.

SIGNATURES

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

TC PIPELINES, LP  
(a Delaware Limited Partnership)

By: TC PipeLines GP, Inc., its general partner

By: /s/

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Theresa Jang  
Controller

Date: August 6, 1999