

Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC
Form S-1/A
January 18, 2011

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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 18, 2011

Registration No. 333-170773

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

AMENDMENT NO. 2
TO
FORM S-1
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC

to be converted as described herein
into a corporation named

Kinder Morgan, Inc.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

4922

(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code number)

26-0238387

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

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(Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number,
Including Area Code, of Registrant's Principal Executive
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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after this Registration Statement becomes effective.

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company:

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

The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until this Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to such Section 8(a), may determine.

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

Prior to the consummation of this offering, Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, will be converted into a Delaware corporation named Kinder Morgan, Inc. and the unitholders of Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC will become stockholders of Kinder Morgan, Inc. See "The Transactions The Conversion Transactions" in the accompanying prospectus. Shares of the Class P common stock of Kinder Morgan, Inc. are being offered by the prospectus. Except as disclosed in the accompanying prospectus, the consolidated financial statements and selected historical consolidated financial data and other historical financial information included in this registration statement are those of Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC or its predecessor and their respective subsidiaries and do not give effect to the conversion.

Kinder Morgan, Inc., a Kansas corporation and wholly owned subsidiary of Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC, is not the registrant under this registration statement. Prior to the consummation of this offering, its name will be changed to Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.

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

Subject to completion, dated January 18, 2011.

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS

Shares

Kinder Morgan, Inc.

Common Stock

This is the initial public offering of our common stock. The selling stockholders identified in this prospectus are selling all of the shares in this offering. We will not receive any of the proceeds from this offering.

Prior to this offering there has been no public market for our common stock. It is currently estimated that the public offering price per share will be between \$ and \$. We intend to list our common stock on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "KML."

Upon completion of this offering, our current investors will own all of our investor retained stock, which will be convertible into an aggregate of shares of our common stock, or % of our common stock on a fully-converted basis. Accordingly, following this offering, our current investors will be able to exercise control over all matters requiring stockholder approval. See "Description of Our Capital Stock" beginning on page 238.

	Per Share	Total
Initial public offering price	\$	\$
Underwriting discount	\$	\$
Proceeds to the selling stockholders (before expenses)	\$	\$

To the extent that the underwriters sell more than shares, the underwriters have the option to purchase up to an additional shares of common stock from the selling stockholders at the initial public offering price less the underwriting discount.

Investing in our common stock involves risks. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 20.

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

The underwriters expect to deliver the shares of common stock against payment in New York, New York on , 2011.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Barclays Capital

The date of this prospectus is _____, 2011.

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You should rely only on the information contained in this document and any free writing prospectus prepared by us or on our behalf. We and the selling stockholders have not, and the underwriters have not, authorized anyone to provide you with any additional information or information that is different. This document may only be used where it is legal to sell these securities. The information in this document is only accurate as of the date of this document.

Dealer Prospectus Delivery Obligation

Through and including _____, 2011 (the 25th day after the date of this prospectus), all dealers effecting transactions in these securities, whether or not participating in this offering, may be required to deliver a prospectus. This is in addition to a dealer's obligation to deliver a prospectus when acting as an underwriter and with respect to an unsold allotment or subscription.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. It does not contain all of the information that you should consider before making an investment decision. We urge you to read the entire prospectus carefully, including the historical financial statements and the notes to those financial statements included in this prospectus. Please read the sections entitled "Risk Factors" and "Information Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" for more information about important risks that you should consider before investing in our common stock. Prior to the consummation of this offering, Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, will be converted into a Delaware corporation named Kinder Morgan, Inc., the issuer of the common stock offered by this prospectus, and the unitholders of Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC will become stockholders of Kinder Morgan, Inc. See "The Transactions The Conversion Transactions." Unless the context otherwise requires, (1) "we," "us," and "our" refer to Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC and its subsidiaries prior to the conversion and Kinder Morgan, Inc. and its subsidiaries after the conversion, (2) references to "Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc." and "Kinder Morgan Energy Partners, L.P." include their respective subsidiaries, (3) information presented in this prospectus, other than historical financial information, gives effect to the consummation of the Conversion Transactions and to our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, which will be in effect upon the consummation of this offering, and (4) information presented in this prospectus assumes that the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional shares.

Our Business

We own the general partner and approximately 11% of the limited partner interests of Kinder Morgan Energy Partners, L.P., referred to in this prospectus as the "Partnership" or "KMP." The Partnership is a publicly traded pipeline limited partnership whose limited partner units are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "KMP." Additionally, the shares of our subsidiary that manages the Partnership, Kinder Morgan Management, LLC, referred to in this prospectus as "Kinder Morgan Management" or "KMR," are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "KMR." The Partnership was formed in Delaware in August 1992 and is one of the largest energy transportation and storage companies in North America in terms of market capitalization.

We generate substantial cash to pay dividends and are able to grow that cash with little incremental capital required above the Partnership level. KMP is our primary source of cash and drives our potential future dividend growth. Our general partner interest in KMP entitles us to receive incentive distributions that give us an increasing share of KMP's cash flow as the distributions to its limited partners increase. From 1996, the year before Richard D. Kinder and William V. Morgan acquired the general partner, through 2011 (as estimated by the Partnership), the distributions we will have received from the Partnership will have increased by a compound annual growth rate of 52%. See "Annual Cash Distributions Received from the Partnership." Approximately 95% of the distributions we received from our subsidiaries for both the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and the year ended December 31, 2009 were attributable to KMP. In 2011, we expect to receive an aggregate of \$1.3 billion in distributions from KMP. See "Dividend Policy."

As of December 31, 2010, our interests in the Partnership and its affiliates consisted of the following:

the general partner interest, which entitles us to receive incentive distributions;

21.7 million of the 224.2 million outstanding KMP units, representing an approximately 7% limited partner interest; and

13.1 million of the Partnership's 91.9 million outstanding i-units, representing an approximately 4% limited partner interest, through our ownership of 13.1 million KMR shares (i-units are a

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class of the Partnership's limited partner interests that receive distributions in the form of additional i-units instead of cash).

We also own a 20% equity interest in NGPL PipeCo LLC, the owner of Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America and certain affiliates, collectively referred to in this prospectus as "NGPL." NGPL is a major interstate natural gas pipeline and storage system that we operate.

Through our subsidiaries, including the Partnership, we operate or own an interest in approximately 37,000 miles of pipelines and approximately 180 terminals. These pipelines transport natural gas, gasoline, crude oil, carbon dioxide and other products, and these terminals store petroleum products and chemicals and handle bulk materials like coal and petroleum coke.

Our Business Objective and Our Dividend Policy

Our business objective is to increase dividends to our stockholders principally through our ownership of the general partner of the Partnership and KMR's management of the Partnership's operations. By supporting the Partnership in executing its business strategy and assisting the Partnership in identifying acquisition and development opportunities that expand its business and operations, we expect to be able to help grow the Partnership's distributable cash flow. From time to time, we may facilitate the Partnership's growth through various forms of financial support, such as waiving our right to receive incentive distributions in respect of common units issued by KMP in conjunction with attractive acquisitions.

We believe investors in our common stock should focus on our dividends and the expected growth of those dividends over time. Our dividend policy provides that, subject to applicable law, we will pay quarterly cash dividends generally representing the cash we receive from our subsidiaries less any cash disbursements and reserves established by our board of directors. Our ability to pay dividends is driven by the distributions we receive from KMP and NGPL, less our general and administrative expenses, interest and cash taxes. In 2009 and 2010, we distributed an aggregate of \$650 million and \$700 million, respectively, to our current investors. In 2011, we expect to pay aggregate dividends of \$820 million. We expect to pay an initial quarterly dividend of \$ per share. We anticipate that the first dividend on the common stock offered by this prospectus will be paid in May 2011 and that such dividend will be prorated for the portion of the quarter of 2011 that we are first public. See "Dividend Policy."

Partnership Distributions

KMP's partnership agreement requires KMP to distribute all available cash, as defined in its partnership agreement and described under the caption "Dividend Policy Distributions of Cash Under KMP's Partnership Agreement," after the end of each calendar quarter. KMP's limited partner interests consist of common units, Class B units and i-units. KMR is the sole owner of KMP's i-units. Under KMP's partnership agreement, the general partner and owners of its common units and Class B units receive distributions in cash, while KMR receives distributions in additional i-units. KMP does not distribute cash on i-units but instead retains that cash for use in its business. The cash equivalent of distributions of i-units is treated as if it had actually been distributed for purposes of determining the distributions (including the incentive distributions) to KMP's general partner, in which we indirectly own all of the common equity. When we refer to distributions to us from KMP in this Prospectus Summary, we include the value of KMR shares received as distributions on the KMR shares we own. KMP expects to declare distributions of \$1.13 per common unit for the fourth quarter of 2010, resulting in total distributions of \$4.40 per common unit for 2010.

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Our general partner interest entitles us to receive the following distributions from the Partnership when it makes distributions of cash from operations:

2% of all cash distributed in a quarter until the owners of all classes of Partnership units have received a total of \$0.15125 per unit in cash or equivalent i-units for such quarter;

15% of all remaining cash distributed in a quarter until the owners of all classes of Partnership units have received a total of \$0.17875 per unit in cash or equivalent i-units for such quarter;

25% of all remaining cash distributed in a quarter until the owners of all classes of Partnership units have received a total of \$0.23375 per unit in cash or equivalent i-units for such quarter; and

50% of any available cash then remaining after \$0.23375 per Partnership unit in cash or equivalent i-units has been distributed for such quarter.

The impact on us of changes in the Partnership's distribution levels will vary depending on several factors, including the Partnership's total outstanding partnership interests on the record date for the distribution, the aggregate cash distributions made by the Partnership and the interests in the Partnership owned by us. Generally, the distributions we receive in respect of our general partner interest increase when the distributions per limited partner interest increase and when the Partnership has additional limited partner interests outstanding. If the Partnership increases its distributions, we would expect to increase dividends to our stockholders, although the timing and amount of such increased dividends, if any, will not necessarily be comparable to the timing and amount of the increase in distributions made by the Partnership.

The graph below sets forth hypothetical distributions of cash payable to us in respect of our interests in the Partnership across an illustrative range of annualized distributions per common unit, including the currently estimated distributions of \$4.40 per common unit to be declared for 2010 and KMP's intended distribution of \$4.60 per unit for 2011. This information excludes any cash distributions we receive from our equity interest in NGPL and is based upon the following assumptions:

the Partnership has an average of approximately 307 million units outstanding for the period; and

we own (1) the general partner interest in the Partnership, (2) an average of 21.7 million KMP units for the period and (3) an average of 12.6 million KMR shares for the period.

The graph below also illustrates the impact on those distributions at the \$4.60 per common unit distribution rate if the Partnership had an additional 14 million common units outstanding at the beginning of the fiscal year. Additional outstanding common units of the Partnership would have proportionately similar effects at higher or lower distribution rates. This information is presented for illustrative purposes only; it is not intended to be a prediction of future performance and does not attempt to illustrate changes over time or the impact that changes in our or the Partnership's business, including differences that may result from changes in interest rates, energy prices or general economic conditions, or from any future acquisitions or expansion projects, divestitures or the issuance of additional debt or equity securities, will have on our or the Partnership's results of operations.

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Hypothetical Partnership Distributions of Cash from Operations Received

Note:

At each quarterly distribution, KMR receives a distribution of i-units and distributes an equivalent number of KMR shares to its shareholders, including us. After this offering, we expect to periodically sell the KMR shares we receive as distributions to generate cash. This table assumes that the net proceeds to us from the sale of such KMR shares equals the price used to calculate the number of KMR shares to be received in quarterly distributions.

- (1) A 4.5% increase in the hypothetical annualized distribution per unit of cash from operations from \$4.40 to \$4.60, with a 14 million unit increase in the total number of units outstanding, from approximately 307 million units to approximately 321 million units, results in an increase of 9.7%, or \$121 million, in total hypothetical distributions to us.
- (2) The Partnership generally pays its distribution for a given quarter approximately 45 days after the quarter ends. \$4.40 represents the distributions the Partnership paid in the last three quarters of 2010 and expects to pay in the first quarter of 2011 based on operations in 2010. Distributions actually paid in calendar 2010 were \$4.32 per unit. \$4.60 represents the distributions the Partnership expects to pay in the last three quarters of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012 based on operations in 2011. The Partnership expects to pay distributions of \$4.57 per unit in 2011.

Annual Cash Distributions by the Partnership to its Limited Partners and General Partner

From 1996 through 2011 (as estimated by the Partnership), the Partnership's annual distribution to its limited partners and general partner will have increased by a compound annual growth rate of 40%.

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The historical and estimated cash distributions (including the cash equivalent of i-unit distributions) to the limited partners and the general partner are shown in the graph set forth below:

-
- (1) Total distributions paid to the general partner in 2010 were \$884 million. These distributions to the general partner would have been \$170 million greater in 2010 (\$1,054 million) if all distributions paid in August 2010 had been cash from operations, rather than a portion being a distribution to the limited partners of cash from interim capital transactions. For more information, see "Dividend Policy Distributions of Cash Under KMP's Partnership Agreement Allocation of Distributions from Operations" and " Allocation of Distributions from Interim Capital Transactions."
- (2) The Partnership generally pays its distribution for a given quarter approximately 45 days after the quarter ends. Partnership distributions are shown for the year in which they are paid rather than for the year in which the cash was generated. For example, for 2010, the Partnership expects to pay distributions of \$4.40 per unit based on cash generated in 2010, while it paid distributions of \$4.32 per unit in 2010. For 2011, the Partnership expects to pay distributions of \$4.60 per unit based on cash generated in 2011, while it expects to pay distributions of \$4.57 per unit in 2011.

Annual Cash Distributions Received from the Partnership

From 1996 through 2011 (as estimated by the Partnership), the distributions we receive from the Partnership will have increased by a compound annual growth rate of 52%. The historical and estimated cash distributions we receive from the Partnership, including distributions received on KMP limited partner units and KMR shares owned by us, are shown in the graph set forth below:

-
- (1) See footnote (1) to the previous graph.
 - (2) See footnote (2) to the previous graph.

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Our general and administrative expenses, interest and cash taxes incurred above the Partnership level reduce the amount of cash we have available to pay dividends from the amounts we receive from the Partnership. The distributions we receive from NGPL increase the amount we have available. For example, while we estimate we will receive \$1,330 million in distributions from the Partnership in 2011, we estimate we will have \$820 million available to pay dividends in that year. See "Dividend Policy."

The Partnership's Businesses

The Partnership focuses on providing fee-based services to customers, generally avoiding commodity price risks to the extent possible. KMP's operations are conducted through its subsidiaries and are grouped into the following five business segments:

Products Pipelines Consists of approximately 8,400 miles of refined petroleum products pipelines that deliver gasoline, diesel fuel, jet fuel and natural gas liquids to various markets; plus approximately 60 associated product terminals and petroleum pipeline transmix processing facilities serving customers across the United States;

Natural Gas Pipelines Consists of approximately 15,000 miles of natural gas transmission pipelines and gathering lines, plus natural gas storage, treating and processing facilities, through which natural gas is gathered, transported, stored, treated, processed and sold;

CO₂ Produces, markets and transports, through approximately 1,400 miles of pipelines, carbon dioxide, commonly called "CO₂," to oil fields that use carbon dioxide to increase production of oil; owns interests in and/or operates ten oil fields in West Texas; and owns and operates a 450-mile crude oil pipeline system in West Texas;

Terminals Consists of approximately 120 owned or operated liquids and bulk terminal facilities and more than 30 rail transloading and materials handling facilities located throughout the United States and portions of Canada, which together transload, store and deliver a wide variety of bulk, petroleum, petrochemical and other liquids products for customers across the United States and Canada; and

Kinder Morgan Canada Transports crude oil and refined petroleum products through over 2,500 miles of pipelines from Alberta, Canada to marketing terminals and refineries in British Columbia, the State of Washington and the Rocky Mountains and Central regions of the United States.

The Partnership's Competitive Strengths

Large and well-diversified operating asset base. KMP's diversified asset base reduces its exposure to sector specific risks and provides a substantial platform for accretive growth opportunities. The Partnership is one of the largest energy transportation and storage companies in North America in terms of market capitalization. In the United States, we believe KMP is:

the largest independent transporter of petroleum products (by barrels of petroleum products transported);

the second largest transporter of natural gas (together with NGPL) (by miles of natural gas transmission pipeline);

the largest provider of contracted natural gas treating services (by gallons per minute of natural gas treating capacity);

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the largest transporter of CO₂ (by cubic feet per day of CO₂ transportation capacity);

the second largest crude oil producer in Texas (by gross barrels of crude oil produced); and

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the largest independent liquids terminal operator (by barrels of liquids terminaling capacity).

Strategically positioned asset base. The Partnership's transportation and storage assets are an important part of the energy infrastructure of the United States and Canada, and their geographic diversity gives the Partnership opportunities to participate in most significant developments across the United States energy industry. This positioning leads to accretive investment and acquisition opportunities. The Partnership's products pipelines and associated terminals are strategically located with origins in refinery centers and/or ports and terminuses in population centers. KMP's and its joint ventures' natural gas operations are positioned in many of the most important domestic natural gas basins and supply points, including the Barnett, Eagle Ford, Fayetteville and Haynesville shale gas formations and the Rocky Mountains area of the United States. The Partnership's terminals are strategically located on three coasts and on inland waterways to serve their customers. The Partnership's Canadian pipelines are well positioned to take advantage of growth in production from the Canadian oil sands.

Growing distributions. The nature of KMP's assets and the opportunities that arise from them have allowed it to consistently grow annual distributions. From 1996 through 2011 (as estimated by the Partnership), the Partnership's total distributions will have grown by a compound annual growth rate of 40%. During the same period, the distributions we receive from the Partnership will have grown by a compound annual growth rate of 52%. The Partnership focuses on providing fee-based services to customers, while generally avoiding commodity price risks. Management is committed to substantially hedging commodity price risk and maintaining an acquisition strategy focused on fee-based assets.

Financial flexibility. The Partnership has successfully raised capital throughout different financial cycles. Since 1997, KMP has raised approximately \$21.4 billion in new public capital, including approximately \$10.5 billion in equity. Ready access to capital, due in part to its investment grade credit ratings, provides the Partnership with financial flexibility to pursue its growth strategy.

Experienced and proven management team. KMP has a well-regarded management team with extensive experience in the pipeline and terminals sectors. KMP's management has a proven track record of identifying and executing on attractive growth projects and of delivering equity returns in a variety of competitive and regulatory environments. The management team is led by one of our founders, Richard D. Kinder, who serves as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Kinder has 30 years of experience in the midstream energy industry. Neither Mr. Kinder nor any member of the senior management team is selling shares in this offering, and they will continue to hold a significant ownership stake in us immediately following this offering.

The Partnership's Strategy

The Partnership's strategy is to:

Focus on fee-based energy transportation and storage assets that are central to the energy infrastructure of growing markets within North America;

Increase utilization of its existing assets while controlling costs, operating safely and employing environmentally sound operating practices by:

focusing on traditional fixed cost businesses with little variable costs; and

improving productivity to drop top-line growth to the bottom line;

Leverage economies of scale from incremental acquisitions and expansions of assets that fit within the Partnership's strategy and are accretive to cash flow by:

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reducing redundant overhead; and

applying best practices to acquired operations; and

Maximize the benefits of the Partnership's financial structure to create and return value to the Partnership's unitholders by:

owning assets in the most tax efficient structure, enabling increasing distributions from high cash flow businesses;
and

maintaining a strong balance sheet to provide flexibility when raising capital for acquisitions and expansions.

The Partnership's Growth Drivers

We believe the Partnership's growth will be driven by a combination of organic growth, expansion opportunities and acquisition opportunities. This is supported by the Partnership's historical record and the continued demand for energy infrastructure in the areas it serves.

Organic Growth

We believe the Partnership will continue to realize organic growth in cash flows, including from the following sources:

Tariffs on KMP's products pipelines and terminals that increase as a function of inflation-based indexes, such as the Producer Price Index, or by contractually agreed amounts;

Rates on KMP's terminals and natural gas pipelines that increase as contracts expire and are renegotiated, driven by demand for terminaling capacity and for natural gas;

Increased utilization of KMP's existing assets;

Impact of higher oil prices on our production and on demand for CO₂; and

Increases in KMP's crude oil hedge prices over time. Currently, KMP's average hedge prices increase from \$59 per barrel in 2010 to \$69 per barrel in 2011 to \$84 per barrel in 2012.

Expansion Opportunities

From 1998 through 2010, the Partnership has invested approximately \$12 billion in expansion projects. We believe there will be continued opportunity to expand the Partnership's businesses in the future due to the dynamic nature of the energy industry, including the following identified trends:

Natural gas is a logical fuel of choice to meet the United States' energy needs. It is cheap, abundant domestically (largely due to the shale discoveries, including the Haynesville, Eagle Ford, Fayetteville, Barnett and Marcellus formations) and cleaner than many other fuel sources;

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The proliferation of petroleum product specifications which require dedicated facilities to satisfy the Partnership's customers' desire for optionality;

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Renewable Fuel Standard, which requires an increase in the supply of renewable fuels, much of which is required to be blended into conventional fuels, from 9 billion gallons in 2008 to 36 billion gallons by 2022;

The continued demand for transportation of Canadian crude oil and refined products to the West coast; and

Increased demand for CO₂ for enhanced oil recovery driven by higher oil prices.

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In addition, we believe that the significant amount of oil remaining in the Yates and SACROC fields, as well as continuing technology improvements, will lead to additional opportunities to invest capital in KMP's CO₂ segment to produce additional oil.

Acquisition Opportunities

From 1998 through 2010, the Partnership completed approximately \$10 billion in acquisitions, including approximately \$1.3 billion in 2010. We believe that sales by exploration and production companies of their midstream assets in order to deploy capital into their core businesses, the fragmented nature of the bulk terminals industry, and asset sales by major oil and gas companies will present attractive acquisition opportunities in the future.

The Partnership's Challenges

The Partnership faces a number of challenges in implementing its business strategy. For example:

Regulatory. New regulations, rulemaking and oversight, as well as changes in regulations by agencies having jurisdiction over the Partnership's pipelines, storage facilities and operations, affect almost every part of its business. These matters could adversely affect its operations and financial condition.

Crude Oil Production Volumes. The Partnership's oil development and production operations depend in part on its ability to produce expected volumes and to develop additional reserves that are economically recoverable. In 2011, it expects to produce approximately 29,400 barrels per day of crude oil at the SACROC field and 22,500 barrels per day (11,250 barrels per day attributable to KMP's 50% share) at the Yates field. In 2011, at budgeted prices, every 1,000 barrel per day change at SACROC and Yates impacts the CO₂ segment's cash flows by approximately \$25 million and \$13 million, respectively.

Crude Oil Prices. The Partnership is exposed to fluctuations in crude oil prices in its CO₂ segment. The Partnership's 2011 budget assumes an \$89 per barrel realized price on unhedged barrels, and it estimates that every \$1 change in the average West Texas Intermediate crude oil price per barrel would impact its CO₂ segment cash flows by approximately \$5.5 million.

Economically Sensitive Businesses. The Partnership transports, handles and stores some products, such as steel and gasoline, which can be sensitive to economic conditions. In weaker economic environments, the Partnership's cash flows may be negatively impacted compared to its expectations as a result of lower volumes from these products.

Acquisitions. Any inability to access capital markets at the time an acquisition opportunity becomes available will impair the Partnership's ability to execute acquisitions and expansion opportunities. Further, operations acquired may underperform expectations and prove difficult to integrate into existing Partnership operations. Our certificate of incorporation and shareholder agreement provide that the Sponsor Investors identified in this prospectus and their affiliates may pursue for their own account acquisition opportunities that may be complementary to our business. As a result, those acquisition opportunities may not be available to us.

Environmental. Laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment, natural resources and human health and safety affect many aspects of the Partnership's operations, and compliance with such laws and regulations requires significant expenditures. Liability under environmental laws and regulations may be incurred without regard to fault.

Terrorism. Public warnings have been issued that indicate that pipelines and other energy assets might be specific targets of terrorist organizations. In light of these circumstances, our

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operations could require increased security measures, and there is no assurance that adequate sabotage and terrorism insurance will be available at rates we believe are reasonable.

Interest Rates. Approximately 50% of the Partnership's debt is floating rate debt. The Partnership estimates that a full-year impact of a 100 basis point increase in rates for 2011 would equate to an approximately \$60 million increase in the Partnership's interest expense.

For a further discussion of these and other challenges the Partnership faces, please read "Risk Factors" and "Information Regarding Forward-Looking Statements."

Background and Investors

The Partnership was formed in 1992, and its general partner was acquired by Richard D. Kinder and William V. Morgan in 1997. We were formed in 2006 in connection with a transaction we refer to as the "Going Private Transaction," and are currently owned by individuals and entities we refer to collectively as the "Investors." The Investors are:

Richard D. Kinder, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer;

investment funds advised by, or affiliated with, Goldman, Sachs & Co. (which funds we refer to as "Goldman Sachs"), Highstar Capital LP, The Carlyle Group and Riverstone Holdings LLC, which we refer to collectively as the "Sponsor Investors;"

Fayez Sarofim, one of our directors, and investment entities affiliated with him, and an investment entity affiliated with Michael C. Morgan, another of our directors, and William V. Morgan, one of our founders, whom we refer to collectively as the "Original Stockholders;" and

a number of other members of our management, whom we refer to collectively as "Other Management."

Prior to the closing of this offering, Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC will be converted from a Delaware limited liability company to a Delaware corporation to be named Kinder Morgan, Inc., and its outstanding units will be converted into shares of our capital stock. These conversion transactions are referred to in this prospectus as the "Conversion Transactions." See "The Transactions."

Our Capital Stock

Following the Conversion Transactions, our capital stock will consist of common stock, Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares. The Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares are owned by the Investors and are collectively referred to as "investor retained stock." Following the completion of this offering, shares of our investor retained stock will be convertible into a fixed aggregate of _____ shares of our common stock. As a result, we will have _____ shares of common stock outstanding following this offering on a fully-converted basis. In the aggregate, our investor retained stock is entitled to receive a dividend per share on a fully-converted basis equal to the dividend per share on our common stock. The conversion of shares of investor retained stock into shares of common stock will not increase our total fully-converted shares outstanding, impact the aggregate dividends we pay or the dividends we pay per share on our common stock. As a result, the holders of our common stock will not be diluted by the conversion of the investor retained stock into shares of our common stock.

The Sponsor Investors are the selling stockholders in this offering and will convert some of their investor retained stock into the common stock they sell. In the event the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional shares of common stock in connection with this offering, an additional portion of the shares of investor retained stock held by the Sponsor Investors will be converted into shares of common stock to be sold in this offering, and there will be a corresponding decrease in the aggregate number of shares of common stock underlying the investor retained stock.

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The Class A shares represent the total capital contributed by our Investors at the time of the Going Private Transaction. The Class B shares and Class C shares represent incentive compensation that will be held by members of management, including Mr. Kinder only in the case of the Class B shares. Holders of our common stock will not bear any of the direct economic cost of this incentive compensation arrangement and will not be diluted as a result. See "Management Executive Compensation Compensation Discussion and Analysis Compensation Related to the Going Private Transaction."

The following table sets forth the percentage of our common stock on a fully-converted basis represented by the investor retained stock held by the Investors and the percentage represented by the shares of common stock owned by the public, both immediately before and immediately after this offering:

	Immediately before this offering	Immediately after this offering (assuming no exercise of the underwriters' option)	Immediately after this offering (assuming exercise of the underwriters' option in full)
Richard D. Kinder	30.6%	30.6%	30.6%
Funds affiliated with Goldman Sachs	25.2		
Funds affiliated with Highstar Capital LP	16.0		
Funds affiliated with The Carlyle Group	11.2		
Funds affiliated with Riverstone Holdings LLC	11.2		
Original Stockholders	5.2	5.2	5.2
Other Management	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total held by the Investors	100.0		
Public			
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note:

Amounts in the table assume the outstanding Class A shares are fully converted into all the shares of common stock underlying the investor retained stock and that the Class B and Class C shares are converted into zero shares of common stock. Our Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares will be convertible into a fixed aggregate number of shares of our common stock after the completion of this offering. Our Class A shares initially will be convertible into shares of common stock on a one-for-one basis, and our Class B shares and Class C shares initially will not be convertible into any shares of common stock. Under circumstances specified in our certificate of incorporation as described in "Description of Our Capital Stock Classes of Common Stock General," our Class B shares and Class C shares may convert into shares of common stock, and each share of common stock issued upon conversion of the Class B shares or Class C shares will decrease on a share-for-share basis the number of shares of common stock into which our Class A shares would be able to convert.

After the expiration of lock-up agreements entered into in connection with this offering, the Sponsor Investors will be able to convert their shares of investor retained stock and sell shares of common stock. In addition, subject to certain additional restrictions, Richard D. Kinder and the Original Stockholders may convert their shares of investor retained stock and sell shares of common stock. See "Description of Our Capital Stock Voluntary Conversion" and "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Shareholders Agreement Registration Rights" and " Transfer Restrictions."

For more information about our classes of capital stock and the ownership of our capital stock, see "Description of Our Capital Stock" and "Principal and Selling Stockholders."

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Governance Matters

Our shareholders agreement with the Investors governs, among other things, the selection of nominees for our board of directors. See "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Shareholders Agreement."

After the offering, our board of directors will consist of thirteen members:

six directors nominated by the Sponsor Investors;

five directors nominated by Richard D. Kinder; and

two additional independent directors.

The number of directors each Sponsor Investor has the right to nominate is based on its level of ownership in us. Each of the Sponsor Investors has the right to nominate one director as long as it owns at least 2.5% of the voting power entitled to vote for the election of directors. Each group of funds affiliated with Goldman Sachs and Highstar Capital LP has the right to nominate an additional director so long as it owns at least 5.0% of the voting power entitled to vote for the election of directors.

Substantially all actions brought before our board of directors while the Sponsor Investors collectively have the right to appoint at least five nominees will require supermajority board approval, which is initially eight directors.

For more information about our governance, see "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Shareholders Agreement" and "Description of Our Capital Stock."

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Our Organizational Structure

The following diagram depicts in a simplified form our organizational structure immediately following the consummation of the Conversion Transactions and this offering:

(1) Immediately after the completion of this offering, Richard D. Kinder, the Original Stockholders and Other Management will own Class A shares and members of management, including Mr. Kinder only in the case of Class B shares, will own Class B shares and Class C shares. Class A shares initially

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will be convertible into shares of common stock on a one-for-one basis, and the Class B shares and Class C shares initially will not be convertible into any shares of common stock. Assuming the outstanding Class A shares are fully converted into all the shares of common stock underlying the investor retained stock and that the Class B shares and Class C shares are converted into zero shares of common stock, Mr. Kinder, the Original Stockholders and Other Management will hold approximately 30.6%, 5.2% and 0.6%, respectively, of our common stock on a fully-converted basis after the completion of this offering.

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- (2) Immediately after the completion of this offering, the Sponsor Investors will own Class A shares. Assuming the outstanding Class A shares are fully converted into all the shares of common stock underlying the investor retained stock and that the Class B shares and Class C shares are converted into zero shares of common stock, the Sponsor Investors will hold approximately _____ % of our common stock on a fully-converted basis after the completion of this offering.
- (3) Immediately after the completion of this offering, purchasers of shares in this offering will own approximately _____ % of our common stock on a fully-converted basis. This ownership percentage will not be impacted by the conversion of Class A, Class B, or Class C shares into common stock since our investor retained stock is convertible into a fixed number of shares of common stock.
- (4) With respect to matters other than the election of directors, each holder of Class A shares will be entitled to one vote for each Class A share and holders of Class B shares and holders of Class C shares will not be entitled to vote. With respect to the election of directors, each holder of Class A shares will be entitled to one vote for each Class A share, each holder of Class B shares will be entitled to $1/10$ of one vote for each Class B share and each holder of Class C shares will be entitled to $1/10$ of one vote for each Class C share.
- (5) Each holder of common stock will be entitled to one vote for each share of common stock on all matters.

Offices

The address of our principal executive offices is 500 Dallas Street, Suite 1000, Houston, Texas 77002, and our telephone number at this address is (713) 369-9000.

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The Offering

Common stock offered by the selling stockholders	shares.
Option to purchase additional shares of common stock	The selling stockholders have granted the underwriters an option for a period of 30 days from the date of this prospectus to purchase up to additional shares of common stock.
Common stock to be outstanding immediately after this offering	shares (shares if the option to purchase additional shares is exercised in full).
Common stock into which outstanding shares of investor retained stock will be convertible immediately after this offering	shares (shares if the option to purchase additional shares is exercised in full).
Common stock to be outstanding immediately after this offering on a fully-converted basis	shares.
Use of proceeds	We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of shares in this offering.
Dividend policy	Our dividend policy provides that, subject to applicable law, we will pay quarterly cash dividends generally representing the cash we receive from our subsidiaries less any cash disbursements and reserves established by our board of directors, including for general and administrative expenses, interest and cash taxes. We expect to pay an initial quarterly dividend of \$ per share. We anticipate that the first dividend on the common stock offered by this prospectus will be paid in May 2011 and that such dividend will be prorated for the portion of the quarter of 2011 that we are first public. However, the actual amount of dividends will depend on many factors. See "Dividend Policy."
Voting rights	Holders of common stock will be entitled to one vote per share. As to the investor retained stock, holders of Class A shares will be entitled to one vote per share, and holders of Class B shares and Class C shares will be entitled to 1/10th of a vote per share on the election of directors. Upon completion of this offering, the investor retained stock will represent approximately % of the voting power of all of our outstanding capital stock with respect to the election of directors. See "Description of Our Capital Stock."

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If the underwriters exercise in full their option to purchase additional shares of common stock, the aggregate voting power with respect to the election of directors of holders of our common stock purchased in this offering will increase from % to %, and the aggregate voting power of the investor retained stock will decrease correspondingly.

Proposed New York Stock Exchange symbol	KMI
Risk factors	An investment in our common stock involves risks. See "Risk Factors" and "Information Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" in this prospectus. Realization of any of those risks or adverse results from the listed matters could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.
Conflicts of interest	Affiliates of Goldman, Sachs & Co., one of the underwriters in this offering, beneficially own more than 10% of our capital stock. Goldman, Sachs & Co. is therefore considered by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, or FINRA, to have a conflict of interest with us in regards to this offering. Accordingly, Barclays Capital Inc. is acting as a "qualified independent underwriter" in this offering. See "Underwriting Relationships and Conflicts of Interest."

Unless otherwise indicated, references in this prospectus to the number of shares of common stock to be outstanding immediately after this offering exclude shares of common stock issuable in the future under our equity compensation plans, consisting of and shares of common stock reserved for issuance under our Stock Incentive Plan, Employees Stock Purchase Plan and Stock Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors, respectively.

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Summary Financial Data

You should read the following summary financial data of Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC and Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. together with "The Transactions," "Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," and the historical financial statements and related notes of Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC and Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. included elsewhere in this prospectus. For accounting purposes, Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. is considered our predecessor for all periods ended on or before May 31, 2007, the date of closing of the Going Private Transaction.

The statement of operations and statement of cash flows data for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 and the seven months ended December 31, 2007 and the balance sheet data as of December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 have been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC included elsewhere in this prospectus. The statement of operations and statement of cash flows data for the five months ended May 31, 2007 have been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. included elsewhere in this prospectus. The statement of operations and statement of cash flows data for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 and the balance sheet data as of September 30, 2010 have been derived from the unaudited consolidated financial statements of Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC included elsewhere in this prospectus. The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements include all adjustments (consisting of normal, recurring adjustments) that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of our financial position and results of operations for the periods presented. The interim results of operations are not necessarily indicative of operations for a full fiscal year.

The summary historical financial information is not indicative of our expected future operating results. Further, the summary historical financial information

for periods prior to February 15, 2008, does not reflect our sale of 80% of NGPL and the application of the approximately \$5.9 billion of proceeds from that sale;

for periods prior to May 31, 2007, does not reflect the Going Private Transaction which was accounted for as a business combination, requiring that we record the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their values as of the date of the Going Private Transaction, resulting in a new basis of accounting. The SEC's "push down" accounting rules required our new accounting basis in Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.'s assets and liabilities to be reflected in Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.'s financial statements effective with the closing of the Going Private Transaction; and

for periods subsequent to December 31, 2005, consolidates the accounts, balances and results of operations of the Partnership into our financial statements.

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	Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC(1)				Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.	
	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Year Ended December 31,		Seven Months Ended December 31,	Five Months Ended May 31,
	2010 (Unaudited)	2009 (Unaudited)	2009	2008	2007	2007
(In millions, except per share amounts)						
Statement of operations data:						
Revenues	\$ 6,236.7	\$ 5,234.5	\$ 7,185.2	\$ 12,094.8	\$ 6,394.7	\$ 4,165.1
Operating income (loss)(2)(3)(4)(5)	830.9	1,047.8	1,407.2	(2,472.1)	1,042.8	204.8
Earnings (loss) from equity investments(6)	(256.1)	164.2	221.9	201.1	56.8	40.7
Income (loss) from continuing operations	133.4	583.0	772.8	(3,202.3)	286.6	(142.0)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax(7)	(0.4)	0.4	0.3	(0.9)	(1.5)	298.6
Net income (loss)	133.0	583.4	773.1	(3,203.2)	285.1	156.6
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests(8)	(237.3)	(215.5)	(278.1)	(396.1)	(37.6)	(90.7)
Net income (loss) attributable to Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC/Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.(9)	(104.3)	367.9	495.0	(3,599.3)	247.5	65.9
Unaudited pro forma net income (loss) per share of common stock (basic and diluted)(10)						
Statement of cash flows data:						
Capital expenditures(11):						
Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC/Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.	4.7	1.0	0.5	12.3	170.9	77.3
KMP and its subsidiaries(12)	722.1	1,075.4	1,323.8	2,533.0	1,116.1	575.5
Cash dividends/distributions to members	500.0	300.0	650.0		83.7	234.9
Balance sheet data (end of period):						
Net property, plant and equipment	16,947.9		16,803.5	16,109.8	14,803.9	
Total assets	28,748.8		27,581.0	25,444.9	36,195.8	
Long-term debt:						
Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC/Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. and its subsidiaries (excluding KMP and its subsidiaries)(13)	2,127.6		2,882.0	2,880.9	8,641.8	
KMP and its subsidiaries(14)	10,278.6		9,997.7	8,274.9	6,455.9	

- (1) Includes significant impacts resulting from Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.'s Going Private Transaction. See note 2 to Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.'s annual consolidated financial statements for additional information.
- (2) Includes non-cash goodwill impairment charges of \$4,033.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2008.
- (3) Includes a goodwill impairment charge of \$377.1 million in the five months ended May 31, 2007 relating to the Partnership's acquisition of Trans Mountain Pipeline from Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. effective April 30, 2007. See note 7 to Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.'s annual consolidated financial statements for additional information.
- (4) Includes a \$158.0 million litigation reserve in the nine months ended September 30, 2010 related to KMP's West Coast pipeline rate case.
- (5) Includes a \$200.0 million litigation reserve in the nine months ended September 30, 2010 related to the Going Private Transaction litigation settlement. See note 11 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.
- (6) Includes an impairment charge of \$430.0 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2010 to reduce the carrying value of our investment in NGPL.
- (7) In the five months ended May 31, 2007, primarily relates to the Canada-based and U.S. retail gas distribution businesses and the Corridor Pipeline System that we owned.
- (8) Includes application of new accounting policies for noncontrolling interests adopted in 2009 in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification 810, "Consolidation," and applied to all years presented. See note 2 to our annual consolidated financial statements for additional information.

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- (9) Includes an approximately \$106.6 million reduction in the income we recognized for our general partner interest in KMP due to a KMP distribution of cash from interim capital transactions in the nine months ended September 30, 2010. See note 11 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.
- (10) Unaudited pro forma net income (loss) per share of common stock is calculated assuming _____ shares of common stock outstanding, including _____ shares of our common stock to be sold by the selling stockholders in this offering and investor retained stock that will be convertible into a fixed aggregate of _____ shares of our common stock. There is no difference between basic and diluted pro forma net income (loss) per share because the conversion of Class A, Class B, and Class C shares into shares of common stock does not impact the number of shares of common stock on a fully-converted basis since our investor retained stock is convertible into a fixed number of shares of common stock.
- (11) Capital expenditures shown are for continuing operations only.
- (12) Includes capital expenditures of Trans Mountain Pipeline, which KMP acquired from Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. effective April 30, 2007. In accordance with applicable accounting standards, amounts for both 2007 periods reflect capital expenditures as though the transfer of Trans Mountain to KMP had occurred on January 1, 2006.
- (13) Excludes value of interest rate swaps. Increases to long-term debt for value of interest rate swaps for Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. and its subsidiaries (excluding KMP and its subsidiaries) totaled \$76.6 million, \$28.5 million, \$19.7 million and \$47.5 million as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.
- (14) Excludes value of interest rate swaps. Increases to long-term debt for value of interest rate swaps for KMP and its subsidiaries totaled \$952.7 million, \$332.5 million, \$951.3 million and \$152.2 million as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

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RISK FACTORS

Investing in our common stock involves risks. You should carefully consider the risks described below, in addition to the other information contained in this prospectus, before investing in our common stock. Realization of any of the following risks, or adverse results from any matter listed under "Information Regarding Forward-Looking Statements," could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations and could result in a decline in the trading price of our common stock. You might lose all or part of your investment. This prospectus also contains forward-looking statements, estimates and projections that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements, estimates and projections as a result of specific factors, including the risks described below.

Risks Related to Our Business

All of our operations are conducted by our subsidiaries, including the Partnership and its subsidiaries and joint ventures, and our equity investees, particularly NGPL. To the extent that a risk described below relates to both the Partnership's and NGPL's businesses, we use the terms "we," "us" and "our" to refer to those entities' businesses. Where the risk described is particular to the Partnership's business or to NGPL's business, the risk factor refers specifically to that entity.

We are dependent on cash distributions received from the Partnership.

Approximately 95% of the distributions we received from our subsidiaries for both the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and the year ended December 31, 2009 were attributable to the Partnership. A decline in the Partnership's revenues or increases in its general and administrative expenses, principal and interest payments under existing and future debt instruments, expenditures for taxes, working capital requirements or other cash needs will limit the amount of cash the Partnership can distribute to us, which would reduce the amount of cash available for distribution to our stockholders, which could be material.

New regulations, rulemaking and oversight, as well as changes in regulations, by regulatory agencies having jurisdiction over our operations could adversely impact our income and operations.

Our pipelines and storage facilities are subject to regulation and oversight by federal, state and local regulatory authorities, such as the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, referred to as the "FERC," the California Public Utilities Commission, referred to as the "CPUC," and Canada's National Energy Board. Regulatory actions taken by these agencies have the potential to adversely affect our profitability. Regulation affects almost every part of our business and extends to such matters as:

rates (which include reservation, commodity, surcharges, fuel and gas lost and unaccounted for), operating terms and conditions of service;

the types of services we may offer to our customers;

the contracts for service entered into with our customers;

the certification and construction of new facilities;

the integrity, safety and security of facilities and operations;

the acquisition of other businesses;

the acquisition, extension, disposition or abandonment of services or facilities;

reporting and information posting requirements;

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the maintenance of accounts and records; and

relationships with affiliated companies involved in various aspects of the natural gas and energy businesses.

Should we fail to comply with any applicable statutes, rules, regulations, and orders of such regulatory authorities, we could be subject to substantial penalties and fines.

New regulations sometimes arise from unexpected sources. For example, the Department of Homeland Security Appropriation Act of 2007 required the Department of Homeland Security to issue regulations establishing risk-based performance standards for the security of chemical and industrial facilities, including oil and gas facilities that are deemed to present "high levels of security risk."

New laws or regulations or different interpretations of existing laws or regulations, including unexpected policy changes, applicable to us or our assets could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. See "Description of Business Regulatory and Compliance Matters."

Pending FERC and CPUC proceedings seek substantial refunds and reductions in tariff rates on some of the Partnership's pipelines. If the proceedings are determined adversely to the Partnership, they could have a material adverse impact on us.

Regulators and shippers on our pipelines have rights to challenge, and have challenged, the rates we charge under certain circumstances prescribed by applicable regulations. Some shippers on various KMP pipelines have filed complaints with the FERC and the CPUC that seek substantial refunds for alleged overcharges during the years in question and prospective reductions in the tariff rates on the Partnership's Pacific operations' pipeline system. Further, the FERC has initiated an investigation to determine whether some interstate natural gas pipelines, including KMP's Kinder Morgan Interstate Gas Transmission pipeline, have over-collected on rates charged to shippers. NGPL recently settled a proceeding brought by the FERC with respect to the rates charged by Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America. This settlement will result in a reduction in the rates it may charge in the future. We may face challenges, similar to those described in notes 11 and 12 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus, to the rates we charge on our pipelines. Any successful challenge could materially adversely affect our future earnings, cash flows and financial condition.

Energy commodity transportation and storage activities involve numerous risks that may result in accidents or otherwise adversely affect our operations.

There are a variety of hazards and operating risks inherent to natural gas transmission and storage activities and refined petroleum products and carbon dioxide transportation activities such as leaks, explosions and mechanical problems that could result in substantial financial losses. In addition, these risks could result in serious injury and loss of human life, significant damage to property and natural resources, environmental pollution and impairment of operations, any of which also could result in substantial financial losses. For pipeline and storage assets located near populated areas, including residential areas, commercial business centers, industrial sites and other public gathering areas, the level of damage resulting from these risks could be greater. Incidents that cause an interruption of service, such as when unrelated third party construction damages a pipeline or a newly completed expansion experiences a weld failure, may negatively impact our revenues and earnings while the affected asset is temporarily out of service. In addition, if losses in excess of our insurance coverage were to occur, they could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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Increased regulatory requirements relating to the integrity of our pipelines will require us to spend additional money to comply with these requirements.

Through our regulated pipeline subsidiaries, we are subject to extensive laws and regulations related to pipeline integrity. There are, for example, federal guidelines for the U.S. Department of Transportation and pipeline companies in the areas of testing, education, training and communication. The U.S. Department of Transportation issued final rules (effective February 2004 with respect to natural gas pipelines) requiring pipeline operators to develop integrity management programs to comprehensively evaluate their pipelines and take measures to protect pipeline segments located in what the rules refer to as "High Consequence Areas." The ultimate costs of compliance with the integrity management rules are difficult to predict. The majority of the costs to comply with the rules are associated with pipeline integrity testing and the repairs found to be necessary. Changes such as advances of in-line inspection tools, identification of additional threats to a pipeline's integrity and changes to the amount of pipeline determined to be located in "High Consequence Areas" can have a significant impact on the costs to perform integrity testing and repairs. We plan to continue our pipeline integrity testing programs to assess and maintain the integrity of our existing and future pipelines as required by the U.S. Department of Transportation rules. The results of these tests could cause us to incur significant and unanticipated capital and operating expenditures for repairs or upgrades deemed necessary to ensure the continued safe and reliable operation of our pipelines.

Further, additional laws and regulations that may be enacted in the future or a new interpretation of existing laws and regulations could significantly increase the amount of these expenditures. There can be no assurance as to the amount or timing of future expenditures for pipeline integrity regulation, and actual future expenditures may be different from the amounts we currently anticipate. Revised or additional regulations that result in increased compliance costs or additional operating restrictions, particularly if those costs are not deemed by regulators to be fully recoverable from our customers, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations and prospects.

We may face competition from competing pipelines and other forms of transportation into the markets we serve as well as with respect to the supply for our pipeline systems.

Any current or future pipeline system or other form of transportation that delivers petroleum products or natural gas into the markets that our pipelines serve could offer transportation services that are more desirable to shippers than those we provide because of price, location, facilities or other factors. To the extent that an excess of supply into these market areas is created and persists, our ability to recontract for expiring transportation capacity at favorable rates or otherwise to retain existing customers could be impaired. We also could experience competition for the supply of petroleum products or natural gas from both existing and proposed pipeline systems. Several pipelines access many of the same areas of supply as our pipeline systems and transport to markets not served by us.

Cost overruns and delays on the Partnership's expansion and new build projects could adversely affect its business.

The Partnership has recently completed several major expansion and new build projects, including the joint venture projects Rockies Express Pipeline, Midcontinent Express Pipeline and Fayetteville Express Pipeline. The Partnership also is conducting what are referred to as "open seasons" to evaluate the potential for new construction, alone or with others, in some areas of shale gas formations. A variety of factors outside the Partnership's control, such as weather, natural disasters and difficulties in obtaining permits and rights-of-way or other regulatory approvals, as well as performance by third-party contractors, has resulted in, and may continue to result in, increased costs or delays in construction. Significant cost overruns or delays in completing a project could have a material adverse effect on the Partnership's return on investment, results of operations and cash flows.

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We must either obtain the right from landowners or exercise the power of eminent domain in order to use most of the land on which our pipelines are constructed, and we are subject to the possibility of increased costs to retain necessary land use.

We obtain the right to construct and operate pipelines on other owners' land for a period of time. If we were to lose these rights or be required to relocate our pipelines, our business could be affected negatively. In addition, we are subject to the possibility of increased costs under our rental agreements with landowners, primarily through rental increases and renewals of expired agreements. See note 16 to our annual consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Whether we have the power of eminent domain for our pipelines, other than interstate natural gas pipelines, varies from state to state depending upon the type of pipeline petroleum liquids, natural gas or carbon dioxide and the laws of the particular state. Our interstate natural gas pipelines have federal eminent domain authority. In either case, we must compensate landowners for the use of their property and, in eminent domain actions, such compensation may be determined by a court. Our inability to exercise the power of eminent domain could negatively affect our business if we were to lose the right to use or occupy the property on which our pipelines are located.

The Partnership's acquisition strategy and expansion programs require access to new capital. Tightened capital markets or more expensive capital would impair its ability to grow.

Consistent with the terms of its partnership agreement, KMP has distributed most of the cash generated by its operations. As a result, it has relied on external financing sources, including commercial borrowings and issuances of debt and equity securities, to fund its acquisition and growth capital expenditures. However, to the extent KMP is unable to continue to finance growth externally, its cash distribution policy will significantly impair its ability to grow. The Partnership may need new capital to finance these activities. Limitations on the Partnership's access to capital will impair its ability to execute this strategy. The Partnership historically has funded most of these activities with short-term debt and repaid such debt through the subsequent issuance of equity and long-term debt. An inability to access the capital markets, particularly the equity markets, will impair the Partnership's ability to execute this strategy and have a detrimental impact on its credit profile.

The Partnership's rapid growth may cause difficulties integrating and constructing new operations, and it may not be able to achieve the expected benefits from any future acquisitions.

Part of the Partnership's business strategy includes acquiring additional businesses, expanding existing assets and constructing new facilities. If KMP does not successfully integrate acquisitions, expansions or newly constructed facilities, it may not realize anticipated operating advantages and cost savings. The integration of companies that have previously operated separately involves a number of risks, including:

demands on management related to the increase in the Partnership's size after an acquisition, expansion or completed construction project;

the diversion of management's attention from the management of daily operations;

difficulties in implementing or unanticipated costs of accounting, estimating, reporting and other systems;

difficulties in the assimilation and retention of necessary employees; and

potential adverse effects on operating results.

The Partnership may not be able to maintain the levels of operating efficiency that acquired companies have achieved or might achieve separately. Successful integration of each acquisition, expansion or construction project will depend upon KMP's ability to manage those operations and to

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eliminate redundant and excess costs. Because of difficulties in combining and expanding operations, the Partnership may not be able to achieve the cost savings and other size-related benefits that it hoped to achieve after these acquisitions, which would harm its financial condition and results of operations.

Environmental, health and safety laws and regulations could expose us to significant costs and liabilities.

Our operations are subject to federal, state, provincial and local laws, regulations and potential liabilities arising under or relating to the protection or preservation of the environment, natural resources and human health and safety. Such laws and regulations affect many aspects of our present and future operations, and generally require us to obtain and comply with various environmental registrations, licenses, permits, inspections and other approvals. Liability under such laws and regulations may be incurred without regard to fault under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, commonly known as CERCLA or Superfund, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Federal Clean Water Act or analogous state laws for the remediation of contaminated areas. Private parties, including the owners of properties through which our pipelines pass, also may have the right to pursue legal actions to enforce compliance as well as to seek damages for non-compliance with such laws and regulations or for personal injury or property damage. Our insurance may not cover all environmental risks and costs and/or may not provide sufficient coverage in the event an environmental claim is made against us.

Failure to comply with these laws and regulations also may expose us to civil, criminal and administrative fines, penalties and/or interruptions in our operations that could influence our business, financial position, results of operations and prospects. For example, if an accidental leak, release or spill of liquid petroleum products, chemicals or other hazardous substances occurs at or from our pipelines or our storage or other facilities, we may experience significant operational disruptions and we may have to pay a significant amount to clean up the leak, release or spill, pay for government penalties, address natural resource damage, compensate for human exposure or property damage, install costly pollution control equipment or undertake a combination of these and other measures. The resulting costs and liabilities could materially and negatively affect our level of earnings and cash flows. In addition, emission controls required under the Federal Clean Air Act and other similar federal, state and provincial laws could require significant capital expenditures at our facilities.

We own and/or operate numerous properties that have been used for many years in connection with our business activities. While we have utilized operating and disposal practices that were standard in the industry at the time, hydrocarbons or other hazardous substances may have been released at or from properties owned, operated or used by us or our predecessors, or at or from properties where our or our predecessors' wastes have been taken for disposal. In addition, many of these properties have been owned and/or operated by third parties whose management, handling and disposal of hydrocarbons or other hazardous substances were not under our control. These properties and the hazardous substances released and wastes disposed on them may be subject to laws in the United States such as CERCLA, which impose joint and several liability without regard to fault or the legality of the original conduct. Under the regulatory schemes of the various Canadian provinces, such as British Columbia's Environmental Management Act, Canada has similar laws with respect to properties owned, operated or used by us or our predecessors. Under such laws and implementing regulations, we could be required to remove or remediate previously disposed wastes or property contamination, including contamination caused by prior owners or operators. Imposition of such liability schemes could have a material adverse impact on our operations and financial position.

In addition, our oil and gas development and production activities are subject to numerous federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to environmental quality and pollution control. These laws and regulations increase the costs of these activities and may prevent or delay the commencement or continuance of a given operation. Specifically, these activities are subject to laws and regulations regarding the acquisition of permits before drilling, restrictions on drilling activities in restricted areas,

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emissions into the environment, water discharges, and storage and disposition of wastes. In addition, legislation has been enacted that requires well and facility sites to be abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of state authorities.

Further, we cannot ensure that such existing laws and regulations will not be revised or that new laws or regulations will not be adopted or become applicable to us. There can be no assurance as to the amount or timing of future expenditures for environmental compliance or remediation, and actual future expenditures may be different from the amounts we currently anticipate. Revised or additional regulations that result in increased compliance costs or additional operating restrictions, particularly if those costs are not fully recoverable from our customers, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations and prospects. For more information, see "Description of Business Environmental Matters."

Climate change regulation at the federal, state, provincial or regional levels could result in increased operating and capital costs for us.

Methane, a primary component of natural gas, and carbon dioxide, a byproduct of the burning of natural gas, are examples of greenhouse gases. The U.S. Congress is considering legislation to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency began regulating the greenhouse gas emissions of certain stationary sources on January 2, 2011, and has issued a final rule requiring the reporting of greenhouse gas emissions in the United States beginning in 2011 for emissions occurring in 2010 from specified large greenhouse gas emission sources, fractionated natural gas liquids, and the production of naturally occurring carbon dioxide, like the Partnership's McElmo Dome carbon dioxide field, even when such production is not emitted to the atmosphere.

Because our operations, including our compressor stations and natural gas processing plants in the Natural Gas Pipelines and NGPL segments, emit various types of greenhouse gases, primarily methane and carbon dioxide, such new legislation or regulation could increase our costs related to operating and maintaining our facilities and require us to install new emission controls on our facilities, acquire allowances for our greenhouse gas emissions, pay taxes related to our greenhouse gas emissions and administer and manage a greenhouse gas emissions program. We are not able at this time to estimate such increased costs; however, they could be significant. Recovery of such increased costs from our customers is uncertain in all cases and may depend on events beyond our control, including the outcome of future rate proceedings before the FERC and the provisions of any final legislation or other regulations. Any of the foregoing could have adverse effects on our business, financial position, results of operations and prospects. For more information about climate change regulation, see "Description of Business Environmental Matters Climate Change."

Increased regulation of exploration and production activities, including hydraulic fracturing, could result in reductions or delays in drilling and completing new oil and natural gas wells, which could adversely impact the Partnership's revenues by decreasing the volumes of natural gas transported on the Partnership's or its joint ventures' natural gas pipelines.

The natural gas industry is increasingly relying on natural gas supplies from unconventional sources, such as shale, tight sands and coal bed methane. Natural gas extracted from these sources frequently requires hydraulic fracturing. Hydraulic fracturing involves the pressurized injection of water, sand, and chemicals into the geologic formation to stimulate gas production and is a commonly used stimulation process employed by oil and gas exploration and production operators in the completion of certain oil and gas wells. Recently, there have been initiatives at the federal and state levels to regulate or otherwise restrict the use of hydraulic fracturing. Adoption of legislation or regulations placing restrictions on hydraulic fracturing activities could impose operational delays, increased operating costs and additional regulatory burdens on exploration and production operators, which could reduce their production of natural gas and, in turn, adversely affect the Partnership's revenues and results of

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operations by decreasing the volumes of natural gas transported on its or its joint ventures' natural gas pipelines, several of which gather gas from areas in which the use of hydraulic fracturing is prevalent.

The Partnership's substantial debt could adversely affect its financial health and make it more vulnerable to adverse economic conditions.

As of September 30, 2010, the Partnership and its subsidiaries had outstanding approximately \$11.7 billion of debt (excluding the fair value of interest rate swaps). This level of debt could have important consequences, such as:

limiting the Partnership's ability to obtain additional financing to fund its working capital, capital expenditures, debt service requirements or potential growth or for other purposes;

limiting the Partnership's ability to use operating cash flow in other areas of its business or to pay distributions because it must dedicate a substantial portion of these funds to make payments on its debt;

placing the Partnership at a competitive disadvantage compared to competitors with less debt; and

increasing the Partnership's vulnerability to adverse economic and industry conditions.

The Partnership's ability to service its debt will depend upon, among other things, its future financial and operating performance, which will be affected by prevailing economic conditions and financial, business, regulatory and other factors, many of which are beyond the Partnership's control. If its operating results are not sufficient to service its indebtedness, or any future indebtedness that it incurs, the Partnership will be forced to take actions such as reducing distributions, reducing or delaying its business activities, acquisitions, investments or capital expenditures, selling assets or seeking additional equity capital. The Partnership may not be able to effect any of these actions on satisfactory terms or at all. For more information about the Partnership's debt, see "Description of Certain Indebtedness."

The Partnership's large amount of variable rate debt makes it vulnerable to increases in interest rates.

As of September 30, 2010, the Partnership had outstanding approximately \$11.7 billion of consolidated debt (excluding the fair value of interest rate swaps). Of this amount, approximately 52% was subject to variable interest rates, either as short-term or long-term debt of variable rate credit facilities or as long-term fixed-rate debt converted to variable rates through the use of interest rate swaps. Should interest rates increase, the amount of cash required to service this debt would increase and the Partnership's earnings could be adversely affected. For more information about the Partnership's interest rate risk, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk Interest Rate Risk."

We do not have an investment grade credit rating, which may limit our financial flexibility and increase our financing costs.

Since the Going Private Transaction, Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.'s credit ratings have been below investment grade. As a result, we have not had access to the commercial paper market and have utilized Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.'s \$1.0 billion revolving credit facility for our short-term borrowing needs. Non-investment grade credit ratings limit our access to the debt markets and increase our cost of capital. The instruments governing any future debt may contain more restrictive covenants than if we had investment grade credit ratings. Our ability to respond to changes in business and economic conditions and to obtain additional financing, if needed, may be restricted by these covenants. A downgrade in one or more of the Partnership's credit ratings would similarly affect the Partnership.

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There is the potential for a change of control of the general partner of the Partnership if Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. or we default on debt.

Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc., our wholly owned subsidiary, owns all of the common equity of Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc., the general partner of the Partnership. If Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. or we default on debt, then the lenders under such debt, in exercising their rights as lenders, could acquire control of Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. or otherwise influence Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. through their control of Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. or us. A change of control of Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. could materially adversely affect the distributions we receive from the Partnership, which could have a material adverse impact on us or our cash available for distribution to our stockholders.

Current or future distressed financial conditions of our customers could have an adverse impact on us in the event these customers are unable to pay us for the products or services we provide.

Some of our customers are experiencing, or may experience in the future, severe financial problems that have had or may have a significant impact on their creditworthiness. We cannot provide assurance that one or more of our financially distressed customers will not default on their obligations to us or that such a default or defaults will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, future results of operations or future cash flows. Furthermore, the bankruptcy of one or more of our customers, or some other similar proceeding or liquidity constraint, might make it unlikely that we would be able to collect all or a significant portion of amounts owed by the distressed entity or entities. In addition, such events might force such customers to reduce or curtail their future use of our products and services, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Terrorist attacks, or the threat of them, may adversely affect our business.

The U.S. government has issued public warnings that indicate that pipelines and other energy assets might be specific targets of terrorist organizations. These potential targets might include our pipeline systems or storage facilities. Our operations could become subject to increased governmental scrutiny that would require increased security measures. There is no assurance that adequate sabotage and terrorism insurance will be available at rates we believe are reasonable in the near future. These developments may subject our operations to increased risks, as well as increased costs, and, depending on their ultimate magnitude, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Future business development of our pipelines is dependent on the supply of and demand for the commodities transported by our pipelines.

Our pipelines depend on production of natural gas, oil and other products in the areas served by our pipelines. Without reserve additions, production will decline over time as reserves are depleted and production costs may rise. Producers may shut down production at lower product prices or higher production costs, especially where the existing cost of production exceeds other extraction methodologies, such as in the Alberta oil sands. Producers in areas served by us may not be successful in exploring for and developing additional reserves, and our gas plants and pipelines may not be able to maintain existing volumes of throughput. Commodity prices and tax incentives may not remain at a level that encourages producers to explore for and develop additional reserves, produce existing marginal reserves or renew transportation contracts as they expire.

Changes in the business environment, such as a decline in crude oil or natural gas prices, an increase in production costs from higher feedstock prices, supply disruptions, or higher development costs, could result in a slowing of supply from oil and natural gas producing areas. In addition, with respect to the CO₂ business segment, changes in the regulatory environment or governmental policies

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may have an impact on the supply of crude oil. Each of these factors impact our customers shipping through our pipelines, which in turn could impact the prospects of new transportation contracts or renewals of existing contracts.

Throughput on the Partnership's products pipelines also may decline as a result of changes in business conditions. Over the long term, business will depend, in part, on the level of demand for oil and natural gas in the geographic areas in which deliveries are made by pipelines and the ability and willingness of shippers having access or rights to utilize the pipelines to supply such demand.

The implementation of new regulations or the modification of existing regulations affecting the oil and gas industry could reduce demand for natural gas and crude oil, increase our costs and may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. We cannot predict the impact of future economic conditions, fuel conservation measures, alternative fuel requirements, governmental regulation or technological advances in fuel economy and energy generation devices, all of which could reduce the demand for natural gas and oil.

The future success of the Partnership's oil and gas development and production operations depends in part upon its ability to develop additional oil and gas reserves that are economically recoverable.

The rate of production from oil and natural gas properties declines as reserves are depleted. Without successful development activities, the reserves and revenues of the oil producing assets within the CO₂ business segment will decline. The Partnership may not be able to develop or acquire additional reserves at an acceptable cost or have necessary financing for these activities in the future. Additionally, if the Partnership does not realize production volumes greater than, or equal to, its hedged volumes, it may suffer financial losses not offset by physical transactions.

The Partnership's development of oil and gas properties involves risks that may result in a total loss of investment.

The business of developing and operating oil and gas properties involves a high degree of business and financial risk that even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. Acquisition and development decisions generally are based on subjective judgments and assumptions that, while they may be reasonable, are by their nature speculative. It is impossible to predict with certainty the production potential of a particular property or well. Furthermore, the successful completion of a well does not ensure a profitable return on the investment. A variety of geological, operational and market-related factors, including, but not limited to, unusual or unexpected geological formations, pressures, equipment failures or accidents, fires, explosions, blowouts, cratering, pollution and other environmental risks, shortages or delays in the availability of drilling rigs and the delivery of equipment, loss of circulation of drilling fluids or other conditions, may substantially delay or prevent completion of any well or otherwise prevent a property or well from being profitable. A productive well may become uneconomic in the event water or other deleterious substances are encountered, which impair or prevent the production of oil and/or gas from the well. In addition, production from any well may be unmarketable if it is contaminated with water or other deleterious substances.

The volatility of natural gas and oil prices could have a material adverse effect on the Partnership's business.

The revenues, profitability and future growth of the CO₂ business segment and the carrying value of its oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas properties depend to a large degree on prevailing oil and gas prices. For 2011, KMP estimates that every \$1 change in the average West Texas Intermediate crude oil price per barrel would impact the CO₂ segment's cash flows by approximately \$5.5 million. Prices for oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas are subject to large fluctuations in response to relatively minor changes in the supply and demand for oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas,

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uncertainties within the market and a variety of other factors beyond the Partnership's control. These factors include, among other things:

weather conditions and events such as hurricanes in the United States;

the condition of the United States economy;

the activities of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries;

governmental regulation;

political stability in the Middle East and elsewhere;

the foreign supply of and demand for oil and natural gas;

the price of foreign imports; and

the availability of alternative fuel sources.

A sharp decline in the price of natural gas, natural gas liquids or oil would result in a commensurate reduction in the Partnership's revenues, income and cash flows from the production of oil and natural gas and could have a material adverse effect on the carrying value of its proved reserves. In the event prices fall substantially, the Partnership may not be able to realize a profit from its production and would operate at a loss. In recent decades, there have been periods of both worldwide overproduction and underproduction of hydrocarbons and periods of both increased and relaxed energy conservation efforts. Such conditions have resulted in periods of excess supply of, and reduced demand for, crude oil on a worldwide basis and for natural gas on a domestic basis. These periods have been followed by periods of short supply of, and increased demand for, crude oil and natural gas. The excess or short supply of crude oil or natural gas has placed pressures on prices and has resulted in dramatic price fluctuations even during relatively short periods of seasonal market demand. These fluctuations impact the accuracy of assumptions used in the Partnership's budgeting process. For more information about the Partnership's energy and commodity market risk, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk Energy Commodity Market Risk."

Our use of hedging arrangements could result in financial losses or reduce our income.

We engage in hedging arrangements to reduce our exposure to fluctuations in the prices of oil and natural gas. These hedging arrangements expose us to risk of financial loss in some circumstances, including when production is less than expected, when the counterparty to the hedging contract defaults on its contract obligations, or when there is a change in the expected differential between the underlying price in the hedging agreement and the actual price received. In addition, these hedging arrangements may limit the benefit we would otherwise receive from increases in prices for oil and natural gas.

The accounting standards regarding hedge accounting are very complex, and even when we engage in hedging transactions (for example, to mitigate our exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices or currency exchange rates or to balance our exposure to fixed and variable interest rates) that are effective economically, these transactions may not be considered effective for accounting purposes. Accordingly, our consolidated financial statements may reflect some volatility due to these hedges, even when there is no underlying economic impact at the dates of those statements. In addition, it is not always possible for us to engage in hedging transactions that completely mitigate our exposure to commodity prices. Our consolidated financial statements may reflect a gain or loss arising from an exposure to commodity prices for which we are unable to enter into a completely effective hedge. For more information about our hedging activities, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates Hedging Activities."

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The recent adoption of derivatives legislation by the U.S. Congress could have an adverse effect on our ability to hedge risks associated with our business.

The U.S. Congress recently adopted comprehensive financial reform legislation, known as the Dodd-Frank Act, that establishes federal oversight and regulation of the over-the-counter derivatives market and entities that participate in that market. The Dodd-Frank Act was signed into law by the President on July 21, 2010, and requires the Commodities Futures Trading Commission, or CFTC, and the SEC to promulgate rules and regulations implementing the new legislation within 360 days from the date of enactment. The act also requires the CFTC to institute broad new position limits for futures and options traded on regulated exchanges. As the law favors exchange trading and clearing, the Dodd-Frank Act also may require us to move certain derivatives transactions to exchanges where no trade credit is provided and also comply with margin requirements in connection with our derivatives activities that are not exchange traded, although the application of those provisions to us is uncertain at this time. The Dodd-Frank Act also requires many counterparties to our derivatives instruments to spin off some of their derivatives activities to a separate entity, which may not be as creditworthy as the current counterparty, or cause the entity to comply with the capital requirements, which could result in increased costs to counterparties such as us. The Dodd-Frank Act and any new regulations could

significantly increase the cost of derivative contracts, including those requirements to post collateral which could adversely affect our available liquidity,

reduce the availability of derivatives to protect against risks we encounter, and

reduce the liquidity of energy related derivatives.

If we reduce our use of derivatives as a result of the legislation and regulations, our results of operations may become more volatile and our cash flows may be less predictable, which could adversely affect our ability to plan for and fund capital expenditures. Increased volatility may make us less attractive to certain types of investors. Finally, the Dodd-Frank Act was intended, in part, to reduce the volatility of oil and natural gas prices, which some legislators attributed to speculative trading in derivatives and commodity instruments related to oil and natural gas. Our revenues could therefore be adversely affected if a consequence of the legislation and regulations is to lower commodity prices. Any of these consequences could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

The Kinder Morgan Canada segment is subject to U.S. dollar/Canadian dollar exchange rate fluctuations.

We are a U.S. dollar reporting company. As a result of the operations of the Kinder Morgan Canada segment, a portion of our consolidated assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses are denominated in Canadian dollars. Fluctuations in the exchange rate between United States and Canadian dollars could expose us to reductions in the U.S. dollar value of our earnings and cash flows and a reduction in our stockholders' equity under applicable accounting rules. For more information about our foreign currency risk, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk Foreign Currency Risk."

Our operating results may be adversely affected by unfavorable economic and market conditions.

Economic conditions worldwide have from time to time contributed to slowdowns in several industries, including the oil and gas industry, the steel industry and in specific segments and markets in which we operate, resulting in reduced demand and increased price competition for our products and services. Our operating results in one or more geographic regions also may be affected by uncertain or changing economic conditions within that region, such as the challenges that are currently affecting economic conditions in the United States and Canada. Volatility in commodity prices might have an

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impact on many of our customers, which in turn could have a negative impact on their ability to meet their obligations to us. In addition, decreases in the prices of crude oil and natural gas liquids will have a negative impact on the results of the CO₂ business segment. If global economic and market conditions (including volatility in commodity markets), or economic conditions in the United States or other key markets, remain uncertain or persist, spread or deteriorate further, we may experience material impacts on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Hurricanes and other natural disasters could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Some of our pipelines, terminals and other assets are located in areas that are susceptible to hurricanes and other natural disasters. These natural disasters could potentially damage or destroy our pipelines, terminals and other assets and disrupt the supply of the products we transport through our pipelines. Natural disasters can similarly affect the facilities of our customers. In either case, losses could exceed our insurance coverage and our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected, perhaps materially.

The tax treatment applied to the Partnership depends on its status as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as well as it not being subject to a material amount of entity-level taxation by individual states. If the Internal Revenue Service treats the Partnership as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes or if the Partnership becomes subject to a material amount of entity-level taxation for state tax purposes, the amount of cash available for distribution to its partners, including us, would be substantially reduced.

We own the general partner interest and approximately 11% of the limited partner interests of the Partnership. The anticipated after-tax economic benefit of our investment in the Partnership depends largely on the Partnership being treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. To maintain its status as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, current law requires that 90% or more of its gross income for every taxable year consist of "qualifying income," as defined in Section 7704 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, which we refer to as the "Code." The Partnership has not requested, and does not plan to request, a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service, which we refer to as the "IRS," on this or any other matter affecting it.

Despite the fact that the Partnership is a limited partnership under Delaware law, it is possible under certain circumstances for such an entity to be treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If the Partnership were to be treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, it would pay U.S. federal income tax on its income at the corporate tax rate, which is currently a maximum of 35%, and would pay state income taxes at varying rates. Distributions by the Partnership to its partners, including us, would generally be taxed again as corporate distributions, and no income, gains, losses or deductions would flow through to its partners, including us. Because a tax would be imposed on the Partnership as a corporation, its cash available for distribution would be substantially reduced. Therefore, treatment of the Partnership as a corporation would result in a material reduction in the anticipated cash flow and after-tax return to its partners, including us, likely causing a substantial reduction in the amount of distributions we receive from the Partnership, in the value of our investment in the Partnership and in the value of our common stock.

Current law or the business of the Partnership may change so as to cause it to be treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes or otherwise subject it to entity-level taxation. Members of Congress are considering substantive changes to the existing U.S. federal income tax laws that would affect the tax treatment of certain publicly-traded partnerships. For example, federal income tax legislation recently has been considered by Congress that would eliminate partnership tax treatment for certain publicly-traded partnerships. Although the legislation most recently considered by Congress would not appear to affect the Partnership's tax treatment as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we are unable to predict whether any other proposals will ultimately be enacted. Any such

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changes could negatively impact our cash flows, the value of our investment in the Partnership and the value of our common stock.

In addition, because of widespread state budget deficits and other reasons, several states are evaluating ways to subject partnerships to entity-level taxation through the imposition of state income, franchise or other forms of taxation. For example, the Partnership is now subject to an entity-level tax on the portion of its total revenue that is generated in Texas. Specifically, the Texas margin tax is imposed at a maximum effective rate of 0.7% of its gross income that is apportioned to Texas. This tax reduces, and the imposition of such a tax on the Partnership by another state will reduce, the cash available for distribution by the Partnership to its partners, including us.

The Partnership's partnership agreement provides that if a law is enacted that subjects the Partnership to taxation as a corporation or otherwise subjects it to entity-level taxation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the minimum quarterly distribution and the target distribution levels will be adjusted to reflect the impact of that law on the Partnership.

The Partnership has adopted certain valuation methodologies that may result in a shift of income, gain, loss and deduction between it and its unitholders. The IRS may challenge this treatment, which could adversely affect the value of the Partnership's common units.

When the Partnership issues additional units or engages in certain other transactions, it determines the fair market value of its assets and allocates any unrealized gain or loss attributable to its assets to the capital accounts of its unitholders and us. This methodology may be viewed as understating the value of the Partnership's assets. In that case, there may be a shift of income, gain, loss and deduction between certain unitholders and us, which may be unfavorable to such unitholders. Moreover, under the Partnership's current valuation methods, subsequent purchasers of its common units may have a greater portion of their adjustment under Section 743(b) of the Code allocated to its tangible assets and a lesser portion allocated to its intangible assets. The IRS may challenge these valuation methods, or the Partnership's allocation of the adjustment under Section 743(b) of the Code attributable to its tangible and intangible assets, and allocations of income, gain, loss and deduction between us and certain of its unitholders.

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

The Partnership's treatment of a purchaser of common units as having the same tax benefits as the seller could be challenged, resulting in a reduction in value of the common units.

Because the Partnership cannot match transferors and transferees of common units, it is required to maintain the uniformity of the economic and tax characteristics of these units in the hands of the purchasers and sellers of these units. It does so by adopting certain depreciation conventions that do not conform to all aspects of the U.S. Treasury regulations. A successful IRS challenge to these conventions could adversely affect the tax benefits to a unitholder, such as us, of ownership of the common units and could have a negative impact on their value or result in audit adjustments to unitholders' tax returns.

If the Partnership's unitholders remove the general partner, we would lose our general partner interest, including the right to incentive distributions, and the ability to manage the Partnership.

We own the general partner of the Partnership and all of the voting shares of KMR, to which the general partner has delegated its rights and powers to control the business and affairs of the

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Partnership, subject to the approval of the general partner for certain actions. The Partnership's partnership agreement, however, gives unitholders of the Partnership the right to remove the general partner if

the holders of 66²/₃% of the Partnership's outstanding units (including the common units, Class B units and i-units) voting as a single class vote for such removal; in such a vote, the common units and Class B units owned by the general partner and its affiliates would be excluded, a number of i-units equal to the number of KMR shares owned by the general partner and its affiliates also would be excluded, and the remaining i-units would be voted in the same proportion as the vote of the other holders of the KMR shares;

the holders of the Partnership's outstanding units approve the election and succession of a new general partner by the same vote; and

the Partnership receives an opinion of counsel that the removal and succession of the general partner would not result in the loss of the limited liability of any limited partner of the Partnership or its operating partnership subsidiaries or cause the Partnership or its operating partnership subsidiaries to be taxed as a corporation for federal income tax purposes.

If the general partner were removed as general partner of the Partnership, it would lose its ability to manage the Partnership and its delegation of authority to KMR would terminate at the same time. The general partner would receive cash or common units in exchange for its general partner interest. While the cash or common units the general partner would receive are intended under the terms of the Partnership's partnership agreement to fully compensate us, as the owner of the general partner, in the event such an exchange is required, the value of the investments we might make with the cash or the common units may not over time be equivalent to the value of the general partner interest and the related incentive distributions had the general partner retained its general partner interest.

If in the future KMR and the general partner cease to manage and control the Partnership, we may be deemed to be an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

If our subsidiaries, KMR and Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc., which is the general partner of the Partnership, cease to manage and control the Partnership, we may be deemed to be an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940. In that case, we would either have to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act, obtain exemptive relief from the SEC or modify our organizational structure or our contractual rights so as to fall outside the definition of an investment company. Registering as an investment company could, among other things, materially limit our ability to engage in transactions with affiliates, including the purchase and sale of certain securities or other property to or from our affiliates, restrict our ability to borrow funds or engage in other transactions involving leverage and require us to add additional directors who are independent of us and our affiliates, and could adversely affect the price of our common stock.

If we are unable to retain our executive officers, our growth may be hindered.

Our success depends in part on the performance of and our ability to retain our executive officers, particularly our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Richard D. Kinder, who is also one of our founders. Along with the other members of our senior management, Mr. Kinder has been responsible for developing and executing our growth strategy since 1997. If we are not successful in retaining Mr. Kinder or our other executive officers or replacing them, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be adversely affected. We do not maintain key personnel insurance.

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Risks Related to This Offering and Ownership of Our Common Stock

There has been no active trading market for our common stock, and an active trading market may not develop.

Prior to this offering, there has not been a public market for our common stock. We cannot predict the extent to which investor interest in our company will lead to the development of an active trading market on a United States stock exchange or otherwise or how liquid that market might become. If an active market does not develop, it will affect your ability to sell the shares that you buy and the market price of the common stock.

Future sales, or the perception of future sales, of a substantial amount of our common stock by the Investors or us could cause the share price to decline and future issuances by us may dilute your ownership interest in our company.

We are unable to predict when or whether significant amounts of our common stock will be sold by the Investors or us after the offering. The Class A shares will be immediately convertible into shares of our common stock, and the Class B shares and Class C shares may convert into shares of our common stock under certain circumstances, in each case as described under "Description of Our Capital Stock." The Sponsor Investors and Richard D. Kinder have the right to require us to register resales of shares of our common stock received upon the conversion of their Class A shares at any time, subject to certain limitations, including, in the case of Mr. Kinder, transfer restrictions. See "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Shareholders Agreement." Any future sales of substantial amounts of common stock in the public market by our current holders or us, or the perception that these sales might occur, could lower the market price of the common stock and could impair our ability to raise capital through future sales of equity securities at a time and price we deem appropriate. Further, if we issue additional common stock or convertible securities to raise additional capital, your ownership interest in our company may be diluted and the value of your investment may be reduced. See "Shares Eligible for Future Sale" for information about the number of shares that will be outstanding and could be sold after this offering. We also may issue common stock or convertible securities from time to time as consideration for future acquisitions and investments. If any such acquisition or investment is significant, the number of shares or convertible securities that we may issue could be significant.

The initial public offering price of our common stock may not be indicative of its market price after this offering.

The initial public offering price of our common stock will be determined by negotiations between us, the selling stockholders and representatives of the underwriters, based on numerous factors that we discuss in the "Underwriting" section of this prospectus. This price may not be indicative of the market price at which our common stock will trade after this offering.

The price of the common stock may be volatile, and you could lose a significant portion of your investment.

There has been significant volatility in the market price and trading volume of equity securities which is often unrelated to the financial performance of the companies issuing the securities. The market price of the common stock could be similarly volatile, and you may not be able to resell your common stock at or above the offering price due to fluctuations in the market price of the common stock, including changes in price caused by factors unrelated to our operating performance or prospects.

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Specific factors that may have a significant effect on the market price for the common stock include:

changes in stock market analyst recommendations or earnings estimates regarding the common stock, the common units of KMP, other companies comparable to us or KMP or companies in the industries we serve;

actual or anticipated fluctuations in our operating results or future prospects;

reaction to our public announcements;

strategic actions taken by us or our competitors, such as acquisitions or restructurings;

the recruitment or departure of key personnel;

new laws or regulations or new interpretations of existing laws or regulations applicable to our business and operations;

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

adverse conditions in the financial markets or general U.S. or international economic conditions, including those resulting from war, incidents of terrorism and responses to such events;

sales of common stock by us, members of our management team or significant stockholders; and

the extent of analysts' interest in following our company.

We are a "controlled company" within the meaning of the New York Stock Exchange rules, and although we do not intend to rely on exemptions from various corporate governance requirements immediately following the closing of this offering, we may rely on such exemptions in the future.

A company of which more than 50% of the voting power for the election of directors is held by an individual, a group or another company is a "controlled company" within the meaning of the New York Stock Exchange rules. A "controlled company" may elect not to comply with various corporate governance requirements of the New York Stock Exchange, including the requirement that a majority of its board of directors consist of independent directors, the requirement that its nominating and governance committee consist of all independent directors and the requirement that its compensation committee consist of all independent directors.

Following this offering, we believe that we will be a "controlled company" since the Sponsor Investors and Richard D. Kinder will collectively hold approximately % of the voting power of our outstanding capital stock entitled to vote on the election of directors, and they have agreed to vote together on certain matters pursuant to our shareholders agreement, including on the election of our directors. See "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Shareholders Agreement."

Although we initially do not intend to rely on the "controlled company" exemption to the board of directors and committee composition requirements under the New York Stock Exchange rules, we may decide in the future to rely on that exemption. In addition, under our shareholders agreement, if at any time our board of directors does not meet the majority independence requirements of the New York Stock Exchange or any other national securities exchange on which the common stock is listed for trading, we will be obligated to operate under a "controlled company" exemption, to the extent such an exemption is available to us at that time. If we rely on that exemption, you may not have the same corporate governance advantages afforded to stockholders of companies that are subject to all of the corporate governance requirements of the New York Stock Exchange.

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Our organizational documents contain additional approval requirements for certain changes of control that may inhibit a takeover, which could adversely affect the value of our common stock.

Our shareholders agreement prohibits us from directly or indirectly engaging in any merger, amalgamation, consolidation or other business combination or similar transaction or series of transactions (other than for solely cash consideration) without obtaining the unanimous approval of our shareholders unless the organizational documents and capital structure of the acquiring, surviving or resulting entity preserve in all material respects the economic and other rights (including conversion, transfer, distribution and governance rights as set forth in our certificate of incorporation, bylaws and shareholders agreement), characteristics and tax treatment, including on a relative basis, of the Sponsor Investors, the Class A shares, the Class B shares, the Class C shares and the shares of our common stock as they exist on the date of such transaction. A determination that a transaction meets the above requirements requires approval by each of the following: (1) Sponsor Investors holding a majority of our outstanding shares of capital stock then entitled to vote for the election of directors then held by Sponsor Investors that hold Class A shares, (2) Richard D. Kinder (so long as he and his permitted transferees hold Class A shares), (3) holders of a majority of our outstanding Class B shares, and (4) holders of a majority of our outstanding Class C shares. These provisions will apply even if the offer is considered beneficial by some of our stockholders. If all requisite shareholders other than the holders of Class C shares approve such a transaction, we generally may engage in such transaction so long as the Class C shares receive the consideration provided in our charter. In addition, if the transaction is otherwise approved by the requisite holders of our capital stock, the Sponsor Investors and Mr. Kinder may decide that the holders of common stock, Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares receive the consideration provided in our charter, regardless of whether such transaction is determined to meet the above requirements. In addition, our certificate of incorporation permits our board of directors to issue blank check preferred stock, which if issued could include special class voting rights on a change of control transaction. Also, for so long as the Sponsor Investors collectively have the right to nominate at least five of our directors, change of control transactions will require supermajority board approval. If a change of control or change in management is delayed or prevented, the market price of our common stock could decline. See "Description of Our Capital Stock Certain Anti-Takeover Provisions of Our Charter and Bylaws" for a description of these provisions.

Non-U.S. holders of our common stock may be subject to U.S. federal income tax with respect to gain on the disposition of our common stock.

If we are or have been a "United States real property holding corporation" within the meaning of the Code at any time within the shorter of (1) the five-year period preceding a disposition of our common stock by a non-U.S. holder, or (2) such holder's holding period for such common stock, and assuming our common stock is "regularly traded," as defined by applicable U.S. Treasury regulations, on an established securities market, the non-U.S. holder may be subject to U.S. federal income tax with respect to gain on such disposition if it held more than 5% of our common stock during the shorter of periods (1) and (2) above. We believe we are, or may become, a United States real property holding corporation. See "Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences to Non-U.S. Holders" in this prospectus.

Risks Related to Our Dividend Policy

You may not receive the anticipated level of dividends under our dividend policy or any dividends at all.

Our dividend policy provides that, subject to applicable law, we will pay quarterly cash dividends generally representing the cash we receive from our subsidiaries less any cash disbursements and reserves established by a majority vote of our board of directors, including for general and administrative expenses, interest and cash taxes. However, our board of directors, subject to the requirements of our bylaws and other governance documents, may amend, revoke or suspend our

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dividend policy at any time, and even while the current policy is in place, the actual amount of dividends on our capital stock will depend on many factors, including our financial condition and results of operations, liquidity requirements, market opportunities, capital requirements of our subsidiaries, legal, regulatory and contractual constraints, tax laws and other factors. Dividends other than as provided in our dividend policy require supermajority board approval while the Sponsor Investors maintain prescribed ownership thresholds. See "Description of Our Capital Stock Certain Other Provisions of Our Charter and Bylaws and Delaware Law Supermajority Board Approval."

Over time, our capital and other cash needs may change significantly from our current needs, which could affect whether we pay dividends and the amount of any dividends we may pay in the future. The terms of any future indebtedness we incur also may restrict us from paying cash dividends on our stock under certain circumstances. A decline in the market price or liquidity, or both, of our common stock could result if our board of directors establishes large reserves that reduce the amount of quarterly dividends paid or if we reduce or eliminate the payment of dividends. This may in turn result in losses by you, which could be substantial.

Our financial estimates, including our estimate of our expected cash dividends, are based on various assumptions that may not prove to be correct.

The financial estimates set forth in the forecast included elsewhere in this prospectus are based on assumptions and information available to us as of the date of this prospectus. We do not know whether our assumptions will prove correct. Any or all of the estimates in this prospectus may turn out to be wrong. They can be adversely affected by inaccurate assumptions or by known or unknown risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control. Many factors mentioned in this prospectus, including the risks outlined in this "Risk Factors" section and the events described under "Information Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" will be important in determining our future results and the amount, if any, of our actual cash dividends. As a result of these contingencies, actual future results may vary materially from our estimates. In view of these uncertainties, the inclusion of our estimate of expected cash dividends in this prospectus should not be viewed as a representation that the forecasted results will be achieved or that the expected cash dividends will be paid.

Further, any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made, and we undertake no obligation, other than as required by applicable law, to update our financial estimates herein to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this prospectus or to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events or circumstances. Our estimates were not prepared with a view toward compliance with published guidelines of any regulatory or professional body.

The financial estimates included in this prospectus have been prepared by, and are the responsibility of, our management. Moreover, neither our independent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, nor any other independent consultants have examined, compiled or performed any procedures with respect to our estimate of our expected cash dividends, nor have they expressed any opinion or any other form of assurance on such information or its achievability, and, accordingly, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP assumes no responsibility for, and disclaims any association with, our estimate of our expected cash dividends. The reports of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP included in this prospectus relate exclusively to the historical financial information of the entities named in those reports and do not cover any other information in this prospectus and should not be read to do so.

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If our estimates relating to dividends expected to be paid in the first year following the closing of this offering are not achieved, you may not receive the amount of dividends you expected.

If our cash available to pay dividends for the first year following the closing of this offering were to fall below our expectations, if our assumptions regarding our estimated cash needs during such period prove to be too low or if other applicable assumptions were to prove incorrect, we may need to:

either reduce or eliminate dividends, which may result in a decline, which could be substantial, in the market price or liquidity, or both, of our common stock;

fund dividends by incurring debt, which would increase our leverage and limit our funding alternatives for other uses;

fund dividends from issuances of equity securities, which could be dilutive to our stockholders and negatively affect the market price of our common stock; and

reduce other expected uses of cash, which could limit our ability to grow.

The general partner, with our consent but without the consent of our stockholders, may take steps to support the Partnership that have the effect of reducing cash we have or are entitled to receive, thereby reducing the cash we have available to pay dividends.

We utilize the Partnership as our vehicle for growth. We have historically received a significant portion of our cash flows from incentive distributions on the general partner interest. As the owner of the general partner, we may take steps we judge beneficial to the Partnership's growth that in the short-run reduce the cash we receive and have available to pay dividends. The board of directors of the general partner may determine to support a desirable acquisition that may not be immediately accretive to cash available for distribution per Partnership unit. For example, the general partner, with our consent, waived its incentive distributions from the second quarter of 2010 through 2011 on common units issued to finance a portion of the Partnership's acquisition of a 50% interest in the KinderHawk joint venture. An example of action we took to support the Partnership occurred in 2006 when the Partnership had missed the annual growth and earnings/distribution targets under its bonus plan, which would have resulted in no bonus payments for employees for their service to the Partnership. We believed that those bonuses were appropriate and in our and the Partnership's interest, so we funded the bonuses by waiving a portion of the general partner's incentive distribution. Similar or different actions in the future, even if determined to be in our long-term best interests, will have the effect of reducing the cash we have or are entitled to receive from the Partnership, and reducing the cash we have available to pay dividends.

Our dividend policy may limit our ability to pursue growth opportunities above the Partnership level or impair our financial flexibility.

If we pay dividends at the level currently anticipated under our dividend policy, we may not retain a sufficient amount of cash to finance growth opportunities above the Partnership level, meet any large unanticipated liquidity requirements or fund our operations in the event of a significant business downturn. In addition, because of the dividends required under our dividend policy, our ability to pursue any material expansion of our business above the Partnership level, including through acquisitions, increased capital spending or other increases of our expenditures, will depend more than it otherwise would on our ability to obtain third party financing. We cannot assure you that such financing will be available to us at all, or at an acceptable cost. If we are unable to take timely advantage of growth opportunities, our future financial condition and competitive position may be harmed, which in turn may adversely affect the market price of our common stock. Further, while the Sponsor Investors maintain specified ownership thresholds, any changes to our dividend policy will

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require supermajority board approval, which may prevent us from modifying our dividend policy to pursue such growth opportunities.

An increase in U.S. federal income tax rates applicable to us would reduce the amount of our cash available to pay dividends. Further, an increase in individual tax rates could encourage us to conclude that it would be better for our investors for us to use our cash to repurchase shares in the open market rather than pay dividends. This, too, would reduce our cash available to pay dividends.

There currently is much public speculation regarding the future of U.S. federal income tax rates. We cannot predict whether legislation will be passed and become law that raises tax rates applicable to us or to individuals, or if such legislation were to become law, its effective date. Any increase in the corporate income tax rates applicable to us will reduce the amount of cash available to pay dividends. Further, any increase in individual tax rates could encourage our board of directors to conclude that it would be better for our investors if we were to use our cash to repurchase shares in the open market. This, too, would reduce our cash available to pay dividends.

If we do not receive sufficient distributions from our subsidiaries, we may be unable to pay dividends.

All of our operations are conducted by our subsidiaries, and our cash flow and our ability to satisfy obligations and to pay dividends to our stockholders are dependent upon cash dividends and distributions or other transfers from our subsidiaries, particularly the Partnership. In addition, our joint ventures and some of our subsidiaries, such as the Partnership, are not wholly owned by us. When funds are distributed to us by such joint ventures and subsidiaries, funds also will be distributed to their other owners.

Each of our subsidiaries is a distinct legal entity and has no obligation to transfer funds to us. A number of our subsidiaries are a party to credit facilities and are or may in the future be a party to other borrowing agreements that restrict the payment of dividends to us, and such subsidiaries are likely to continue to be subject to such restrictions and prohibitions for the foreseeable future. See "Description of Certain Indebtedness" for a description of the terms of such indebtedness, including provisions limiting the ability of our subsidiaries to declare and pay dividends. In addition, the ability of our subsidiaries to make distributions will depend on their respective operating results and may be subject to further restrictions under, among other things, the laws of their jurisdiction of organization.

The board of directors of Kinder Morgan Management, which is the delegate of KMP's general partner, has broad authority to establish cash reserves for the prudent conduct of KMP's business. The establishment of those reserves could result in smaller distributions by KMP and a corresponding reduction of our cash available for dividends and our anticipated dividend level. Further, the calculation of KMP's available cash for distribution is at the discretion and subject to the approval of the board of directors of Kinder Morgan Management, taking into consideration the terms of KMP's constituent agreements. Similarly, while the constituent agreements of NGPL provide that it is the intention of NGPL to make distributions of available cash, we own less than a majority of NGPL and do not control it. The same is true for joint ventures in which the Partnership owns an interest, such as Rockies Express Pipeline LLC, Midcontinent Express Pipeline LLC, Fayetteville Express Pipeline LLC and KinderHawk Field Services LLC.

The distributions we receive from KMP are largely attributable to the incentive distributions on our general partner interest. The distributions we receive are not as large if KMP distributes cash from interim capital transactions rather than cash from operations, or if KMP's general partner waives receipt of a portion of those incentive distributions. See "Dividend Policy Distributions of Cash Under KMP's Partnership Agreement."

As a result of the foregoing, we may be unable to receive cash through distributions or other payments from our subsidiaries in sufficient amounts to pay dividends on our common stock. If we are

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unable to authorize the payment of dividends due to insufficient cash, a decline in the market price or liquidity, or both, of our common stock could result. This may in turn result in losses by you, which could be substantial.

Our ability to pay dividends will be restricted by Delaware law.

Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, which we refer to in this prospectus as the "DGCL," our board of directors may not authorize payment of a dividend unless it is either paid out of surplus, as calculated in accordance with the DGCL, or if we do not have a surplus, it is paid out of net profits for the fiscal year in which the dividend is declared and/or the preceding fiscal year. Our bylaws require the declaration and payment of dividends to comply with the DGCL. If, as a result of these restrictions, we are unable to authorize payment of dividends, a decline in the market price or liquidity, or both, of our common stock could result. This may in turn result in losses by you.

Risks Related to Conflicts of Interest

The Sponsor Investors are in a position to affect our ongoing operations, corporate transactions and other matters, and their interests may conflict with or differ from your interests as a stockholder.

Upon the consummation of this offering, the Sponsor Investors will collectively own a total of % of our Class A shares, which collectively will represent approximately % of the voting power of our outstanding capital stock for the election of directors and % of the voting power of our outstanding capital stock for other matters. As a result, the Sponsor Investors initially will be able to control the outcome of matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders. For so long as the Sponsor Investors own a significant percentage of our outstanding capital stock, even if less than a majority, they will have the power to determine or significantly influence the outcome of matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders, including amendments to our certificate of incorporation and bylaws. Our shareholders agreement also provides the Sponsor Investors who continue to own at least 2.5% of the voting power of our outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote for the election of directors with veto rights over specified actions that may impose a regulatory burden on such Sponsor Investors and requires us to reasonably cooperate with such Sponsor Investors and their affiliates to mitigate consequences of such actions. We also are required to keep such Sponsor Investors informed of any events or changes with respect to any criminal or regulatory investigation or action involving us or any of our affiliates. The interests of the Sponsor Investors may conflict with or differ from your interests as a stockholder. See "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Shareholders Agreement."

The Investors will have the ability to nominate a majority of our board of directors.

In connection with the Conversion Transactions, we will enter into a shareholders agreement with the Investors pursuant to which the Sponsor Investors will have the right, after the offering, to nominate six of the thirteen members of our board of directors, and Richard D. Kinder will have the right to nominate five of the thirteen members of our board of directors. In that agreement, the Sponsor Investors and Mr. Kinder agree with each other to vote all of their shares of capital stock in favor of those nominees. Two of the Sponsor Investors each have the right to nominate two directors as long as they each own 5% of the voting power of our outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote for the election of directors. Those two Sponsor Investors and the other two Sponsor Investors each have the right to nominate one director as long as they each own 2.5% of the voting power of our outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote for the election of directors. Mr. Kinder has the right to nominate five directors as long as he is our Chief Executive Officer and owns at least 2.5% of the voting power of our outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote for the election of directors. If Mr. Kinder is terminated as Chief Executive Officer for cause, he will retain the right to nominate one director, which cannot be Mr. Kinder himself. If Mr. Kinder ceases to be the Chief Executive

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Officer for any reason other than as a result of termination for cause, he will retain the right to nominate two directors, one of whom can be Mr. Kinder himself. If Mr. Kinder loses such nomination rights, such rights will shift to the Original Stockholders and Other Management in specified circumstances. Accordingly, even after the Investors' ownership in us has significantly declined, they will be able to nominate the majority of our directors. After the consummation of this offering, assuming exercise in full of the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares, the Class A shares owned by the Sponsor Investors and the Class A shares and Class B shares owned by Mr. Kinder will represent approximately % of the total voting power of our outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote for the election of directors (with the Sponsor Investors in the aggregate holding approximately % of such total voting power and Mr. Kinder holding approximately % of such total voting power). Accordingly, the Sponsor Investors and Mr. Kinder initially will have not only the right to nominate 11 of our 13 directors, but also the voting power to elect all 13 of our directors. See "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Shareholders Agreement Board, Committee and Observer Rights."

Our organizational documents will provide the directors nominated by the Sponsor Investors with a collective veto over substantially all of the actions required to be approved by our board of directors.

Our bylaws require that substantially all actions brought before our board of directors while the Sponsor Investors collectively have the right to appoint at least five director nominees will require supermajority board approval, which is defined as the affirmative vote of eight directors when our board of directors has twelve members (while the Sponsor Investors collectively have the right to appoint five director nominees) or thirteen members (while the Sponsor Investors collectively have the right to appoint six director nominees). As a result, our board of directors will be unable to approve of any action by supermajority board approval if all of the directors nominated by the Sponsor Investors vote against such action. The inability of our board of directors to approve specified actions by supermajority board approval as required by our bylaws could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects if we are unable to take action on critical corporate matters.

Our certificate of incorporation and shareholders agreement contain provisions renouncing our interest and expectancy in certain corporate opportunities.

Our certificate of incorporation and our shareholders agreement each provide that none of the Sponsor Investors, the directors nominated by the Sponsor Investors, the Sponsor Investors' affiliates and subsidiaries, nor any of their managers, officers, directors, agents, stockholders, members or partners will have any duty to tell us about or offer to us any business opportunity, even if it is the same business or similar business activities or lines of business in which we operate. These documents also provide that none of the Sponsor Investors nor their respective affiliates will be liable to us or our stockholders for breach of any duty by reason of any such activities. For instance, a director of our company who also serves as a director, officer or employee of a Sponsor Investor or any of its subsidiaries or affiliates may pursue certain acquisition or other opportunities that may be complementary to our business and, as a result, such acquisition or other opportunities may not be available to us. These potential conflicts of interest could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects if attractive corporate opportunities are pursued by such a Sponsor Investor or its subsidiaries or affiliates instead of by us. See "Description of Our Capital Stock Certain Other Provisions of Our Charter and Bylaws and Delaware Law Corporate Opportunities" and "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Shareholders Agreement Corporate Opportunities."

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The Sponsor Investors and their affiliates may compete with us.

The Sponsor Investors and their affiliates are in the business of making investments in companies, and they may, from time to time, acquire and hold interests in businesses that compete directly or indirectly with us. The Sponsor Investors and their affiliates also may pursue, for their own account, acquisition opportunities that may be complementary to our business, and as a result, those acquisition opportunities may not be available to us. We have waived certain potential conflicts of interest between us and the Sponsor Investors. See " Our certificate of incorporation and shareholders agreement contain provisions renouncing our interest and expectancy in certain corporate opportunities." As a result, the Sponsor Investors and their affiliates may not be liable for pursuing business opportunities and not making them available to us. These potential conflicts of interest could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects if attractive corporate opportunities are pursued by a Sponsor Investor or its subsidiaries or affiliates instead of by us.

The Partnership and its subsidiaries may compete with us.

None of the Partnership or any of its subsidiaries or entities in which it owns an interest is restricted from competing with us. Kinder Morgan Management and the general partner have the same individuals on their boards of directors, and a majority of those directors are independent. Kinder Morgan Management manages the Partnership (subject to certain decisions requiring the approval of the Partnership's general partner) in what it considers to be the best interests of the Partnership and its partners. The Partnership and its subsidiaries may acquire, invest in or construct assets that may be in direct competition with us, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects. Among other things, we and KMP have a policy that acquisition opportunities of businesses or operating assets will be pursued above the Partnership level only if KMP elects not to pursue the opportunity.

Actions taken by our board of directors, and actions taken by the boards of directors of Kinder Morgan Management and other of our subsidiaries, may affect the amount of cash available for dividends to our stockholders.

The amount of cash that is available for dividends to our stockholders is affected by decisions of our board of directors and the boards of directors of Kinder Morgan Management and others of our subsidiaries regarding such matters as:

the amount and timing of cash expenditures, including those relating to compensation;

the amount and timing of investments and dispositions;

our indebtedness and the indebtedness of our subsidiaries;

tax matters;

reserves; and

our issuance of additional equity securities, including common stock.

Many of our directors and officers also serve as directors or officers of our non-wholly owned subsidiaries, including Kinder Morgan Management, or entities in which we own an interest, such as NGPL, as a result of which conflicts of interest exist and will arise in the future.

Many of our directors and officers are also directors or officers of our non-wholly owned subsidiaries, including Kinder Morgan Management, which manages and controls the Partnership (subject to certain decisions requiring the approval of the Partnership's general partner), and other entities in which we own an interest, such as NGPL. In making decisions in such person's capacity as a director or officer of one of our non-wholly owned subsidiaries or such other entities, such person may

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make a decision that favors the interests of such subsidiary over our interests or your interests and may be to our detriment. However, any officer or director of our non-wholly owned subsidiaries, including Kinder Morgan Management, who is also a director or officer of ours, in making decisions in such person's capacity as our officer or director, is required to act in accordance with his or her fiduciary duties to us. Further, the organizational documents of many of these entities may have provisions reducing or eliminating the duties of their officers or directors to those entities and their owners, including us. In addition, our directors are not required to work full time on our business and affairs and may devote significant time to the affairs of our non-wholly owned subsidiaries. There could be material competition for the time and effort of our directors who provide services to our non-wholly owned subsidiaries.

Common stockholders will have no right to enforce obligations of the Investors and their affiliates under agreements with us.

Any agreements between us, on the one hand, and the Investors and their affiliates, on the other, will not grant to the common stockholders, separate and apart from us, the right to enforce the obligations of the Investors and their affiliates in our favor. Purchasers of shares of common stock pursuant to this offering or after this offering will not become parties to the shareholders agreement. As a result, holders of common stock will not be able to enforce any obligations under the shareholders agreement in the event that we decide not to pursue any remedies available to us under the shareholders agreement, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Contracts between us, on the one hand, and the Investors and their affiliates, on the other, will not be the result of arm's-length negotiations.

We may enter into additional contractual arrangements with any of the Investors or their affiliates. Neither our charter or bylaws nor the shareholders agreement or any other agreements, contracts and arrangements between us on the one hand, and any of the Investors or their affiliates on the other, are or will be the result of arm's-length negotiations. Our board of directors or a committee thereof will determine the terms of any of these transactions.

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INFORMATION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains estimates and forward-looking statements, principally under the captions "Prospectus Summary," "Risk Factors," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," "Description of Business," "The Transactions" and "Dividend Policy." These statements use words such as "anticipate," "believe," "intend," "plan," "projection," "forecast," "strategy," "position," "continue," "estimate," "expect," "may," or the negative of those terms or other variations of them or comparable terminology. Our estimates and forward-looking statements are mainly based on our current expectations and estimates of future events and trends, which affect or may affect our businesses and operations. In particular, statements, express or implied, concerning future actions, conditions or events, future operating results or the ability to generate revenues, income or cash flow, to service debt or to pay dividends are forward-looking statements. Although we believe that these estimates and forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, they are subject to risks and uncertainties and are made in light of information currently available to us. Many factors, in addition to the factors described in this prospectus, may adversely affect our results as indicated in forward-looking statements. We urge you to read carefully this prospectus and the documents that we have filed as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect. Many of the factors that will determine these results are beyond our ability to control or predict. Specific factors that could cause actual results to differ from those in the forward-looking statements include:

price trends and overall demand for natural gas liquids, refined petroleum products, oil, carbon dioxide, natural gas, electricity, coal, steel and other bulk materials and chemicals in North America;

economic activity, weather, alternative energy sources, conservation and technological advances that may affect price trends and demand;

changes in tax laws, principally related to the Partnership;

our indebtedness, which could make us vulnerable to general adverse economic and industry conditions, limit our ability to borrow additional funds, and/or place us at competitive disadvantages compared to our competitors that have less debt or have other adverse consequences;

capital markets conditions, inflation and interest rates;

changes in laws or regulations, third-party relations and approvals, and decisions of courts, regulators and governmental bodies that may adversely affect our business or our ability to compete;

changes in the tariff rates charged by our pipeline subsidiaries implemented by the FERC, the CPUC, Canada's National Energy Board or another regulatory agency;

our ability to acquire new businesses and assets and integrate those operations into existing operations, as well as the ability to expand our facilities;

difficulties or delays experienced by railroads, barges, trucks, ships or pipelines in delivering products to or from our terminals or pipelines;

our ability to successfully identify and close acquisitions and make cost-saving changes in operations;

our ability to achieve cost savings and revenue growth;

our ability to complete expansion projects on time and on budget;

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shut-downs or cutbacks at major refineries, petrochemical or chemical plants, ports, utilities, military bases or other businesses that use our services or provide services or products to us;

crude oil and natural gas production from exploration and production areas that we serve, such as the Permian Basin area of West Texas, the U.S. Rocky Mountains, areas of shale gas formation and the Alberta oil sands;

changes in accounting pronouncements that impact the measurement of our results of operations, the timing of when such measurements are to be made and recorded and the disclosures surrounding these activities;

our ability to offer and sell equity securities and debt securities or obtain debt financing in sufficient amounts to implement that portion of our business plan that contemplates growth through acquisitions of operating businesses and assets and expansions of our facilities;

interruptions of electric power supply to our facilities due to natural disasters, power shortages, strikes, riots, terrorism, war or other causes;

our ability to obtain insurance coverage without significant levels of self-retention of risk;

acts of nature, sabotage, terrorism or other similar acts causing damage greater than our insurance coverage limits;

the political and economic stability of the oil producing nations of the world;

national, international, regional and local economic, competitive and regulatory conditions and developments;

foreign exchange fluctuations;

the timing and extent of changes in commodity prices for oil, natural gas, electricity and certain agricultural products;

the extent of our success in discovering, developing and producing oil and gas reserves, including the risks inherent in exploration and development drilling, well completion and other development activities;

engineering and mechanical or technological difficulties that we may experience with operational equipment, in well completions and workovers, and in drilling new wells;

the uncertainty inherent in estimating future oil and natural gas production or reserves that we may experience;

the timing and success of our business development efforts;

unfavorable results of litigation and the fruition of contingencies referred to in the notes to the financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus;

our dependence on cash distributions from the Partnership;

our ability to pay the anticipated level of dividends;

the impact of our and our subsidiaries' financial results on our ability to pay dividends;

the effect of steps taken to support the Partnership that reduce cash distributions received from the Partnership;

changes in our dividend policy implemented by our board of directors or resulting from restrictions under Delaware law or the terms of any future indebtedness; and

those other factors discussed in the section entitled "Risk Factors."

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Estimates and forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they were made, and, except to the extent required by law, we undertake no obligation to update or to review any estimate and/or forward-looking statements because of new information, future events or other factors. Estimates and forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties and are not guarantees of future performance. There is no assurance that any of the risks described under the caption "Risk Factors" or that any of the uncertainties associated with the estimates and forward-looking statements discussed in this prospectus will occur, or if any of them do, when they will occur or what impact they will have on our operations or financial condition. Our future results and our performance may differ materially from those expressed in these estimates and forward-looking statements due to, but not limited to, the factors mentioned above. Because of these uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on these estimates and forward-looking statements when making an investment decision.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

All of the shares of common stock being sold in this offering are being sold by the selling stockholders. See "Principal and Selling Stockholders." We will not receive any of the proceeds from this offering.

DIVIDEND POLICY

You should read the following discussion of our intended initial dividends in conjunction with the assumptions included in this section. For more detailed information regarding the factors and material operating, financial and other assumptions of our management relating to our ability to pay dividends in the amounts intended, see " Assumptions and Considerations" below. Additional information regarding our historical operating results is contained in our historical financial statements and those of Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. included elsewhere in this prospectus. When considering the following information about our expected cash dividends, you should also keep in mind the risk factors and other cautionary statements under the headings "Risk Factors," including " Risks Related to Our Dividend Policy," and "Information Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" elsewhere in this prospectus. These factors and contingencies will be important in determining future results and our future cash dividends. Any of these factors or the other risks discussed in this prospectus, as well as unknown risks and uncertainties, could cause our cash flows and the amount of cash available for dividends to vary significantly from those set forth in the following discussion.

Unless otherwise stated, the information presented in this section assumes that the underwriters will exercise their option to purchase additional shares of common stock in full.

Our Dividend Policy

In connection with this offering, our board of directors will adopt the dividend policy set forth in our shareholders agreement, which provides that, subject to applicable law, we will pay quarterly cash dividends on all classes of our capital stock equal to the cash we receive from our subsidiaries and other sources less any cash disbursements and reserves established by a majority vote of our board of directors, including for general and administrative expenses, interest and cash taxes. The division of our dividends among our classes of capital stock will be in accordance with our charter. Our board of directors may declare dividends by a majority vote in accordance with our dividend policy pursuant to our bylaws. This policy reflects our judgment that our stockholders would be better served if we distributed to them a substantial portion of our cash. As a result, we may not retain a sufficient amount of cash to fund our operations or to finance unanticipated capital expenditures or growth opportunities, including acquisitions.

In 2009 and 2010, we distributed an aggregate of \$650 million and \$700 million, respectively, to the Investors. In 2011, we expect to pay aggregate dividends of \$820 million or \$205 million per quarter. On a fully-converted basis, assuming that we were public for all of 2011, these expected dividends would equal \$ annually, or \$ quarterly, per share. We anticipate that the first quarterly dividend on the common stock offered by this prospectus will be paid in May 2011 and that such dividend will be prorated for the portion of the first quarter of 2011 that we are public. The dividend we will pay in February 2011 and the dividend we will pay for the portion of the first quarter of 2011 that we are not public will be paid only to the Investors, both of which we expect will be paid prior to the closing of this offering.

Dividends on our common stock will not be cumulative. Dividends on our investor retained stock generally will be paid at the same time as dividends on our common stock and will be based on the aggregate number of shares of common stock into which our investor retained stock is convertible on the record date for the applicable dividend. The portion of our dividends payable on the three classes of our investor retained stock may vary among those classes, but the variations will not affect the

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dividends we pay on our common stock since the total number of shares of common stock into which our outstanding investor retained stock can convert in the aggregate will be fixed on the closing of this offering. Following the completion of this offering, our Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares will be convertible into a fixed aggregate of _____ shares of our common stock, which will represent _____ % of our common stock on a fully-converted basis. See "Description of Our Capital Stock Classes of Common Stock Dividends."

Our board of directors may amend, revoke or suspend our dividend policy at any time and for any reason, which would require a supermajority board approval while the Sponsor Investors maintain prescribed ownership thresholds. During that time, supermajority approval would also be required to declare and pay any dividends that are not in accordance with our dividend policy. There is nothing in our dividend policy or our governing documents that prohibits us from borrowing to pay dividends. See "Description of Our Capital Stock Certain Other Provisions of Our Charter and Bylaws and Delaware Law Supermajority Board Approval." The actual amount of dividends to be paid on our capital stock will depend on many factors, including our financial condition and results of operations, liquidity requirements, market opportunities, our capital requirements, legal, regulatory and contractual constraints, tax laws and other factors. The dividends we expect to pay described in this section would be permitted under the Delaware General Corporation Law. See "Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Dividend Policy."

The Partnership's Cash Distribution Policy

Distributions received from KMP are the most significant source of our cash available to pay dividends, and our ability to pay and increase dividends to our stockholders is primarily dependent on distributions received from KMP. KMP's limited partnership agreement requires it to distribute all of its available cash to its partners on a quarterly basis within 45 days after the end of each quarter. KMP's determination of available cash is described under " Distributions of Cash Under KMP's Partnership Agreement" below. KMP's quarterly distributions have grown over time as its midstream energy business has grown, primarily as a result of acquisitions and internal growth projects.

Our Intended Initial Quarterly Dividend

We expect to pay an initial quarterly dividend of \$ _____ per share of common stock, and anticipate that the first dividend on the common stock offered by this prospectus will be paid in May 2011. That dividend will be prorated for the portion of the first quarter of 2011 that we are public. The portion of the first dividend not paid to holders of our common stock, as well as our expected \$205 million February 2011 dividend, will be paid only to the Investors. We expect to pay aggregate dividends in 2011 of \$820 million, or \$205 million per quarter. On a fully-converted basis, assuming that we were public for all of 2011, these expected dividends would equal \$ _____ per share of common stock. Our consolidated cash available for dividends pro forma for the year ended December 31, 2009 and estimated for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$696 million and \$654 million (\$763 million excluding the negative impact of the KMP distribution of cash from interim capital transactions in the third quarter of 2010), respectively. In 2009 and 2010, we distributed \$650 million and \$700 million, respectively, to the Investors, which equates to \$ _____ per share of common stock in 2009 and \$ _____ per share in 2010 on a fully converted basis.

In order for us to pay our estimated 2011 dividends, and to pay our estimated general and administrative expenses, interest and cash taxes, in 2011 we would need to receive approximately \$1,330 million in distributions from KMP (including the value of additional Kinder Morgan Management shares we receive as distributions) and approximately \$33 million in distributions from NGPL. See " Estimated Cash Available to Pay Dividends."

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Our dividends will not be cumulative. Consequently, if dividends on our common stock are not paid at the intended levels, our common stockholders will not be entitled to receive those payments in the future. We expect to pay our dividends after we receive quarterly distributions from KMP, which are paid within 45 days after the end of each quarter, generally on or about the 15th day of each February, May, August and November. Therefore, our dividend generally will be paid on or about the 16th day of each February, May, August and November. If the day after we receive KMP's distribution is not a business day, we expect to pay our dividend on the business day immediately following.

Overview of Presentation

In the sections that follow, we present the basis for our belief that we will be able to pay our intended initial quarterly dividend of \$ per share of common stock. In these sections, we present several tables, including:

Our "Estimated Cash Available to Pay Dividends," in which we present our estimate of cash available to pay dividends on our capital stock for the years ending December 31, 2011 and 2010, which is the basis for our belief that we will be able to fully fund our estimated initial quarterly dividend of \$ per common share and our anticipated aggregate dividends of \$820 million in 2011;

Our "Unaudited Pro Forma Cash Available to Pay Dividends," in which we present the amount of cash we would have had available to pay dividends on our capital stock on a pro forma basis with respect to the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and the year ended December 31, 2009;

A "Reconciliation of Estimated Cash Available to Pay Dividends" to our estimated income from continuing operations for the years ending December 31, 2011 and 2010; and

A "Reconciliation of Pro Forma Cash Available to Pay Dividends" to our income from continuing operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and the year ended December 31, 2009.

Estimated Cash Available to Pay Dividends

The following presentation is intended to demonstrate the minimum base level of financial performance of KMP and NGPL that would allow for distributions to us and others, and for us to meet our intended dividend of \$ per common share on a fully converted basis, or \$820 million in the aggregate, in 2011. As reflected in the table below and the related assumptions, and adjusting 2010 to eliminate the \$170 million pre-tax (approximately \$109 million after-tax) negative impact of a KMP distribution of cash from interim capital transactions in the third quarter of 2010, we estimate that the total distributions we will receive from KMP will increase by approximately 11% from 2010 to 2011 due to the announced increase in the expected 2011 KMP declared distribution per unit of approximately 5% and an estimated \$700 million issuance of additional equity by KMP. This 11% increase is partially offset by an increase in our general and administrative expense and interest expense, resulting in approximately 7% growth in our cash available to pay dividends in 2011 (after adjusting 2010 to eliminate the negative impact of the KMP distribution of cash from interim capital transactions in the third quarter of 2010). Our general and administrative expense is estimated to increase partly due to increased costs of being a public company. Our interest expense is expected to increase due to (1) our December 2010 refinancing at 6% of \$750 million of 5.35% senior notes which mature January 2011 and (2) our higher average debt balance in 2011 versus 2010, primarily associated with the December 2010 funding of the proposed settlement of the litigation related to the Going Private Transaction. We do not expect our debt balance, net of cash, above the Partnership level at December 31, 2011 to be materially different than at December 31, 2010. Our next significant bond maturity is \$839 million of

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6.5% senior notes which mature in September 2012. The assumptions included in this "Dividend Policy" section are those we believe are significant to our estimate.

	Projected Years Ending December 31,	
	2011	2010
	(In millions, except per share amounts)	
KMP distributions:		
To general partner(a)(b)	\$ 1,169	\$ 884
On KMP units owned by us(c)	99	94
On KMR shares owned by us(d)	62	54
Total KMP distributions to us	1,330	1,032
NGPL distributions(e)	33	35
Total distributions received	1,363	1,067
General and administrative expenses and sustaining capital expenditures(f)	(8)	2
Interest expense(g)	(168)	(158)
Cash available to pay dividends before cash taxes	1,187	911
Cash taxes(h)	(367)	(257)
Cash available to pay dividends(a)	\$ 820	\$ 654
2011 estimated dividend/2010 dividend paid	\$ 820	\$ 700
Aggregate common shares outstanding and into which the investor retained stock is convertible(i)		
Dividends per share of common stock	\$	\$

- (a) Includes \$170 million pre-tax (approximately \$109 million after-tax) negative impact in the third quarter of 2010 of a KMP distribution of cash from interim capital transactions. As a result of the distribution of cash from interim capital transactions, the amount actually distributed to the general partner in 2010 was \$170 million lower than it otherwise would have been had all distributions been cash from operations. Excluding the effect of the distribution of cash from interim capital transactions, 2010 projected cash available to pay dividends would be approximately \$763 million. See "Distributions of Cash Under KMP's Partnership Agreement."
- (b) KMP's estimated distributions payable to us are based on our general partner interest and related incentive distributions assuming (1) KMP distributions of \$4.57 per common unit paid in 2011 (\$4.60 per common unit declared for 2011) and \$4.32 per common unit paid in 2010 (\$4.40 per common unit declared for 2010), (2) 321 million and 307 million average aggregate common units, Class B units and i-units outstanding in 2011 and 2010, respectively, (3) with respect to common units issued during 2010 that were deemed by the general partner to be issued in connection with financing a portion of the acquisition of KMP's interests in the KinderHawk joint venture, the general partner has waived receipt of its related incentive distributions in respect of calendar quarters through 2011, and (4) no distributions by KMP in 2011 will constitute distributions of cash from interim capital transactions.

- (c) Calculated as 21.7 million KMP units owned by us multiplied by the assumed KMP per unit distribution paid during the period, as outlined in footnote (b) above.

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- (d) Assumes that we sell approximately 0.9 million and 1.0 million KMR shares that we receive as distributions in 2010 and 2011, respectively, at the price used to calculate the number of KMR shares to be received in quarterly distributions. In 2010, we started the year with 12.2 million KMR shares, and assumes in 2011 we start the year with 13.1 million KMR shares. We did not sell any KMR shares in 2010. After this offering, we intend periodically to sell the KMR shares we receive as distributions to generate cash.
- (e) All \$35 million of NGPL distributions in 2010 were received in the first three quarters of that year.
- (f) Amount in 2010 does not reflect the December 2010 payment of \$200 million (\$128 million net of tax) to fund the proposed settlement of the litigation related to the Going Private Transaction. This payment was financed using our credit facility and is included in our outstanding debt referred to in (f) below. Interest on this additional debt is included in our projected interest expense.
- (g) Consists of cash interest on our outstanding debt above the Partnership level and dividends on \$100 million of outstanding Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. preferred stock. At December 31, 2010, we expect our debt balance net of cash (above the Partnership level and excluding the preferred stock of Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc., purchase accounting and the fair value of interest rate swaps) to be approximately \$3.2 billion.
- (h) Cash taxes for 2011 and 2010 do not include non-recurring tax benefits of approximately \$35 million and \$37 million, respectively. The \$35 million of non-recurring cash tax savings in 2011 will be used to pay down debt. Our taxable income is generally less than our cash available to pay dividends before cash taxes due to (1) the deferral of income with respect to the KMP common units that we own, primarily due to allocated depreciation, (2) our basis in the KMR shares that we own and (3) an 80% dividends received deduction on the distributions we receive from NGPL. For 2010 and 2011, we estimate that approximately 100% and 90%, respectively, of the distributions we receive on the KMP units that we own will be tax deferred.
- (i) There will be _____ shares of common stock outstanding upon completion of this offering, assuming exercise in full of the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares of common stock. Outstanding investor retained stock will be convertible into an aggregate of _____ shares of common stock. See "Description of Our Capital Stock Classes of Common Stock Voluntary Conversion" and "Mandatory Conversion."

Assumptions and Considerations

KMP Assumptions

The estimate of cash distributions to be received from KMP during the twelve months ending December 31, 2011 assumes that KMP will declare cash distributions of \$4.60 per common unit for 2011 and pay \$4.57 per common unit in 2011. A \$4.60 per unit distribution represents an increase of \$0.20 per unit over the \$4.40 per common unit cash distribution that the Partnership expects to pay for 2010. The following assumptions with respect to KMP's business segments and its overall operations show the basis for the estimated increase. For a description of KMP's business segments and operations, see "Description of Business" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations General." Amounts in the following discussion do not include the impact of certain items and purchase accounting, which for the historical periods are discussed in the footnotes to the tables in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations Interim Periods" and "Results of Operations Annual Periods." We have noted the more significant certain items and purchase accounting impacting segment earnings before DD&A in 2010 and 2011 in the footnotes to the tables below.

Table of Contents*KMP Business Segments*

Products Pipelines KMP. The following table shows estimated earnings before DD&A for this segment for the twelve months ending December 31, 2011 compared to the Partnership's estimate for the twelve months ending December 31, 2010.

	Twelve Months Ending December 31,		
	2011	2010	Increase
	(In millions)		
Earnings before DD&A(1)	\$ 730	\$ 687	\$ 43

(1)

For the twelve months ending December 31, 2010, estimated earnings before DD&A does not include a net \$191 million reduction due to certain items and purchase accounting. For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, this segment had a net \$185 million reduction due to certain items and purchase accounting, primarily a \$158 million expense associated with rate case liability adjustments and demolition and environmental clean-up expenses associated with preparation of land for sale, described in the footnotes to the table in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations Interim Periods Products Pipelines KMP." The incremental \$6 million certain item in the fourth quarter relates primarily to additional rate case liability adjustments.

Segment earnings before DD&A are anticipated to increase by \$43 million in 2011, an increase of approximately 6%, driven by (1) an increase in revenues from existing assets, (2) incremental revenues from expansion projects that were placed into service during 2010 or that are anticipated to be placed into service in 2011, including new tanks with a total capacity of 640,000 barrels at the Carson and Colton terminals and a project to move additional volumes on the Cochin pipeline, and (3) a full year of operations from 2010 acquisitions with a total purchase price of approximately \$50 million. The increase in revenues from existing assets is primarily attributable to (1) anticipated transportation volume increases which vary depending on the asset and (2) a FERC annual index adjustment equal to the Producer Price Index-Finished Goods plus an adjustment that applies to our interstate products pipelines. For the period from 2006 through 2010, that adjustment has been plus 1.3%, and KMP budgeted it to be plus 2.9% in 2011. FERC recently established the adjustment at plus 2.65% for 2011 through 2015. This twenty-five basis point difference is offset by the difference between the Producer Price Index KMP had budgeted for in 2011 and the consensus estimate for the 2011 Producer Price Index. The price adjustment occurs on July 1 of each year. For the first six months of 2011, the price adjustment, which went into effect on July 1, 2010, is (1.3)%, and the price adjustment for the last six months of 2011 is estimated to be 6.8%.

From 2007 through 2009, segment earnings before DD&A have increased by approximately 4% per annum, which is lower than the approximately 6% the Partnership is projecting for the increase between 2010 and 2011. The lower historical rate is primarily attributable to the sale of the North System in October 2007 and a lowering of certain SFPP rates in 2008 due to a rate case settlement. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations Annual Periods Products Pipelines KMP" for a discussion of this segment's earnings before DD&A for 2007 through 2009.

For the first nine months of 2010, segment earnings before DD&A were \$332 million. After adjusting for the \$185 million reduction described in the footnote to the table above, these segment earnings before DD&A were \$517 million, or \$689 million on an annualized basis. We expect that segment earnings before DD&A for the twelve months ending December 31, 2010 will be generally consistent with the first nine months of 2010 annualized. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations Interim Periods Products Pipelines KMP" for a description of the first nine months of 2010.

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Natural Gas Pipelines KMP. The following table shows estimated earnings before DD&A for this segment for the twelve months ending December 31, 2011 compared to the Partnership's estimate for the twelve months ending December 31, 2010.

	Twelve Months Ending December 31,		
	2011	2010	Increase
	(In millions)		
Earnings before DD&A(1)(2)	\$ 1,079	\$ 981	\$ 98

- (1) Includes KMP's share of DD&A of the Rockies Express Pipeline LLC, Midcontinent Express Pipeline LLC, Fayetteville Express Pipeline LLC and KinderHawk Field Services LLC joint ventures, estimated to be \$146 million and \$176 million for the years ending December 31, 2010 and 2011, respectively. This amount was \$106 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010.
- (2) For the twelve months ending December 31, 2010, estimated earnings before DD&A does not include a \$7 million reduction due to purchase accounting.

Segment earnings before DD&A are anticipated to increase by \$98 million in 2011, an increase of approximately 10%. This increase is primarily attributable to (1) a full year of operations by the Fayetteville Express pipeline, which was placed into service in December 2010, (2) a full year of operations as well as increased volumes from the KinderHawk joint venture, KMP's 50% interest in which was acquired in May 2010, (3) a full year of the Midcontinent Express pipeline operating at its expanded capacity, and (4) expansions in KMP's Texas Intrastate business, including the North Dayton storage expansion and the Copano Eagle Ford joint venture project.

From 2007 through 2009, segment earnings before DD&A have increased by approximately 19% per annum, which is higher than the 10% growth the Partnership is projecting for 2011. The 2007 through 2009 growth rate is higher primarily due to the number of large projects which came on line during that period, including the Rockies Express, Midcontinent Express and Kinder Morgan Louisiana pipeline projects. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations Annual Periods Natural Gas Pipelines KMP" for a discussion of this segment's earnings before DD&A for 2007 through 2009.

For the first nine months of 2010, segment earnings before DD&A were \$592 million. Including the \$106 million of DD&A from the joint ventures described in the footnote to the table above and other minor adjustments totaling approximately \$1 million, these segment earnings before DD&A were \$699 million, or \$932 million on an annualized basis. We add back KMP's share of DD&A from the joint ventures because the resulting total more closely reflects the dividends that KMP receives from the joint ventures. We expect segment earnings before DD&A for the twelve months ending December 31, 2010 to be greater than the first nine months of 2010 annualized primarily due to seasonality in KMP's Texas Intrastate business and the May 2010 acquisition of its interest in the KinderHawk joint venture. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations Interim Periods Natural Gas Pipelines KMP" for a description of the first nine months of 2010.

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CO₂ KMP. The following table shows the estimated earnings before DD&A for this segment for the twelve months ending December 31, 2011 compared to the Partnership's estimate for the twelve months ending December 31, 2010.

	Twelve Months		
	Ending		
	December 31,		
	2011	2010	Increase/ (Decrease)
(In millions)			
Earnings before DD&A(1)(2)	\$ 1,098	\$ 960	\$ 138

- (1) For the twelve months ending December 31, 2010, estimated earnings before DD&A does not include a net \$58 million increase due to certain items and purchase accounting. For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, this segment had a net \$45 million increase due to certain items and purchase accounting, primarily related to unrealized gains and purchase accounting valuation adjustments to KMP's crude oil hedges related to the Going Private Transaction (which had the effect of increasing income), described in the footnotes to the table in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations Interim Periods ÇCKMP." The \$13 million increase in the fourth quarter relates to the same items as discussed for the nine months ended September 30, 2010.
- (2) For the twelve months ended December 31, 2011, does not include a \$17 million increase related to purchase accounting valuation adjustments to our crude oil hedges as described above.

Segment earnings before DD&A are anticipated to increase by \$138 million in 2011, an increase of approximately 14%. The expected increase in earnings before DD&A is primarily attributable to an expected increase in prices, including (1) a \$10 per barrel increase in the average hedge price and (2) a budgeted \$10 per barrel increase in the market price to approximately \$89 per barrel which approximated the forward curve at the time KMP's 2011 budget was prepared. Oil production at SACROC is anticipated to be relatively flat compared to 2010 estimates. Oil production at Yates is expected to decline by approximately 1,500 barrels per day (of which 750 barrels per day are attributable to KMP's 50% share) to 22,500 barrels per day, which is slightly lower than the Partnership's estimates for the end of 2010. Oil production at the Katz field is expected to increase by over 1,000 barrels per day due to the expected implementation of a CO₂ flood during 2011. Net production (including heavy natural gas liquids) for 2011 is 78% hedged, as compared to 78% for 2010. For 2011, KMP estimates that every \$1 change in the average West Texas Intermediate crude oil price per barrel would impact the CO₂ segment's cash flows by approximately \$5.5 million.

From 2007 through 2009, segment earnings before DD&A have increased by approximately 22% per annum, which is higher than the 14% growth the Partnership is projecting for 2011. The 2007 to 2009 growth rate is higher primarily due to increased production from 2007 to 2009 versus relatively flat production expected from 2010 to 2011, as well as a larger increase in average price from 2007 to 2009 versus the expected increase from 2010 to 2011. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations Annual Periods ÇCKMP" for a discussion of this segment's earnings before DD&A for 2007 through 2009.

For the first nine months of 2010, segment earnings before DD&A were \$764 million. After adjusting for the \$45 million increase described in footnote (1) to the table above, these segment earnings before DD&A were \$719 million, or \$958 million on an annualized basis. We expect segment earnings before DD&A for the twelve months ending December 31, 2010 will be consistent with the first nine months of 2010 annualized. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial

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Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations Interim Periods 2010 "KMP" for a description of the first nine months of 2010.

Terminals KMP. The following table shows estimated earnings before DD&A for this segment for the twelve months ending December 31, 2011 compared to the Partnership's estimate for the twelve months ending December 31, 2010.

	Twelve Months Ending December 31,		
	2011	2010	Increase
	(In millions)		
Earnings before DD&A(1)	\$ 713	\$ 647	\$ 66

(1)

For the twelve months ending December 31, 2011, does not include a net \$16 million increase due to certain items related to insurance proceeds received for casualty losses.

Segment earnings before DD&A are anticipated to increase by \$66 million in 2011, an increase of 10%, primarily driven by (1) formulaic rate increases (based on the Consumer Price Index, Producer Price Index or Gross Domestic Product) in certain of KMP's terminal contracts, (2) an increase in contract rates at the liquids terminals for contracts that expired in 2010 or will expire in 2011 and have been or are expected to be renegotiated at higher average rates, (3) a full year earnings impact from assets acquired in 2010 having a total purchase price of approximately \$370 million, including acquisitions from US Development Group and Slay Industries, and a partial year earnings impact from approximately \$175 million (two-thirds of which have been identified) in expected acquisitions in 2011 and (4) a full year of operations at expansion projects that were completed during 2010 and a partial year of operations at expansions expected to be completed during 2011, including system upgrades at the Carteret, New Jersey facility, Pier IX coal expansion and petroleum coke expansion projects. These expansion projects are generally committed under customer contracts.

From 2007 through 2009, earnings before DD&A have increased by approximately 14% per annum, which is higher than the 10% growth the Partnership is projecting for 2011. The higher growth rate from 2007 to 2009 is principally a function of the level of acquisitions and expansions during that period. In addition, the expected growth rate from 2010 to 2011 is impacted by some small planned dispositions. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations Annual Periods Terminals KMP" for a discussion of this segment's earnings before DD&A for 2007 through 2009.

For the first nine months of 2010, segment earnings before DD&A were \$475 million, or \$633 million on an annualized basis. We expect segment earnings before DD&A for the twelve months ending December 31, 2010 to be greater than the first nine months of 2010 annualized due to contractual shortfall payments which are expected to be received during the fourth quarter. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations Interim Periods Terminals KMP" for a description of the first nine months of 2010.

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Kinder Morgan Canada KMP. The following table shows estimated earnings before DD&A for this segment for the twelve months ending December 31, 2011 compared to the Partnership's estimate for the twelve months ending December 31, 2010.

	Twelve Months Ending December 31,		
	2011	2010	Increase
	(In millions)		
Earnings before DD&A	\$ 193	\$ 182	\$ 11

Segment earnings before DD&A are anticipated to increase by \$11 million in 2011, an increase of 6%, primarily due to a new agreement with the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers on the Trans Mountain pipeline which is currently awaiting approval by the National Energy Board of Canada. The existing agreement expires on December 31, 2010. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations Annual Periods Kinder Morgan Canada KMP" for a discussion of this segment's earnings before DD&A for 2007 through 2009.

For the first nine months of 2010, segment earnings before DD&A were \$133 million, or \$177 million on an annualized basis. We expect segment earnings before DD&A for the twelve months ending December 31, 2010 to be slightly greater than the first nine months of 2010 annualized primarily due to the strengthening Canadian dollar. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations Interim Periods Kinder Morgan Canada KMP" for a description of the first nine months of 2010.

Other KMP Assumptions

General and Administrative Expenses. KMP's general and administrative expenses are estimated to be approximately \$389 million for the twelve months ending December 31, 2011, as compared to approximately \$375 million estimated for the twelve months ending December 31, 2010. KMP's general and administrative expenses were approximately \$288 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010.

Sustaining Capital Expenditures. KMP's sustaining capital expenditures are estimated to increase by approximately 26% to approximately \$225 million for the twelve months ending December 31, 2011, as compared to \$179 million estimated for the twelve months ending December 31, 2010. KMP's sustaining capital expenditures were approximately \$121 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. The increase from 2010 to 2011 is driven by an increase in pipeline relocations, increased environmental spending, timing of compression and turbine overhauls, increased compliance spending in KMP's Terminals segment, expansions and acquisitions. Sustaining capital expenditures are made on an ongoing basis to maintain current operations.

Expansion Capital Expenditures, Acquisitions and Capital Contributions. In the aggregate, KMP is projected to spend approximately \$1.4 billion in expansion capital expenditures, small acquisitions and contributions to its joint ventures in 2011. These expenditures in 2011 are expected to be funded with approximately 50% debt and 50% equity as discussed below. KMP's expansion capital expenditures, acquisitions and contributions to its joint ventures totaled approximately \$2.1 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and are expected to total approximately \$2.5 billion for 2010. For 2011, KMP's expansion capital expenditures are estimated to be approximately \$795 million, as compared to approximately \$838 million estimated for the twelve months ending December 31, 2010. KMP's expenditures for acquisitions are estimated to be approximately \$225 million for the twelve months ending December 31,

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2011. Additionally, KMP is projected to contribute approximately \$357 million in 2011 to its joint ventures, primarily the Fayetteville Express pipeline and Copano Eagle Ford joint ventures, to fund its share of expansion capital.

Financing and Interest Expense. KMP's interest expense is expected to be approximately \$558 million for the twelve months ending December 31, 2011, as compared to approximately \$505 million estimated for the twelve months ending December 31, 2010. The expected increase for 2011 is primarily due to an increase in the estimated average outstanding debt balance of over \$900 million.

Average Units Outstanding. KMP is projecting approximately \$700 million of additional equity in the twelve months ending December 31, 2011, including the issuance of approximately \$270 million of common units and approximately \$430 million of cash retained due to i-unit distributions made in additional i-units rather than in cash. Average units outstanding for the twelve months ending December 31, 2011 are expected to be approximately 321 million.

The table below summarizes the effect of the above assumptions on KMP's ability to distribute \$4.60 per common unit for 2011:

	Year Ending December 31, 2011	
	(In millions)	
Segment earnings before DD&A:		
Products Pipelines KMP	\$	730
Natural Gas Pipelines KMP		1,079
CO ₂ KMP		1,098
Terminals KMP		713
Kinder Morgan Canada KMP		193
Total segments		3,813
General and administrative expenses, interest, sustaining capital expenditures, cash versus book taxes and other		(1,128)
Distributable cash flow	\$	2,685
Distributions to general partner	\$	1,171(a)
Distributions to limited partners		1,477(b)
Coverage		37(c)
Total	\$	2,685

- (a) Does not equal amount presented in the table under " Estimated Cash Available to Pay Dividends" as that amount is presented based on the KMP distribution expected to be paid in 2011 while the above amount is presented based on distributions expected to be declared for 2011. In addition, the cash that the general partner receives for its 2% interest as presented in the table under " Estimated Cash Available to Pay Dividends" is higher than the amount KMP records in earnings.
- (b) Assuming an average of 321 million common units outstanding in 2011, equates to a distribution of \$4.60 per common unit.
- (c) Coverage means cash retained and not distributed.

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Kinder Morgan, Inc. Assumptions

Interest in KMP. Our estimated cash available to pay dividends assumes KMP distributes cash from operations in 2011 of \$4.57 per common unit (\$4.60 per common unit declared for 2011), as described above.

NGPL. The estimated distribution from NGPL during the twelve months ending December 31, 2011 is \$33 million, based on our 20% interest. This compares to distributions of \$35 million (all of which was received by the third quarter of 2010) and \$56 million in 2010 and 2009, respectively. Our 2010 distribution and our 2011 distribution estimate reflect the impact of NGPL's recently settled FERC Section 5 rate case. While NGPL's limited liability company agreement provides that it is the intention of NGPL to make distributions of available cash, we do not control NGPL.

General and Administrative Expenses and Sustaining Capital Expenditures. Our general and administrative expenses and sustaining capital expenditures (other than those of the Partnership and its subsidiaries, which are accounted for above) are expected to be an expense of approximately \$8 million in 2011 and a net benefit of approximately \$2 million in 2010. The increase in costs for 2011 over 2010 partly relates to an estimate of the "public company" costs that we will incur in 2011. Combined general and administrative expenses and sustaining capital expenditures were an approximately \$4 million net benefit for the twelve months ended December 31, 2009.

Financing and Cash Interest Expense. Interest expense (other than that of the Partnership and its subsidiaries, which is accounted for above) is expected to be approximately \$168 million for the twelve months ending December 31, 2011, as compared to approximately \$158 million estimated for the twelve months ending December 31, 2010. Interest expense was approximately \$176 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2009. Interest expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 was approximately \$153 million. Cash interest expense is not equally distributed through the quarters as we typically pay interest semi-annually on our outstanding senior notes. The expected increase in 2011 over 2010 is primarily driven by (1) the refinancing of Kinder Morgan Finance Company, LLC's \$750 million principal amount of 5.35% senior notes due 2011, which mature in January 2011, with \$750 million of 6.00% senior notes due 2018 and (2) a higher average debt balance. We do not expect our net debt balance at December 31, 2011 to be materially different than our net debt balance at the beginning of the year (in both cases, above the Partnership level and excluding the fair value of interest rate swaps and purchase accounting).

Taxes. Our estimates are based on an estimated 36% combined federal and state income tax rate. Our taxable income is generally less than our cash available to pay dividends before cash taxes due to (1) the deferral of income primarily due to depreciation with respect to the KMP common units that we own, (2) our basis in the KMR shares that we own and (3) an 80% dividends received deduction on the distributions we receive from NGPL. For 2010 and 2011, we estimate that approximately 100% and 90%, respectively, of the distributions we receive on the KMP units that we own will be tax deferred.

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**Unaudited Pro Forma Cash Available to Pay Dividends
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010 and Year Ended December 31, 2009**

The following table presents our measure of consolidated cash that would have been available to pay dividends to our common stockholders with respect to the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and the year ended December 31, 2009 after giving pro forma effect to the Conversion Transactions, the adjustments noted in the footnotes below and this offering, assuming full exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares of common stock.

	Pro Forma Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010	Pro Forma Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2009
(In millions, except per share amounts)		
KMP distributions paid:		
To general partner(a)(b)	\$ 607	\$ 940
On KMP units owned by us(c)	69	91
On KMR shares owned by us(d)	40	48
Total KMP distributions to us	716	1,079
NGPL distributions	35	56
Total distributions received	751	1,135
General and administrative expenses and sustaining capital expenditures	2	4
Interest expense(e)	(153)	(176)
Cash available to pay dividends before cash taxes	600	963
Cash taxes(f)	(169)	(267)
Cash available to pay dividends(a)	\$ 431	\$ 696
Distributions paid	\$ 500	\$ 650
Aggregate common shares outstanding and into which the investor retained stock is convertible(g)		
Dividends per share of common stock	\$	\$

(a) Includes \$170 million pre-tax (approximately \$109 million after-tax) impact in the third quarter of 2010 of a KMP distribution of cash from interim capital transactions. As a result of the distribution of cash from interim capital transactions, the amount actually distributed to the general partner in the nine months ended September 30, 2010 was \$170 million lower than it otherwise would have been had all distributions been cash from operations. Excluding the effect of the distribution of cash from interim capital transactions, pro forma cash available to pay dividends for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 would be approximately \$540 million. See "Distributions of Cash Under KMP's Partnership Agreement."

(b) KMP's distributions to us are based on our general partner interest and related incentive distributions and are a function of (1) KMP distributions of \$4.20 per common unit paid in 2009 (\$4.20 per common unit declared for 2009) and \$3.21 per common unit paid in the first nine months of 2010 (\$3.27 per common unit declared for the first nine months of 2010), (2) 281 million and 305 million average aggregate common units, Class B units and i-units outstanding in 2009 and the first nine months of 2010, respectively, and (3) with respect to common units issued during 2010 that were deemed by the general partner to be issued in connection with financing a portion of the acquisition of KMP's interests in the KinderHawk joint venture, the general partner's waiver of its related incentive

distributions in respect of calendar quarters through 2011.

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- (c) Calculated as an aggregate of 21.7 million KMP units owned by us multiplied by the KMP per unit distribution paid during the period, as outlined in footnote (b) above.
- (d) Assumes that we sold approximately 0.7 million and 1.1 million KMR shares that we received as distributions in the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and in the year ended December 31, 2009, respectively, at the price used to calculate the number of KMR shares received in quarterly distributions. We did not sell any KMR shares in 2009 or 2010. After this offering, we intend periodically to sell the KMR shares we receive in the future as distributions to generate cash.
- (e) Consists of cash interest on our outstanding debt above the Partnership level and cash dividends paid on \$100 million of outstanding Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. preferred stock. At December 31, 2010, we expect our debt balance net of cash (above the Partnership level and excluding the preferred stock of Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc., purchase accounting and the fair value of interest rate swaps) to be approximately \$3.2 billion.
- (f) Cash taxes that we would owe based on the information presented in the table and footnotes above. The amount for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 does not include non-recurring tax benefits of approximately \$24 million. Our taxable income is generally less than our cash available to pay dividends before cash taxes due to (1) the deferral of income with respect to the KMP common units that we own, primarily due to depreciation, (2) our basis in the KMR shares that we own and (3) an 80% dividends received deduction on the distributions we receive from NGPL.
- (g) There will be shares of common stock outstanding upon completion of this offering, assuming exercise in full of the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares of common stock. Outstanding investor retained stock will be convertible into an aggregate of shares of common stock. See "Description of Our Capital Stock Classes of Common Stock Voluntary Conversion" and " Mandatory Conversion."

Our pro forma cash available for the payment of dividends for the year ended December 31, 2009 as set forth above would have been insufficient to pay our intended quarterly dividend in 2011, with a shortfall of \$ per common share and \$124 million in the aggregate.

Our cash available for the payment of dividends for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 as set forth above would have been insufficient to pay three quarters of our intended quarterly dividends in 2011, with a shortfall of \$ per common share and \$184 million (\$75 million excluding the impact of the KMP distribution of cash from interim capital transactions in the third quarter of 2010) in the aggregate.

Based on management's experience with three publicly reporting subsidiaries, and the "public company" costs that Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. has continued to incur as a private entity, we do not expect the incremental costs of becoming a public company to be material. In any event, these expenses are not reflected in the historical consolidated financial statements of Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC or in our pro forma calculations of cash available for distribution by us in 2009 or the nine months ended September 30, 2010. However, we have included an estimate of these costs in our calculation of cash available to pay dividends in 2011.

Table of Contents**Estimated GAAP Income from Continuing Operations**

	Years Ending December 31,	
	2011	2010
	(In millions)	
Earnings before DD&A for KMP segments(a)	\$ 3,813	\$ 3,457
NGPL(b)	24	(398)
Power(c)		4
 Total earnings before DD&A	 3,837	 3,063
 Purchase accounting(d)	 17	 37
Certain items excluded above(d)	16	(179)
Joint venture DD&A included above(e)	(176)	(146)
 Segment earnings	 3,694	 2,775
 DD&A and amortization of excess investment	 (1,074)	 (1,085)
G&A(f)	(391)	(584)
Unallocable interest and other, net(g)	(731)	(649)
	1,498	457
Unallocable income taxes(h)	(400)	(151)
 Income from continuing operations	 \$ 1,098	 \$ 306

- (a) Consists of total of individual KMP segments described under " Assumptions and Considerations KMP Assumptions." For information regarding the differences between estimated segment earnings before DD&A for the year ending December 31, 2010 and the amounts for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 annualized, see " Assumptions and Considerations KMP Assumptions."
- (b) The estimate for the year ending December 31, 2010 is greater than the amount for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 annualized because of a \$430 million goodwill impairment charge in the nine months ended September 30, 2010.
- (c) On October 22, 2010, we sold Triton Power, which was the only asset in our Power segment.
- (d) For more information regarding the impacts of purchase accounting and the certain items excluded above, see the footnotes to the tables under " Assumptions and Considerations KMP Assumptions" and the table detailing certain items under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations General."
- (e) For a description of these amounts, see " Assumptions and Considerations KMP Assumptions Natural Gas Pipelines KMP."
- (f) Includes General and administrative expense and NGPL fixed fee revenue. The estimate for the year ending December 31, 2010 is less than the amount for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 annualized because of a \$200 million reserve for settlement of litigation related to the Going Private Transaction recognized in the nine months ended September 30, 2010.

(g) Includes Unallocable interest expense and other, net and Other operating revenues.

(h) The estimate for the year ending December 31, 2010 is an expense of \$151 million as compared to a benefit of \$42 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. The fourth quarter of 2010 is impacted by higher income, an increase in our effective tax rate and taxes recorded on our investment in KMR.

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**Reconciliation of Estimated Cash Available to Pay Dividends
to Estimated GAAP Income from Continuing Operations**

	Years Ending December 31,	
	2011	2010
	(In millions)	
Income from continuing operations	\$ 1,098	\$ 306
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	1,068	1,079
Amortization of excess cost of investments	6	6
Loss (earnings) from equity investments	(315)	186
Distributions from equity investments(a)	524	254
Distributions from equity investments in excess of cumulative earnings(a)		190
KMP certain items(b)	(13)	185
Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. purchase accounting(c)	(14)	(34)
Going Private Transaction settlement reserve(d)		200
Interim capital transaction(e)		(107)
Difference between cash and book taxes	47	(161)
Difference between cash and book interest expense for Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.	(1)	(1)
Sustaining capital expenditures	(226)	(181)
KMP declared distribution on LP units owned by the public(f)	(1,322)	(1,210)
Other(g)	(32)	(57)
Cash available for distribution	\$ 820	\$ 655

- (a) Distributions from equity investments for 2011 includes any amounts that may ultimately be distributions from equity investments in excess of cumulative earnings, but any allocations of such amounts to between these two items will not change the total.
- (b) Consists of items such as legal and environmental reserves, gain/loss on sale, insurance proceeds from casualty losses, and asset disposition expenses. KMP adds back these certain items in its calculation of distributable cash flow used to determine its distribution. For more information, see the table detailing certain items under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations General."
- (c) Consists of non-cash purchase accounting adjustments related to the Going Private Transaction primarily associated with non-cash income recognized from the revaluation of KMP's crude hedges.
- (d) For more information, see the footnotes to the table under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations Interim Periods Consolidated."
- (e) For more information, see the footnotes to the table under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations Interim Periods Consolidated." The difference between the \$107 million in this table and the \$109 million disclosed elsewhere in this prospectus is due to differences between the earnings impact and the cash impact of the distribution of cash from interim transactions. The difference is reflected in this table in "Other."
- (f) Declared distribution multiplied by LP units outstanding on the applicable record date less units owned by us. Includes distributions on KMR shares. KMP must generate the cash to cover the distributions on the KMR shares, but those distributions are paid in additional shares and KMP retains the cash. Kinder Morgan, Inc. does not have access to that cash.
- (g)

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Consists of timing differences between earnings and cash (for example, a lag between when earnings are recognized and distributions are paid, including distributions by us to our holders), the elimination of any earnings from our Power segment, and cash flow in excess of our distributions.

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**Reconciliation of Pro Forma Cash Available to Pay Dividends
to GAAP Income from Continuing Operations**

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010	Year Ended December 31, 2009
	(In millions)	
Income from continuing operations(a)	\$ 133	\$ 773
Depreciation, depletion and amortization(a)	814	1,070
Amortization of excess cost of investments(a)	4	6
Loss (earnings) from equity investments(a)	256	(222)
Distributions from equity investments(a)	155	277
Distributions from equity investments in excess of cumulative earnings(a)	188	126
Fayetteville Express distribution return of capital(b)		(116)
KMP certain items(c)	176	58
Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. purchase accounting(d)	(29)	(90)
Going Private Transaction settlement reserve(e)	200	
Interim capital transaction(f)	(107)	
Difference between cash and book income taxes(g)	(266)	55
Difference between cash and book interest expense for Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.	(36)	(13)
Sustaining capital expenditures(h)	(122)	(173)
KMP declared distribution on LP units owned by the public(i)	(893)	(1,064)
Other(j)	(42)	9
Cash available for distribution	\$ 431	\$ 696

- (a) Consists of the corresponding line items in the Unaudited Consolidated Statement of Operations or Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.
- (b) Return of KMP's capital contributions to Fayetteville Express pipeline when credit facility was put in place to cover the construction costs. This amount is included in "Distributions from equity investments in excess of cumulative earnings" and "Distributions from equity investments" above.
- (c) Consists of items such as legal and environmental reserves, non-cash regulatory tax adjustments, insurance proceeds from casualty losses, and mark to market of certain hedges. KMP adds back these certain items in its calculation of distributable cash flow used to determine its distribution. For more information, see the table detailing certain items under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations General" and in the footnotes to the table under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations Results of Operations Interim Periods Consolidated."
- (d) Consists of non-cash purchase accounting adjustments related to the Going Private Transaction (as discussed in the footnotes to the table under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations Results of Operations Interim Periods Consolidated") primarily associated with non-cash income recognized from the revaluation of KMP's crude hedges. The adjustment with the respect to the crude hedges is included as part of Changes in Working Capital Accrued Liabilities in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.
- (e) For more information, see the footnotes to the table under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations Interim Periods Consolidated."
- (f)

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For more information, see the footnotes to the table under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations Interim Periods Consolidated." The difference between the \$107 million in this table and the \$109 million disclosed elsewhere in this prospectus is due to differences between the earnings impact and the cash impact of the distribution of cash from interim transactions. The difference is reflected in this table in "Other."

(g)

The difference between cash and book taxes is reflected in multiple line items in our consolidated Statement of Cash Flow including Deferred Income Tax and Working Capital Accrued Taxes.

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- (h) See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Capital Expenditures Annual Periods."
- (i) Declared distribution multiplied by LP units outstanding on the applicable record date less units owned by us. Includes distributions on KMR shares. KMP must generate the cash to cover the distributions on the KMR shares, but those distributions are paid in additional shares and KMP retains the cash. Kinder Morgan, Inc. does not have access to that cash.
- (j) Consists of timing differences between earnings and cash (for example, a lag between when earnings are recognized and distributions are paid, including distributions by us to our holders), the elimination of any earnings from our Power segment, and cash flow in excess of our distributions.

Distributions of Cash Under KMP's Partnership Agreement

Distributions of Available Cash. KMP's partnership agreement requires that it distribute 100% of "Available Cash," as defined in its partnership agreement, to its partners within 45 days following the end of each calendar quarter. Available Cash consists generally of all of KMP's cash receipts, including cash received by its operating partnerships and net reductions in reserves, less cash disbursements and net additions to reserves and amounts payable to the former general partner of SFPP, L.P. in respect of its remaining 0.5% interest in SFPP. See "Description of Business KMP Operations Products Pipelines West Coast Products Pipelines" for a description of SFPP.

KMP's general partner is granted discretion by KMP's partnership agreement, which discretion has been delegated to Kinder Morgan Management, subject to the approval of KMP's general partner in certain cases, to establish, maintain and adjust reserves for the proper conduct of KMP's business, which might include reserves for matters such as future operating expenses, debt service, sustaining capital expenditures and rate refunds, and for distributions for the next four quarters. These reserves are not restricted by magnitude, but only by type of future cash requirements with which they can be associated. When Kinder Morgan Management determines KMP's quarterly distributions, it considers current and expected reserve needs along with current and expected cash flows to identify the appropriate sustainable distribution level.

KMP's general partner and the owners of its common units and Class B units receive distributions in cash, while Kinder Morgan Management, the sole owner of KMP's i-units, receives distributions in additional i-units. KMP does not distribute cash to i-unit owners but instead retains the cash for use in its business. However, the cash equivalent of distributions of i-units is treated as if it had actually been distributed for purposes of determining the distributions to KMP's general partner. Each time KMP makes a distribution, the number of i-units owned by Kinder Morgan Management and, accordingly, the percentage of KMP's total units owned by Kinder Morgan Management increase automatically under the provisions of KMP's partnership agreement.

Pursuant to KMP's partnership agreement, distributions are characterized either as distributions of cash from operations or as distributions of cash from interim capital transactions. This distinction affects the distributions to owners of common units, Class B units and i-units relative to the distributions to KMP's general partner.

Cash from Operations. Cash from operations generally refers to KMP's cash balance on the date it commenced operations, plus all cash generated by the operation of its business, after deducting related cash expenditures, net additions to or reductions in reserves, debt service and various other items.

Cash from Interim Capital Transactions. Interim capital transactions generally include borrowings, sales of debt and equity securities and sales or other dispositions of assets for cash, other than inventory, accounts receivable and other current assets and assets disposed of in the ordinary course of business.

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Rule for Characterizing Distributions. All available cash distributed by KMP from any source will be treated as distributions of cash from operations unless the sum of all available cash distributed exceeds the cumulative amount of cash from operations actually generated from the date KMP commenced operations through the end of the calendar quarter prior to any applicable distribution. Any portion of a distribution of available cash for that quarter which, when added to the sum of all prior distributions, is in excess of the cumulative amount of cash from operations, will be considered a distribution of cash from interim capital transactions and treated as described under " Allocation of Distributions from Interim Capital Transactions." For purposes of calculating the sum of all distributions of available cash, the total equivalent cash amount of all distributions of i-units to Kinder Morgan Management, as the holder of all i-units, will be treated as distributions of available cash, even though the distributions to Kinder Morgan Management are made in additional i-units rather than in cash. KMP retains this cash and uses it in its business. To date, all of KMP's cash distributions, other than the distribution of cash from interim capital transactions for the second quarter of 2010 (paid in August 2010), have qualified under the rule stated above as distributions of cash from operations.

Allocation of Distributions from Operations. Cash from operations for each quarter will be distributed effectively as follows:

first, 98% to the owners of all classes of units pro rata and 2% to KMP's general partner until the owners of all classes of units have received a total of \$0.15125 per unit in cash or equivalent i-units for such quarter;

second, 85% of any available cash then remaining to the owners of all classes of units pro rata and 15% to KMP's general partner until the owners of all classes of units have received a total of \$0.17875 per unit in cash or equivalent i-units for such quarter;

third, 75% of any available cash then remaining to the owners of all classes of units pro rata and 25% to KMP's general partner until the owners of all classes of units have received a total of \$0.23375 per unit in cash or equivalent i-units for such quarter; and

fourth, 50% of any available cash then remaining to the owners of all classes of units pro rata, to owners of common units and Class B units in cash and to the owner of i-units in the equivalent number of i-units, and 50% to KMP's general partner.

Incentive distributions are generally defined as all cash distributions paid to KMP's general partner that are in excess of 2% of the aggregate value of cash and i-units being distributed. KMP's general partner's incentive distributions that KMP declared for 2009 were \$932.3 million, while the incentive distributions paid to KMP's general partner in 2009 were \$906.5 million. The difference between distributions declared for a year and paid in a year is due to the fact that KMP's distributions for the fourth quarter of each year are declared and paid in the first quarter of the following year.

On May 14, 2010, KMP paid a quarterly distribution of \$1.07 per unit for the first quarter of 2010. This distribution was 2% greater than the \$1.05 per unit distribution it paid in May 2009 for the first quarter of 2009. On August 13, 2010, KMP paid a cash distribution of \$1.09 per unit for the second quarter of 2010 (an annualized rate of \$4.36 per unit). This distribution was 4% higher than the \$1.05 per unit distribution KMP made for the second quarter of 2009. On November 12, 2010, KMP paid a cash distribution of \$1.11 per unit for the third quarter of 2010 (an annualized rate of \$4.44 per unit). This distribution was 6% higher than the \$1.05 per unit distribution KMP made for the third quarter of 2009. KMP paid each of these distributions in cash to its general partner and to its common and Class B unitholders. Kinder Morgan Management received additional i-units based on the cash distribution per common unit.

The incentive distribution that KMP paid on May 14, 2010 to its general partner (for the first quarter of 2010) was \$249.4 million. The general partner's incentive distribution that KMP paid in May 2009 (for the first quarter of 2009) was \$223.2 million. The period-to-period increase in the general

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partner incentive distributions resulted from both increased cash distributions per unit and increases in the number of common units and i-units outstanding.

KMP's general partner's incentive distribution for the distribution that KMP paid in August 2010 for the second quarter of 2010 was \$89.8 million, and the general partner's incentive distribution for the distribution that KMP paid for the second quarter of 2009 was \$231.8 million. The general partner's incentive distribution for the second quarter of 2010 was affected by (1) a waived incentive amount equal to \$5.3 million related to common units issued to finance a portion of KMP's acquisition of a 50% interest in the KinderHawk joint venture and (2) a reduced incentive amount of \$168.3 million (including the general partner's 2% general partner interest, total cash distributions were reduced \$170.0 million), due to a portion of KMP's cash distributions for the second quarter of 2010 being a distribution of cash from interim capital transactions, rather than a distribution of cash from operations. As provided in KMP's partnership agreement and described below, KMP's general partner receives no incentive distribution on distributions of cash from interim capital transactions.

The incentive distribution that KMP paid on November 12, 2010 to its general partner (for the third quarter of 2010) was \$266.7 million. The general partner's incentive distribution that KMP paid in November 2009 (for the third quarter of 2009) was \$235.0 million. The period-to-period increase in the general partner incentive distribution resulted from increased cash distributions per unit and increases in the number of common units and i-units outstanding. The incentive distribution would have been \$5.8 million greater if the general partner had not waived its incentive distribution with respect to common units issued to finance a portion of KMP's acquisition of a 50% interest in the KinderHawk joint venture.

Allocation of Distributions from Interim Capital Transactions. Any distribution by KMP of available cash that would constitute cash from interim capital transactions would be distributed effectively as follows:

98% to all owners of common units and Class B units pro rata in cash and to the holder of i-units in equivalent i-units; and

2% to KMP's general partner, until KMP has distributed cash from this source in respect of a common unit outstanding since KMP's original public offering in an aggregate amount per unit equal to the initial common unit price of \$5.75, as adjusted for splits.

As cash from interim capital transactions is distributed, it would be treated as if it were a repayment of the initial public offering price of the common units. To reflect that repayment, the first three distribution levels of cash from operations would be adjusted downward proportionately by multiplying each distribution level amount by a fraction, the numerator of which is the unrecovered initial common unit price immediately after giving effect to that distribution and the denominator of which is the unrecovered initial common unit price immediately prior to giving effect to that distribution. For example, assuming the unrecovered initial common unit price is \$5.75 per common unit and that cash from interim capital transactions of \$2.375 per unit is then distributed to owners of common units, then the amount of the first three distribution levels would each be reduced to 50% of its then current level. 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 each of the first three distribution levels 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 distributed 50% to all classes of units pro rata, with the distribution to i-units being made instead in the form of i-units, and 50% to KMP's general partner. In connection with the distribution of cash from interim capital transactions for the second quarter 2010, however, we waived any adjustment in the target distribution levels and any reduction in the unrecovered initial common unit price that otherwise would have been made because of that distribution of cash from interim capital transactions.

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The following table sets forth our consolidated cash and capitalization information as of September 30, 2010:

on an actual basis, and

on an as adjusted basis after giving effect to the consummation of the Conversion Transactions and this offering.

You should read this table together with the other information in this prospectus, including "The Transactions," "Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," and the historical consolidated financial statements and related notes of Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC and Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	September 30, 2010	
	Actual	As Adjusted(1)
	(Unaudited)	
	(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts)	
Cash and cash equivalents(2)	\$ 196.6	\$ 196.6
Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. and its subsidiaries (excluding KMP and its subsidiaries):		
Notes payable and current portion of long-term debt	\$ 1,044.2	\$ 1,044.2
Long-term debt, excluding current portion(3)(4)	2,127.6	2,127.6
KMP and its subsidiaries:		
Notes payable and current portion of long-term debt	1,409.8	1,409.8
Long-term debt, excluding current portion(3)	10,278.6	10,278.6
Total long-term debt, including current portion	14,860.2	14,860.2
Members' equity:		
Members' capital	3,707.7	
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(104.5)	
Total Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC unitholders' equity	3,603.2	
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, shares authorized, shares issued and outstanding (as adjusted)		
Class A shares, \$0.01 par value, shares authorized, shares issued and outstanding (as adjusted)		
Class B shares, \$0.01 par value, shares authorized, shares issued and outstanding (as adjusted)		
Class C shares, \$0.01 par value, shares authorized, shares issued and outstanding (as adjusted)		
Additional paid-in capital		
Retained deficit		
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		
Total Kinder Morgan, Inc. stockholders' equity		
Noncontrolling interests	5,126.1	
Total capitalization	\$ 23,589.5	\$

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- (1) Assumes the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional shares. If the underwriters were to exercise their option in full, the number of shares of common stock outstanding would increase by _____ shares and the number of Class A shares outstanding would decrease by _____ shares.
- (2) Includes \$191.6 million of cash and cash equivalents of KMP and its subsidiaries.
- (3) Excluding fair value of interest rate swaps.
- (4) Includes Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc.'s \$100 million of Series A Fixed-to-Floating Rate Term Cumulative Preferred Stock due 2057.

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SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

You should read the following selected historical consolidated financial data of Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC and Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. together with "The Transactions," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," and the historical consolidated financial statements and related notes of Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC and Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. included elsewhere in this prospectus. For accounting purposes, Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. is considered our predecessor for all periods ended on or before May 31, 2007, the date of closing for the Going Private Transaction.

The statement of operations and statement of cash flows data for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 and the seven months ended December 31, 2007 and the balance sheet data as of December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 have been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC included elsewhere in this prospectus. The statement of operations and statement of cash flows data for the five months ended May 31, 2007 have been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. included elsewhere in this prospectus. The statement of operations and statement of cash flows data for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 and the balance sheet data as of September 30, 2010 have been derived from the unaudited consolidated financial statements of Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC included elsewhere in this prospectus. The statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 and the balance sheet data as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 have been derived from audited consolidated financial statements of Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. which are not included in this prospectus. The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements include all adjustments (consisting of normal, recurring adjustments) that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of our financial position and results of operations for the periods presented. The interim results of operations are not necessarily indicative of operations for a full fiscal year.

The selected historical financial information is not indicative of our expected future operating results. Further, the selected historical financial information

for periods prior to February 15, 2008, does not reflect our sale of 80% of NGPL and the application of the approximately \$5.9 billion of proceeds from that sale;

for periods prior to May 31, 2007, does not reflect the Going Private Transaction which was accounted for as a business combination, requiring that we record the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their values as of the date of the Going Private Transaction, resulting in a new basis of accounting. The SEC's "push down" accounting rules required our new accounting basis in Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.'s assets and liabilities to be reflected in Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.'s financial statements effective with the closing of the Going Private Transaction; and

for periods subsequent to December 31, 2005, consolidates the accounts, balances and results of operations of the Partnership into our financial statements.

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	Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC(1)				Seven Months Ended December 31, 2007	Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.			
	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Year Ended December 31,			Five Months Ended May 31,		Year Ended December 31,	
	2010 (Unaudited)	2009 (Unaudited)	2009	2008		2006(2)	2005(3)		
(In millions, except per share amounts)									
Statement of operations data:									
Revenues	\$ 6,236.7	\$ 5,234.5	\$ 7,185.2	\$ 12,094.8	\$ 6,394.7	\$ 4,165.1	\$ 10,208.6	\$ 1,025.6	
Operating income (loss)(4)(5)(6)(7)	830.9	1,047.8	1,407.2	(2,472.1)	1,042.8	204.8	1,745.2	381.3	
Earnings (loss) from equity investments(8)	(256.1)	164.2	221.9	201.1	56.8	40.7	104.2	620.7	
Income (loss) from continuing operations	133.4	583.0	772.8	(3,202.3)	286.6	(142.0)	974.6	564.7	
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax(9)	(0.4)	0.4	0.3	(0.9)	(1.5)	298.6	(528.5)	40.4	
Net income (loss)	133.0	583.4	773.1	(3,203.2)	285.1	156.6	446.1	605.1	
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests(10)	(237.3)	(215.5)	(278.1)	(396.1)	(37.6)	(90.7)	(374.2)	(50.5)	
Net income (loss) attributable to Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC/Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.(11)	(104.3)	367.9	495.0	(3,599.3)	247.5	65.9	71.9	554.6	
Unaudited pro forma net income (loss) per share of common stock (basic and diluted)(12)									
Statement of cash flows data:									
Capital expenditures(13):									
Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC/Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.	4.7	1.0	0.5	12.3	170.9	77.3	193.5	134.1	
KMP and its subsidiaries(14)	722.1	1,075.4	1,323.8	2,533.0	1,116.1	575.5	1,182.1		
Cash dividends/distributions to members	500.0	300.0	650.0		83.7	234.9	468.5	355.2	
Balance sheet data (end of period):									
Net property, plant and equipment	16,947.9		16,803.5	16,109.8	14,803.9		18,839.6	9,545.6	
Total assets	28,748.8		27,581.0	25,444.9	36,195.8		26,795.6	17,451.6	
Long-term debt:									
Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC/Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.(15)	2,127.6		2,882.0	2,880.9	8,641.8		6,630.1	6,677.6	
KMP and its subsidiaries(16)	10,278.6		9,997.7	8,274.9	6,455.9		4,384.3		

- (1) Includes significant impacts resulting from Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.'s Going Private Transaction. See note 2 to Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.'s annual consolidated financial statements for additional information.
- (2) Effective January 1, 2006, the accounts, balances and results of operations of the Partnership were consolidated into our financial statements and we ceased applying the equity method of accounting for our investments in the Partnership.
- (3) Reflects the acquisition of Terasen Inc. on November 30, 2005 by Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. Most of the businesses of Terasen were subsequently sold. See notes 3 and 4 to Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.'s annual consolidated financial statements for information regarding Terasen.
- (4) Includes non-cash goodwill impairment charges of \$4,033.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2008.
- (5) Includes a goodwill impairment charge of \$377.1 million in the five months ended May 31, 2007 relating to the Partnership's acquisition of Trans Mountain Pipeline from Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. effective April 30, 2007. See note 7 to Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.'s annual consolidated financial statements for additional information.

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- (6) Includes a \$158.0 million litigation reserve in the nine months ended September 30, 2010 related to KMP's West Coast pipeline rate cases.
- (7) Includes a \$200.0 million litigation reserve in the nine months ended September 30, 2010 related to the Going Private Transaction litigation settlement. See note 11 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.
- (8) Includes a \$430.0 million impairment charge in the nine months ended September 30, 2010 to reduce the carrying value of our investment in NGPL.
- (9) In the five months ended May 31, 2007, primarily relates to the Canada-based and U.S. retail gas distribution businesses and the Corridor Pipeline System that we owned. In 2006, includes a goodwill impairment charge of \$650.5 million to reduce the carrying value of Terasen Inc.
- (10) Includes application of new accounting policies for noncontrolling interests adopted in 2009 in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification 810, "Consolidation," and applied to all years presented. See note 2 to our annual consolidated financial statements for additional information.
- (11) Includes an approximately \$106.6 million reduction in the income we recognized for our general partner interest in KMP due to a KMP distribution of cash from interim capital transactions in the nine months ended September 30, 2010. See note 11 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.
- (12) Unaudited pro forma net income (loss) per share of common stock is calculated assuming _____ shares of common stock outstanding, including _____ shares of our common stock to be sold by the selling stockholders in this offering and investor retained stock that will be convertible into a fixed aggregate of _____ shares of our common stock. There is no difference between basic and diluted pro forma net income (loss) per share because the conversion of Class A, Class B, and Class C shares into shares of common stock does not impact the number of shares of common stock on a fully-converted basis since our investor retained stock is convertible into a fixed number of shares of common stock.
- (13) Capital expenditures shown are for continuing operations only.
- (14) Includes capital expenditures of Trans Mountain Pipeline, which KMP acquired from Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. effective April 30, 2007. In accordance with applicable accounting standards, amounts for both 2007 and 2006 reflect capital expenditures as though the transfer of Trans Mountain to KMP had occurred at the beginning of the period (January 1, 2006).
- (15) Excludes value of interest rate swaps. Increases to long-term debt for value of interest rate swaps for Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. and its subsidiaries (excluding KMP and its subsidiaries) totaled \$76.6 million, \$28.5 million, \$19.7 million, \$47.5 million, \$3.8 million and \$51.8 million as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.
- (16) Excludes value of interest rate swaps. Increases to long-term debt for value of interest rate swaps for KMP and its subsidiaries totaled \$952.7 million, \$332.5 million, \$951.3 million, \$152.2 million, \$42.6 million and \$0 as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

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**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with "Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data" and the financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. This discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those set forth under "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this prospectus. See "Information Regarding Forward-Looking Statements."

The historical consolidated financial data discussed below reflect the historical results of operations and financial condition of Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. and Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC. For accounting purposes, Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. is considered our predecessor for all periods ended on or before May 31, 2007, the date of closing for the Going Private Transaction. As a result, unless the context otherwise requires, references in the following discussion and analysis to "we," "us" and "our" mean (1) Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries, including KMP, for all periods ended on or before May 31, 2007, and (2) Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC and its consolidated subsidiaries, including KMP, for all periods following May 31, 2007. The historical consolidated financial data does not give effect to the Conversion Transactions. See "The Transactions The Conversion Transactions."

General

Our assets that currently generate cash for the payment of dividends and for other purposes consist primarily of our ownership of the general partner interest in KMP, approximately 11% of the limited partner interests of KMP and a 20% interest in NGPL. Approximately 95% of the distributions we received from our subsidiaries for both the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and the year ended December 31, 2009 were attributable to KMP.

Our business model, through our ownership and operation of energy related assets and through our ownership of the general partner of the Partnership and KMR's management of the Partnership's operations, is built to support two principal components:

helping customers by providing energy, bulk commodity and liquids products transportation, storage and distribution; and
creating long-term value for our equity holders.

To achieve these objectives, we focus on providing fee-based services to customers from a business portfolio consisting of energy-related pipelines, bulk and liquids terminal facilities, and carbon dioxide and petroleum reserves. Our reportable business segments are based on the way our management organizes our enterprise, and each of our segments represents a component of our enterprise that engages in a separate business activity and for which discrete financial information is available.

Our reportable business segments are:

Products Pipelines KMP the ownership and operation of refined petroleum products pipelines that deliver gasoline, diesel fuel, jet fuel and natural gas liquids to various markets, plus the ownership and/or operation of associated product terminals and petroleum pipeline transmix facilities;

Natural Gas Pipelines KMP the ownership and operation of major interstate and intrastate natural gas pipeline and storage systems, plus the ownership and/or operation of associated natural gas processing and treating facilities;

CO₂ KMP (1) the production, transportation and marketing of carbon dioxide, referred to as "CO₂" to oil fields that use CO₂ to increase production of oil, (2) ownership interests in and/or

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operation of oil fields in West Texas and (3) the ownership and operation of a crude oil pipeline system in West Texas;

Terminals KMP the ownership and/or operation of liquids and bulk terminal facilities and rail transloading and materials handling facilities located throughout the United States and portions of Canada;

Kinder Morgan Canada KMP (1) the ownership and operation of the Trans Mountain pipeline system that transports crude oil and refined petroleum products from Edmonton, Alberta, Canada to marketing terminals and refineries in British Columbia, Canada and the state of Washington, (2) a 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % interest in the Express crude oil pipeline system, referred to as the "Express pipeline system," which connects Canadian and U.S. producers to refineries located in the U.S. Rocky Mountain and Midwest regions, and (3) an aviation turbine fuel pipeline, referred to as "Jet Fuel," that serves the Vancouver (Canada) International Airport; and

NGPL our 20% interest in NGPL PipeCo LLC, the owner of Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America and certain affiliates, collectively referred to as "Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America" or "NGPL," a major interstate natural gas pipeline and storage system, which we operate. Prior to February 15, 2008, we owned 100% of NGPL.

In addition, during the historical periods presented in this prospectus, we had a business segment referred to as "Power," which consisted of our ownership of natural gas-fired electric generation facilities. On October 22, 2010, we sold our facility located in Michigan, referred to as "Triton Power," for approximately \$14.8 million in cash, and as a result, in future periods we will no longer report Power as a business segment. See note 2 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

As an energy infrastructure owner and operator in multiple facets of the United States' and Canada's various energy businesses and markets, we examine a number of variables and factors on a routine basis to evaluate our current performance and our prospects for the future. Many of our operations are regulated by various U.S. and Canadian regulatory bodies and a portion of our business portfolio (including our Kinder Morgan Canada KMP business segment, the Canadian portion of our Cochin Pipeline, and our bulk and liquids terminal facilities located in Canada) uses the local Canadian dollar as the functional currency for its Canadian operations and enters into foreign currency-based transactions, both of which affect segment results due to the inherent variability in U.S.-Canadian dollar exchange rates. To help understand our reported operating results, all of the following references to "currency impacts," "changes due to currency" or similar terms in this section represent our estimates of the changes in financial results, in U.S. dollars, resulting from fluctuations in the relative value of the Canadian dollar to the U.S. dollar. The references are made to facilitate period-to-period comparisons of business performance and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other registrants.

The profitability of our refined petroleum products pipeline transportation business is generally driven by the volume of petroleum products that we transport and the prices we receive for our services. Transportation volume levels are primarily driven by the demand for the petroleum products being shipped or stored. Demand for petroleum products tends to track in large measure demographic and economic growth, and with the exception of periods of time with very high product prices or recessionary conditions, demand tends to be relatively stable. Because of that, we seek to own refined products pipelines located in, or that transport to, stable or growing markets and population centers. The prices for shipping are generally based on regulated tariffs that are adjusted annually based on changes in the U.S. Producer Price Index. The regulatory returns on our products pipelines, like our interstate natural gas pipelines and Canadian pipelines, mitigate the downside of these operations.

With respect to our interstate natural gas pipelines and related storage facilities, the revenues from these assets are primarily received under contracts with terms that are fixed for various and extended

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periods of time. To the extent practicable and economically feasible in light of our strategic plans and other factors, we generally attempt to mitigate risk of reduced volumes and prices by negotiating contracts with longer terms, with higher per-unit pricing and for a greater percentage of our available capacity. These long-term contracts are typically structured with a fixed-fee reserving the right to transport natural gas and specify that we receive the majority of our fee for making the capacity available, whether or not the customer actually chooses to utilize the capacity. Therefore, where we have long-term contracts, we are not exposed to short-term changes in commodity supply or demand. However, as contracts expire, we do have exposure to the longer term trends in supply and demand for natural gas. As of January 1, 2011, the remaining average contract life of KMP's natural gas transportation contracts (including for its intrastate pipelines) was approximately nine years.

The CO₂ sales and transportation business, like the natural gas pipelines business, generally has fixed fee contracts with minimum volume requirements, which as of January 1, 2011, had a remaining average contract life of 4.7 years. In the long-term, our success in this business is driven by the demand for carbon dioxide. However, short-term changes in the demand for carbon dioxide typically do not have a significant impact on us due to the required minimum transport volumes under many of our contracts. In the oil and gas producing activities within the CO₂ KMP business segment, we monitor the amount of capital we expend in relation to the amount of production that we expect to add. In that regard, our production during any period is an important measure. In addition, the revenues we receive from our crude oil, natural gas liquids and carbon dioxide sales are affected by the prices we realize from the sale of these products. Over the long-term, we will tend to receive prices that are dictated by the demand and overall market price for these products. In the shorter term, however, market prices are likely not indicative of the revenues we will receive due to our risk management, or hedging, program, in which the prices to be realized for certain of our future sales quantities are fixed, capped or bracketed through the use of financial derivative contracts, particularly for crude oil. As of January 7, 2011, we had 78%, 48%, 31% and 13% of our crude oil and heavy natural gas liquids net production hedged for 2011 through 2014, respectively, at average prices of \$69, \$84, \$88 and \$88 per barrel, respectively.

The factors impacting the terminals business generally differ depending on whether the terminal is a liquid or bulk terminal, and in the case of a bulk terminal, the type of product being handled or stored. As with our products pipeline transportation business, the revenues from our bulk terminals business are generally driven by the volumes we handle and/or store, as well as the prices we receive for our services, which in turn are driven by the demand for the products being shipped or stored. While we handle and store a large variety of products in our bulk terminals, the primary products are coal, petroleum coke, and steel. For the most part, we have contracts for this business that have minimum volume guarantees and are volume based above the minimums. Because these contracts are volume based above the minimums, our profitability from the bulk business can be sensitive to economic conditions. Our liquids terminals business generally is backed by longer-term contracts which require the customer to pay regardless of whether they use the capacity. Thus, similar to our natural gas pipeline business, our liquids terminals business is less sensitive to short-term changes in supply and demand. Therefore, the extent to which changes in these variables affect our terminals business in the near term is a function of the length of the underlying service contracts (which is typically approximately 3 years), the extent to which revenues under the contracts are a function of the amount of product stored or transported, and the extent to which such contracts expire during any given period of time. To the extent practicable and economically feasible in light of our strategic plans and other factors, we generally attempt to mitigate the risk of reduced volumes and pricing by negotiating contracts with longer terms, with higher per-unit pricing and for a greater percentage of our available capacity. In addition, weather-related factors such as hurricanes, floods and droughts may impact our facilities and access to them and, thus, the profitability of certain terminals for limited periods of time or, in relatively rare cases of severe damage to facilities, for longer periods.

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In our discussions of the operating results of individual businesses that follow, we generally identify the important fluctuations between periods that are attributable to acquisitions and dispositions separately from those that are attributable to businesses owned in both periods. Principally through KMP, we believe that we have a history of making accretive acquisitions and economically advantageous expansions of existing businesses since 1998, KMP has invested over \$22 billion of capital, including more than \$11 billion in the last four years, for both strategic business acquisitions and expansion projects. KMP's capital investments have helped it to achieve compound annual growth rates in cash distributions per unit to its limited partners of 4.5%, 8.8%, and 7.9%, respectively, for the one-year, three-year, and five-year periods ended December 31, 2009.

Thus, KMP's ability to increase distributions to us and other investors will, to some extent, be a function of its successful completion of acquisitions and expansions. We believe KMP will continue to have opportunities for expansion of its facilities in many markets, and it estimates it will spend approximately \$1.4 billion for its 2011 capital expansion projects (including contributions to joint ventures) and small acquisitions. Based on our historical record and because there is continued demand for energy infrastructure in the areas we serve, we expect to continue to have such opportunities in the future, although the level of such opportunities is difficult to predict.

KMP's ability to make accretive acquisitions is a function of the availability of suitable acquisition candidates at the right cost, and includes factors over which we have limited or no control. Thus, we have no way to determine the number or size of accretive acquisition candidates in the future, or whether we will complete the acquisition of any such candidates.

In addition, KMP's ability to make accretive acquisitions or expand its assets is impacted by its ability to maintain adequate liquidity and to raise the necessary capital needed to fund such acquisitions. As a master limited partnership, KMP distributes all of its available cash, and it accesses capital markets to fund acquisitions and asset expansions. Historically, KMP has succeeded in raising necessary capital in order to fund its acquisitions and expansions, often doing so during periods of notably tight financial conditions. For example, in December 2008, KMP raised a combined \$675 million in cash from public debt and equity offerings. Although we cannot predict future changes in the overall equity and debt capital markets (in terms of tightening or loosening of credit), we believe that KMP's stable cash flows, its investment grade credit rating, the strength of its balance sheet and its historical record of successfully accessing both equity and debt funding sources should allow it to continue to execute its current investment, distribution and acquisition strategies, as well as refinance maturing debt when required.

We believe KMP's access to financial resources and the strength of its balance sheet is demonstrated by, among other things, the ratio of net debt to EBITDA before certain items maintained by KMP. Management considers this an important measure, and it is presented because management believes it provides additional information to investors and rating agencies. The following sets forth this

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ratio and a reconciliation to KMP's net income and long-term debt for the years 2000 through 2009 (actual), 2010 (estimated) and 2011 (estimated).

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010E	2011E
	(dollars in millions)											
Calculation of EBITDA before certain items												
Net income attributable to KMP per 10-K/Estimated	\$ 278.3	\$ 442.3	\$ 608.4	\$ 697.3	\$ 831.6	\$ 812.2	\$ 1,004.1	\$ 590.3	\$ 1,304.8	\$ 1,267.5	\$ 1,320.4	\$ 1,759.5
Certain items				(3.5)	1.7	170.1	(45.5)	437.8	33.1	57.8	185.1	(12.6)
Net income before certain items	278.3	442.3	608.4	693.8	833.3	982.3	958.6	1,028.1	1,337.9	1,325.3	1,505.5	1,746.9
Income taxes	14.0	16.4	15.3	16.7	19.7	24.4	19.8	66.6	33.0	43.7	36.0	59.7
DD&A	90.8	151.1	177.6	224.6	294.2	355.5	419.4	546.5	701.5	856.6	910.6	923.2
FEP/REX/MEP/KinderHawk DD&A KMP share								8.3	33.2	74.6	145.7	176.9
Net interest expense	93.3	171.5	176.4	181.4	192.9	258.9	336.1	392.2	402.6	429.7	505.3	558.3
EBITDA before certain items	\$ 476.4	\$ 781.3	\$ 977.7	\$ 1,116.5	\$ 1,340.1	\$ 1,621.1	\$ 1,733.9	\$ 2,041.7	\$ 2,508.2	\$ 2,729.9	\$ 3,103.1	\$ 3,465.0
Calculation of net debt												
Long-term debt per 10-K	\$ 1,255.5	\$ 2,231.6	\$ 3,826.5	\$ 4,438.1	\$ 4,852.6	\$ 5,319.4	\$ 4,426.9	\$ 6,608.1	\$ 9,226.2	\$ 10,330.2		
Value of interest rate swaps		5.4	(167.0)	(121.4)	(130.2)	(98.5)	(42.6)	(152.2)	(951.3)	(332.5)		
Long-term debt excluding value of interest rate swaps	1,255.5	2,237.0	3,659.5	4,316.7	4,722.4	5,220.9	4,384.3	6,455.9	8,274.9	9,997.7		
Current portion of debt	648.9	560.2		2.2			1,359.1	610.2	288.7	594.7		
Cash & cash equivalents	(59.3)	(62.8)	(41.1)	(23.3)		(12.1)	(6.7)	(58.9)	(62.5)	(146.6)		
Net debt	\$ 1,845.1	\$ 2,734.4	\$ 3,618.4	\$ 4,295.6	\$ 4,722.4	\$ 5,208.8	\$ 5,736.7	\$ 7,007.2	\$ 8,501.1	\$ 10,445.8	\$ 11,410.7	\$ 12,303.6
Debt/EBITDA	3.9x	3.5x	3.7x	3.8x	3.5x	3.2x	3.3x	3.4x	3.4x	3.8x	3.7x	3.6x

Note:

KMP defines EBITDA before certain items as earnings before certain items, interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, plus KMP's share of depreciation and amortization of our joint ventures; Rockies Express, Midcontinent Express, Fayetteville Express and KinderHawk. EBITDA before certain items is a non-GAAP financial measure and is not intended to be used in lieu of the GAAP presentation of net income. KMP defines net debt as long-term debt plus the current portion of debt, excluding the value of interest rate swaps and reduced by cash and cash equivalents. Net debt is a non-GAAP financial measure and is not intended to be used in lieu of the GAAP presentation of long-term debt. Further, KMP's calculation of EBITDA before certain items and net debt may not be comparable to those of others because they may not calculate such measures in the same manner as KMP does.

The following table sets forth detail regarding the certain items included in the table above. There were no adjustments for certain items for the years 2000 through 2002.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010E	2011E
	(dollars in millions)								
Trans Mountain goodwill impairment					\$ (377.1)				
Legal reserves and settlements			\$ (105.0)	\$ (0.5)	(183.3)	\$ (11.3)	\$ (18.0)	\$ (172.0)	
Gain on sale				15.1	152.8	14.3		8.8	
Environmental reserves and receivables			(23.3)	(17.9)	(17.7)	(9.2)	(36.2)	(2.5)	
Casualty losses and insurance reimbursement for losses				8.8		(18.3)	32.0	(1.3)	\$ 15.6
Trans Mountain income before dropdown					32.0	14.9			

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G&A Settlements	(30.4)								
Allocated non-cash long-term compensation		(26.2)	(5.6)	(5.7)	(4.6)	(2.3)			
Mark to market and ineffectiveness of certain hedges			5.6	(19.1)	5.3				
Asset disposition expenses					(18.0)				
North System Inventory Adjustment	(13.7)								
Kinder Morgan Canada non-cash adjustments			(6.5)	(11.2)					
Contract settlements	11.9								
Acquisition costs previously capitalized			(1.3)	(2.3)	(3.6)				
Change in accounting for asset retirement	\$ 3.5								
Loss from early extinguishment of debt	\$ (1.6)								
Legal expenses					0.5	(1.6)			
Other	(0.1)	2.3	(3.9)	(1.2)	(0.8)	2.2	4.4	(0.7)	
	\$ 3.5	\$ (1.7)	\$ (170.1)	\$ 45.5	\$ (437.8)	\$ (33.1)	\$ (57.8)	\$ (185.1)	\$ 12.6

For a further discussion of our liquidity, please see "Liquidity and Capital Resources" below.

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Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations are based on our consolidated financial statements and those of Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc., as described above, prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and contained elsewhere in this prospectus. Accounting standards require information in financial statements about the risks and uncertainties inherent in significant estimates, and the application of generally accepted accounting principles involves the exercise of varying degrees of judgment. Certain amounts included in or affecting our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures must be estimated, requiring us to make certain assumptions with respect to values or conditions that cannot be known with certainty at the time our financial statements are prepared. These estimates and assumptions affect the amounts we report for our assets and liabilities, our revenues and expenses during the reporting period, and our disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of our financial statements. We routinely evaluate these estimates, utilizing historical experience, consultation with experts and other methods we consider reasonable in the particular circumstances. Nevertheless, actual results may differ significantly from our estimates, and any effects on our business, financial position or results of operations resulting from revisions to these estimates are recorded in the period in which the facts that give rise to the revision become known.

In preparing our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures, examples of certain areas that require more judgment relative to others include our use of estimates in determining: (1) the economic useful lives of our assets; (2) the fair values used to allocate purchase price from business combinations, determine possible asset impairment charges and calculate the annual goodwill impairment test; (3) reserves for environmental claims, legal fees, transportation rate cases and other litigation liabilities; (4) provisions for uncollectible accounts receivable; (5) exposures under contractual indemnifications; and (6) unbilled revenues.

For a summary of our significant accounting policies, see note 2 to our annual consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. We believe that certain accounting policies are of more significance in our consolidated financial statement preparation process than others, which policies are discussed below.

Environmental Matters

With respect to our environmental exposure, we utilize both internal staff and external experts to assist us in identifying environmental issues and in estimating the costs and timing of remediation efforts. We expense or capitalize, as appropriate, environmental expenditures that relate to current operations, and we record environmental liabilities when environmental assessments and/or remedial efforts are probable and we can reasonably estimate the costs. We do not discount environmental liabilities to a net present value, and we recognize receivables for anticipated associated insurance recoveries when such recoveries are deemed to be probable.

Our recording of our environmental accruals often coincides with our completion of a feasibility study or our commitment to a formal plan of action, but generally, we recognize and/or adjust our environmental liabilities following routine reviews of potential environmental issues and claims that could impact our assets or operations. These adjustments may result in increases in environmental expenses and are primarily related to quarterly reviews of potential environmental issues and resulting environmental liability estimates.

These environmental liability adjustments are recorded pursuant to our management's requirement to recognize contingent environmental liabilities whenever the associated environmental issue is likely to occur and the amount of our liability can be reasonably estimated. In making these liability estimations, we consider the effect of environmental compliance, pending legal actions against us, and potential third-party liability claims. For more information on our environmental disclosures, see

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note 16 to our annual consolidated financial statements and note 11 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Legal Matters

We are subject to litigation and regulatory proceedings as a result of our business operations and transactions. We utilize both internal and external counsel in evaluating our potential exposure to adverse outcomes from orders, judgments or settlements. To the extent that actual outcomes differ from our estimates, or additional facts and circumstances cause us to revise our estimates, our earnings will be affected. In general, we expense legal costs as incurred. When we identify specific litigation that is expected to continue for a significant period of time and require substantial expenditures, we identify a range of possible costs expected to be required to litigate the matter to a conclusion or reach an acceptable settlement. Generally, if no amount within this range is a better estimate than any other amount, we record a liability equal to the low end of the range. Any such liability recorded is revised as better information becomes available.

Our most significant ongoing litigation proceedings involve KMP's West Coast Products Pipelines. Tariffs charged by certain of these pipeline systems are subject to certain proceedings at the FERC involving shippers' complaints regarding the interstate rates, as well as practices and the jurisdictional nature of certain facilities and services. Generally, the interstate rates on our products pipeline systems are "grandfathered" under the Energy Policy Act of 1992 unless "substantially changed circumstances" are found to exist. To the extent "substantially changed circumstances" are found to exist, KMP's West Coast Products Pipeline operations may be subject to substantial exposure under these FERC complaints and could, therefore, owe reparations and/or refunds to complainants as mandated by the FERC or the United States' judicial system. Following the FERC's approval of a settlement agreement KMP reached with certain shippers, those KMP subsidiaries made settlement payments totaling \$206.3 million in May 2010. For more information on our FERC regulatory proceedings, see note 16 to our annual consolidated financial statements and note 11 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are those assets which provide future economic benefit but have no physical substance. Identifiable intangible assets having indefinite useful economic lives, including goodwill, are not subject to regular periodic amortization, and such assets are not to be amortized until their lives are determined to be finite. Instead, the carrying amount of a recognized intangible asset with an indefinite useful life must be tested for impairment annually or on an interim basis if events or circumstances indicate that the fair value of the asset has decreased below its carrying value. There have not been any significant changes in these estimates during 2009; however, during the second quarter of 2008, Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. changed the date of its annual goodwill impairment test date to May 31 of each year (from January 1). We also perform our annual goodwill impairment test on May 31 of each year.

In conjunction with our annual impairment test of the carrying value of goodwill, performed as of May 31, 2008, we determined that the fair value of certain reporting units that are part of our investment in KMP were less than the carrying values. The fair value of each reporting unit was determined from the present value of the expected future cash flows from the applicable reporting unit (inclusive of a terminal value calculated using a market multiple for the individual assets). The implied fair value of goodwill within each reporting unit was then compared to the carrying value of goodwill of each such unit, resulting in the following goodwill impairments by reporting unit: Products Pipelines KMP (excluding associated terminals), \$1.20 billion; Products Pipelines Terminals KMP (separate from Products Pipelines KMP for goodwill impairment purposes), \$70 million; Natural Gas Pipelines KMP, \$2.09 billion; and Terminals KMP, \$677 million, for a total impairment of

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\$4.03 billion. The goodwill impairment was a non-cash charge and did not have any impact on our cash flow. We have determined that our goodwill was not impaired as of May 31, 2009 or 2010, and no event indicating an impairment has occurred subsequent to May 31, 2010.

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, our goodwill was \$4,744.3 million and \$4,698.7 million, respectively. Included in these goodwill balances are \$236.0 million and \$203.6 million as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, related to the Trans Mountain pipeline, which we sold to KMP on April 30, 2007. This sale transaction caused us to reconsider the fair value of the Trans Mountain pipeline system in relation to its carrying value, and to make a determination as to whether the associated goodwill was impaired. As a result of this analysis, we recorded a goodwill impairment charge of \$377.1 million to our consolidated statement of operations for the five months ended May 31, 2007.

The remaining intangible assets, excluding goodwill, include customer relationships, contracts and agreements, technology-based assets, lease value and other long-term assets. These intangible assets have definite lives, are being amortized in a systematic and rational manner over their estimated useful lives and are reported separately as "Other Intangibles, Net" in our consolidated balance sheets. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, these intangibles totaled \$259.8 million and \$251.5 million, respectively.

For more information on our goodwill and intangibles, see note 7 to our annual consolidated financial statements and note 3 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Estimated Net Recoverable Quantities of Oil and Gas

We use the successful efforts method of accounting for our oil and gas producing activities. The successful efforts method inherently relies on the estimation of proved reserves, both developed and undeveloped. The existence and the estimated amount of proved reserves affect, among other things, whether certain costs are capitalized or expensed, the amount and timing of costs depleted or amortized into income and the presentation of supplemental information on oil and gas producing activities. The expected future cash flows to be generated by oil and gas producing properties used in testing for impairment of such properties also rely in part on estimates of net recoverable quantities of oil and gas.

Proved reserves are the estimated quantities of oil and gas that geologic and engineering data demonstrates with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions. Estimates of proved reserves may change, either positively or negatively, as additional information becomes available and as contractual, economic and political conditions change. For more information on our ownership interests in the net quantities of proved oil and gas reserves, see note 19 to our annual consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Hedging Activities

We engage in a hedging program that utilizes derivative contracts to mitigate (offset) our exposure to fluctuations in energy commodity prices and to balance our exposure to fixed and variable interest rates, and we believe that these hedges are generally effective in realizing these objectives. According to the provisions of current accounting standards, to be considered effective, changes in the value of a derivative contract or its resulting cash flows must substantially offset changes in the value or cash flows of the item being hedged, and the ineffective portion of the hedge gain or loss and any component excluded from the computation of the effectiveness of the derivative contract must be reported in earnings immediately.

Since it is not always possible for us to engage in a hedging transaction that completely mitigates our exposure to unfavorable changes in commodity prices a perfectly effective hedge we often enter

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into hedges that are not completely effective in those instances where we believe to do so would be better than not hedging at all. But because the part of such hedging transaction that is not effective in offsetting undesired changes in commodity prices (the ineffective portion) is required to be recognized currently in earnings, our financial statements may reflect a gain or loss arising from an exposure to commodity prices for which we are unable to enter into a completely effective hedge. For example, when we purchase a commodity at one location and sell it at another, we may be unable to hedge completely our exposure to a differential in the price of the product between these two locations; accordingly, our financial statements may reflect some volatility due to these hedges. For more information on our hedging activities, see note 13 to our annual consolidated financial statements and note 6 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Employee Benefit Plans

With respect to the amount of income or expense we recognize in association with our pension and retiree medical plans, we must make a number of assumptions with respect to both future financial conditions (for example, medical costs, returns on fund assets and market interest rates) as well as future actions by plan participants (for example, when they will retire and how long they will live after retirement). Most of these assumptions have relatively minor impacts on the overall accounting recognition given to these plans, but two assumptions in particular, the discount rate and the assumed long-term rate of return on fund assets, can have significant effects on the amount of expense recorded and liability recognized. We review historical trends, future expectations, current and projected market conditions, the general interest rate environment and benefit payment obligations to select these assumptions. The discount rate represents the market rate for a high quality corporate bond. The selection of these assumptions is further discussed in note 9 to our annual consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. While we believe our choices for these assumptions are appropriate in the circumstances, other assumptions also could be reasonably applied and, therefore, we note that, at our current level of pension and retiree medical funding, a change of 1% in the long-term return assumption would increase (decrease) our annual retiree medical expense by approximately \$500,000 (\$500,000) and would increase (decrease) our annual pension expense by \$1.9 million (\$1.9 million) in comparison to that recorded in 2009. Similarly, a 1% change in the discount rate would increase (decrease) our accumulated postretirement benefit obligation by \$6.3 million (\$5.8 million) and would increase (decrease) our projected pension benefit obligation by \$30.9 million (\$27.6 million) compared to those balances as of December 31, 2009.

Income Taxes

We record a valuation allowance to reduce our deferred tax assets to an amount that is more likely than not to be realized. While we have considered estimated future taxable income and prudent and feasible tax planning strategies in determining the amount of our valuation allowance, any change in the amount that we expect to ultimately realize will be included in income in the period in which such a determination is reached. In addition, we do business in a number of states with differing laws concerning how income subject to each state's tax structure is measured and at what effective rate such income is taxed. Therefore, we must make estimates of how our income will be apportioned among the various states in order to arrive at an overall effective tax rate. Changes in our effective rate, including any effect on previously recorded deferred taxes, are recorded in the period in which the need for such change is identified.

In determining the deferred income tax asset and liability balances attributable to our investments, we have applied an accounting policy that looks through our investments including our investment in KMP. The application of this policy resulted in no deferred income taxes being provided on the difference between the book and tax basis on the non-tax-deductible goodwill portion of our investment in KMP.

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New Basis of Accounting

The Going Private Transaction was accounted for as a purchase business combination and, as a result of the application of the Securities and Exchange Commission's "push-down" accounting requirements, this transaction has resulted in our adoption of a new basis of accounting for our assets and liabilities. Accordingly, our assets and liabilities have been recorded at their estimated fair values as of the date of the completion of the Going Private Transaction, with the excess of the purchase price over these combined fair values recorded as goodwill.

Therefore, in the accompanying financial information, transactions and balances prior to the closing of the Going Private Transaction reflect the historical basis of accounting for Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.'s assets and liabilities, while the amounts subsequent to the closing reflect the push-down of the investors' new accounting basis to our financial statements. Additional information concerning the impact of the Going Private Transaction on the accompanying financial information is contained under "Impact of the Purchase Method of Accounting on Segment Earnings (Loss)" below.

Our adoption of a new basis of accounting for our assets and liabilities as a result of the 2007 Going Private Transaction, the 2007 sales of our retail natural gas distribution and related operations and our Corridor operations, the 2008 sale of our North System, the 2008 sale of an 80% interest in NGPL, the 2008 goodwill impairments described above, the 2010 impairment charge related to our investment in NGPL, the 2010 rate case liability adjustments, the 2010 settlement of litigation related to the Going Private Transaction and other acquisitions and divestitures (including the transfer of certain assets to KMP), among other factors, affect comparisons of our financial position and results of operations between certain periods.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations Interim Periods***Consolidated*

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Earnings increase/(decrease)	
	2010	2009		
(In millions, except percentages)				
Segment earnings (loss) before depreciation, depletion and amortization expense and amortization of excess cost of equity investments(a)				
Products Pipelines KMP(b)	\$ 331.8	\$ 468.0	\$ (136.2)	(29)%
Natural Gas Pipelines KMP(c)	592.3	559.8	32.5	6%
CO ₂ KMP(d)	763.9	635.6	128.3	20%
Terminals KMP(e)	474.5	430.3	44.2	10%
Kinder Morgan Canada KMP(f)	132.9	113.9	19.0	17%
NGPL(g)	(405.0)	31.4	(436.4)	(1,390)%
Power	3.8	3.8		
Segment earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expense and amortization of excess cost of equity investments	1,894.2	2,242.8	(348.6)	(16)%
Depreciation, depletion and amortization expense	(813.7)	(777.1)	(36.6)	(5)%
Amortization of excess cost of equity investments	(4.3)	(4.3)		
NGPL fixed fee revenue(h)	35.4	34.4	1.0	3%
Other operating revenues	1.5		1.5	n/a
General and administrative expense(i)	(528.7)	(269.2)	(259.5)	(96)%
Unallocable interest and other, net(j)	(492.6)	(425.2)	(67.4)	(16)%
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	91.8	801.4	(709.6)	(89)%
Unallocable income tax benefit (expense)(a)	41.6	(218.4)	260.0	119%
Income from continuing operations	133.4	583.0	(449.6)	(77)%
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	(0.4)	0.4	(0.8)	(200)%
Net income	133.0	583.4	(450.4)	(77)%
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(237.3)	(215.5)	(21.8)	(10)%
Net income (loss) attributable to Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC(k)	\$ (104.3)	\$ 367.9	\$ (472.2)	(128)%

(a) Includes revenues, earnings from equity investments, allocable interest income and other, net, less operating expenses, allocable income taxes, and other expense (income). Operating expenses include natural gas purchases and other costs of sales, operations and maintenance expenses, and taxes, other than income taxes. Segment earnings include KMP's allocable income taxes expense of \$12.5 million and \$28.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

(b) 2010 amount includes a \$158.0 million (pre-tax) increase in expense associated with rate case liability adjustments, and a \$17.4 million decrease in income associated with combined property environmental expenses and the demolition of physical assets in preparation for the sale of the Gaffey Street, California land. 2009 amount includes a \$0.1 million increase in income from hurricane casualty gains. 2010 and 2009 amounts also include (1) increases in expense of \$2.5 million and \$3.8 million, respectively, associated with environmental liability adjustments and (2) increases in income of \$0.4 million and \$1.5 million, respectively, resulting from unrealized

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foreign currency gains and losses on long-term debt transactions. Also 2010 and 2009 amounts include decreases in segment earnings of \$7.3 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, related to property disposal losses, which had been revalued as part of the Going Private Transaction and recorded in the application of the purchase method of accounting.

- (c) 2010 amount includes a \$0.8 million unrealized loss on derivative contracts used to hedge forecasted natural gas sales, and a \$0.4 million increase in income from certain measurement period adjustments related to KMP's October 1, 2009 natural gas treating business acquisition. 2009 amount includes a \$4.5 million decrease in income resulting from unrealized mark to market gains and losses due to the discontinuance of hedge accounting at Casper Douglas, and a \$3.7 million increase in income from a hurricane casualty gain. Also, 2010 and 2009 amounts include increases in segment earnings of \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, resulting from valuation adjustments related to derivative contracts in place at the time of the Going Private Transaction and recorded in the application of the purchase method of accounting. 2010 and 2009 amounts also include decreases in segment earnings of \$0.7 million and \$1.1 million, respectively, related to property disposal losses, which had been revalued as part of the Going Private Transaction and recorded in the application of the purchase method of accounting.
- (d) 2010 and 2009 amounts include a \$5.4 million unrealized gain and a \$5.4 million unrealized loss, respectively, on derivative contracts used to hedge forecasted crude oil sales. Also, 2010 and 2009 amounts include increases in segment earnings resulting from valuation adjustments of \$39.8 million and \$72.3 million, respectively, primarily related to derivative contracts in place at the time of the Going Private Transaction and recorded in the application of the purchase method of accounting.
- (e) 2010 amount includes (1) a \$6.7 million casualty indemnification gain related to a 2008 fire at the Pasadena, Texas liquids terminals, (2) a \$0.2 million decrease in expense from certain measurement period adjustments related to KMP's March 5, 2010 Slay Industries terminal acquisition, (3) a \$5.0 million increase in expense from casualty insurance deductibles and (4) a \$0.6 million increase in expense related to storm and flood clean-up and repair activities. 2009 amount includes (1) an \$11.2 million increase in income from fire and hurricane casualty gains, (2) a \$0.5 million decrease in expense associated with legal liability adjustments related to a litigation matter involving the Staten Island liquids terminal and (3) a \$0.1 million increase in expense associated with environmental liability adjustments. Also, 2010 and 2009 amounts include decreases in segment earnings of \$0.7 million and \$2.5 million, respectively, related to assets sold, which had been revalued as part of the Going Private Transaction and recorded in the application of the purchase method of accounting.
- (f) 2009 amount includes a \$14.9 million increase in expense primarily due to certain non-cash regulatory accounting adjustments to the carrying amount of Trans Mountain pipeline system's previously established deferred tax liability and a \$3.7 million decrease in expense due to a certain non-cash accounting adjustment related to book tax accruals made by the Express pipeline system.
- (g) Includes a non-cash investment impairment charge, which we recorded in the amount of \$430.0 million (pre-tax); see note 2 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.
- (h) See note 9 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.
- (i) Includes unallocated litigation and environmental expenses. 2010 amount includes a \$200 million (pre-tax) Going Private Transaction litigation settlement; see note 11 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. 2010 and 2009 amounts include (1) increases in expense of \$3.5 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, for certain asset and business acquisition costs and (2) decreases in expense of \$0.2 million and \$2.4 million, respectively, related

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to capitalized overhead costs associated with the 2008 hurricane season. 2010 amount also includes a \$1.6 million increase in legal expense associated with items disclosed in these footnotes such as legal settlements and pipeline failures.

- (j) 2010 and 2009 amounts include increases in imputed interest expense of \$0.8 million and \$1.2 million, respectively, related to KMP's January 1, 2007 Cochin Pipeline acquisition.
- (k) 2010 amount includes a reduction of approximately \$107 million (after-tax) in the income we recognized from our interest in the general partner due to a KMP distribution of cash from interim capital transactions. See note 11 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

For the first nine months of 2010 the net loss attributable to Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC totaled \$104.3 million as compared to net income attributable to Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC of \$367.9 million in the first nine months of 2009. Our total revenues for the comparative periods were \$6,236.7 million and \$5,234.5 million, respectively. Net income attributable to Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 was negatively impacted by (1) a \$128 million (after-tax) Going Private Transaction litigation settlement, (2) approximately \$107 million (after-tax) from a reduction in the income we recognized from our interest in the general partner due to a KMP distribution of cash from interim capital transactions and (3) approximately \$275 million (after-tax) from an investment impairment charge recorded in the first quarter of 2010.

For the comparable nine month periods, total segment earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization, sometimes referred to as "earnings before DD&A," decreased \$348.6 million (16%) in 2010; however, the overall decrease included a decrease in earnings of \$630.6 million from the combined effect of the certain items described in the footnotes to the table above (combining to affect total segment earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization by a \$570.0 million decrease and a \$60.6 million increase in the first nine months of 2010 and 2009, respectively). The two primary items described in the footnotes to the table above contributing to the \$570 million decrease in total segment earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization for the first nine months of 2010 were (1) a \$430 million (pre-tax) impairment of our investment in NGPL and (2) a \$158 million (pre-tax) expense associated with the Products Pipeline KMP litigation. The remaining \$282.0 million (13%) increase in total segment earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization in the first nine months of 2010 versus the first nine months of 2009 resulted from better performance from all five of KMP's reportable business segments, mainly due to increases attributable to the CO₂ KMP, Terminals KMP, and Products Pipelines KMP business segments.

Table of Contents**Products Pipelines KMP**

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
	(In millions, except operating statistics)	
Revenues	\$ 661.5	\$ 611.6
Operating expenses(a)	(341.7)	(165.8)
Other income (expense)(b)	(11.3)	(0.2)
Earnings from equity investments	15.5	12.8
Interest income and Other, net-income(c)	6.0	9.8
Income tax benefit (expense)	1.8	(0.2)
Earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expense and amortization of excess cost of equity investments	\$ 331.8	\$ 468.0
Gasoline (MMBbl)(d)	299.4	301.2
Diesel fuel (MMBbl)	109.5	107.9
Jet fuel (MMBbl)	78.1	83.7
Total refined product volumes (MMBbl)	487.0	492.8
Natural gas liquids (MMBbl)	18.3	18.4
Total delivery volumes (MMBbl)(e)	505.3	511.2
Ethanol (MMBbl)(f)	22.4	16.7

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- (a) 2010 amount includes an increase in expense of \$2.5 million from environmental liability adjustments, an increase in expense of \$13.5 million associated with environmental clean-up expenses and the demolition of physical assets in preparation for the sale of KMP's Gaffey Street, California land, and a \$158.0 million increase in expense associated with rate case liability adjustments. 2009 amount includes a \$3.8 million increase in expense associated with environmental liability adjustments.
- (b) 2010 amount includes disposal losses of \$3.9 million related to the retirement of KMP's Gaffey Street, California land. 2009 amount includes \$0.1 million gains from hurricane casualty indemnifications. Also, 2010 and 2009 amounts include \$7.3 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, of decreases in segment earnings related to property disposal losses, which had been revalued as part of the Going Private Transaction and recorded in the application of the purchase method of accounting.
- (c) 2010 and 2009 amounts include increases in income of \$0.4 million and \$1.5 million, respectively, resulting from unrealized foreign currency gains and losses on long-term debt transactions.
- (d) Volumes include ethanol pipeline volumes.
- (e) Includes Pacific, Plantation, Calnev, Central Florida, Cochin and Cypress pipeline volumes.
- (f) Represents total ethanol volumes, including ethanol pipeline volumes.

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For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, the certain items described in the footnotes to the table above decreased earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses by \$182.3 million when compared to the same period of 2009. Following is information for the nine month periods of 2010 and 2009, related to the segment's (1) remaining \$46.1 million (10%) increase in

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earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization and (2) \$49.9 million (8%) increase in operating revenues:

Nine months ended September 30, 2010 versus Nine months ended September 30, 2009

	Earnings before DD&A increase/(decrease)		Revenues increase/(decrease)	
	(In millions, except percentages)			
Pacific operations	\$ 31.5	16%	\$ 38.0	13%
Southeast Terminals	11.4	29%	10.3	18%
West Coast Terminals	7.4	15%	7.3	11%
Central Florida Pipeline	3.2	8%	1.9	4%
Cochin Pipeline	(10.8)	(31)%	(6.7)	(17)%
Transmix operations	(1.6)	(6)%	(4.7)	(12)%
All others (including intrasegment eliminations)	5.0	7%	3.8	5%
 Total Products Pipelines KMP	 \$ 46.1	 10%	 \$ 49.9	 8%

The increases in the Products Pipelines KMP business segment's earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses in the first nine months of 2010, when compared to the same period a year ago, were driven by higher earnings from the Pacific operations. The earnings increase was largely revenue related, due to an increase of \$25.8 million (12%) in mainline delivery revenues and an increase of \$12.2 million (16%) in fee-based terminal revenues. The increase in pipeline delivery revenues year-to-date were attributable to higher average tariff rates in 2010 (due in part to FERC-approved rate increases) and military tender rate increases. The increases in terminal revenues were mainly attributable to incremental ethanol handling services that were due in part to mandated increases in ethanol blending rates in California since the end of September 2009.

Other period-to-period increases and decreases in segment earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization in the comparable nine month periods of 2010 and 2009 included the following:

an increase of \$7.4 million (15%) from the West Coast terminal operations. The increase was driven by higher warehousing revenues and incremental customers at the combined Carson/Los Angeles Harbor terminal system, incremental biodiesel revenues from the liquids facilities located in Portland, Oregon, and incremental earnings contributions from the terminals' Portland, Oregon Airport pipeline, which was acquired on July 31, 2009;

a decrease of \$10.8 million (31%) from the Cochin pipeline system. The decrease in earnings was primarily attributable to a 23% decline in system delivery volumes in 2010, due in part to the negative impacts from unfavorable tariff changes in 2010;

a decrease of \$1.6 million (6%) from the Transmix processing operations. The lower period-to-period earnings were mainly due to a combined \$8.0 million increase in revenues recognized in August 2009. At that time, KMP recorded certain true-ups related to transmix settlement gains (including tank gains and incremental loss allowance gains);

an increase of \$3.2 million (8%) from the Central Florida Pipeline. For the comparable nine month period, earnings increased in 2010 due to both incremental product inventory gains and higher ethanol handling revenues; and

an increase of \$11.4 million (29%), from the Southeast terminal operations. For the comparable nine month period, earnings increased in 2010 due to both increased ethanol throughput and higher product inventory sales at higher prices.

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For all segment assets combined, ethanol volumes handled increased 34% in the first nine months of 2010, when compared to the same period last year. Although the growing use of ethanol as part of the domestic fuel supply tends to reduce other refined products pipeline volumes, KMP believes the capital investments it has made for ethanol storage and blending infrastructure have enabled it to recover the decreases in revenues and cash flows resulting from lower pipeline transport volumes. To date, KMP has committed approximately \$500 million to handle renewable fuels, and anticipates expanding that capability.

Natural Gas Pipelines KMP

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
	(In millions, except operating statistics)	
Revenues(a)	\$ 3,414.0	\$ 2,751.2
Operating expenses(b)	(2,938.0)	(2,325.7)
Other income (expense)(c)	(0.7)	2.6
Earnings from equity investments	115.9	104.7
Interest income and Other, net-income	2.9	31.1
Income tax expense	(1.8)	(4.1)
Earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expense and amortization of excess cost of equity investments	\$ 592.3	\$ 559.8
Natural gas transport volumes (Bcf)(d)	1,920.8	1,683.6
Natural gas sales volumes (Bcf)(e)	602.1	602.3

- (a) 2010 amount includes a \$0.4 million increase in revenues from certain measurement period adjustments related to the October 1, 2009 natural gas treating business acquisition.
- (b) 2010 amount includes an unrealized loss of \$0.8 million on derivative contracts used to hedge forecasted natural gas sales. 2009 amount includes a decrease in income of \$4.5 million resulting from unrealized mark to market gains and losses due to the discontinuance of hedge accounting at Casper Douglas. Beginning in the second quarter of 2008, the Casper Douglas gas processing operations discontinued hedge accounting, and the last of the related derivative contracts expired in December 2009. Also, 2010 and 2009 amounts include increases in segment earnings of \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, resulting from valuation adjustments related to derivative contracts in place at the time of the Going Private Transaction and recorded in the application of the purchase method of accounting.
- (c) 2009 amount includes a \$3.7 million gain from hurricane casualty indemnifications. Also, 2010 and 2009 amounts include \$0.7 million and \$1.1 million decreases in segment earnings related to property disposal losses and assets sold, respectively, which had been revalued as part of the Going Private Transaction and recorded in the application of the purchase method of accounting.
- (d) Includes Kinder Morgan Interstate Gas Transmission LLC, Trailblazer Pipeline Company LLC, TransColorado Gas Transmission Company LLC, Rockies Express Pipeline LLC, Midcontinent Express Pipeline LLC, Kinder Morgan Louisiana Pipeline LLC and Texas intrastate natural gas pipeline group pipeline volumes.
- (e) Represents Texas intrastate natural gas pipeline group volumes.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, the certain items described in the footnotes to the table above increased earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expense by \$0.7 million

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when compared to the same period in 2009 and increased revenues in 2010 by \$0.4 million, when compared to 2009. Following is information for the comparable nine month periods of 2010 and 2009, related to the segment's (1) remaining \$31.8 million (6%) increase in earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization and (2) remaining \$662.4 million (24%) increase in operating revenues:

Nine months ended September 30, 2010 versus Nine months ended September 30, 2009

	Earnings before DD&A		Revenues	
	increase/(decrease)		increase/(decrease)	
(In millions, except percentages)				
Kinder Morgan Natural Gas Treating	\$ 32.0	n/a	\$ 46.1	n/a
Kinder Morgan Louisiana Pipeline	13.8	49%	42.4	501%
Midcontinent Express Pipeline(a)	13.2	172%		
KinderHawk Field Services(a)	6.8	n/a		
Texas Intrastate Natural Gas Pipeline Group	(20.8)	(8)%	544.7	22%
Rockies Express Pipeline(a)	(12.1)	(16)%		
Kinder Morgan Interstate Gas Transmission	(9.2)	(10)%	3.6	3%
All others (including intrasegment eliminations)	8.1	8%	25.6	19%
Total Natural Gas Pipelines KMP	\$ 31.8	6%	\$ 662.4	24%

(a) Equity investments. KMP records earnings under the equity method of accounting, but it receives distributions in amounts essentially equal to equity earnings plus depreciation and amortization expenses less sustaining capital expenditures.

The increase in the Natural Gas Pipelines KMP segment's earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses in the first nine months of 2010 versus the same period of 2009 was driven by incremental contributions from the Kinder Morgan Natural Gas Treating operations and the Kinder Morgan Louisiana natural gas pipeline system.

KMP's Kinder Morgan Louisiana pipeline system began full transportation service on June 21, 2009. KMP acquired the majority of the Kinder Morgan Natural Gas Treating operations from CrossTex Energy, Inc. on October 1, 2009, and it acquired the remaining portion from Gas-Chill, Inc. on September 1, 2010. Combined, these assets contributed incremental earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization of \$32.0 million, revenues of \$46.1 million and operating expenses of \$14.1 million in the first nine months of 2010.

Other period-to-period increases and decreases in segment earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization in the comparable nine month periods of 2010 and 2009 included the following:

an increase of \$6.8 million due to incremental equity earnings from the 50%-owned KinderHawk Field Services LLC. KMP acquired its 50% ownership interest on May 21, 2010. KinderHawk's assets consist of more than 300 miles of pipeline currently in service, with projected throughput of approximately 800 million cubic feet per day of natural gas by the end of 2010. Additionally, the system's natural gas amine treating plants have a current capacity of approximately 2,135 gallons per minute.

KinderHawk has also received a dedication to transport and treat all of Petrohawk Energy Corporation's operated Haynesville and Bossier shale gas production in northwest Louisiana for the life of the leases at agreed upon rates, as well as minimum volume commitments from Petrohawk for the first five years of the joint venture agreement. It will also focus on providing transportation services to third-party producers;

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an increase of \$13.2 million (172%) due to incremental equity earnings from the 50%-owned Midcontinent Express natural gas pipeline system. The incremental earnings from the investment in Midcontinent Express were driven by the commencement and/or expansion of natural gas transportation service since the end of the third quarter of 2009. The Midcontinent Express system initiated interim natural gas transportation service for its Zone 1 on April 10, 2009, achieved full Zone 1 service on May 21, 2009, and achieved full Zone 2 service on August 1, 2009. In addition, in June 2010, Midcontinent Express completed two natural gas compression projects that increased Zone 1 capacity from 1.5 to 1.8 billion cubic feet per day, and Zone 2 capacity from 1.0 to 1.2 billion cubic feet per day. The incremental capacity is fully subscribed with ten-year binding shipper agreements;

a decrease of \$20.8 million (8%) from the Texas intrastate natural gas pipeline group. The overall decrease in earnings was driven by (1) a decrease of \$13.0 million from overall storage activities (primarily due to lower price spreads relative to 2009); (2) a decrease of \$4.1 million due to lower natural gas gains; (3) a \$6.0 million decrease in natural gas sales margins, largely attributable to higher costs of natural gas supplies relative to sales price; (4) a \$3.5 million decrease from lower interest income, due to a one-time natural gas loan to a single customer in 2009; and (5) a \$7.6 million increase in natural gas processing margins, due mainly to higher natural gas liquids prices relative to 2009;

a decrease of \$12.1 million (16%) from the 50%-owned Rockies Express pipeline system, primarily due to lower net income earned by Rockies Express Pipeline LLC in 2010. The decrease in Rockies Express' 100% net income was mainly due to (1) a \$47.8 million increase in interest expense, due to the debt mix shifting to longer term maturities and lower capitalized interest expense; (2) a \$71.8 million increase in depreciation and amortization expenses, due to a higher depreciable asset base; and (3) a \$44.3 million increase in property tax expenses, including an \$11.7 million increase associated with a higher than expected assessment in the state of Ohio.

Partially offsetting the decreases in earnings described above were increases in earnings (primarily from incremental natural gas transportation revenues) in the first nine months of 2010 related to the completion and start-up of the Rockies Express-East pipeline segment, which began initial pipeline service on June 29, 2009, and began full operations on November 12, 2009. KMP's operating results for the first nine months of 2010 also were negatively impacted, however, by a portion of the Rockies Express-East pipeline segment being shutdown due to a pipeline girth weld failure that occurred on November 14, 2009. Partial service was restored on January 27, 2010, and full service was restored on February 6, 2010. The shutdown cost KMP approximately \$15 million in demand charge credits in the first quarter of 2010; and

a decrease of \$9.2 million (10%) from the Kinder Morgan Interstate Gas Transmission pipeline system due largely to lower margins on operational sales of natural gas (due mainly to lower average natural gas prices in 2010), lower pipeline net fuel recoveries and lower earnings from short-term natural gas balancing services.

The overall changes in both segment revenues and segment operating expenses (which include natural gas costs of sales) in the comparable nine month periods of 2010 and 2009 primarily relate to the natural gas purchase and sale activities of the Texas intrastate group, with the variances from period-to-period in both revenues and operating expenses mainly due to corresponding changes in the intrastate group's average prices and volumes for natural gas purchased and sold. The intrastate group both purchases and sells significant volumes of natural gas, which is often stored and/or transported on its pipelines, and because the group generally sells natural gas in the same price environment in which it is purchased, the increases and decreases in its gas sales revenues are largely offset by corresponding increases and decreases in its gas purchase costs. For the comparable nine month periods of 2010 and 2009, the intrastate group accounted for 89% and 90%, respectively, of total revenues, and 95% and 96%, respectively, of total segment operating expenses.

Table of Contents**CO₂ KMP**

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
	(In millions, except operating statistics)	
Revenues(a)	\$ 972.2	\$ 821.7
Operating expenses	(229.9)	(198.4)
Earnings from equity investments	17.7	16.4
Interest income and Other, net-income (expense)	1.9	(1.2)
Income tax benefit (expense)	2.0	(2.9)
Earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expense and amortization of excess cost of equity investments	\$ 763.9	\$ 635.6
Carbon dioxide delivery volumes (Bcf)(b)	558.2	579.7
SACROC oil production (gross)(MBbl/d)(c)	29.4	30.2
SACROC oil production (net)(MBbl/d)(d)	24.5	25.2
Yates oil production (gross)(MBbl/d)(c)	24.4	26.6
Yates oil production (net)(MBbl/d)(d)	10.8	11.8
Natural gas liquids sales volumes (net)(MBbl/d)(d)	9.9	9.3
Realized weighted average oil price per Bbl(e)(f)	\$ 59.88	\$ 48.27
Realized weighted average natural gas liquids price per Bbl(f)(g)	\$ 50.06	\$ 34.31

- (a) 2010 amount includes unrealized gains (from increases in revenues) of \$5.4 million on derivative contracts used to hedge forecasted crude oil sales. 2009 amount includes unrealized losses (from decreases in revenues) of \$5.4 million on derivative contracts used to hedge forecasted crude oil sales. Also, amounts include increases in segment earnings resulting from valuation adjustments of \$39.8 million and \$72.3 million, respectively, for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, primarily related to derivative contracts in place at the time of the Going Private Transaction and recorded in the application of the purchase method of accounting.
- (b) Includes Cortez, Central Basin, Canyon Reef Carriers, Centerline and Pecos pipeline volumes.
- (c) Represents 100% of the production from the field. KMP owns an approximately 97% working interest in the SACROC unit and an approximately 50% working interest in the Yates unit.
- (d) Net to KMP, after royalties and outside working interests.
- (e) Includes all of KMP's crude oil production properties.
- (f) Hedge gains/losses for crude oil and natural gas liquids are included with crude oil.
- (g) Includes production attributable to leasehold ownership and production attributable to KMP's ownership in processing plants and third party processing agreements.

The CO₂ KMP segment's primary businesses involve the production, marketing and transportation of both carbon dioxide (commonly called CO₂) and crude oil, and the production and marketing of natural gas and natural gas liquids. We refer to the segment's two primary businesses as its "Oil and Gas Producing Activities" and "Sales and Transportation Activities."

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For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, the unrealized gains and losses on derivative contracts used to hedge forecasted crude oil sales described in footnote (a) to the table above decreased both earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses and revenues by \$21.7 million when compared to the same period of 2009. For each of the segment's two primary businesses, following is information for the comparable nine month periods of 2010 and 2009, related

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to the segment's (1) remaining \$150.0 million (26%) increases in earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization and (2) remaining \$172.2 million (23%) increases in operating revenues:

Nine months ended September 30, 2010 versus Nine months ended September 30, 2009

	Earnings before DD&A increase/(decrease)		Revenues increase/(decrease)	
	(In millions, except percentages)			
Oil and Gas Producing Activities	\$ 115.0	28%	\$ 145.9	24%
Sales and Transportation Activities	35.0	22%	31.6	17%
Intrasegment eliminations			(5.3)	(16)%
 Total CO ₂ KMP	 \$ 150.0	 26%	 \$ 172.2	 23%

The segment's overall period-to-period increase in earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses was primarily due to higher earnings from its oil and gas producing activities, which include the operations associated with KMP's ownership interests in oil-producing fields and natural gas processing plants. The increase in earnings from oil and gas producing activities in the nine month period ended September 30, 2010 compared to the nine month period ended September 30, 2009 was mainly due to the following:

an increase of \$138.4 million (24%) in combined crude oil and natural gas plant products sales revenues, due largely to an increase of 24% in the realized weighted average price per barrel of crude oil, and an increase of 46% in the realized weighted average price per barrel of natural gas liquids. KMP also benefitted from an increase in natural gas liquids sales volumes of 6% in the first nine months of 2010, when compared to the same period a year ago. Overall operating revenues were somewhat offset by a decrease in crude oil sales volumes of 5% in first nine months of 2010;

an increase of \$7.5 million (38%) in other revenues, driven by higher net profits interest revenues in 2010 from KMP's 28% net profits interest in the Snyder, Texas natural gas processing plant, due to higher natural gas liquid production; and

a decrease of \$32.8 million (17%) due to higher operating expenses driven by (1) an increase in tax expenses, other than income tax expenses, resulting primarily from reductions in severance tax expense in the first nine months of 2009 related to prior year overpayments and (2) for the comparable nine month periods, higher operating and maintenance expenses resulting from increased natural gas processing volumes in 2010.

The overall period-to-period increase in earnings from the segment's sales and transportation activities were mainly due to an increase of \$31.4 million (25%) in carbon dioxide sales revenues. The increase in sales revenues was primarily price related and partly volume related. The segment's average price received for all carbon dioxide sales in the first nine months of 2010 increased 25% reflecting continuing strong demand for carbon dioxide's oil recovery use in mature oil fields. Overall carbon dioxide sales volumes increased 1% in the first nine months of 2010 versus the same prior year period.

Table of Contents**Terminals KMP**

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
	(In millions, except operating statistics)	
Revenues	\$ 946.1	\$ 814.9
Operating expenses(a)	(480.3)	(395.1)
Other income(b)	9.7	11.8
Earnings from equity investments	1.3	0.3
Interest income and Other, net-income	3.2	2.4
Income tax expense(c)	(5.5)	(4.0)
Earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expense and amortization of excess cost of equity investments	\$ 474.5	\$ 430.3
Bulk transload tonnage (MMtons)(d)	71.0	61.8
Ethanol (MMBbl)	44.1	24.7
Liquids leaseable capacity (MMBbl)	58.2	55.6
Liquids utilization %	96.2%	96.7%

(a) 2010 amount includes a \$0.2 million decrease in expense from certain measurement period adjustments related to KMP's March 5, 2010 Slay Industries terminal acquisition and a \$0.6 million increase in expense related to storm and flood clean-up and repair activities. 2009 amount includes a \$0.5 million decrease in expense associated with legal liability adjustments related to a litigation matter involving the Staten Island liquids terminal, and a \$0.1 million increase in expense associated with environmental liability adjustments.

(b) 2010 amount includes a \$6.7 million casualty indemnification gain related to a 2008 fire at the Pasadena, Texas liquids terminal. 2009 amount includes a gain of \$11.3 million from hurricane and fire casualty indemnifications. Also, 2010 and 2009 amounts include decreases in segment earnings of \$0.7 million and \$2.5 million, respectively, related to assets sold, which had been revalued as part of the Going Private Transaction and recorded in the application of the purchase method of accounting.

(c) 2009 amount includes a \$0.1 million increase in expense related to hurricane casualty gains.

(d) Volumes for acquired terminals are included for all periods.

The Terminals KMP business segment includes the operations of the petroleum, chemical and other liquids terminal facilities (other than those included in the Products Pipelines KMP segment), and all of the coal, petroleum coke, fertilizer, steel, ores and other dry-bulk material services facilities. KMP groups the bulk and liquids terminal operations into regions based on geographic location and/or primary operating function. This structure allows the management to organize and evaluate segment performance and to help make operating decisions and allocate resources.

In addition to the \$0.2 million decrease in expense from certain measurement period adjustments related to KMP's March 5, 2010 Slay Industries terminal acquisition described in footnote (a) to the table above, its acquired terminal operations accounted for incremental earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization of \$23.1 million, revenues of \$47.4 million, operating expenses of \$24.2 million, and equity earning losses of \$0.1 million.

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All of the incremental amounts listed above represent the earnings, revenues and expenses from acquired terminals' operations during the additional months of ownership in 2010, and do not include increases or decreases during the same months KMP owned the assets in 2009. For more information on the terminal assets and operations KMP acquired in the first nine months of 2010, see note 2 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

For all other terminal operations (those owned during identical periods in both 2010 and 2009), the certain items described in the footnotes to the table accounted for a decrease in earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization of \$8.7 million in 2010, when compared to the same period last year. Following is information for these terminal operations, for the comparable nine month periods and by terminal operating region, related to (1) the remaining \$29.6 million (7%) increase in earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization and (2) the \$83.8 million (10%) increase in operating revenues:

Nine months ended September 30, 2010 versus Nine months ended September 30, 2009

	Earnings before DD&A		Revenues	
	increase/(decrease)		increase/(decrease)	
	(In millions, except percentages)			
West	\$ 12.4	36%	\$ 26.0	43%
Gulf Coast	12.0	11%	14.1	10%
Mid River	6.4	50%	19.2	47%
Southeast	4.8	15%	9.7	14%
Ohio Valley	3.3	26%	8.5	20%
Lower River (Louisiana)	(2.9)	(8)%	6.5	9%
Midwest	(2.1)	(6)%	1.9	3%
Texas Petcoke	(2.0)	(4)%	2.8	3%
All others (including intra-segment eliminations and unallocated income tax expenses)	(2.3)	(2)%	(4.9)	(2)%
Total Terminals KMP	\$ 29.6	7%	\$ 83.8	10%

The earnings increase from the Gulf Coast terminals was driven by higher liquids warehousing revenues, mainly due to new and incremental customer agreements (at higher rates), and to the completion of various terminal expansion projects that increased liquids tank capacity since the end of the third quarter of 2009. For all liquids terminals combined, both KMP's terminal acquisitions and its terminal expansion projects completed since the end of the third quarter last year increased the liquids terminals' leasable capacity by 2.6 million barrels (4.7%).

The increase in earnings from the West region terminals was driven by higher period-to-period earnings from the Canadian and Washington State terminals due to increased agricultural product volumes, favorable currency impacts from a strengthening of the Canadian dollar since the end of the third quarter last year, and higher rate tonnage in the first nine months of 2010.

Compared to the same period last year, earnings from the Texas Petcoke operations decreased in 2010, due primarily to both lower average rates per ton of petroleum coke moved and lower margins from the sulfur handling operations (total petroleum coke volumes were flat across both nine month periods). The lower rates resulted largely from a decline in Producer Price Index escalators in certain key customer contracts.

Earnings from the Mid-River, Ohio Valley, and Southeast terminals, which are located in the Central and Southeast regions of the U.S., increased in 2010, due largely to increased steel volumes from rebounding steel consumption consistent with the ongoing economic recovery. For the Terminals

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segment combined, bulk traffic tonnage increased by 9.2 million tons (15%) in the first nine months of 2010, when compared with the same prior year period.

For the first nine months of 2010, earnings from both the Lower River (Louisiana) and Midwest terminal operations decreased versus the same period of 2009. The decrease in earnings from the Lower River terminals was primarily due to a property casualty gain recognized in the second quarter of 2009 on a vessel dock that was damaged in 2008. The decrease in earnings from the Midwest terminals was largely due to a 14% drop in coal transfer volumes at the Cora, Illinois terminal.

Kinder Morgan Canada KMP

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
	(In millions, except operating statistics)	
Revenues	\$ 197.9	\$ 166.1
Operating expenses	(66.8)	(52.4)
Losses from equity investments	(1.5)	(1.4)
Interest income and Other, net-income	12.3	19.2
Income tax expense(a)	(9.0)	(17.6)
Earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expense and amortization of excess cost of equity investments	\$ 132.9	\$ 113.9
Transport volumes (MMBbl)(b)	79.3	75.0

(a) 2009 amount includes both a \$14.9 million increase in expense primarily due to certain non-cash regulatory accounting adjustments to Trans Mountain's carrying amount of the previously established deferred tax liability, and a \$3.7 million decrease in expense due to a certain non-cash accounting adjustment related to book tax accruals made by the Express pipeline system.

(b) Represents Trans Mountain pipeline system volumes.

The Kinder Morgan Canada KMP business segment includes the operations of the Trans Mountain and Jet Fuel pipeline systems, and a one-third equity ownership interest in the Express pipeline system. As described in footnote (a) to the table above, the segment's overall increase in earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses in the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to the same period of 2009, included an increase of \$11.2 million related to certain non-cash regulatory adjustments to income tax expense recorded in the first nine months of 2009.

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Following is information for the comparable nine month periods of 2010 and 2009, related to the segment's (1) remaining \$7.8 million (6%) increase in earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization and (2) \$31.8 million (19%) increase in operating revenues:

Nine months ended September 30, 2010 versus Nine months ended September 30, 2009

	Earnings before DD&A increase/(decrease)		Revenues increase/(decrease)	
	(In millions, except percentages)			
Trans Mountain Pipeline	\$ 7.4	6%	\$ 30.0	18%
Express Pipeline	0.9	12%		
Jet Fuel Pipeline	(0.5)	(15)%	1.8	70%
Total Kinder Morgan Canada KMP	\$ 7.8	6%	\$ 31.8	19%

For the comparable nine month periods of 2010 and 2009, the segment's increase in earnings in 2010 was driven by both favorable currency impacts from a strengthening of the Canadian dollar and increased volumes moving across the Trans Mountain marine dock in Port Metro Vancouver.

NGPL

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
	(In millions)	
Earnings (loss) from equity investments(a)	\$ (405.0)	\$ 31.4

(a) 2010 amount includes a non-cash investment impairment charge of \$430.0 million; see note 2 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

The certain item we recorded in the first quarter of 2010 related to the NGPL business segment as described in footnote (a) to the table above decreased our earnings by \$430.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010.

Following is information related to the decrease in NGPL's net income, and other measurements, at the 100% ownership level (which does not give effect to any investment impairment charge), which when multiplied by our 20% ownership interest, equals the remaining decrease of \$6.4 million (20%) in our equity earnings for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, when compared to the comparable period in 2009.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, NGPL's net income before impairment charges decreased by \$32.2 million (21%) from \$157.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 to \$124.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. Gross margin (which is total revenues less gas purchases and other costs of sales) decreased by \$58.3 million, primarily resulting from (1) reduced rates and volumes on transportation and storage services, (2) carrying value adjustments to natural gas storage inventories as a result of lower natural gas prices and (3) a reduction in fuel collections resulting from the settlement of NGPL's Section 5 rate proceeding that became effective in the third quarter of 2010 (see note 2 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus). This decrease in gross margin was partially offset by a \$28.4 million reduction in income tax expense principally due to a reduction in pre-tax income. In addition, 2009 included an increase in tax expense associated with a deferred tax liability adjustment due to an effective tax rate increase.

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Power

The Power segment revenues primarily consist of operating fees from our operation of Triton Power Company LLC's 550-megawatt natural gas-fired electricity generation facility in Jackson, Michigan (Triton Power).

As discussed in note 2 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus, on October 22, 2010, we sold Triton Power for approximately \$14.8 million in cash.

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
	(In millions)	
Revenues(a)	\$ 8.9	\$ 35.3
Operating expenses and noncontrolling interests(a)	(5.1)	(31.5)
Segment earnings before DD&A	\$ 3.8	\$ 3.8

(a) Upon the adoption of Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-17, which amended the codification's "Consolidation" topic, on January 1, 2010, Triton Power Company LLC is no longer consolidated into our financial statements, but is treated as an equity investment. This resulted in decreases to 2010 revenues, operating expenses and noncontrolling interests with no impact to segment earnings before DD&A as compared to 2009.

Power's segment earnings before DD&A for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 are consistent with earnings in the same period in 2009.

Other

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
	(In millions)	
Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC general and administrative expense(a)(b)	\$ 240.6	\$ 30.4
KMP general and administrative expense(c)	288.1	238.8
Consolidated general and administrative expense	\$ 528.7	\$ 269.2
Interest expense, net(d)	\$ 475.9	\$ 421.4
Other, net(e)	16.7	3.8
Unallocable interest expense and other, net	\$ 492.6	\$ 425.2
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	\$ 237.3	\$ 215.5

(a) 2010 amount includes a \$200 million Going Private Transaction litigation settlement; see note 11 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

(b) For the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, our NGPL fixed fee revenue of \$35.5 million and \$34.4 million, respectively, has been recorded to the "Product sales and other" caption in our accompanying consolidated statements of income with the offsetting expenses primarily recorded to the "General and administrative" expense caption in our consolidated statements of

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income. Also, see note 9 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

- (c) Includes such items as salaries and employee-related expenses, payroll taxes, insurance, office supplies and rentals, unallocated litigation and environmental expenses, and shared corporate

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services. 2010 amount includes an increase in expense of \$3.5 million for certain KMP asset and business acquisition costs, an increase in KMP legal expense of \$1.6 million associated with certain items such as legal settlements and pipeline failures and a decrease in expense of \$0.2 million related to KMP capitalized overhead costs associated with the 2008 hurricane season. 2009 amount includes (1) an increase in expense of \$0.6 million for certain KMP asset and business acquisition costs that were capitalized under prior accounting standards and (2) a decrease in expense of \$2.4 million from KMP capitalized overhead costs associated with the 2008 hurricane season.

(d) 2010 and 2009 amounts include increases in imputed interest expense of \$0.8 million and \$1.2 million, respectively, related to KMP's January 1, 2007 Cochin Pipeline acquisition.

(e) "Other, net" primarily represents offset to interest income shown above and included in segment earnings.

Items not attributable to any segment include general and administrative expenses, unallocable interest income and income tax expense, interest expense, and net income attributable to noncontrolling interests. Our general and administrative expenses include such items as salaries and employee-related expenses, payroll taxes, insurance, office supplies and rentals, unallocated litigation and environmental expenses, and shared corporate services including accounting, information technology, human resources and legal services.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, the certain items described in footnote (b) to the table above increased KMP's general and administrative expenses by \$6.7 million when compared with the same period last year. The remaining \$42.6 million (18%) period-to-period increase in expenses included increases of (1) \$17.4 million from higher employee benefit and payroll tax expenses, (2) \$8.0 million from higher overall corporate insurance expenses, (3) \$4.7 million from lower capitalization of overhead expenses (other than benefits and payroll taxes) and (4) \$4.1 million from higher unallocated legal expenses.

The increase in KMP's benefit and payroll tax expenses was mainly due to cost inflation increases on work-based health and insurance benefits, higher wage rates and a larger year-over-year labor force. The increase in KMP's insurance expenses was primarily due to higher expense accruals in 2010, related to year-over-year increases in commercial property and liability insurance costs, and partly due to incremental premium taxes. The drop in KMP's capitalized expenses was due to lower capital spending in the first nine months of 2010, relative to the first nine months of 2009, and the increase in legal expenses was primarily due to higher outside legal services in 2010.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, the certain items described in footnote (a) to the table above increased our general and administrative expense by \$200.0 million for 2010 when compared with the same period last year. The remaining \$10.2 million (34%) period-to-period increase included a \$7.6 million increase in Going Private Transaction litigation expense and a \$1.5 million increase in other legal expense.

We report our interest expense as "net," meaning that we have subtracted unallocated interest income and capitalized interest from our total interest expense to arrive at one interest amount, and after taking into effect the certain items described in footnote (c) to the table above, our unallocable interest expense increased \$54.9 million (13%) in 2010, when compared to 2009. The increase in interest expense was attributable to higher average KMP debt balances in 2010. Average KMP borrowings for the nine month period ended September 30, 2010 increased 17% when compared to the same period a year ago, largely due to the capital expenditures, business acquisitions, and joint venture contributions KMP has made since the end of the third quarter of 2009.

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The overall increase in interest expense was partially offset by lower effective interest rates in 2010 versus 2009. Due to a general drop in variable interest rates since the end of the third quarter of 2009, the weighted average interest rate on all of KMP's borrowings decreased almost 7% in the first nine months of 2010, when compared to the same prior year period.

Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. and KMP use interest rate swap agreements to transform a portion of the underlying cash flows related to long-term fixed rate debt securities (senior notes) into variable rate debt in order to achieve our desired mix of fixed and variable rate debt, and in periods of falling interest rates, these swaps result in period-to-period decreases in our interest expense.

As of September 30, 2010, approximately 48% of our \$14,860.2 million consolidated debt balance (excluding the value of interest rate swap agreements) was subject to variable interest rates either as short-term or long-term variable rate debt obligations or as fixed-rate debt converted to variable rates through the use of interest rate swaps. For more information on our interest rate swaps, see note 6 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests, which represents the allocation of our consolidated net income attributable to all outstanding ownership interests in our consolidated subsidiaries (primarily KMP) which are not held by us, increased \$21.8 million (10%) for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 as compared to the same period in 2009. The increase is primarily due to a reduction in the incentive distribution we received from KMP due to a KMP distribution of cash from interim capital transactions. See note 11 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Income Taxes

Our tax expense (benefit) from continuing operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 was approximately \$(29.1 million) as compared to tax expense of \$247.2 million for the same period in 2009. The \$276.3 million decrease in tax expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 is primarily due to (1) a decrease in pretax income due to a reserve established for the Going Private Transaction litigation settlement discussed in note 11 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus, (2) a decrease in pretax income due to a lower distribution from KMP for the third quarter of 2010 as a result of an interim capital transaction (see note 11 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus), (3) a decrease in pre-tax income due to a \$430.0 million impairment of our investment in NGPL (see note 2 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus), (4) lower state income taxes, (5) a non-cash deferred tax liability and expense adjustments associated with the Kinder Morgan Canada-KMP segment recorded in 2009, (6) an adjustment to the deferred tax liability related to our investment in NGPL, and (7) lower adjustments in 2010 to true-up our book tax provision to the federal tax returns filed. The decrease is partially offset by (1) a lower dividends-received deduction (relative to lower dividends received) from our 20% ownership interest in NGPL, (2) changes in nondeductible goodwill recorded in third quarter of 2009 and (3) adjustments recorded by us for uncertain tax positions recorded in first quarter of 2009.

Kinder Morgan Energy Partners, L.P.

At September 30, 2010, we owned indirectly approximately 34.6 million limited partner units of KMP. These units, which consist of 16.4 million common units, 5.3 million Class B units and 12.9 million i-units, represent approximately 11.1% of the total outstanding limited partner interests of KMP. In addition, we indirectly own all the common equity of the general partner of KMP, which holds an effective 2% combined interest in KMP and its operating partnerships. Together, these limited partner and general partner interests represented approximately 12.8% of KMP's total equity interests at September 30, 2010. As of the close of the Going Private Transaction, our limited partner interests

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and our general partner interest represented an approximately 50% economic interest in KMP. This difference results from Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc.'s right to incentive distributions, as the general partner of KMP.

KMP's partnership agreement requires that it distribute 100% of "Available Cash," as defined in its partnership agreement, to its partners within 45 days following the end of each calendar quarter in accordance with their respective percentage interests. Please see "Dividend Policy" for additional information concerning KMP's partnership distributions, including the definition of "Available Cash," the manner in which its total distributions are divided between Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc., as the general partner of KMP, and KMP's limited partners, and the form of distributions to all of its partners, including its noncontrolling interests.

On August 13, 2010, KMP paid a quarterly distribution of \$1.09 per common unit for the second quarter of 2010, of which \$216.8 million was paid to the public holders (included in noncontrolling interests) of KMP's common units. This distribution was 4% greater than the \$1.05 per unit distribution made in August 2009 for the second quarter of 2009.

On October 20, 2010, KMP declared a cash distribution of \$1.11 per unit for the third quarter of 2010 (an annualized rate of \$4.44 per unit). This distribution was 6% higher than the \$1.05 per unit distribution KMP made for the third quarter of 2009.

In November 2009, KMP announced that it expected to declare cash distributions of \$4.40 per unit for 2010, a 4.8% increase over its cash distributions of \$4.20 per unit for 2009. Due to our support, KMP does not expect the \$4.40 per unit distribution to its limited partners for 2010 to be impacted by (1) any settlement payment it made or may be required to make for reparations sought by its shippers on its West Coast Products Pipelines or (2) any related KMP equity issued to finance the acquisition of KMP's ownership interest in Petrohawk Energy Corporation's natural gas gathering and treating business. Because a portion of KMP's available cash distribution for the second quarter of 2010 was a distribution of cash from interim capital transactions, rather than a distribution of cash from operations, we were not entitled to an incentive distribution of \$168.3 million that we would have received if all available cash distributions for the quarter would have consisted of cash from operations. As provided in KMP's partnership agreement, we receive no incentive distribution on distributions of cash from interim capital transactions. Including our 2% general partner interest, total cash distributions to us were reduced by \$170.0 million for the second quarter of 2010. In addition, for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 we waived an incentive distribution amount equal to \$11.1 million related to KMP's equity issued to finance its acquisition of a 50% interest in Petrohawk Energy Corporation's natural gas gathering and treating business and have agreed not to take incentive distributions related to this acquisition through year-end 2011.

KMP's expected growth in distributions in 2010 assumes an average West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil price of approximately \$84 per barrel (with some minor adjustments for timing, quality and location differences) in 2010, and based on the actual prices it has received through the date of this prospectus and the forward price curve for WTI (adjusted for the same factors used in KMP's 2010 budget), KMP currently expects to realize an average WTI crude oil price of approximately \$79 per barrel in 2010. Although the majority of the cash generated by KMP's assets is fee based and is not sensitive to commodity prices, the CO₂ KMP business segment is exposed to commodity price risk related to the price volatility of crude oil and natural gas liquids, and while KMP hedges the majority of its crude oil production, it does have exposure on its unhedged volumes, the majority of which are natural gas liquids volumes. For 2010, KMP expects that every \$1 change in the average WTI crude oil price per barrel will impact the CO₂ KMP segment's cash flows by approximately \$6 million (or less than 0.2% of KMP's combined business segments' anticipated earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses). This sensitivity to the average WTI price is very similar to what KMP experienced in 2009.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations Annual Periods***Consolidated*

	Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC			Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. Five Months Ended May 31, 2007 (In millions)
	Year Ended December 31,		Seven Months Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008	2007	
	(In millions)			
Segment earnings (loss) before depreciation, depletion and amortization expense and amortization of excess cost of equity investments(a)				
Products Pipelines KMP(b)	\$ 584.0	\$ (722.0)	\$ 162.5	\$ 224.4
Natural Gas Pipelines KMP(c)	788.7	(1,344.3)	373.3	228.5
CO ₂ KMP(d)	878.5	896.1	433.0	210.0
Terminals KMP(e)	596.4	(156.5)	243.7	172.3
Kinder Morgan Canada KMP(f)	154.5	152.0	58.8	(332.0)
NGPL(g)	42.5	129.8	422.8	267.4
Power	4.8	5.7	13.4	8.9
Segment earnings (loss) before depreciation, depletion and amortization expense and amortization of excess cost of equity investments	3,049.4	(1,039.2)	1,707.5	779.5
Depreciation, depletion and amortization expense	(1,070.2)	(918.4)	(472.3)	(261.0)
Amortization of excess cost of equity investments	(5.8)	(5.7)	(3.4)	(2.4)
NGPL fixed fee revenue(h)	45.8	39.0		
General and administrative expenses(i)	(373.0)	(352.5)	(175.6)	(283.6)
Unallocable interest and other, net(j)	(583.7)	(623.6)	(586.2)	(254.6)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	1,062.5	(2,900.4)	470.0	(22.1)
Unallocable income tax expense(a)	(289.7)	(301.9)	(183.4)	(119.9)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	772.8	(3,202.3)	286.6	(142.0)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	0.3	(0.9)	(1.5)	298.6
Net income (loss)	773.1	(3,203.2)	285.1	156.6
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(278.1)	(396.1)	(37.6)	(90.7)
Net income (loss) attributable to Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC	\$ 495.0	\$ (3,599.3)	\$ 247.5	\$ 65.9

(a) KMP's income taxes expenses for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, seven months ended December 31, 2007 and five months ended May 31, 2007 were \$36.9 million, \$2.4 million, \$44.0 million and \$15.6 million, respectively, and are included in segment earnings.

(b) 2009 amount includes (1) a \$23.0 million increase in expense from the amounts previously reported in KMP's 2009 fourth quarter earnings release issued on January 20, 2010, associated with adjustments to long-term receivables for environmental cost recoveries, which is primarily non-cash in 2009, (2) an \$18.0 million increase in expense associated with rate case and other legal

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liability adjustments, (3) an \$11.5 million increase in expense associated with environmental liability adjustments, (4) a \$1.7 million increase in income resulting from unrealized foreign currency gains on long-term debt transactions, (5) a \$0.2 million increase in income from hurricane casualty gains and (6) \$0.5 million decrease in earnings related to assets sold which had been revalued as part of the Going Private Transaction and recorded in the application of the purchase method of accounting. 2008 amount includes (1) a combined \$10.0 million decrease in income from the proposed settlement of certain litigation matters related to KMP's Pacific operations' East Line pipeline and other legal liability adjustments, (2) a combined \$10.0 million decrease in income associated with environmental liability adjustments, (3) a \$3.6 million decrease in income resulting from unrealized foreign currency losses on long-term debt transactions, (4) a combined \$2.7 million decrease in income resulting from refined product inventory losses and certain property, plant and equipment write-offs, (5) a \$0.3 million decrease in income related to hurricane clean-up and repair activities, (6) non-cash goodwill impairment adjustments of \$1,266.5 million and (7) \$0.4 million decrease in earnings related to assets sold which had been revalued as part of the Going Private Transaction and recorded in the application of the purchase method of accounting.

- (c) 2009 amount includes (1) a \$7.8 million increase in income from hurricane casualty gains, (2) a decrease in income of \$5.6 million resulting from unrealized mark to market gains and losses due to the discontinuance of hedge accounting at Casper Douglas, (3) a \$0.1 million increase in expense from the amounts previously reported in KMP's 2009 fourth quarter earnings release issued on January 20, 2010, associated with adjustments to long-term receivables for environmental cost recoveries and (4) a combined \$0.9 million decrease in earnings related sales and valuation adjustments of assets which had been revalued as part of the Going Private Transaction and recorded in the application of the purchase method of accounting. 2008 amount includes (1) a combined \$5.6 million increase in income resulting from unrealized mark to market gains and losses due to the discontinuance of hedge accounting at Casper Douglas, (2) a \$0.5 million decrease in expense associated with environmental liability adjustments, (3) a \$5.0 million increase in expense related to hurricane clean-up and repair activities, (4) a \$0.3 million increase in expense associated with legal liability adjustments, (5) a non-cash goodwill impairment adjustment of \$2,090.2 million, and (6) a combined \$1.7 million decrease in earnings related to sales and valuation adjustments of assets which had been revalued as part of the Going Private Transaction and recorded in the application of the purchase method of accounting.
- (d) 2009 amount includes (1) a \$13.5 million unrealized loss on derivative contracts used to hedge forecasted crude oil sales and (2) increases in earnings resulting from valuation adjustments of \$95.6 million related to derivative contracts in place at the time of the Going Private Transaction and recorded in the application of the purchase method of accounting. 2008 amount includes (1) a \$0.3 million increase in expense associated with environmental liability adjustments and (2) increases in earnings resulting from valuation adjustments of \$136.2 million related to derivative contracts in place at the time of the Going Private Transaction and recorded in the application of the purchase method of accounting.
- (e) 2009 amount includes (1) a combined \$24.0 million increase in income from hurricane and fire casualty gains and clean-up and repair activities, (2) a \$0.5 million decrease in expense associated with legal liability adjustments related to a litigation matter involving the Staten Island liquids terminal, (3) a \$0.9 million increase in expense associated with environmental liability adjustments, (4) a \$0.7 million increase in expense from the amounts previously reported in KMP's 2009 fourth quarter earnings release issued on January 20, 2010, associated with adjustments to long-term receivables for environmental cost recoveries and (5) a decreases in earnings of \$2.6 million related to assets sold, which had been revalued as part of the Going Private Transaction and recorded in the application of the purchase method of accounting. 2008 amount includes (1) a

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combined \$7.2 million decrease in income related to fire damage and repair activities, (2) a combined \$5.7 million decrease in income related to hurricane clean-up and repair activities, (3) a combined \$2.8 million increase in expense from both the settlement of certain litigation matters related to KMP's Elizabeth River bulk terminal and Staten Island liquids terminal, and other legal liability adjustments, (4) a \$0.6 million decrease in expense associated with environmental liability adjustments, (5) a non-cash goodwill impairment charge of \$676.6 million and (6) a decreases in earnings of \$3.7 million related to assets sold, which had been revalued as part of the Going Private Transaction and recorded in the application of the purchase method of accounting.

- (f) 2009 amount includes a \$14.9 million increase in expense primarily due to certain non-cash regulatory accounting adjustments to the carrying amount of the previously established deferred tax liability, and a \$3.7 million decrease in expense due to a certain non-cash accounting change related to book tax accruals. 2008 amount includes a \$19.3 million decrease in expense associated with favorable changes in Canadian income tax rates, and a combined \$18.9 million increase in expense due to certain non-cash regulatory accounting adjustments.
- (g) Effective February 15, 2008, we sold an 80% ownership interest in NGPL. As a result of the sale, beginning February 15, 2008, we account for our 20% ownership interest in NGPL as an equity method investment.
- (h) General administration fixed fee charges under an Operations and Reimbursement Agreement.
- (i) Includes unallocated litigation and environmental expenses. 2009 amount includes (1) a \$2.3 million increase in expense for certain asset and business acquisition costs, which under prior accounting standards would have been capitalized, (2) a \$1.3 million increase in expense for certain land transfer taxes associated with the April 30, 2007 Trans Mountain acquisition and (3) a \$2.7 million decrease in expense related to capitalized overhead costs associated with the 2008 hurricane season. 2008 amount includes (1) a \$0.9 million increase in expense for certain Express pipeline system acquisition costs, (2) a \$0.4 million increase in expense resulting from the write-off of certain acquisition costs, which under prior accounting standards would have been capitalized, (3) a \$0.1 million increase in expense related to hurricane clean-up and repair activities and (4) a \$2.0 million decrease in expense due to the adjustment of certain insurance related liabilities.
- (j) 2009 amount includes a \$1.6 million increase in imputed interest expense related to the January 1, 2007 Cochin Pipeline acquisition. 2008 amount includes (1) a \$7.1 million decrease in interest expense due to certain non-cash Trans Mountain regulatory accounting adjustments, (2) a \$2.0 million increase in imputed interest expense related to the January 1, 2007 Cochin Pipeline acquisition and (3) a \$0.2 million increase in interest expense related to the proposed settlement of certain litigation matters related to KMP's Pacific operations' East Line pipeline.

Year Ended December 31, 2009 vs. 2008

Our total revenues for 2009 and 2008 were \$7.2 billion and \$12.1 billion, respectively. For 2009 the net income attributable to Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC totaled \$0.5 billion as compared to a loss of \$3.6 billion in 2008. The increase in net income for 2009 as compared to 2008 is primarily due to non-cash goodwill impairment charges that were recorded in the second quarter of 2008 to each segment as follows: Products Pipelines KMP \$1.26 billion, Natural Gas Pipelines KMP \$2.09 billion, and Terminals KMP \$677 million, for a total impairment of \$4.03 billion.

Seven Months Ended December 31, 2007

Net income for the period was driven by solid contributions from CO₂ KMP, NGPL, Natural Gas Pipelines KMP and Products Pipelines KMP, which accounted for 25.4%, 24.7%, 21.9% and 9.5%, respectively, or 81.5% collectively, of segment earnings before DD&A. CO₂ KMP was driven almost

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equally by its sales and transport and oil and gas producing activities. The Texas Intrastate Natural Gas Pipelines Group accounted for over 50% of the Natural Gas Pipelines KMP performance, and the West Coast Products Pipelines accounted for approximately 50% of the Product Pipelines KMP segment earnings. NGPL contributed earnings of \$422.8 million with incremental earnings coming from the re-contracting of transportation and storage services at higher rates, increased contract volumes, and recent transportation and storage expansions.

Net income was adversely impacted by (1) interest expenses related to the \$4.8 billion of incremental debt resulting from the Going Private Transaction (see discussion below on the impact of the purchase method of accounting on segment earnings) and (2) DD&A expense associated with expansion capital expenditures.

Five Months Ended May 31, 2007

Net income was driven by solid performance from NGPL as well as all KMP segments except Kinder Morgan Canada KMP, as discussed below. NGPL contributed \$267 million while Products Pipelines KMP, Natural Gas Pipelines KMP and ÇCKMP each contributed over \$200 million.

Offsetting these positive factors were (1) a \$377.1 million goodwill impairment charge associated with the Trans Mountain Pipeline (see note 7 to Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.'s annual consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus) and (2) \$141.0 million in additional general and administrative expense associated with the Going Private Transaction.

Impact of the Purchase Method of Accounting on Segment Earnings (Loss)

The impacts of the purchase method of accounting on segment earnings (loss) before DD&A relate primarily to the revaluation of the accumulated other comprehensive income related to derivatives accounted for as hedges in the CO₂ KMP and Natural Gas Pipelines KMP segments. Where there is an impact to segment earnings (loss) before DD&A from the Going Private Transaction, the impact is described in the individual business segment discussions, which follow. The effects on DD&A expense result from changes in the carrying values of certain tangible and intangible assets to their estimated fair values as of May 30, 2007. This revaluation results in changes to DD&A expense in periods subsequent to May 30, 2007. The purchase accounting effects on "Unallocable interest and other, net " result principally from the revaluation of certain debt instruments to their estimated fair values as of May 30, 2007, resulting in changes to interest expense in subsequent periods.

Segment earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses

Certain items included in earnings from continuing operations are either not allocated to business segments or are not considered by management in its evaluation of business segment performance. In general, the items not included in segment results are interest expense, general and administrative expenses, DD&A and Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. income taxes. We evaluate business segment performance primarily based on segment earnings before DD&A in relation to the level of capital employed. Because KMP's partnership agreement requires it to distribute 100% of its available cash to its partners on a quarterly basis (KMP's available cash consists primarily of all of its cash receipts, less cash disbursements and changes in reserves), we consider each period's earnings before all non-cash depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses to be an important measure of business segment performance for our segments that are also segments of KMP. We account for intersegment sales at market prices. We account for the transfer of net assets between entities under common control by carrying forward the net assets recognized in the balance sheets of each combining entity to the balance sheet of the combined entity, and no other assets or liabilities are recognized as a result of the combination. Transfers of net assets between entities under common control do not affect the income statement of the combined entity.

Table of Contents**Products Pipelines KMP**

	Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC			Kinder Morgan
	Year Ended December 31,		Seven Months Ended December 31,	Kansas, Inc. Five Months Ended May 31, 2007 (In millions, except operating statistics)
	2009	2008	2007	
	(In millions, except operating statistics)			
Revenues(a)	\$ 826.6	\$ 815.9	\$ 471.5	\$ 331.8
Operating expenses(b)	(269.5)	(291.0)	(320.6)	(116.4)
Other income (expense)(c)	(1.1)	(3.0)	0.8	(0.6)
Goodwill impairment(d)		(1,266.5)		
Earnings from equity investments(e)	18.7	15.7	11.5	12.4
Interest income and Other, net(f)	12.4	2.0	4.7	4.7
Income tax benefit (expense)(g)	(3.1)	4.9	(5.4)	(7.5)
Earnings (loss) before depreciation, depletion and amortization expense and amortization of excess cost of equity investments	\$ 584.0	\$ (722.0)	\$ 162.5	\$ 224.4
Gasoline (MMBbl)(h)	400.1	398.4	252.7	182.8
Diesel fuel (MMBbl)	143.2	157.9	97.5	66.6
Jet fuel (MMBbl)	111.4	117.3	73.8	51.3
Total refined product volumes (MMBbl)	654.7	673.6	424.0	300.7
Natural gas liquids (MMBbl)	26.5	27.3	16.7	13.7
Total delivery volumes (MMBbl)(i)	681.2	700.9	440.7	314.4

- (a) 2008 amount includes a \$5.1 million decrease in revenues from the proposed settlement of certain litigation matters related to the Pacific operations' East Line pipeline.
- (b) 2009 and 2008 amounts include increases in expense of \$11.5 million and \$9.2 million, respectively, associated with environmental liability adjustments. 2009 amount also includes (1) a \$23.0 million increase in expense from the amounts previously reported in KMP's 2009 fourth quarter earnings release issued on January 20, 2010, associated with adjustments to long-term receivables for environmental cost recoveries, which is primarily non-cash in 2009 and (2) an \$18.0 million increase in expense associated with rate case and other legal liability adjustments. 2008 amount also includes a combined \$5.0 million increase in expense from the proposed settlement of certain litigation matters related to the Pacific operations' East Line pipeline and other legal liability adjustments, a \$0.5 million increase in expense resulting from refined product inventory losses, and a \$0.2 million increase in expense related to hurricane clean-up and repair activities.
- (c) 2009 amount includes a gain of \$0.2 million from hurricane casualty indemnifications. 2008 amount includes a \$2.2 million decrease in income resulting from certain property, plant and equipment write-offs. Also, 2009 and 2008 amounts include \$0.5 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, of decreases in earnings related to assets sold which had been revalued as part of the Going Private Transaction and recorded in the application of the purchase method of accounting.
- (d) 2008 includes non-cash goodwill impairment adjustments of \$1,266.5 million.

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- (e) 2008 amount includes an expense of \$1.3 million associated with the portion of environmental liability adjustments on Plantation Pipe Line Company, and an expense of \$0.1 million reflecting KMP's portion of Plantation Pipe Line Company's expenses related to hurricane clean-up and repair activities.
- (f) 2009 and 2008 amounts include a \$1.7 million increase in income and a \$3.6 million decrease in income, respectively, resulting from unrealized foreign currency gains and losses on long-term debt transactions.
- (g) 2008 amount includes a \$0.5 million decrease in expense reflecting the tax effect (savings) on a proportionate share of environmental expenses incurred by Plantation Pipe Line Company and described in footnote (e), and a \$0.1 million decrease in expense reflecting the tax effect (savings) on the incremental legal expenses described in footnote (b).
- (h) Years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, seven months ended December 31, 2007 and five months ended May 31, 2007 volumes include ethanol volumes of 23.1 million barrels, 18.7 million barrels, 7.0 million barrels and 4.8 million barrels, respectively.
- (i) Includes Pacific, Plantation, Calnev, Central Florida, Cochin, and Cypress pipeline volumes.

The Products Pipelines KMP segment's primary businesses include transporting refined petroleum products and natural gas liquids through pipelines and operating liquid petroleum products terminals and petroleum pipeline transmix processing facilities. Combined, the certain items described in the footnotes to the table above accounted for decreases in earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses of \$51.1 million in 2009 and \$1,293.5 million in 2008; accounting for a \$1,242.4 million increase in earnings in 2009 when compared to 2008. Following is information related to the remaining increases and decreases in the segment's (1) earnings before DD&A and (2) revenues in 2009 when compared to 2008:

Year Ended December 31, 2009 versus Year Ended December 31, 2008

	Earnings before DD&A		Revenues	
	Increase/(Decrease)		Increase/(Decrease)	
	(In millions, except percentages)			
Pacific operations	\$ 21.2	8%	\$ 4.2	1%
West Coast Terminals	13.4	25%	12.8	16%
Central Florida Pipeline	9.2	22%	10.7	20%
Transmix operations	7.7	26%	6.2	15%
Plantation Pipeline	3.8	10%	(24.9)	(57)%
Calnev Pipeline	3.3	6%	(0.2)	
All others (including eliminations)	5.0	5%	(3.2)	(2)%
 Total Products Pipelines KMP	 \$ 63.6	 11%	 \$ 5.6	 1%

Although ongoing weak economic conditions continued to dampen demand for refined petroleum products at many of the assets in this segment, resulting in lower diesel and jet fuel volumes and relatively flat gasoline volumes versus 2008, earnings were positively impacted by higher ethanol and terminal revenues from the Pacific operations and the Central Florida Pipeline, improved warehousing margins at existing and expanded West Coast terminal facilities, and an overall reduction in combined segment operating expenses in 2009, primarily due to lower outside services and other discretionary expenses, and to lower fuel and power expenses, when compared to the previous year.

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All of the assets and operations included in the Products Pipelines KMP business segment reported higher earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization in 2009 when compared to 2008, and the primary increases and decreases in segment earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization in 2009 compared to 2008 were attributable to the following:

a \$21.2 million (8%) increase in earnings from the Pacific operations consisting of an \$18.8 million decrease in combined operating expenses, a \$4.2 million increase in total revenues, and a \$1.8 million decrease in other operating and non-operating income items, relative to 2008. The decrease in the Pacific operations' operating expenses in 2009 versus 2008 was primarily due to the following: (1) overall cost reductions (due in part to a 4% decrease in overall mainline delivery volumes) and delays in certain non-critical spending, (2) lower fuel and power, and outside services expenses, (3) higher product gains, (4) lower right-of-way and environmental expenses and (5) lower legal expenses (due in part to incremental expenses associated with certain litigation settlements reached in 2008). The year-over-year increase in revenues was driven by higher delivery revenues to U.S. military customers, due to military tender increases in 2009, annual tariff rate increases which positively impacted the California products delivery revenues, and higher terminal revenues, primarily related to incremental ethanol handling services;

a \$13.4 million (25%) increase in earnings from the West Coast terminal operations largely revenue related, driven by higher revenues from the combined Carson/Los Angeles Harbor terminal system and by incremental returns from the completion of a number of capital expansion projects that modified and upgraded terminal infrastructure since the end of 2008. Revenues at the Carson/Los Angeles terminal complex increased \$8.8 million in 2009 versus 2008, mainly due to both increased warehouse charges (escalated warehousing contract rates resulting from customer contract revisions made since the end of 2008) and to new customers (including incremental terminaling for U.S. defense fuel services). Revenues from the remaining West Coast facilities increased \$4.0 million in 2009 versus 2008, mostly due to additional throughput and storage services associated with renewable fuels (both ethanol and biodiesel), and partly to incremental revenues of \$0.8 million from the terminals' Portland, Oregon Airport pipeline, which was acquired on July 31, 2009;

a \$9.2 million (22%) increase in earnings from the Central Florida Pipeline driven by incremental ethanol revenues and higher refined products delivery revenues, when compared to 2008. The increase from ethanol handling resulted from completed capital expansion projects that provided ethanol storage and terminal service beginning in mid-April 2008 at the Tampa and Orlando terminals, and the increase in pipeline delivery revenues was driven by higher average transportation rates that reflect two separate mid-year tariff rate increases that became effective July 1, 2008 and 2009;

a \$7.7 million (26%) increase in earnings from the transmix operations mainly due to a combined \$8.0 million increase in revenues in 2009, associated with certain true-ups related to transmix settlement gains;

a \$3.8 million (10%) increase in earnings from the approximate 51% equity ownership in the Plantation Pipe Line Company. Plantation's net income increased as a result of higher pipeline transportation revenues (due to both higher volumes and average tariffs) and incremental other income in 2009 from insurance reimbursements related to the settlement of certain previous environmental matters.

The decrease in revenues associated with the investment in Plantation in 2009 compared to 2008 was mainly due to a restructuring of the Plantation operating agreement between ExxonMobil and KMP. On January 1, 2009, both parties agreed to reduce the fixed operating fees KMP earns from operating the pipeline and to charge pipeline operating expenses directly to

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Plantation, resulting in a minimal impact to the earnings. Accordingly, the \$24.9 million reduction in the fee revenues in 2009 was offset by a corresponding decrease in the operating expenses of \$26.9 million; and

a \$3.3 million (6%) increase in earnings from the Calnev Pipeline driven by a \$2.9 million reduction in combined fuel and power expenses in 2009 versus 2008. The drop in fuel and power expenses was due primarily to an overall 8% decrease in refined products delivery volumes, chiefly due to lower diesel volumes.

Earnings Before DD&A by Major Segment Asset

	Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC Seven Months Ended December 31, 2007 (In millions)	Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. Five Months Ended May 31, 2007 (In millions)
Pacific operations	\$ (10.3)	\$ 105.1
Calnev Pipeline	27.5	20.1
West Coast Terminals	24.3	19.3
Plantation Pipeline	22.2	18.2
Central Florida Pipeline	21.9	15.3
Cochin Pipeline System	30.6	15.3
Southeast Terminals	24.8	16.6
Transmix operations	18.3	12.4
All others	3.2	2.1
Segment Earnings Before DD&A	\$ 162.5	\$ 224.4

Revenues by Major Segment Asset

	Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC Seven Months Ended December 31, 2007 (In millions)	Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. Five Months Ended May 31, 2007 (In millions)
Pacific operations	\$ 224.4	\$ 156.0
Calnev Pipeline	41.9	27.7
West Coast Terminals	42.9	29.1
Plantation Pipeline	24.6	17.6
Central Florida Pipeline	27.1	19.3
Cochin Pipeline System	42.6	32.3
Southeast Terminals	38.4	29.9
Transmix operations	25.8	17.5
All others	3.8	2.4
Segment Revenues	\$ 471.5	\$ 331.8

Seven Months Ended December 31, 2007

The results for the seven months were negatively impacted by \$154.9 million of legal liability adjustments primarily associated with the Pacific operations. Offsetting the charges, earnings before

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DD&A for this segment were positively affected by (1) approximately \$15.4 million associated with KMP's January 1, 2007 acquisition of the remaining ownership interest in Cochin (approximately 50.2%) that it did not already own, at which time KMP became the pipeline operator, (2) strong pipeline revenues from the Plantation Pipeline for the period, largely due to favorable oil loss allowance tariff rates, relative to pipeline operating expenses that included only minor pipeline integrity expenses, (3) favorable margins and strong mainline delivery volumes from the 2006 East Line pipeline expansion and demand from West Coast military bases within the Pacific operations, (4) military and commercial tariff rate increases in 2007 on the Calnev Pipeline, (5) strong demand for terminal services at the Carson/Los Angeles Harbor terminal system, recently expanded in 2006, and the Linnton and Willbridge terminals located in Portland, Oregon, included in the West Coast Terminals operations, (6) \$4.8 million of earnings before DD&A and \$5.7 million of revenue generated by the KMP's approximate \$11 million Greensboro facility, placed in service in 2006, which is used for petroleum pipeline transmix operations and (7) the West Coast Terminals' \$3.6 million gain on the sale of its interest in the Black Oil pipeline system in Los Angeles, California in June 2007.

Effective October 5, 2007, KMP sold its North System common carrier natural gas liquids pipeline and its 50% ownership interest in the Heartland Pipeline Company to ONEOK Partners, L.P. for approximately \$295.7 million in cash, and used the proceeds received to pay down short-term debt borrowings. The North System business results of operations are not included in the tables and discussion above and have been classified to Discontinued Operations on our statements of operations for the seven months ended December 31, 2007 and five months ended May 31, 2007.

Five Months Ended May 31, 2007

Earnings before DD&A were positively affected by (1) approximately \$7.7 million associated with KMP's January 1, 2007 acquisition of the remaining ownership interest in Cochin (approximately 50.2%) that it did not already own, at which time KMP became the pipeline operator, (2) an increase in average tariff rates and mainline delivery from the 2006 expansion of the East Line pipeline within the Pacific operations and demand from West Coast military bases, which contributed to the Pacific operations' revenues and earnings, (3) strong demand for throughput volumes at the combined Carson/Los Angeles Harbor terminal system and the Linnton and Willbridge terminals located in Portland, Oregon, for the West Coast Terminals operations and (4) \$2.8 million of earnings before DD&A and \$3.3 million of revenue generated by the KMP's Greensboro facility discussed above. The results for the five months were negatively impacted by a \$2.2 million expense associated with East Line pipeline legal liability adjustments.

Table of Contents**Natural Gas Pipelines KMP**

	Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC			Kinder Morgan
	Year Ended December 31,		Seven Months Ended December 31,	Kansas, Inc. Five Months Ended May 31, 2007
	2009	2008	2007	(In millions, except operating statistics)
	(In millions, except operating statistics)			
Revenues	\$ 3,806.9	\$ 8,422.0	\$ 3,825.9	\$ 2,640.6
Operating expenses(a)	(3,192.7)	(7,803.3)	(3,461.4)	(2,418.5)
Other income (expense)(b)	6.6	0.2	1.9	(0.1)
Goodwill impairment(c)		(2,090.2)		
Earnings from equity investments	141.8	113.4	10.3	8.9
Interest income and other, net-income	31.8	16.3		0.2
Income tax expense	(5.7)	(2.7)	(3.4)	(2.6)
Earnings (loss) before depreciation, depletion and amortization expense and amortization of excess cost of equity investments	\$ 788.7	\$ (1,344.3)	\$ 373.3	\$ 228.5
Natural gas transport volumes (Trillion Btus)(d)	2,284.8	2,008.6	1,067.0	645.6
Natural gas sales volumes (Trillion Btus)(e)	794.5	866.9	519.7	345.8

- (a) 2009 and 2008 amounts include a \$5.6 million decrease in income and a \$5.6 million increase in income, respectively, resulting from unrealized mark to market gains and losses due to the discontinuance of hedge accounting at Casper Douglas. Beginning in the second quarter of 2008, the Casper and Douglas gas processing operations discontinued hedge accounting. 2009 amount also includes a \$0.1 million increase in expense from the amounts previously reported in KMP's 2009 fourth quarter earnings release issued on January 20, 2010, associated with adjustments to long-term receivables for environmental cost recoveries. 2008 amount includes a \$5.0 million increase in expense related to hurricane clean-up and repair activities, a \$0.3 million increase in expense associated with legal liability adjustments, and a \$0.5 million decrease in expense associated with environmental liability adjustments. Amounts also include increases in earnings of \$0.3 million and \$0.8 million for the years ended 2009 and 2008, respectively, resulting from valuation adjustments related to derivative contracts in place at the time of the Going Private Transaction and recorded in the application of the purchase method of accounting.
- (b) 2009 amount includes gains of \$7.8 million from hurricane casualty indemnifications. 2009 and 2008 amounts include \$1.2 million and \$3.1 million, respectively, in decreased earnings related to assets sold, and 2008 amount also includes a \$0.6 million increase in earnings related to valuation adjustments of assets. These assets had been revalued as part of the Going Private Transaction and recorded in the application of the purchase method of accounting.
- (c) 2008 amount includes non-cash goodwill impairment adjustments of \$2,090.2 million.
- (d) Includes Kinder Morgan Interstate Gas Transmission LLC, Trailblazer Pipeline Company LLC, TransColorado Gas Transmission Company LLC, Rockies Express Pipeline LLC, Midcontinent Express Pipeline LLC, Kinder Morgan Louisiana Pipeline LLC and Texas intrastate natural gas pipeline group pipeline volumes.
- (e) Represents Texas intrastate natural gas pipeline group volumes.

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The Natural Gas Pipelines KMP segment's primary businesses involve marketing, transporting, storing, gathering, processing and treating natural gas through both intrastate and interstate pipeline systems and related facilities. Combined, the certain items described in the footnotes to the table above accounted for an increase of \$1.2 million in 2009 and a decrease of \$2,091.1 million in 2008 in earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses; accounting for a \$2,092.3 million increase in earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses in 2009 when compared to 2008. Following is information related to the increases and decreases in the segment's (1) remaining changes in earnings before DD&A and (2) revenues in 2009 when compared to 2008:

Year Ended December 31, 2009 versus Year Ended December 31, 2008

	Earnings before DD&A increase/(decrease)		Revenues Increase/(Decrease)	
	(In millions, except percentages)			
Kinder Morgan Louisiana Pipeline	\$ 30.2	n/a	\$ 25.3	n/a
Midcontinent Express Pipeline	14.1	n/a		
Rockies Express Pipeline	13.2	16%		
Kinder Morgan Interstate Gas Transmission	9.6	8%	(24.6)	(4)%
Kinder Morgan Gas Treating	9.4	n/a	14.2	n/a
TransColorado Pipeline	(3.5)	(6)%	(2.6)	(4)%
Texas Intrastate Natural Gas Pipeline Group	(34.0)	(9)%	(4,580.7)	(57)%
All others	1.7	2%	(46.7)	(25)%
Intrasegment eliminations				
Total Natural Gas Pipelines KMP	\$ 40.7	5%	\$ (4,615.1)	(55)%

The overall increase in the Natural Gas Pipelines KMP's earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses in 2009 versus 2008 was driven by incremental contributions from the fully-owned Kinder Morgan Louisiana pipeline system, the 50% investment in the Midcontinent Express pipeline system, and the 50% investment in the Rockies Express pipeline system. KMP accounts for the investments in Midcontinent Express and Rockies Express under the equity method of accounting.

The Kinder Morgan Louisiana Pipeline commenced limited natural gas transportation service on the pipeline system in April 2009, and construction was fully completed and transportation service on the system's remaining portions began in full on June 21, 2009. The overall incremental earnings in 2009 compared to 2008 consisted of operating income (revenues less operating expenses) of \$18.4 million and non-operating other income of \$11.8 million, primarily due to higher non-cash allowances for capital funds used during construction. Pursuant to FERC regulations governing allowances for capital funds that are used for pipeline construction costs (an equity cost of capital allowance), KMP was allowed a reasonable return on the construction costs that it funded by equity contributions, similar to the allowance for capital costs funded by borrowings.

The incremental equity earnings from Midcontinent Express also relates to the start-up of natural gas transportation service in 2009. The system commenced interim service for Zone 1 of its pipeline system on April 10, 2009, with deliveries to Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America. Natural gas service to all Zone 1 delivery points occurred by May 21, 2009, and on August 1, 2009, the system's remaining portion, Zone 2, was placed into service. The pipeline system can provide transportation service for up to 1.4 billion cubic feet per day of natural gas, and the pipeline capacity is fully subscribed with long-term binding commitments from creditworthy shippers.

The increase in earnings from Rockies Express was primarily attributable to both the completion and start-up of the Rockies Express-East pipeline segment in 2009 and to the inclusion of a full year of operations from the Rockies Express-West pipeline segment. The Rockies Express-East line is the third and final phase of the Rockies Express joint venture project. It began initial pipeline service on

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June 29, 2009, and began full operations on November 12, 2009. The Rockies Express-West line began initial pipeline service on January 12, 2008, and began full operations on May 20, 2008.

On November 14, 2009, a pipeline girth weld failure on the Rockies Express-East line resulted in approximately 60 miles of the pipeline being shutdown. The pipeline was placed back into service at a reduced capacity on January 27, 2010, and at full capacity on February 6, 2010. The negative impact on the equity earnings from Rockies Express in the fourth quarter of 2009 was approximately \$16 million.

Following is information on other year-over-year increases and decreases in segment earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses in 2009 compared to 2008:

a \$9.6 million (8%) increase in earnings from the Kinder Morgan Interstate Gas Transmission pipeline system ("KMIGT") driven by higher operational gas sales margins, higher firm transportation demand fees (resulting from both system expansions and incremental ethanol customers) and higher pipeline fuel recoveries (KMIGT's operational gas sales are primarily made possible by its collection of fuel in-kind pursuant to its transportation tariffs and recovery of storage cushion gas volumes);

incremental earnings of \$9.4 million from Kinder Morgan Gas Treating, L.P., which acquired the natural gas treating business from Crosstex Energy, L.P. and Crosstex Energy, Inc. effective October 1, 2009. The business consists of multiple natural gas treating plants, predominantly located in Texas and Louisiana, that are used to remove impurities and liquids from natural gas in order to meet pipeline quality specifications;

a \$3.5 million (6%) decrease in earnings from the TransColorado Pipeline primarily due to a \$2.6 million (4%) drop in natural gas transportation revenues and partly to increases in both pipeline remediation expenses and property tax expenses in 2009 compared to 2008. The decrease in transportation revenues related primarily to the negative impact caused by the increased transportation service offered by a competing pipeline in 2009; and

a \$34.0 million (9%) decrease in earnings from the Texas intrastate natural gas pipeline group mainly attributable to (1) lower margins from natural gas sales, primarily due to lower sales volumes and to higher supply prices relative to sales prices in 2009. The increase in supply prices resulted from a decline in field volumes being replaced with more expensive supplies from more liquid supply locations in 2009, (2) lower natural gas processing margins, due to unfavorable gross processing spreads as a result of significantly lower average natural gas liquids prices in 2009 and (3) higher system operational expenses, due primarily to higher pipeline integrity expenses relative to last year. The overall decreases in earnings were partially offset by higher year-to-year natural gas storage margins which resulted from favorable proprietary and fee based storage activities and from the leasing of additional storage capacity to customers from completed capital expansion projects.

The Texas intrastate natural gas pipeline group includes the operations of the following four natural gas pipeline systems: Kinder Morgan Tejas (including Kinder Morgan Border Pipeline), Kinder Morgan Texas Pipeline, Kinder Morgan North Texas Pipeline and the Mier-Monterrey Mexico Pipeline, and combined, the group accounted for 46% and 53%, respectively, of the segment's earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses in 2009 and 2008, 89% and 95%, respectively, of the segment's revenues in 2009 and 2008, and 95% and 97%, respectively, of the segment's operating expenses in 2009 and 2008.

For each of the years 2009 and 2008, the overall changes in both segment revenues and segment operating expenses (which include natural gas costs of sales) primarily relate to the natural gas purchase and sale activities of the intrastate group, with the variances from year-to-year in both revenues and operating expenses mainly due to corresponding changes in the intrastate group's average prices and volumes for natural gas purchased and sold. The group both purchases and sells significant

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volumes of natural gas, which is often stored and/or transported on its pipelines, and because the group generally sells natural gas in the same price environment in which it is purchased, the increases and decreases in its gas sales revenues are largely offset by corresponding increases and decreases in gas purchase costs.

With regard to natural gas sales activity, the intrastate group's business strategy involves relying both on long and short-term natural gas sales and purchase agreements, and the Texas intrastate natural gas pipeline group uses this flexibility to help optimize the margins realized by capturing favorable differences due to changes in timing, location, prices and volumes. To the extent possible, the Texas intrastate natural gas pipeline group balances the pricing and timing of the natural gas purchases to the natural gas sales, and the purchase and sales contracts are frequently settled in terms of an index price for both purchases and sales. Generally, the Texas intrastate natural gas pipeline group attempts to lock-in an acceptable margin by capturing the difference between the average gas sales prices and the average gas purchase and cost of fuel prices.

Earnings Before DD&A by Major Segment Asset

	Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC Seven Months Ended December 31, 2007 (In millions)	Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. Five Months Ended May 31, 2007 (In millions)
Texas Intrastate Natural Gas Pipeline Group	\$ 221.1	\$ 133.0
Kinder Morgan Interstate Gas Transmission	65.7	43.1
Trailblazer Pipeline	31.9	18.1
TransColorado Pipeline	25.7	17.9
Rockies Express Pipeline	(8.3)	(4.3)
Casper and Douglas Gas Processing	18.0	7.3
All others	19.2	13.4
Segment Earnings Before DD&A	\$ 373.3	\$ 228.5

Revenues by Major Segment Asset

	Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC Seven Months Ended December 31, 2007 (In millions)	Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. Five Months Ended May 31, 2007 (In millions)
Texas Intrastate Natural Gas Pipeline Group	\$ 3,562.0	\$ 2,492.4
Kinder Morgan Interstate Gas Transmission	130.7	70.7
Trailblazer Pipeline	36.4	22.6
TransColorado Pipeline	30.3	20.7
Casper and Douglas Gas Processing	67.1	34.7
All others	0.2	
Intrasegment eliminations	(0.8)	(0.5)
Segment Revenues	\$ 3,825.9	\$ 2,640.6

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Seven Months Ended December 31, 2007

Earnings before DD&A in the seven months ended December 31, 2007 also were positively affected by (1) strong performances by the Texas intrastate natural gas pipeline group due to (a) favorable natural gas sales margins on renewal contracts, (b) increased transportation service revenue due to a new long-term contract with a major customer that became effective April 1, 2007, (c) greater value from natural gas storage activities and natural gas processing margins, (d) sales of cushion gas due to the termination of a storage facility lease and (e) storage revenues from transportation and storage under a new long term contract with a major customer that became effective April 1, 2007, (2) strong performance from KMIGT, Trailblazer Pipeline and TransColorado Pipeline due mainly to solid earnings from transportation and natural gas park and loan services and (3) earnings from Casper and Douglas gas processing operations that had solid natural gas liquids sales revenues driven by favorable prices and volumes.

Adversely affecting earnings before DD&A in the seven months ended December 31, 2007 was KMP's share of net losses from its equity investment in Rockies Express due to depreciation and interest expenses allocable to a segment of this project that was placed in service in February 2007, and until the completion of the Rockies Express-West project which became fully operational in May 2008, generated only limited natural gas reservation revenues and volumes.

Five Months Ended May 31, 2007

Earnings before DD&A in the five months ended May 31, 2007 were positively affected by (1) strong performances by the Texas intrastate natural gas pipeline group due to (a) favorable natural gas sales margins on renewal and incremental contracts, (b) strong demand for and favorable rates on transportation services, (c) greater value from natural gas storage activities and natural gas processing margins, (d) sales of cushion gas due to the termination of a storage facility lease and (e) storage revenues from a new long-term contract with a major customer that became effective April 1, 2007, (2) strong performance from KMIGT, Trailblazer Pipeline and TransColorado Pipeline mainly due to solid earnings from transportation and natural gas park and loan services and (3) earnings from Casper and Douglas gas processing operations that had solid natural gas liquids sales revenues driven by favorable prices and volumes.

Rockies Express operations adversely affected earnings before DD&A by \$4.3 million for the five months ended May 31, 2007 as depreciation and interest expenses were in excess of gross profits realized on limited natural gas reservation revenues and volumes.

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CO₂ KMP

	Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC			Kinder Morgan
	Year Ended December 31,		Seven Months Ended December 31,	Kansas, Inc. Five Months Ended May 31,
	2009	2008	2007	2007
	(In millions, except operating statistics)			(In millions, except operating statistics)
Revenues(a)	\$ 1,131.3	\$ 1,269.2	\$ 605.9	\$ 324.2
Operating expenses(b)	(271.1)	(391.8)	(182.7)	(121.5)
Earnings from equity investments	22.3	20.7	10.5	8.7
Other, net income (expense)		1.9	0.1	(0.1)
Income tax expense	(4.0)	(3.9)	(0.8)	(1.3)
Earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expense and amortization of excess cost of equity investments	\$ 878.5	\$ 896.1	\$ 433.0	\$ 210.0
Carbon dioxide delivery volumes (Bcf)(c)	774.0	732.1	365.0	272.3
SACROC oil production (gross)(MBbl/d)(d)	30.1	28.0	26.5	29.1
SACROC oil production (net)(MBbl/d)(e)	25.1	23.3	22.1	24.2
Yates oil production (gross)(MBbl/d)(d)	26.5	27.6	27.4	26.4
Yates oil production (net)(MBbl/d)(e)	11.8	12.3	12.2	11.7
Natural gas liquids sales volumes (net)(MBbl/d)(e)	9.5	8.4	9.5	9.7
Realized weighted average oil price per Bbl(f)(g)	\$ 49.55	\$ 49.42	\$ 36.80	\$ 35.03
Realized weighted average natural gas liquids price per Bbl(g)(h)	\$ 37.96	\$ 63.00	\$ 58.55	\$ 45.04

- (a) 2009 amount includes a \$13.5 million unrealized loss (from a decrease in revenues) on derivative contracts used to hedge forecasted crude oil sales. Also, amounts include increases in segment earnings resulting from valuation adjustments of \$95.6 million and \$136.2 million for the years ended 2009 and 2008, respectively, related to derivative contracts in place at the time of the Going Private Transaction and recorded in the application of the purchase method of accounting.
- (b) 2008 amount includes increases in expense associated with environmental liability adjustments of \$0.3 million.
- (c) Includes Cortez, Central Basin, Canyon Reef Carriers, Centerline and Pecos pipeline volumes.
- (d) Represents 100% of the production from the field. KMP owns an approximately 97% working interest in the SACROC unit and an approximately 50% working interest in the Yates unit.
- (e)

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Net to KMP after royalties and outside working interests.

- (f) Includes all KMP owned crude oil production properties.
- (g) Hedge gains/losses for crude oil and natural gas liquids are included with crude oil.
- (h) Includes production attributable to leasehold ownership and production attributable to KMP's ownership interests in processing plants and third party processing agreements.

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The CO₂ KMP segment's primary businesses involve the production, marketing and transportation of both carbon dioxide (commonly called CO₂) and crude oil, and the production and marketing of natural gas and natural gas liquids. Combined, the certain items described in the footnotes to the table above accounted for increases in earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses of \$82.1 million in 2009 and \$135.9 million in 2008; accounting for decreases in earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses of \$53.8 million in 2009 when compared with 2008. For each of the segment's two primary businesses, following is information related to the remaining changes in (1) earnings before DD&A expenses and (2) revenues in 2009 when compared to 2008:

Year Ended December 31, 2009 versus Year Ended December 31, 2008

	Earnings before DD&A increase/(decrease)		Revenues Increase/(Decrease)	
	(In millions, except percentages)			
Sales and transportation activities	\$ (84.4)	(28)%	\$ (78.2)	(23)%
Oil and gas producing activities	120.6	26%	(44.5)	(5)%
Intrasegment eliminations			38.9	46%
Total CO₂ KMP	\$ 36.2	5%	\$ (83.8)	(7)%

The segment's overall \$36.2 million (5%) increase in earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses in 2009 compared to 2008 was due to a \$120.6 million (26%) increase in earnings from its oil and gas producing activities, which include the operations associated with its ownership interests in oil-producing fields and natural gas processing plants. Generally, earnings from the segment's oil and gas producing activities align closely with the revenues it earns from both crude oil and natural gas plant products sales, but the overall increase in earnings in 2009 consisted of (1) a \$166.1 million (39%) increase from lower oil and gas related operating expenses, (2) a \$44.5 million (5%) decrease from lower revenues and (3) a \$1.0 million (51%) decrease in other income items.

The overall decrease in combined operating expenses in 2009 consisted of a \$103.6 million (29%) decrease in oil and gas related field operating and maintenance expenses (including all cost of sales and fuel and power expenses), and a \$62.5 million (87%) decrease in taxes, other than income tax expenses. The decrease in operating expenses in 2009 compared to 2008 was primarily due to (1) lower prices charged by the industry's material and service providers (for items such as outside services, maintenance, and well workover services), which impacted rig costs, other materials and services, and capital and exploratory costs, (2) lower fuel and utility rates and (3) the successful renewal of lower priced service and supply contracts negotiated by the CO₂ KMP segment since the end of 2008. The overall decrease in other tax expenses, relative to 2008, was driven by a decrease in severance tax expenses, related both to the decrease in natural gas liquids and crude oil sales revenues (discussed following) and to a \$30.3 million favorable adjustment to the accrued severance tax liabilities due to prior year overpayments.

The overall \$44.5 million (5%) decline in oil and gas related revenues in 2009 versus 2008 was driven by a \$61.2 million (32%) decrease in natural gas liquids sales revenues, but partly offset by a \$22.9 million (3%) increase in crude oil sales revenues, due to a 3% increase in crude oil sales volumes. The decrease in liquids sales revenues was entirely due to a 40% decrease in the realized weighted average price per barrel of liquids in 2009; however, the decrease in revenues caused by lower natural gas liquids realizations in 2009 was partly offset by higher revenues resulting from a 13% increase in natural gas liquids sales volumes in 2009, in part due to the negative impact on sales volumes in 2008 from Hurricane Ike.

The realized weighted average price per barrel of oil was essentially flat across both 2009 and 2008, although average industry price levels for crude oil have increased since the beginning of 2009.

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Because prices of crude oil and natural gas liquids are subject to external factors over which KMP has no control, and because future price changes may be volatile, the CO₂ KMP business segment is exposed to price risk related to the price volatility of these commodities. To some extent, however, KMP is able to mitigate this risk through a long-term hedging strategy that is intended to generate more stable realized prices by using derivative contracts as hedges to the exposure of fluctuating expected future cash flows produced by changes in commodity sales prices. Nonetheless, decreases in the prices of crude oil and natural gas liquids will have a negative impact on the results of the CO₂ KMP segment, and KMP has exposure on all unhedged sales volumes, the majority of which are natural gas liquids volumes. Had KMP not used energy derivative contracts to transfer commodity price risk, the crude oil sales prices would have averaged \$59.02 per barrel in 2009 and \$97.70 per barrel in 2008.

The \$84.4 million (28%) decrease in the segment's sales and transportation earnings for 2009 versus 2008 was primarily due to the \$78.2 million (23%) drop in revenues, which included both a \$65.4 million (28%) decrease in carbon dioxide sales revenues and a \$9.7 million (11%) decrease in carbon dioxide and crude oil pipeline transportation revenues. The decrease from carbon dioxide sales revenues was entirely price related, as the segment's average price received from carbon dioxide sales in 2009 decreased 36% compared to last year, reducing revenues by \$95.8 million. The decrease in carbon dioxide sales revenues resulting from the unfavorable price change more than offset a \$30.4 million increase in sales revenues resulting from higher sales volumes, which increased 13% in 2009, primarily due to carbon dioxide expansion projects completed since the end of 2008, and to a continued strong demand for carbon dioxide from tertiary oil recovery projects. Although KMP purchases certain volumes of carbon dioxide on an intercompany basis for use, KMP does not recognize profits on carbon dioxide sales to itself.

The overall decrease in carbon dioxide and crude oil pipeline transportation revenues in 2009 versus 2008 was mainly due to lower carbon dioxide transportation revenues from the Central Basin Pipeline and to lower crude oil transportation revenues from the Wink Pipeline. Although its deliveries of carbon dioxide volumes increased 7% in 2009 and combined segment delivery volumes increased 6% Central Basin's revenues were negatively impacted by lower weighted average transportation rates, partly due to the fact that a portion of its carbon dioxide transportation contracts were indexed to lower oil prices in 2009, when compared to last year. The decrease in delivery revenues from the Wink crude oil pipeline was primarily due to lower pipeline loss allowance revenues in 2009, resulting from lower market prices for crude oil relative to last year.

For more information on KMP's ownership interests in the net quantities of proved oil and gas reserves and its measures of discounted future net cash flows from oil and gas reserves, please see note 19 to our annual consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Earnings Before DD&A by Major Segment Activities

	Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC Seven Months Ended December 31, 2007 (In millions)	Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. Five Months Ended May 31, 2007 (In millions)
Sales and transportation activities	\$ 110.4	\$ 67.2
Oil and gas production activities	322.6	142.8
Segment Earnings Before DD&A	\$ 433.0	\$ 210.0

Table of Contents*Revenues by Major Segment Activities*

	Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC Seven Months Ended December 31, 2007 (In millions)	Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. Five Months Ended May 31, 2007 (In millions)
Sales and transportation activities	\$ 116.1	\$ 71.3
Oil and gas production activities	518.7	271.7
Intrasegment eliminations	(28.9)	(18.8)
 Segment Revenues	 \$ 605.9	 \$ 324.2

Seven Months Ended December 31, 2007

For the seven months ended December 31, 2007, SACROC's gross production averaged 26.5 thousand barrels per day and Yates' gross production averaged 27.4 thousand barrels per day. SACROC contributed approximately 56% of earnings before DD&A for the total oil and gas producing activities. The earnings before DD&A in the seven months ended December 31, 2007 were positively affected by (1) strong average crude oil and natural gas plant product prices, (2) strong oil production at the Yates field unit and (3) a favorable realized weighted-average price per barrel in the SACROC field unit gas processing operations. The period's results also were positively affected by valuation adjustments of \$106.0 million for derivative contracts on crude oil hedges.

Partially offsetting these factors was a reduced average carbon dioxide realized sales price resulting from the December 2006 expiration of a large volume high-priced sales contract.

With respect to crude oil, overall sales volumes were stable, but the segment benefited from a strong realized weighted-average price per barrel. With respect to natural gas liquids, low sales volumes were more than offset by a favorable realized weighted-average price per barrel.

Five Months Ended May 31, 2007

The segment's sales and transportation activities were adversely affected by a decrease in average carbon dioxide prices. A significant portion of the decrease in average carbon dioxide prices is timing related, as some of the segment's carbon dioxide contracts are tied to crude oil prices in prior periods, and the 2007 contracts had been tied to lower crude oil prices, relative to 2006. These decreases in carbon dioxide prices were only partially offset by slightly higher carbon dioxide sales volumes related to increased carbon dioxide production from the McElmo Dome source field.

Highlights surrounding oil and gas producing activities for the five months ended May 31, 2007 include (1) increases in oil production at the Yates field unit, (2) favorable weighted-average price per barrel and (3) solid earnings from natural gas liquids sales volumes and prices, largely due to increased recoveries at the SACROC gas processing operations.

Table of Contents**Terminals KMP**

	Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC			Kinder Morgan
	Year Ended		Seven Months	Kansas, Inc.
	December 31,		Ended	Five Months
	December 31,		December 31,	Ended
	2009	2008	2007	May 31,
				2007
				(In millions,
				except operating
				statistics)
	(In millions, except operating statistics)			
Revenues	\$ 1,109.0	\$ 1,173.6	\$ 599.2	\$ 364.5
Operating expenses(a)	(536.8)	(631.8)	(344.2)	(192.2)
Other income (expense)(b)	25.0	(6.4)	3.3	3.0
Goodwill impairment(c)		(676.6)		
Earnings from equity investments	0.7	2.7	0.6	
Other, net-income	3.7	1.7	0.7	0.3
Income tax expense(d)	(5.2)	(19.7)	(15.9)	(3.3)
Earnings (loss) before depreciation, depletion and amortization expense and amortization of excess cost of equity investments	\$ 596.4	\$ (156.5)	\$ 243.7	\$ 172.3
Bulk transload tonnage (MMtons)(e)	78.0	103.0	62.5	33.7
Ethanol (MMBbl)	32.9	30.7	15.4	10.2
Liquids leaseable capacity (MMBbl)	56.4	54.2	47.5	43.6
Liquids utilization %	96.6%	97.5%	95.9%	97.5%

- (a) 2009 and 2008 amounts include a \$0.9 million increase in expense and a \$0.6 million decrease in expense, respectively, associated with environmental liability adjustments. 2009 amount also includes a \$0.5 million decrease in expense associated with legal liability adjustments related to a litigation matter involving the Staten Island liquids terminal, a \$0.3 million decrease in expense related to hurricane clean-up and repair activities and a \$0.7 million increase in expense from the amounts previously reported in KMP's 2009 fourth quarter earnings release issued on January 20, 2010, associated with adjustments to long-term receivables for environmental cost recoveries. 2008 amount also includes a \$5.3 million increase in expense related to hurricane clean-up and repair activities, a combined \$2.8 million increase in expense from both the settlement of certain litigation matters related to the Elizabeth River bulk terminal and the Staten Island liquids terminal, and other legal liability adjustments and a \$1.9 million increase in expense related to fire damage and repair activities.
- (b) 2009 amount includes gains of \$24.6 million from hurricane and fire casualty indemnifications. 2008 amount includes losses of \$5.3 million from asset write-offs related to fire damage, and losses of \$0.8 million from asset write-offs related to hurricane damage. 2009 and 2008 amounts include decreases of earnings of \$2.6 million and \$3.7 million, respectively, related to assets sold, which had been revalued as part of the Going Private Transaction and recorded in the application of the purchase method of accounting.
- (c) 2008 amount includes a non-cash goodwill impairment charge of \$676.6 million.
- (d) 2009 amount includes a \$0.9 million increase in expense related to hurricane and fire casualty gains. 2008 amount includes a decrease in expense (reflecting tax savings) of \$0.4 million related to hurricane clean-up and repair expenses and casualty losses.
- (e)

Volumes for acquired terminals are included for all periods.

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The Terminals KMP business segment includes the operations of petroleum, chemical and other liquids terminal facilities (other than those included in the Products Pipelines KMP segment), and all of our coal, petroleum coke, fertilizer, steel, ores and other dry-bulk material services facilities.

Combined, the certain items described in the footnotes to the table above increased segment earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses by \$20.3 million in 2009, and decreased earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization by \$695.4 million in 2008; accounting for increases in earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses of \$715.7 million in 2009, when compared with 2008. The segment's remaining \$37.2 million (22%) increase in earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization in 2009 compared to 2008 were driven by a combination of internal asset growth and strategic business acquisitions.

KMP has made and continues to seek terminal acquisitions in order to gain access to new markets and to complement and/or enlarge its existing terminal operations and since the beginning of 2007, it has invested approximately \$197.1 million in cash to acquire both terminal assets and equity interests in terminal operations. Combined, these acquired operations contributed incremental earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization of \$4.6 million, revenues of \$16.1 million, and operating expenses of \$11.5 million in 2009, and incremental earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization of \$30.4 million, revenues of \$86.6 million, equity earnings of \$1.7 million, and operating expenses of \$57.9 million in 2008.

All of the incremental 2009 and 2008 amounts listed above represent the earnings, revenues and expenses from acquired terminals' operations during the additional months of ownership in 2009 and 2008, respectively, and do not include increases or decreases during the same months the assets were owned in the respective prior year. For more information on acquisitions, see note 3 to our annual consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Following is information for the remaining increases and decreases in the segment's (1) earnings before DD&A and (2) revenues in 2009 when compared to 2008. The changes represent increases and decreases in terminal results at various locations for bulk and liquids terminal operations owned during identical periods in both pairs of comparable years. These terminal operations are grouped into regions based on geographic location and/or primary operating function. This structure allows management to organize and evaluate segment performance and to help make operating decisions and allocate resources.

Year Ended December 31, 2009 versus Year Ended December 31, 2008

	Earnings before DD&A increase/(decrease)		Revenues Increase/(Decrease)	
	(In millions, except percentages)			
Lower River (Louisiana)	\$ 24.8	106%	\$ (9.5)	(9)%
Gulf Coast	16.6	12%	18.5	11%
West	10.4	27%	7.5	9%
Texas Petcoke	4.1	6%	(10.2)	(7)%
Mid River	(10.2)	(35)%	(32.4)	(36)%
Ohio Valley	(7.7)	36%	(16.9)	(26)%
Materials Management (rail transloading)	(4.4)	(24)%	(12.8)	(26)%
All others	(1.0)		(25.7)	(5)%
Intrasegment eliminations			0.8	79%
Total Terminals KMP	\$ 32.6	6%	\$ (80.7)	(7)%

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The increase in earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses from the Lower River (Louisiana) terminals was due mainly to both lower income tax expenses in 2009 compared to 2008, and to higher earnings realized from both the International Marine Terminals ("IMT") facility, a Louisiana partnership located in Port Sulphur, Louisiana and owned 66²/₃% by KMP, and the Geismar, Louisiana drumming facility, which began operations in the first quarter of 2009. The drop in income tax expenses related to overall lower taxable income in many of the tax paying terminal subsidiaries, and the increase in earnings from IMT was largely due to lower year-over-year operating expenses in 2009, which more than offset corresponding drops in revenues resulting from less dockage, fleetings and barge services. The terminal also recognized a \$3.2 million property casualty gain (on a vessel dock that was damaged in March 2008) in the second quarter of 2009.

The increase in earnings from the Gulf Coast terminals reflects favorable results from the two large liquids terminal facilities located along the Houston Ship Channel in Pasadena and Galena Park, Texas. The earnings increase was driven by higher liquids warehousing revenues, mainly due to new and incremental customer agreements (at higher rates) and to additional storage capacity, and also to additional ancillary terminal services. Combined, the Pasadena and Galena Park terminals brought an incremental 1.85 million barrels of liquids tankage capacity online during 2009 (including incremental truck loading capacity).

For all terminals combined, total 2009 liquids throughput volumes were 1% higher than 2008, primarily due to both completed expansion projects and to continued strong demand for distillate and ethanol volumes. Expansion projects completed since the end of 2008 increased the liquids terminals' leasable capacity to 56.4 million barrels, up 4% from a capacity of 54.2 million barrels at the end of 2008. At the same time, the overall liquids utilization capacity rate (the ratio of the actual leased capacity to the estimated potential capacity) decreased by only 1% since the end of 2008.

The increase in earnings in 2009 from the West region terminals was driven by incremental contributions from the Kinder Morgan North 40 terminal, the crude oil tank farm constructed near Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, and from the Vancouver Wharves bulk marine terminal, located on the north shore of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada's main harbor. KMP completed construction and placed the North 40 terminal into service in the second quarter of 2008. The increase in earnings from the Vancouver Wharves terminal was chiefly due to higher liquids revenues, in part due to expanded liquids facilities that began operating in April 2009 and to continued strong ship traffic during 2009 at the Port Metro Vancouver.

The increase in earnings from the Texas petroleum coke operations was chiefly due to higher earnings realized from the Port of Houston, Port of Beaumont and Houston Refining operations. The combined earnings increase from these operations was driven by higher petroleum coke throughput and production volumes and higher handling rates in 2009. The higher volumes in 2009 were in part due to a new petroleum coke customer contract that boosted volume at the Port of Houston bulk facility, and in part to the negative impacts caused by Hurricane Ike in the third quarter of 2008.

The overall increase in segment earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization in 2009 compared to 2008 from terminals owned in both comparable years was partly offset by lower earnings from the Mid River, Ohio Valley and Materials Management terminals. The decrease in earnings from these facilities was primarily due to decreased import/export activity and to lower business activity at various owned and/or operated rail and terminal sites that are primarily involved in the handling and storage of steel and alloy products.

Due to the economic downturn that intensified in the last half of 2008, KMP experienced significant year-over-year volume and revenue declines at various owned or operated terminal facilities in 2009, when compared to 2008. For the Terminals KMP segment combined, bulk traffic tonnage decreased by 25.0 million tons (24%) in 2009 versus 2008 and relatedly, revenues from terminals owned in both years decreased by \$80.7 million (7%). However, while the overall volume and revenue declines

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in 2009 have generally been broad-based across all of the bulk terminals, the rate of decline has slowed bulk tonnage decreased 28% in the first half of 2009 compared to the first half of 2008 and since the start of the year, the segment has taken actions to manage costs and increase productivity. For all terminals owned in both years, combined operating expenses decreased \$97.9 million (16%) in 2009 versus 2008. In addition to the effects from the declines in bulk tonnage volumes described above, the expense reductions were generated by a combination of aggressive cost management actions related to operating expenses, certain productivity initiatives at various terminal sites, and year-over-year declines in commodity and fuel costs.

Earnings Before DD&A by Major Segment Asset

	Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC Seven Months Ended December 31, 2007 (In millions)	Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. Five Months Ended May 31, 2007 (In millions)
Gulf Coast	\$ 66.7	\$ 43.3
Northeast	35.6	28.1
Texas Petcoke	30.9	22.5
Mid-Atlantic	24.2	14.6
West	19.8	3.8
Ferro	17.2	5.1
Lower River (Louisiana)	14.9	18.5
All others	34.4	36.4
Segment Earnings Before DD&A	\$ 243.7	\$ 172.3

Revenues by Major Segment Asset

	Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC Seven Months Ended December 31, 2007 (In millions)	Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. Five Months Ended May 31, 2007 (In millions)
Gulf Coast	\$ 97.8	\$ 64.0
Northeast	59.5	43.2
Texas Petcoke	68.5	43.8
Mid-Atlantic	59.0	38.4
West	43.4	9.5
Ferro	45.9	15.6
Lower River (Louisiana)	61.6	49.6
All others	164.4	101.0
Intrasegment eliminations	(0.9)	(0.6)
Segment Revenues	\$ 599.2	\$ 364.5

Seven Months Ended December 31, 2007

Combined, the operations acquired in 2006 and 2007 referred to above contributed earnings before DD&A of \$28.4 million, revenues of \$73.3 million, operating expenses of \$45.4 million and equity earnings of \$0.5 million in the seven months ended December 31, 2007. This segment's earnings

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benefited from the two large Gulf Coast liquids terminal facilities located along the Houston Ship Channel in Pasadena and Galena Park, Texas, which contributed \$18.1 million of combined earnings before DD&A. The two terminals continued to benefit from both recent expansions that have added new liquids tank and truck loading rack capacity since 2006 and business from ethanol and biodiesel storage and transfer activity. Strong earnings during the period also resulted from (1) \$12.1 million of earnings before DD&A contributed from the combined operations of the Argo and Chicago, Illinois liquids terminals, due to strong ethanol throughput and increased capacity in the liquids storage and handling business, (2) \$30.9 million of earnings before DD&A contributed from the Texas Petcoke terminals, due largely to strong demand for petroleum coke at the Port of Houston facility and (3) \$5.5 million of earnings before DD&A contributed from the Pier IX bulk terminal, located in Newport News, Virginia, largely due to a favorable demand for coal transfers and increasing rail incentives.

Five Months Ended May 31, 2007

Acquisitions in 2006 and 2007 contributed \$2.8 million in earnings before DD&A during the five months ended May 31, 2007 were composed of (1) \$2.0 million from Transload Services, LLC and (2) \$0.8 million from Devco USA L.L.C. Segment earnings before DD&A also included strong earnings contributions consisting of (1) \$5.9 million from the Shipyard River terminal located in Charleston, South Carolina, (2) \$17.3 million from the Lower Mississippi (Louisiana) terminals (which include its 66²/₃% ownership interest in the IMT partnership and the Port of New Orleans liquids facility located in Harvey, Louisiana) and (3) \$7.8 million from the combined operations of its Argo and Chicago, Illinois liquids terminals. The increases from the Shipyard River terminal related to completed expansion projects since the middle of 2006 that increased handling capacity for imported coal volumes and the earnings increases from the Chicago liquids facilities were driven by higher revenues, due to increased ethanol throughput and incremental liquids storage and handling business.

Kinder Morgan Canada KMP

	Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC			Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. Five Months Ended May 31, 2007 (In millions, except operating statistics)
	Year Ended December 31, 2009	2008	Seven Months Ended December 31, 2007	
	(In millions, except operating statistics)			
Revenues	\$ 226.1	\$ 198.9	\$ 100.9	\$ 62.0
Operating expenses	(72.5)	(68.0)	(44.3)	(23.1)
Goodwill impairment(a)				(377.1)
Earnings from equity investments	(4.1)	8.3	14.4	5.4
Interest income and other, net-income (expense)(b)	23.9	(6.2)	6.3	1.7
Income tax expense(c)	(18.9)	19.0	(18.5)	(0.9)
Earnings (loss) before depreciation, depletion and amortization expense and amortization of excess cost of equity investments	\$ 154.5	\$ 152.0	\$ 58.8	\$ (332.0)
Transport volumes (MMBbl)(d)	102.5	86.7	58.0	36.4

(a) Amount for the five months ended May 31, 2007 represents a non-cash goodwill impairment charge; see note 7 to Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.'s annual consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

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- (b) 2008 amount includes a \$12.3 million decrease in other non-operating income, due to certain non-cash Trans Mountain regulatory accounting adjustments.
- (c) 2009 amount includes a \$14.9 million increase in expense primarily due to certain non-cash regulatory accounting adjustments to Trans Mountain's carrying amount of the previously established deferred tax liability, and a \$3.7 million decrease in expense due to a certain non-cash accounting change related to book tax accruals made by the Express pipeline system. 2008 amount includes a \$19.3 million decrease in expense associated with favorable changes in Canadian income tax rates, and a \$6.6 million increase in expense due to certain non-cash Trans Mountain regulatory accounting adjustments.
- (d) Represents Trans Mountain pipeline system volumes.

The Kinder Morgan Canada KMP segment includes operations that Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. sold to KMP: (1) Trans Mountain pipeline system transferred effective April 30, 2007, (2) one-third interest in the Express pipeline system transferred effective August 28, 2008 and (3) Jet Fuel pipeline system transferred effective August 28, 2008. These operations had been reported separately in previous reports. The information in the table above reflects the results of operations for Trans Mountain, Express pipeline and Jet Fuel for all periods presented.

The certain items related to the Kinder Morgan Canada KMP business segment and described in the footnotes to the table above accounted for a decrease in earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses of \$11.6 million in 2009, when compared with 2008. The remaining \$14.1 million (9%) increase in segment earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization consisted of (1) higher earnings of \$18.1 million (13%) from Trans Mountain and (2) higher earnings of \$2.8 million (127%) from Jet Fuel. These positive impacts were partially offset by lower earnings of \$6.8 million (48%) from the Express pipeline system.

The increase in earnings from Trans Mountain in 2009 was driven by both higher pipeline transportation revenues and higher net currency gains (included within "Other, net income"), and partially offset by higher year-over-year income tax expenses and lower income from allowances for capital funds used for pipeline system construction costs. In 2009, Trans Mountain's revenues increased \$26.1 million (13%) compared to 2008, driven by an 18% increase in mainline delivery volumes resulting from both a significant increase in ship traffic during 2009 at the Port Metro Vancouver and the completion of the Trans Mountain Pipeline Anchor Loop expansion project in October 2008.

The increase in earnings from Jet Fuel in 2009 was driven by both higher pipeline transportation revenues and higher net currency gains (included within "Other, net income"). In 2009, Jet Fuel's revenues increased \$1.1 million (34%) compared to 2008.

The lower earnings from the Express pipeline system were primarily due to lower equity earnings from the 33¹/₃% ownership interest in the Express pipeline system, higher year-over-year income tax expense and higher net currency losses (included within "Other, net income") in 2009.

Seven Months Ended December 31, 2007

During seven months ended December 31, 2007, segment earnings before DD&A were positively impacted by the completion of a pump station expansion on April 30, 2007 and its associated positive impact to revenue for the period.

Five Months Ended May 31, 2007

During the five months ended May 31, 2007, earnings before DD&A were adversely affected by a \$377.1 million goodwill impairment charge recorded against the Trans Mountain asset. Slightly

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offsetting this negative impact to earnings was the completion of a pump station expansion on April 30, 2007 and its associated positive impact to revenue for the period.

NGPL

	Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC			Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.
	Year Ended December 31,		Seven Months Ended December 31,	Five Months Ended May 31, 2007
	2009	2008	2007	
	(In millions)			(In millions)
Segment earnings before DD&A	\$ 42.5	\$ 129.8	\$ 422.8	\$ 267.4

On February 15, 2008, we sold an 80% ownership interest in our NGPL business segment to Myria Acquisition Inc. ("Myria") for approximately \$5.9 billion. As a result of the sale, beginning February 15, 2008, we account for our 20% ownership interest as an equity method investment. We continue to operate NGPL's assets pursuant to a 15-year operating agreement.

Year Ended December 31, 2009 vs. 2008

The \$87.3 million (67.3%) decrease in segment earnings before DD&A between the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 in the NGPL reportable segment was primarily due to the February 15, 2008, sale of an 80% ownership interest in NGPL to Myria Acquisition Inc. As a result of the sale, beginning February 15, 2008, we account for our 20% ownership interest in NGPL as an equity method investment. Segment earnings before DD&A at the 100% asset ownership level were \$89.7 million for the period from January 1, 2008 to February 14, 2008 and for the period February 15, 2008 to December 31, 2008 our equity earnings were \$40.1 million.

NGPL's net income, at the 100% ownership level, decreased by \$17.4 million (8%) from \$230.4 million in 2008 to \$213.0 million in 2009. Revenues decreased by \$153.3 million (12%) from \$1,288.6 million in 2008 to \$1,135.3 million in 2009 principally due to a decrease in natural gas prices. Gross profit (total revenues less gas purchases and other costs of sales) decreased by \$21.8 million (2%) from \$898.7 million in 2008 to \$876.9 million in 2009. The decrease in gross profit from 2008 to 2009 was attributable to (1) a \$30.2 million reduction in gross profit from operational natural gas sales largely due to lower natural gas prices, (2) \$21.0 million of charges in 2009 to reduce the carrying value of current storage gas inventories to reflect the reduced market price of natural gas and (3) a \$4.3 million net reduction in other miscellaneous gross profit items, offset by a \$33.7 million increase from natural gas transportation and storage services. NGPL's results also were impacted in 2009, relative to 2008, by (1) a \$21.0 million decrease in operations and maintenance expenses due, in part, to lower costs for transmission system integrity management programs, lower electric power costs and 2009 insurance recoveries related to Hurricane Ike, (2) the inclusion in 2008 results of \$5.6 million of net gains on sales of land, (3) a \$2.8 million increase in interest expense, net of interest income, (4) a \$0.5 million increase in pre-tax income from other miscellaneous income and expenses items and (5) an \$8.7 million increase in income tax expense due to an increase in the effective tax rate applicable to state income taxes, partially offset by a decrease in pre-tax earnings. NGPL's operational natural gas sales are primarily made possible by its collection of fuel in-kind pursuant to its transportation tariffs and the sale of storage cushion gas volumes resulting from storage system expansion projects. Its future revenues from operational natural gas sales could be affected by, among other things, the market price of natural gas, the volume of fuel collected in-kind pursuant to its tariffs, including changes resulting from the FERC Section 5 proceeding discussed under "Description of Business Regulatory and Compliance Matters NGPL Section 5 Proceeding," and its cushion gas available from future storage system expansion projects.

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Seven Months Ended December 31, 2007

NGPL revenues and earnings for the seven months ended December 31, 2007 were positively impacted primarily by (1) \$334.4 million of gross profit from transportation and storage revenues, which reflects the positive impact of re-contracting of transportation and storage services at higher rates and increased contract volumes, and recent transportation and storage system expansions, (2) \$116.0 million of gross profit from operational gas recoveries and sales and (3) \$61.4 million of gross profit from cushion sales. Total system throughput volumes of 1,027.2 trillion Btus during the seven months ended December 31, 2007 did not have a significant direct impact on revenues or earnings due to the fact that transportation revenues are derived primarily from firm contracts in which shippers pay a demand fee to reserve a set amount of system capacity for their use.

Five Months Ended May 31, 2007

NGPL revenues and earnings for the five months ended May 31, 2007 were positively impacted primarily by (1) \$245.9 million of gross profit from transportation and storage revenues, which reflects the positive impact of re-contracting of transportation and storage services at higher rates and increased contract volumes, and recent transportation and storage system expansions and (2) \$77.6 million of gross profit from operational gas recoveries and sales.

Power

As discussed in note 3 to our annual consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus, on January 25, 2008, we sold our interests in three natural gas-fired power plants in Colorado to Bear Stearns, including the Thermo Cogeneration Partnership and the Thermo Greeley facility. The closing of the sale was effective January 1, 2008, and we received net proceeds of \$63.1 million.

The remaining operations for the Power segment are Triton Power Michigan LLC's lease and operation of the Jackson, Michigan 550-megawatt natural gas-fired electric power plant ("Triton Power") and a 105-megawatt natural gas-fired power plant in Snyder, Texas that generates electricity for the CO₂ KMP segment's SACROC operations, the plant's sole customer.

	Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC			Kinder Morgan
	Year Ended December 31,		Seven Months Ended December 31,	Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. Five Months Ended May 31, 2007
	2009	2008	2007	
	(In millions)			(In millions)
Revenues(a)	\$ 40.4	\$ 44.0	\$ 40.2	\$ 19.9
Operating expenses and noncontrolling interests(a)	(35.6)	(38.3)	(34.8)	(16.1)
Equity in earnings of Thermo Cogeneration Partnership(b)			8.0	5.1
Segment earnings before DD&A	\$ 4.8	\$ 5.7	\$ 13.4	\$ 8.9

(a) Upon the adoption of Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-17, which amended the codification's "Consolidation" topic, on January 1, 2010, Triton Power operations is no longer consolidated into our financial statements, but is treated as an equity investment, resulting in decreases to revenues, operating expenses and noncontrolling interests with no impact to segment earnings before DD&A. See note 13 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

(b) This equity interest was part of the sale effective January 1, 2008 as discussed above.

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Year Ended December 31, 2009 vs. 2008

Power's segment earnings before DD&A decreased by \$0.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to 2008, primarily due to lower operating fees at the Snyder Plant, which we operate on behalf of the CO₂ KMP segment.

Seven Months Ended December 31, 2007

Earnings before DD&A for the seven months ended December 31, 2007 reflect the positive impacts of (1) contributions of \$2.0 million of earnings before DD&A from Triton Power, (2) \$8.0 million of equity earnings from our investment in Thermo Cogeneration Partnership and (3) \$1.4 million of earnings from the Thermo Greeley facility associated with gas purchase and sale agreements. These favorable impacts to earnings were partially offset by an unfavorable impact to operating revenues associated with 2006 equipment sales.

Five Months Ended May 31, 2007

Earnings before DD&A for the five months ended May 31, 2007 reflect an unfavorable impact to revenues associated with 2006 equipment sales. These unfavorable impacts to earnings were partially offset by (1) contributions of \$1.3 million of earnings from Triton Power, (2) contributions of \$1.2 million of earnings from the Thermo Greeley facility associated with gas purchase and sales agreements and (3) our \$5.1 million of equity earnings from our investment in Thermo Cogeneration Partnership.

Other

	Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC			Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.
	Year Ended December 31,		Seven Months Ended December 31,	Five Months Ended May 31,
	2009	2008	2007	2007
	(In millions)			(In millions)
Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC general and administrative expense	\$ (42.7)	\$ (54.6)	\$ (33.2)	\$ (138.6)
KMP general and administrative expense	(330.3)	(297.9)	(142.4)	(136.2)
Terasen general and administrative expense				(8.8)
Consolidated general and administrative expense	\$ (373.0)	\$ (352.5)	\$ (175.6)	\$ (283.6)
Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC interest, net	\$ (164.4)	\$ (240.1)	\$ (357.4)	\$ (70.4)
KMP interest, net	(409.0)	(388.2)	(236.4)	(155.0)
Terasen interest, net				(24.8)
Other, net (a)	(10.3)	4.7	7.6	(4.4)
Unallocable interest and other, net	\$ (583.7)	\$ (623.6)	\$ (586.2)	\$ (254.6)
Kinder Morgan Management noncontrolling interests	\$ (53.6)	\$ (80.5)	\$ (35.8)	\$ (17.1)
KMP noncontrolling interests	(210.0)	(302.4)	7.3	(75.1)
Triton noncontrolling interests	(11.3)	(13.0)	(9.0)	2.3
Other noncontrolling interests	(3.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.8)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests(b)	\$ (278.1)	\$ (396.1)	\$ (37.6)	\$ (90.7)

(a)

"Other, net" primarily represents offset to noncontrolling interests and interest income shown above and included in segment earnings.

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- (b) 2008 and 2007 periods restated for certain provisions concerning the accounting and reporting for noncontrolling interests; see note 2 to our annual consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Year Ended December 31, 2009 vs. 2008

Consolidated general and administrative expense increased \$20.5 million (5.8%) in 2009 compared to 2008. The \$32.4 million (10.9%) increase in KMP's general and administrative expense includes \$15.8 million from higher employee benefit and payroll tax expenses in 2009 and \$10.7 million due to fewer overhead expenses meeting the criteria for capitalization. Our general and administrative expense, which decreased \$11.9 million (21.8%), includes an \$8.4 million decrease in legal costs for 2009 as compared to 2008.

The \$39.9 million (6.4%) decrease in interest and other, net for 2009 relative to 2008, was primarily due to using \$5.9 billion of proceeds received from the sale of an 80% ownership interest in NGPL to pay down debt in early 2008; see note 3 to our annual consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. This reduction in our interest expense was partially offset by higher interest expense from increased debt balances at KMP required to support its capital expansion programs.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests, which represents the allocation of our consolidated net income attributable to all outstanding ownership interests in our consolidated subsidiaries (primarily KMP) which are not held by us, decreased \$118.0 million (29.8%) in 2009 when compared to 2008. The decrease in our noncontrolling interests was primarily due to our lower net income in 2009 from our consolidated subsidiaries.

Seven Months Ended December 31, 2007

Our general and administrative expense for the seven months ended December 31, 2007 includes \$19.4 million of compensation expense, and KMP's general and administrative expense includes \$108.6 million of compensation expense and \$28.8 million of outside services.

Interest, net for the seven months ended December 31, 2007 includes \$179.6 million of interest expense related to additional debt incurred as part of the Going Private Transaction and \$165.5 million of interest expense not related to the Going Private Transaction.

Five Months Ended May 31, 2007

Our general and administrative expense for the five months ended May 31, 2007 includes \$114.8 million related to the Going Private Transaction. In addition, during the five months ended May 31, 2007, we incurred \$4.3 million in selling expenses associated with the sale of Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.'s (1) U.S. based retail natural gas distribution and related operations, (2) Terasen Gas business and (3) Terasen Pipelines (Corridor) Inc. KMP's general and administrative expense for the five months ended May 31, 2007 includes \$26.2 million allocated to it related to the Going Private Transaction.

Income Taxes Continuing Operations

Year Ended December 31, 2009 vs. 2008

The \$22.3 million increase in tax expense to \$326.6 million for 2009 as compared to \$304.3 million for 2008 is primarily due to (1) certain one-time non-cash deferred tax expenses related to (a) the restructuring of certain subsidiaries of Kinder Morgan Canada KMP and us, (b) the treatment of Trans Mountain Pipeline Inc., a subsidiary of Kinder Morgan Canada KMP, as a non-regulated entity, (c) the impact on deferred taxes of a decrease in Kinder Morgan Canada KMP's Canadian tax rate in

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2008 and (2) higher state income taxes. The increase is partially offset by (1) the tax impact on lower pretax earnings of Kinder Morgan Management and KMP's domestic corporate subsidiaries, (2) an increase in nondeductible goodwill related to our investment in KMP, (3) the impact on deferred taxes of a decrease in our state tax rate, (4) lower additions in 2009 to our Uncertainty in Income Taxes (FIN 48) reserve, (5) lower adjustments in 2009 to true-up our book tax provision to the federal and state tax returns filed and (6) small out-of-period adjustments related to current and deferred taxes.

Seven Months Ended December 31, 2007

The seven months ended December 31, 2007 income tax expense from continuing operations of \$227.4 million consists of (1) \$166.5 million of federal income tax expense, (2) \$12.8 million related to Kinder Morgan Management noncontrolling interests income tax expense, (3) \$27.6 million due to income taxes on foreign earnings at different tax rates, (4) \$11.9 million attributable to the net tax effects of consolidating KMP's United States income tax provision and (5) \$10.9 million of state income taxes. The above income tax expense is net of \$2.3 million of other income tax items.

Five Months Ended May 31, 2007

The five months ended May 31, 2007 income tax expense from continuing operations of \$135.5 million consists of (1) \$34.0 million federal income tax benefit on the \$97.2 million loss from continuing operations before income taxes, (2) \$16.6 million tax benefit from the Terasen acquisition financing structure and (3) \$2.0 million of other income tax items. These tax benefits and credits were offset by income tax expenses consisting of (1) \$30.7 million of income taxes on non-deductible fees associated with the Going Private Transaction, (2) \$132.1 million of expense related to the Trans Mountain goodwill impairment of \$377.1 million, which is not deductible for tax purposes, (3) \$6.2 million related to Kinder Morgan Management noncontrolling interests income tax expense, (4) \$8.4 million due to income taxes on foreign earnings at different tax rates, (5) \$4.0 million attributable to the net tax effects of consolidating KMP's United States income tax provision and (6) \$6.7 million of state income taxes.

See note 4 to our annual consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for additional information on income taxes.

Income Taxes Realization of Deferred Tax Assets

A capital loss carryforward can be utilized to reduce capital gain during the five years succeeding the year in which a capital loss is incurred. We closed the sale of Terasen Inc. to Fortis Inc. on May 17, 2007, for sales proceeds of approximately \$3.4 billion (C\$3.7 billion) including cash and assumed debt. We recorded a book gain on this disposition of \$55.7 million in the second quarter of 2007. The sale resulted in a capital loss of \$998.6 million for tax purposes. Approximately \$223.3 million of the Terasen Inc. capital loss was utilized to reduce capital gain principally associated with the sale of the Kinder Morgan Retail business resulting in a tax benefit of approximately \$82.2 million during 2007.

At December 31, 2007, we had a remaining capital loss carryforward of \$775.1 million, all of which was utilized to reduce the capital gain associated with the sale of 80% of NGPL and other dispositions, resulting in a tax benefit of approximately \$279.5 million during 2008.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

General

We believe that we and our subsidiaries and investments, including KMP, have liquidity and access to financial resources, as demonstrated through our results for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 as discussed below, sufficient to meet future requirements for working capital, debt repayment

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and capital expenditures associated with existing and future expansion projects, along with payment of our dividends and KMP's distributions.

We have generated \$1,218.5 million in cash from operations during the first nine months of 2010;

In the first nine months of 2010, KMP demonstrated its continued access to the equity market by raising approximately \$636.6 million in net proceeds from equity offerings in the aggregate of 9.8 million additional common units;

KMP demonstrated substantial flexibility in the debt market by issuing \$1.0 billion in principal amount of long-term senior notes in the first nine months of 2010 that generated \$993.1 million in net proceeds; and

Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. had available credit capacity of approximately \$0.6 billion, and KMP had available credit capacity of approximately \$1.4 billion under existing bank credit facilities as of September 30, 2010.

As of September 30, 2010, we believe our balance sheet and liquidity positions remained strong. Cash and cash equivalents on hand at quarter end was \$196.6 million, and we generated \$1,218.5 million in cash from operations in the first nine months of 2010, an increase from the \$918.5 million we generated in the first nine months of 2009. We continue to have access to additional sources of liquidity through (1) available credit capacity of approximately \$2.0 billion as of September 30, 2010 under Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.'s \$1.0 billion bank facility and KMP's \$2.0 billion bank credit facility, which replaced its previous \$1.79 billion bank credit facility, both of which are further discussed in note 8 to our annual consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus and below in " Short-term Liquidity," and (2) KMP's issuance in the first nine months of 2010 of an additional \$1.0 billion in senior notes (receiving proceeds, after underwriting discounts and before offering expenses, of \$993.1 million) and an additional 9,809,365 common units from equity sales (receiving proceeds, after underwriting discounts and before offering expenses, of \$636.6 million).

The primary cash requirements for us and our subsidiaries, in addition to normal operating expenses, are for debt service, sustaining capital expenditures (defined as capital expenditures which do not increase the capacity of an asset), expansion capital expenditures, KMP's quarterly distributions to its public common unitholders and our distributions to our members. In addition to utilizing cash generated from operations, KMP's cash requirements for expansion capital expenditures can be met through borrowings under its senior unsecured revolving bank credit facility, issuing long-term notes or additional common units, or the proceeds from purchases of additional KMP's i-units by Kinder Morgan Management with the proceeds from issuances of additional Kinder Morgan Management shares. Our cash requirements continue to be met through cash from our operations and borrowings under Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.'s secured revolving bank credit facility.

As described under "Description of Business Environmental Matters Climate Change," passage of any climate control legislation or other regulatory initiatives that regulate or restrict emissions of greenhouse gases could increase KMP's costs related to operating and maintaining its facilities and require it to install new emission controls on its facilities, acquire allowances for its greenhouse gas emissions, pay taxes related to its greenhouse gas emissions and administer and manage a greenhouse gas emissions program. KMP is not able at this time to estimate such increased costs; however, they could be significant.

Credit Ratings and Capital Market Liquidity

On October 13, 2008, Standard & Poor's Rating Services revised its outlook on KMP's long-term credit rating to negative from stable (but affirmed its long-term credit rating at BBB), due to its

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previously announced expected delay and cost increases associated with the completion of the Rockies Express Pipeline project. At the same time, Standard & Poor's lowered Kinder Morgan Energy Partners' short-term credit rating to A-3 from A-2. As a result of this revision to KMP's short-term credit rating and the commercial paper market conditions, KMP was unable to access commercial paper borrowings.

On February 25, 2010, Standard & Poor's revised its outlook on KMP's long-term credit rating to stable from negative, affirmed KMP's long-term credit rating at BBB, and raised KMP's short-term credit rating to A-2 from A-3. The rating agency's revisions reflected its expectations that KMP's financial profile will improve due to lower guaranteed debt obligations and higher expected cash flows associated with the completion and start-up of the Rockies Express, Midcontinent Express and Kinder Morgan Louisiana natural gas pipeline systems. As a result of this upward revision to KMP's short-term rating, KMP currently has some access to the commercial paper market that was not available prior to this rating change. Therefore, KMP expects that its short-term liquidity needs will be met through borrowings made under its bank credit facility and its commercial paper program. Nevertheless, KMP's ability to satisfy its financing requirements or fund its planned capital expenditures will depend upon its future operating performance, which will be affected by prevailing economic conditions in the energy and terminals industries and other financial and business factors, some of which are beyond its control.

Some of KMP's customers are experiencing, or may experience in the future, severe financial problems that have had or may have a significant impact on their creditworthiness. These financial problems may arise from current global economic conditions, changes in commodity prices or otherwise. KMP has been and is working to implement, to the extent allowable under applicable contracts, tariffs and regulations, prepayments and other security requirements, such as letters of credit, to enhance its credit position relating to amounts owed from these customers. KMP cannot provide assurance that one or more of its current or future financially distressed customers will not default on its obligations to it or that such a default or defaults will not have a material adverse effect on its business, financial position, future results of operations, or future cash flows; however, KMP believes it has provided adequate allowance for such customers.

Short-term Liquidity

Our principal sources of short-term liquidity are Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.'s \$1.0 billion secured revolving bank credit facility, KMP's \$2.0 billion senior unsecured revolving bank credit facility and cash provided by operations. These facilities can be used for the respective entity's general corporate or partnership purposes. For more information regarding these facilities, see "Description of Certain Indebtedness."

The following represents the revolving credit facilities that were available to Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. and KMP, the amount of short-term debt outstanding under the credit facilities, including commercial paper borrowings, and available borrowing capacity under the facilities after deducting (1) outstanding letters of credit and (2) combined outstanding borrowings under the credit facilities and KMP's commercial paper program.

	At September 30, 2010	
	Short-term debt outstanding	Available borrowing capacity
	(In millions)	
Credit Facilities		
Kinder Morgan Kansas Inc.		
\$1.0 billion, six-year secured revolver, due May 2013	\$ 293.3	\$ 629.3
KMP		
\$2.0 billion, three-year unsecured revolver, due June 2013	\$ 414.8	\$ 1,363.1

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Our outstanding short-term debt as of September 30, 2010 was \$2,454.0 million, primarily consisting of (1) \$293.3 million in outstanding borrowings under Kinder Morgan Kansas Inc.'s senior secured credit facility, (2) \$750.0 million in principal amount of Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.'s 5.35% series senior notes that mature on January 5, 2011, (3) \$700.0 million in principal amount of KMP's 6.75% senior notes that mature March 15, 2011, (4) \$414.8 million of commercial paper under KMP's bank credit facility and (5) \$250.0 million in principal amount of KMP's 7.50% senior notes that mature November 1, 2010. As of December 31, 2009, our outstanding short-term debt was \$768.7 million. Kinder Morgan Kansas Inc. and KMP intend to refinance their current short-term debt and any additional short-term debt incurred during the remainder of the year through a combination of long-term debt and bank credit facility borrowings. KMP also can issue equity or use its commercial paper program to refinance its current short-term debt.

We had working capital deficits (current assets minus current liabilities) of \$2,751.0 million as of September 30, 2010 and \$938.9 million as of December 31, 2009. The unfavorable change from year-end 2009 was primarily due to (1) \$750.0 million in principal amount of Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.'s 5.35% senior notes due January 5, 2011 being reclassified from long-term to short-term debt and (2) \$700.0 million in principal amount of KMP's 6.75% senior notes due March 15, 2011 being reclassified from long-term to short-term debt. Generally, our working capital balance varies due to factors such as the timing of scheduled debt payments, timing differences in the collection and payment of receivables and payables, the change in fair value of our derivative contracts and changes in cash and cash equivalent balances as a result of our or our subsidiaries' debt or equity issuances. As a result, our working capital balance could return to a surplus in future periods. A working capital deficit is not unusual for us or for other companies similar in size and scope to us, and we believe that our working capital deficit does not indicate a lack of liquidity as we continue to maintain adequate current assets to satisfy current liabilities and maturing obligations when they come due.

Capital Expenditures

Interim Periods

Our sustaining capital expenditures defined as capital expenditures which do not increase the capacity of an asset totaled \$121.8 million in the first nine months of 2010 compared to \$113.0 million for the first nine months of 2009. These sustaining expenditure amounts include \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million in the first nine months of 2010 and 2009, respectively, for KMP's proportionate share of sustaining capital expenditures of (1) Rockies Express Pipeline LLC, (2) Midcontinent Express Pipeline LLC and (3) for 2010 only, Kinder Hawk Field Services LLC. Additionally, our forecasted expenditures for the remaining three months of 2010 for sustaining capital expenditures are approximately \$60.7 million, including less than \$0.1 million for KMP's proportionate shares of Rockies Express Pipeline LLC, Midcontinent Express Pipeline LLC and KinderHawk Field Services LLC.

Generally, we fund our sustaining capital expenditures with existing cash or from cash flows from operations. In addition to utilizing cash generated from their own operations, both Rockies Express Pipeline LLC and Midcontinent Express Pipeline LLC can each fund their own cash requirements for expansion capital expenditures through borrowings under their own credit facilities, issuing their own long-term notes, or with proceeds from contributions received from their member owners. KMP has no contingent debt obligation with respect to Rockies Express Pipeline LLC, and for information on its contingent debt obligation with respect to Midcontinent Express Pipeline LLC, see note 4 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Similarly, KinderHawk Field Services can fund its cash requirements for expansion capital expenditures with cash generated from its own operations, through borrowings under its own credit facility, or with proceeds from contributions received from its two member owners. KMP's \$200 million three-year, revolving bank credit facility (due in May 2013) is nonrecourse to its member owners.

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All of our capital expenditures, with the exception of sustaining capital expenditures, are considered by us to be discretionary. Our discretionary capital expenditures for the first nine months of 2010 and 2009 totaled \$605.1 million and \$963.6 million, respectively. The period-to-period decrease in discretionary capital expenditures was mainly due to higher capital expenditures made during the first nine months of 2009 on KMP's major natural gas pipeline projects and expansions and improvements within its Terminals KMP and Products Pipelines KMP business segments. Generally, KMP funds its discretionary capital expenditures, and its investment contributions through borrowings under its bank credit facility or its commercial paper program. To the extent these sources of funding are not sufficient, KMP generally funds additional amounts through the issuance of long-term notes or common units for cash.

Annual Periods

Our sustaining capital expenditures for the year ended December 31, 2009 were \$172.7 million (including approximately \$0.2 million for KMP's proportionate share of Rockies Express' sustaining capital expenditures). Generally, we fund our sustaining capital expenditures with our cash flows from operations. In addition to utilizing cash generated from their own operations, Rockies Express Pipeline LLC and Midcontinent Express Pipeline LLC can each fund their own cash requirements for capital expenditures through borrowings under their respective credit facilities, issuing their own long-term notes, or with proceeds from contributions received from their equity owners.

All of our capital expenditures, with the exception of sustaining capital expenditures, are considered by us as discretionary. The discretionary capital expenditures reflected in our consolidated statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, which are included in this prospectus, were \$1,151.8 million and \$2,361.4 million, respectively, primarily related to KMP. The year-to-year decrease in discretionary capital expenditures in 2009 versus 2008 was mainly due to higher capital expenditures made during 2008 on KMP's major natural gas pipeline projects and on its Trans Mountain crude oil and refined petroleum products pipeline system. KMP is forecasting \$824.8 million for discretionary capital expenditures in its 2010 budget.

In addition to the discretionary capital expenditures, KMP contributed a combined \$2,040.8 million in 2009 to the Rockies Express, Midcontinent Express and Fayetteville Express natural gas pipeline projects (all three reported as investments in our consolidated balance sheets, which are included in this prospectus, and accounted for under the equity method of accounting), primarily to fund its proportionate share of both their construction and preconstruction costs and the repayment of senior notes by Rockies Express Pipeline LLC in August 2009. Generally, Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. and KMP fund discretionary capital expenditures and investment contributions through borrowings under their respective bank credit facilities. To the extent this source of funding is not sufficient for KMP, it generally funds additional amounts through the issuance of long-term notes or common units for cash. During 2009, KMP used sales of common units and the issuance of senior notes to refinance portions of its short-term borrowings under its bank credit facility.

Capital Requirements for Recent Transactions

In the first nine months of 2010, cash outlays for the acquisitions of assets and equity investments of KMP totaled \$1,172.8 million. With the exception of KMP's acquisition of terminal assets from US Development Group LLC, which was partially acquired by the issuance of additional KMP common units, KMP utilized its commercial paper program to fund these acquisitions and then reduced short-term borrowings under its credit facility with the proceeds from its 2010 equity issuances and its May 2010 issuance of long-term senior notes.

Table of Contents**Cash Flows***Interim Periods*

The following table summarizes our net cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities for each period presented.

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Increase (Decrease)
	2010	2009	
	(In millions)		
Net cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities	\$ 1,218.5	\$ 918.8	\$ 299.7
Investing activities	(1,898.8)	(2,641.3)	742.5
Financing activities	710.3	1,825.0	(1,114.7)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	1.0	5.0	(4.0)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 31.0	\$ 107.5	\$ (76.5)

Operating Activities

The net increase of \$299.7 million (32.6%) in cash provided by operating activities in the nine months ended September 30, 2010 compared to the respective 2009 period was primarily attributable to:

a \$496.6 million increase in cash inflows relative to net changes in working capital items, primarily due to (1) a \$174.0 million decrease in cash used for income tax payments, net of refunds, (2) a \$217.8 million increase in cash from the collection and payment of trade and related party receivables and payables (including collections and payments on natural gas transportation and exchange imbalance receivables and payables), due primarily to the timing of invoices received from customers and paid to vendors and suppliers, (3) a \$45.8 million increase in cash from higher payments in the first nine months of 2009 for natural gas storage on KMP's Kinder Morgan Texas Pipeline system and (4) a \$27.5 million increase in cash from higher payments in the first nine months of 2009 for the settlement of certain refined products imbalance liabilities owed to U.S. military customers of the Products Pipelines KMP business segment, partially offset by a \$51.2 million increase in cash used due to higher interest payments (net of interest collections) in 2010, due to higher average borrowings (partially offset by lower average interest rates) relative to the first nine months a year ago;

a \$147.6 million increase in cash from overall higher net income after adjusting for non-cash items, including (1) a \$430.0 million impairment charge on Kinder Morgan Kansas Inc's investment in NGPL, (2) a \$200.0 million expense related to a Going Private Transaction litigation reserve adjustment and (3) a \$158.0 million expense related to KMP rate case liability adjustments, all recorded in the first nine months of 2010. The period-to-period change in net income from our seven reportable business segments in the first nine months of 2010 versus the first nine months of 2009 is discussed above in " Results of Operations" (including all of the certain items disclosed in the associated table footnotes);

a \$190.8 million decrease in cash attributable to higher payments made in 2010 for transportation rate settlements, refunds and reparations made pursuant to certain legal settlements reached with various shippers on KMP's Pacific operations' refined products pipelines. In May 2010, KMP paid \$206.3 million to eleven of twelve shippers regarding the settlement of various transportation rate challenges filed with the FERC dating back as early as

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1992. In May 2009, KMP made refund and settlement payments totaling \$15.5 million to various shippers in connection with certain East Line rate settlement agreements; and

a \$144.4 million decrease in cash from an interest rate swap termination payment KMP received in January 2009, when it terminated a fixed-to-variable interest rate swap agreement.

Investing Activities

The net increase in cash used in investing activities in the nine months ended September 30, 2010 compared to the respective 2009 period was primarily attributable to:

a \$1,409.3 million decrease in cash used due to lower contributions to investments in the first nine months of 2010. In the first nine months of 2009, KMP contributed a combined \$1,610.3 million to Rockies Express Pipeline LLC, Midcontinent Express Pipeline LLC, and Fayetteville Express Pipeline LLC to partially fund its respective share of Rockies Express, Midcontinent Express, and Fayetteville Express pipeline system construction and/or pre-construction costs;

a \$349.6 million decrease in cash used for capital expenditures largely due to the higher investment undertaken in the first nine months of 2009 to construct KMP's Kinder Morgan Louisiana Pipeline and to expand and improve the Terminals-KMP business segment;

a \$172.0 million increase in cash due to higher capital distributions (distributions in excess of cumulative earnings) received in the first nine months of 2010, primarily related to distributions received from KMP's equity investments in Rockies Express Pipeline LLC and Midcontinent Express Pipeline LLC, and from our equity investment in NGPL;

a \$72.3 million increase in cash due to lower period-to-period payments for margin and restricted deposits associated with energy commodity cash flow hedging activities in the first nine months of 2010;

a combined \$1,145.3 million increase in cash used for the acquisition of assets and investments in the first nine months of 2010. In 2010, our cash outlays for strategic business acquisitions, through our subsidiary KMP, totaled \$1,172.8 million, primarily consisting of: (1) \$921.4 million for a 50% equity ownership interest in Petrohawk Energy Corporation's natural gas gathering and treating business, (2) \$114.3 million for three unit train ethanol handling terminals acquired from US Development Group LLC in January 2010 and (3) \$97.0 million for terminal assets and investments acquired from Slay Industries in March 2010. Each of these 2010 acquisitions is discussed further in note 2 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. In the first nine months of 2009, our cash payments for acquired assets, through our subsidiary KMP, totaled \$27.5 million, including \$18.0 million for the acquisition of certain marine vessels from Megafleet Towing Co., Inc.;

a \$109.6 million decrease in cash due to the full repayment received in the first nine months of 2009 of a loan KMP made in December 2008 to a single customer of its Texas intrastate natural gas pipeline group; and

a \$17.5 million increase in cash used resulting from the deconsolidation of Triton Power Company LLC from our consolidated financial statements upon the adoption of Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-17, which amended the codification's "Consolidation" topic, on January 1, 2010. Triton Power Company LLC is now treated as an equity investment (see note 13 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus).

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Financing Activities

The net decrease in cash provided by financing activities in the nine months ended September 30, 2010 compared to the respective 2009 period was primarily attributable to:

a \$669.1 million period-to-period decrease in cash from overall debt financing activities which include issuances and payments of debt and debt issuance costs. The decrease in cash from overall debt financing activities was primarily due to a \$737.6 million decrease in cash from changes in KMP's senior notes outstanding. In May 2010, KMP received \$993.1 million, after underwriting discounts and commissions, from the issuance of an aggregate \$1 billion in principal amount of senior notes in two separate series (discussed in note 4 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus) and in the first nine months of 2009, KMP received a combined \$1,730.7 million from both issuing and repaying senior notes. The period-to-period decrease in cash was partially offset by a \$81.1 million increase in net borrowings under Kinder Morgan Kansas Inc.'s bank credit facility.

a repayment by KMP in 2009 of \$250 million of senior notes that matured on February 1, 2009, and the completion by KMP in 2009 of offerings for an aggregate \$2.0 billion in principal amount of senior notes. KMP used the proceeds from its long-term offering of its senior notes in both 2010 and 2009 to reduce the borrowings under both its commercial paper program and its bank credit facility;

a \$178.9 million decrease in cash provided by noncontrolling interest contributions primarily reflecting the \$636.6 million in combined proceeds received by KMP, after commissions and underwriting expenses, from the sales of its common units in the first nine months of 2010 (discussed in note 5 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus), versus the \$815.5 million KMP received in the first nine months of 2009;

a \$200.0 million increase in cash used to pay distributions; and

a \$72.2 million increase in cash used for noncontrolling interest distributions, primarily due to an increase in KMP's cash distributions to its common unit owners.

Annual Periods

The following table summarizes our net cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities for each period presented.

	Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC		Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.	
	Year Ended December 31,		Seven Months Ended December 31,	Five Months Ended May 31,
	2009	2008	2007	2007
	(In millions)		(In millions)	
Net Cash Provided by (Used in)				
Operating activities	\$ 1,587.5	\$ 1,396.8	\$ 1,045.0	\$ 603.0
Investing activities	(3,477.5)	3,210.0	(13,848.8)	723.7
Financing activities	1,931.0	(4,628.1)	12,956.3	440.9
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash	6.0	(8.7)	(2.8)	7.6
Cash Balance Included in Assets Held for Sale			(1.1)	(2.7)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash	\$ 47.0	\$ (30.0)	\$ 148.6	\$ 1,772.5

Equivalents

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Year Ended December 31, 2009 vs. 2008

Operating Activities

The net increase of \$190.7 million (14%) in cash provided by operating activities in the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to the year ended December 31, 2008 was primarily attributable to:

a \$558.2 million increase in cash from overall higher net income, net of non-cash items;

a \$35.4 million increase in cash related to higher distributions received from equity investments in 2009 chiefly due to incremental distributions received from KMP's equity investment in Rockies Express Pipeline LLC. The additional distributions were mainly due to the incremental earnings attributable to both the Rockies Express-East natural gas pipeline segment, which began initial pipeline service in June 2009, and the Rockies Express-West segment, which began full operations in May 2008.

The overall increase in year-to-year distributions from equity investments, which includes a \$43.0 million decrease in distributions received from the equity investment in the Express pipeline system, primarily attributable to the June 2008 exchange of a preferred equity interest in Express US Holdings LP, the owner of the Express pipeline system, for two subordinated notes from US Holdings LP (discussed in note 11 to our annual consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus);

\$23.8 million of non cash expense associated with adjustments to long-term receivables for KMP's environmental cost recoveries recognized in the fourth quarter of 2009;

a \$380.0 million increase in cash outflows relative to net changes in working capital items, primarily driven by (1) timing differences that resulted in lower net cash inflows from the collection and payment of trade and related party receivables and payables (including collections and payments on natural gas transportation and exchange imbalance receivables and payables), (2) higher payments in 2009 for both the settlement of certain refined product imbalance liabilities owed to U.S. military customers of the Products Pipelines KMP business segment and (3) a net decrease in estimated current tax accruals; and

a \$46.0 million decrease in cash from settlements related to the early termination of interest rate swap agreements, primarily attributable to KMP's January 2009 termination of a fixed-to-floating interest rate swap agreement having a notional principal amount of \$300 million and a maturity date of March 15, 2031, for which it received \$144.4 million, compared to \$194.3 million it received in 2008 for the termination of two fixed-to-variable interest rate swap agreements having a combined notional principal amount of \$700 million.

Investing Activities

The net increase in cash used of \$6,687.5 million in investing activities in the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to the year ended December 31, 2008 was primarily attributable to:

a \$2,899.3 million cash inflow in 2008 for net cash proceeds received from the sale of an 80% interest in NGPL PipeCo LLC;

a \$3,106.4 million cash inflow in 2008 for proceeds received from NGPL PipeCo LLC restricted cash;

a \$1,685.6 million increase in cash used due to higher contributions to equity investees in 2009, relative to 2008. The increase was primarily driven by incremental contributions to Rockies Express Pipeline LLC, Midcontinent Express Pipeline LLC, and Fayetteville Express Pipeline LLC to partially fund their respective Rockies Express, Midcontinent

Express, and Fayetteville Express Pipeline construction and/or pre-construction costs, and the repayment of

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senior notes by Rockies Express Pipeline LLC in August 2009. As discussed in note 6 to our annual consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus, KMP contributed a combined \$2,040.8 million in 2009 compared to \$342.5 million in 2008 to partially fund its proportionate share of these three pipeline projects;

a \$281.3 million increase in cash used for the acquisition of assets and investments, when compared to 2008. The increase was driven by the \$265.3 million KMP paid to acquire the natural gas treating business from Crosstex Energy, L.P. and Crosstex Energy, Inc. effective October 1, 2009, and the \$36.0 million KMP paid to acquire a 40% membership interest in Endeavor Gathering LLC effective November 1, 2009;

a \$126.7 million net increase in cash used for investments versus proceeds from margin and restricted deposits in 2009 compared to 2008. The decrease in cash was primarily due to the return of margin deposits in 2008, which were posted in a prior period. Margin money is deposited with counterparties in order to maintain certain energy commodity hedging positions and is associated largely with our utilization of derivative contracts to hedge (offset) against the volatility of energy commodity price risks. These margin deposits must be posted and maintained daily, and provide financial security to ensure performance on the hedging contracts;

a \$63.2 million decrease in cash received relative to 2008, due to lower net proceeds received from the sales of investments, property, plant and equipment, and other net assets (net of salvage and removal costs). The decrease in cash sales proceeds was driven primarily by \$63.1 million received for the sale of our interest in three natural gas-fired power plants in Colorado in the first quarter of 2008;

a \$1,221.0 million decrease in cash used for capital expenditures largely due to KMP's higher investment undertaken in 2008 to construct its Kinder Morgan Louisiana Pipeline and to expand its Trans Mountain crude oil and refined petroleum products pipeline system;

a \$219.2 million decrease in cash used due to KMP's receipt, in 2009, of the full repayment of a \$109.6 million loan it made in December 2008 to a single customer of its Texas intrastate natural gas pipeline group; and

a \$27.6 million increase in cash relative to 2008, related to returns of capital received from equity investments in excess of the equity investees' cumulative earnings, primarily consisting of (1) a \$22.9 million increase from KMP's equity investments, described following, and (2) a \$4.7 million increase from our equity investment in NGPL.

On November 13, 2009, Fayetteville Express Pipeline LLC entered into and then made borrowings under a new \$1.1 billion, two and one-half year, unsecured revolving credit facility due May 11, 2012. Fayetteville Express Pipeline LLC then made distributions to its two member owners (Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. and KMP) to reimburse them for prior contributions made to fund its pre-construction costs for the Fayetteville Express Pipeline, and KMP received returns of capital totaling \$112.0 million. Prior to the establishment of its credit facility, Fayetteville Express Pipeline LLC funded its pipeline construction costs with contributions from its member owners

Similarly, in February 2008, Midcontinent Express Pipeline LLC entered into and then made borrowings under a new \$1.4 billion, three-year, unsecured revolving credit facility due February 28, 2011. Midcontinent Express Pipeline LLC then made distributions in excess of cumulative earnings to its two member owners to reimburse them for prior contributions made to fund its pipeline construction costs. KMP's proportionate share of these distributions was \$89.1 million.

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Financing Activities

The net increase of \$6,559.1 million in cash provided by financing activities in the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to the year ended December 31, 2008 period was primarily attributable to:

a \$6,763.5 million decrease in cash used for overall debt financing activities, which include issuances and payments of debt and debt issuance costs. The year-to-year decrease in cash used was primarily due to (1) a \$5,421.0 million decrease in cash used due to lower net repayments of senior notes, discussed following; (2) a \$589.1 million increase in cash due to net commercial paper repayments by KMP in 2008; (3) a \$452.4 million increase in cash from lower net repayments under Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.'s bank credit facility and (4) a \$300.0 million increase in cash from incremental net borrowings under KMP's bank credit facility in 2009.

The year-to-year increases and decreases in cash inflows from commercial paper and credit facility borrowings were related in part to KMP's short-term credit rating downgrade discussed above in "Credit Ratings and Capital Market Liquidity," and in part to the year-to-year changes in working capital items. The increase in cash inflows from changes in senior notes outstanding primarily includes (1) the combined \$5,789.3 million of our Going Private debt that was repaid in 2008 primarily using proceeds from the sale of an 80% interest in NGPL and (2) the net \$1,730.7 million KMP received after issuing and repaying senior notes in 2009 (discussed in note 8 to our annual consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus) versus the combined \$2,080.2 million KMP received from its three public offerings of senior notes in 2008. KMP used the proceeds from its first two 2008 offerings to reduce borrowings under its commercial paper program and used the proceeds from the third 2008 debt offering and from each of the 2009 offerings to reduce the borrowings under its revolving bank credit facility;

a \$594.1 million increase in cash from noncontrolling interests contributions primarily related to KMP's issuances totaling approximately 22.9 million common units in 2009 receiving combined net proceeds (after underwriting discounts and before offering expenses) of \$1,155.6 million versus issuances totaling approximately 10.7 million common units in 2008 receiving combined net proceeds (after underwriting discounts and before offering expenses) of \$560.9 million;

\$650.0 million cash used in 2009 to pay distributions;

a \$113.7 million increase in cash used for noncontrolling interests distributions, primarily due to an increase in KMP's cash distributions to its common unit owners; and

a \$23.0 million decrease in cash inflows from net changes in cash book overdrafts resulting from timing differences on checks issued but not yet presented for payment.

Dividend Policy

Our dividend policy provides that, subject to applicable law, we will pay quarterly cash dividends generally representing the cash we receive from our subsidiaries less any cash disbursements and reserves established by a majority vote of our board of directors, including for general and administrative expenses, interest and cash taxes. The actual amount of these dividends to holders of our capital stock will depend upon many factors, including the amount of distributions from subsidiaries, our financial condition and earnings, legal and contractual requirements, taxes and other factors. See "Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Dividend Policy." As a result, we may not retain a sufficient amount of cash to fund our operations or to finance unanticipated capital expenditures or growth opportunities, including acquisitions. Our board of directors may, however, amend, revoke or suspend our dividend policy at any time and for any reason, which would require a supermajority board approval while the Sponsor Investors maintain prescribed ownership thresholds. See "Dividend Policy."

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The holders of our Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares, in the aggregate, will be entitled to receive the dividends that would be payable with respect to the number of shares of common stock into which the Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares would be convertible, in the aggregate, on the record date of the applicable dividend. Following the completion of this offering, our Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares will be convertible into a fixed aggregate of _____ shares of our common stock, which will represent _____ % of our common stock on a fully-converted basis.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have invested in entities that are not consolidated in our financial statements. As of December 31, 2009, our obligations with respect to these investments, as well as our obligations with respect to related letters of credit, are summarized below (dollars in millions):

Entity	Investment Type	Our Ownership Interest	Remaining Interest(s) Ownership	Total Entity Assets(a)	Total Entity Debt	KMP's Contingent Share of Entity Debt(b)
Rockies Express Pipeline LLC(c)	Limited Liability	50%	ConocoPhillips and Sempra Energy	\$ 6,606.2	\$ 2,970.8(d)	\$ 836.4
Fayetteville Express Pipeline LLC(e)	Limited Liability	50%	Energy Transfer Partners, L.P.	\$ 406.1	\$ 355.0	\$ 177.5
Cortez Pipeline Company	General Partner	50%	(f)	\$ 76.1	\$ 152.8	\$ 76.4(g)
Midcontinent Express Pipeline LLC(h)	Limited Liability	50%	Energy Transfer Partners, L.P.	\$ 2,227.1	\$ 828.3(i)	\$ 14.8(j)
Nassau County, Florida Ocean Highway and Port Authority(k)	N/A	N/A	Nassau County, Florida Ocean Highway and Port Authority	N/A	N/A	\$ 19.8

- (a) Principally property, plant and equipment.
- (b) Represents the portion of the entity's debt that KMP may be responsible for if the entity cannot satisfy the obligation.
- (c) Rockies Express Pipeline LLC is a limited liability company and the surviving legal entity from its December 30, 2009 merger with its parent entity West2East Pipeline LLC. As of December 31, 2009, the remaining limited liability member interests in Rockies Express Pipeline LLC are owned by ConocoPhillips (25%) and Sempra Energy (25%). KMP owned a 51% ownership interest in Rockies Express Pipeline LLC from June 30, 2006 until December 1, 2009.
- (d) Amount includes an aggregate carrying value of \$1,298.1 million in fixed rate senior notes issued by Rockies Express Pipeline LLC in a private offering in June 2008. All payments of principal and interest in respect of these senior notes are the sole obligation of Rockies Express. Noteholders have no recourse against KMP or the other member owners of Rockies Express Pipeline LLC for any failure by Rockies Express to perform or comply with its obligations pursuant to the notes or the indenture.
- (e) Fayetteville Express Pipeline LLC is a limited liability company and the owner of the Fayetteville Express Pipeline.
- (f) The remaining general partner interests are owned by ExxonMobil Cortez Pipeline, Inc., an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Exxon Mobil Corporation and Cortez Vickers Pipeline Company, an indirect subsidiary of M.E. Zuckerman Energy Investors Incorporated.
- (g) KMP is severally liable for its percentage ownership share (50%) of the Cortez Pipeline Company debt. As of December 31, 2009, Shell Oil Company shares KMP's several guaranty obligations jointly and severally for \$42.9 million of Cortez's debt balance; however, KMP is obligated to indemnify Shell for the liabilities it incurs in connection with such guaranty. Accordingly, as of December 31, 2009, KMP has a letter of credit in the amount of \$21.4 million issued by JP Morgan Chase, in order to secure its indemnification obligations to Shell for 50% of the Cortez debt balance of \$42.9 million.

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Further, pursuant to a Throughput and Deficiency Agreement, the partners of Cortez Pipeline Company are required to

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contribute capital to Cortez in the event of a cash deficiency. The agreement contractually supports the financings of Cortez Capital Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Cortez Pipeline Company, by obligating the partners of Cortez Pipeline to fund cash deficiencies at Cortez Pipeline, including anticipated deficiencies and cash deficiencies relating to the repayment of principal and interest on the debt of Cortez Capital Corporation. The partners' respective parent or other companies further severally guarantee the obligations of the Cortez Pipeline owners under this agreement.

- (h) Midcontinent Express Pipeline LLC is a limited liability company and the owner of the Midcontinent Express Pipeline. In January 2008, in conjunction with the signing of additional binding pipeline transportation commitments, Midcontinent Express Pipeline LLC and MarkWest Pioneer, L.L.C. (a subsidiary of MarkWest Energy Partners, L.P.) entered into an option agreement which provided MarkWest Pioneer, L.L.C. a one-time right to purchase a 10% ownership interest in Midcontinent Express Pipeline LLC after the pipeline was fully constructed and placed into service. In September 2009, MarkWest Pioneer, L.L.C. declined to exercise this option.
- (i) Amount includes an aggregate carrying value of \$798.8 million in fixed rate senior notes issued by Midcontinent Express Pipeline LLC in a private offering in September 2009. All payments of principal and interest in respect of these senior notes are the sole obligation of Midcontinent Express. Noteholders have no recourse against KMP or the other member owners of Midcontinent Express Pipeline LLC for any failure by Midcontinent Express Pipeline LLC to perform or comply with its obligations pursuant to the notes or the indenture.
- (j) In addition to KMP's contingent share of entity debt, there is a letter of credit outstanding to support the construction of the Midcontinent Express Pipeline. As of December 31, 2009, this letter of credit, issued by the Royal Bank of Scotland plc, had a face amount of \$33.3 million. KMP's contingent responsibility with regard to this outstanding letter of credit was \$16.7 million (50% of total face amount).
- (k) Arose from KMP's Vopak terminal acquisition in July 2001. Nassau County, Florida Ocean Highway and Port Authority is a political subdivision of the state of Florida. During 1990, Ocean Highway and Port Authority issued its Adjustable Demand Revenue Bonds in the aggregate principal amount of \$38.5 million for the purpose of constructing certain port improvements located in Fernandino Beach, Nassau County, Florida. A letter of credit was issued as security for the Adjustable Demand Revenue Bonds and was guaranteed by the parent company of Nassau Terminals LLC, the operator of the port facilities. In July 2002, KMP acquired Nassau Terminals LLC and became guarantor under the letter of credit agreement. In December 2002, KMP issued a \$28 million letter of credit under its credit facilities and the former letter of credit guarantee was terminated. As of December 31, 2009, the face amount of this letter of credit outstanding under KMP's credit facility was \$19.8 million. Principal payments on the bonds are made on the first of December each year and reductions are made to the letter of credit.

For additional information with regard to Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc.'s and KMP's contingent debt obligations, see note 12 to our annual consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. See also note 4 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

KMP accounts for its investments in Rockies Express Pipeline LLC, Fayetteville Express Pipeline LLC, Cortez Pipeline Company, and Midcontinent Express Pipeline LLC under the equity method of accounting. For the year ended December 31, 2009, KMP's share of earnings, based on its ownership percentage and before amortization of excess investment cost, if any, was \$98.5 million from Rockies Express Pipeline LLC, \$3.6 million from Fayetteville Express Pipeline LLC, \$22.3 million from Cortez Pipeline Company, and \$14.7 million from Midcontinent Express Pipeline LLC. Additional information regarding the nature and business purpose of these investments is included in note 6 to our annual consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

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Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

	Payments due by period at December 31, 2009				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
		(In millions)			
Contractual obligations					
Debt borrowings-principal payments	\$ 13,715.5	\$ 766.8	\$ 3,778.4	\$ 1,008.8	\$ 8,161.5
Interest payments(a)	10,601.2	843.0	1,469.3	1,210.3	7,078.6
Lease obligations(b)	238.8	43.8	67.9	44.2	82.9
Pension and postretirement welfare plans(c)	324.6	27.4	57.4	60.1	179.7
Other obligations(d)	11.5	6.5		5.0	
Total	\$ 24,891.6	\$ 1,687.5	\$ 5,373.0	\$ 2,328.4	\$ 15,502.7
Other commercial commitments					
Standby letters of credit(e)	\$ 438.8	\$ 343.2	\$ 95.6	\$	\$
Capital expenditures(f)	\$ 260.4	\$ 260.4	\$	\$	\$

(a) Interest payment obligations exclude adjustments for interest rate swap agreements.

(b) Represents commitments pursuant to the terms of operating lease agreements.

(c) Represents expected benefit payments from pension and postretirement welfare plans as of December 31, 2009.

(d) For the "Less than 1 year" column only, represents payments due under carbon dioxide take-or-pay contracts and, for the "3-5 Years" column only, represents payments due pursuant to KMP's purchase and sale agreement with Megafleet Towing Co., Inc. for the acquisition of certain marine vessels effective April 23, 2009.

(e) The \$438.8 million in letters of credit outstanding as of December 31, 2009 consisted of the following: (1) a \$100 million letter of credit that supports certain proceedings with the California Public Utilities Commission involving refined products tariff charges on the intrastate common carrier operations of KMP's Pacific operations' pipelines in the state of California, (2) a combined \$55.5 million in two letters of credit supporting KMP's pipeline and terminal operations in Canada, (3) a combined \$55.0 million in two letters of credit supporting KMP's hedging of energy commodity price risks, (4) a combined \$33.1 million in four letters of credit required under provisions of our property and casualty, worker's compensation and general liability insurance policies, (5) KMP's \$30.3 million guarantee under letters of credit totaling \$45.5 million supporting KMP's International Marine Terminals Partnership Plaquemines, Louisiana Port, Harbor, and Terminal Revenue Bonds, (6) a \$25.4 million letter of credit supporting KMP's Kinder Morgan Liquids Terminals LLC New Jersey Economic Development Revenue Bonds, (7) a \$24.1 million letter of credit supporting KMP's Kinder Morgan Operating L.P. "B" tax-exempt bonds, (8) a \$21.4 million letter of credit supporting KMP's indemnification obligations on the Series D note borrowings of Cortez Capital Corporation, (9) a combined total of \$20.4 million of two letters of credit supporting the subordination of operating fees payable to Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. for the operation of the Jackson, Michigan power generation facility to payments due under the operating lease of the facilities, (10) a \$19.8 million letter of credit supporting Nassau County, Florida Ocean Highway and Port Authority tax-exempt bonds, (11) a combined \$17.0 million in eight letters of credit supporting environmental and other obligations of KMP's and its subsidiaries, (12) a \$16.2 million letter of credit to fund the debt service reserve account required under KMP's Express pipeline system's trust indenture and (13) a \$5.4 million letter of credit supporting KMP's Arrow Terminals, L.P. Illinois Development Revenue Bonds.

(f) Represents commitments for the purchase of plant, property and equipment as of December 31, 2009.

Other Contingent Commitments:	Contingency	Amount of Contingent Liability at December 31, 2009
Guarantor of the Bushton Gas processing plant lease(a)	Default by ONEOK, Inc.	Total \$54.8 million; Averages \$27.4 million per year through 2011

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Jackson, Michigan power plant incremental investment(b)	Operational performance	\$3 to \$8 million per year for 9 years beginning 2010 through 2018
Jackson, Michigan power plant incremental investment(b)	Cash flow performance	Up to a total of \$25 million beginning in 2018

- (a) In conjunction with our sale of the Bushton gas processing facility to ONEOK, Inc., at December 31, 1999, ONEOK, Inc. became primarily liable under the associated operating lease, and we became secondarily liable. Should ONEOK, Inc. fail to make payments as required under the lease, we would be required to make such payments, with recourse only to ONEOK, Inc.
- (b) We sold the Jackson, Michigan power plant in October 2010 and as a result are no longer liable for such contingency.

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Noncontrolling Interests Distributions to KMP's Common Unit Holders

Distributions of Available Cash. KMP's partnership agreement requires that it distribute 100% of "Available Cash," as defined in its partnership agreement, to its partners within 45 days following the end of each calendar quarter. Available Cash consists generally of all of KMP's cash receipts, including cash received by its operating partnerships and net reductions in reserves, less cash disbursements and net additions to reserves and amounts payable to the former general partner of SFPP, L.P. in respect of its remaining 0.5% interest in SFPP. See "Description of Business KMP Operations Products Pipelines West Coast Products Pipelines" for a description of SFPP.

KMP's general partner is granted discretion by KMP's partnership agreement, which discretion has been delegated to Kinder Morgan Management, subject to the approval of KMP's general partner in certain cases, to establish, maintain and adjust reserves for the proper conduct of KMP's business, which might include reserves for matters such as future operating expenses, debt service, sustaining capital expenditures and rate refunds, and for distributions for the next four quarters. These reserves are not restricted by magnitude, but only by type of future cash requirements with which they can be associated. When Kinder Morgan Management determines KMP's quarterly distributions, it considers current and expected reserve needs along with current and expected cash flows to identify the appropriate sustainable distribution level.

KMP's general partner and the owners of its common units and Class B units receive distributions in cash, while Kinder Morgan Management, the sole owner of KMP's i-units, receives distributions in additional i-units. KMP does not distribute cash to i-unit owners but instead retains the cash for use in its business. However, the cash equivalent of distributions of i-units is treated as if it had actually been distributed for purposes of determining the distributions to KMP's general partner. Each time KMP makes a distribution, the number of i-units owned by Kinder Morgan Management and, accordingly, the percentage of KMP's total units owned by Kinder Morgan Management increase automatically under the provisions of KMP's partnership agreement.

Pursuant to KMP's partnership agreement, distributions are characterized either as distributions of cash from operations or as distributions of cash from interim capital transactions. This distinction affects the distributions to owners of common units, Class B units and i-units relative to the distributions to KMP's general partner.

Cash from Operations. Cash from operations generally refers to KMP's cash balance on the date it commenced operations, plus all cash generated by the operation of its business, after deducting related cash expenditures, net additions to or reductions in reserves, debt service and various other items.

Cash from Interim Capital Transactions. Interim capital transactions generally include borrowings, sales of debt and equity securities and sales or other dispositions of assets for cash, other than inventory, accounts receivable and other current assets and assets disposed of in the ordinary course of business.

Rule for Characterizing Distributions. All available cash distributed by KMP from any source will be treated as distributions of cash from operations unless the sum of all available cash distributed exceeds the cumulative amount of cash from operations actually generated from the date KMP commenced operations through the end of the calendar quarter prior to any applicable distribution. Any portion of a distribution of available cash for that quarter which, when added to the sum of all prior distributions, is in excess of the cumulative amount of cash from operations, will be considered a distribution of cash from interim capital transactions and treated as described under " Allocation of Distributions from Interim Capital Transactions." For purposes of calculating the sum of all distributions of available cash, the total equivalent cash amount of all distributions of i-units to Kinder Morgan Management, as the holder of all i-units, will be treated as distributions of available cash, even though the distributions to Kinder Morgan Management are made in additional i-units rather than in cash. KMP retains this cash and uses it in its business. To date, all of KMP's cash distributions, other

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than the distribution of cash from interim capital transactions for the second quarter of 2010 (paid in August 2010), have qualified under the rule stated above as distributions of cash from operations.

Allocation of Distributions from Operations. Cash from operations for each quarter will be distributed effectively as follows:

first, 98% to the owners of all classes of units pro rata and 2% to KMP's general partner until the owners of all classes of units have received a total of \$0.15125 per unit in cash or equivalent i-units for such quarter;

second, 85% of any available cash then remaining to the owners of all classes of units pro rata and 15% to KMP's general partner until the owners of all classes of units have received a total of \$0.17875 per unit in cash or equivalent i-units for such quarter;

third, 75% of any available cash then remaining to the owners of all classes of units pro rata and 25% to KMP's general partner until the owners of all classes of units have received a total of \$0.23375 per unit in cash or equivalent i-units for such quarter; and

fourth, 50% of any available cash then remaining to the owners of all classes of units pro rata, to owners of common units and Class B units in cash and to the owner of i-units in the equivalent number of i-units, and 50% to KMP's general partner.

Incentive distributions are generally defined as all cash distributions paid to KMP's general partner that are in excess of 2% of the aggregate value of cash and i-units being distributed. KMP's general partner's incentive distributions that KMP declared for 2009 were \$932.3 million, while the incentive distributions paid to KMP's general partner in 2009 were \$906.5 million. The difference between distributions declared for a year and paid in a year is due to the fact that KMP's distributions for the fourth quarter of each year are declared and paid in the first quarter of the following year.

On May 14, 2010, KMP paid a quarterly distribution of \$1.07 per unit for the first quarter of 2010. This distribution was 2% greater than the \$1.05 per unit distribution it paid in May 2009 for the first quarter of 2009. On August 13, 2010, KMP paid a cash distribution of \$1.09 per unit for the second quarter of 2010 (an annualized rate of \$4.36 per unit). This distribution was 4% higher than the \$1.05 per unit distribution KMP made for the second quarter of 2009. On November 12, 2010, KMP paid a cash distribution of \$1.11 per unit for the third quarter of 2010 (an annualized rate of \$4.44 per unit). This distribution was 6% higher than the \$1.05 per unit distribution KMP made for the third quarter of 2009. KMP paid each of these distributions in cash to its general partner and to its common and Class B unitholders. Kinder Morgan Management received additional i-units based on the cash distribution per common unit.

The incentive distribution that KMP paid on May 14, 2010 to its general partner (for the first quarter of 2010) was \$249.4 million. The general partner's incentive distribution that KMP paid in May 2009 (for the first quarter of 2009) was \$223.2 million. The period-to-period increase in the general partner incentive distributions resulted from both increased cash distributions per unit and increases in the number of common units and i-units outstanding.

KMP's general partner's incentive distribution for the distribution that KMP paid in August 2010 for the second quarter of 2010 was \$89.8 million, and the general partner's incentive distribution for the distribution that KMP paid for the second quarter of 2009 was \$231.8 million. The general partner's incentive distribution for the second quarter of 2010 was affected by (1) a waived incentive amount equal to \$5.3 million related to common units issued to finance a portion of KMP's acquisition of a 50% interest in the KinderHawk joint venture and (2) a reduced incentive amount of \$168.3 million (including the general partner's 2% general partner interest, total cash distributions were reduced \$170.0 million), due to a portion of KMP's cash distributions for the second quarter of 2010 being a distribution of cash from interim capital transactions, rather than a distribution of cash from operations. As provided in KMP's partnership agreement and described below, KMP's general partner receives no incentive distribution on distributions of cash from interim capital transactions.

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The incentive distribution that KMP paid on November 12, 2010 to its general partner (for the third quarter of 2010) was \$266.7 million. The general partner's incentive distribution that KMP paid in November 2009 (for the third quarter of 2009) was \$235.0 million. The period-to-period increase in the general partner incentive distribution resulted from increased cash distributions per unit and increases in the number of common units and i-units outstanding. The incentive distribution would have been \$5.8 million greater if the general partner had not waived its incentive distribution with respect to common units issued to finance a portion of KMP's acquisition of a 50% interest in the KinderHawk joint venture.

Allocation of Distributions from Interim Capital Transactions. Any distribution by KMP of available cash that would constitute cash from interim capital transactions would be distributed effectively as follows:

98% to all owners of common units and Class B units pro rata in cash and to the holder of i-units in equivalent i-units; and

2% to KMP's general partner, until KMP has distributed cash from this source in respect of a common unit outstanding since KMP's original public offering in an aggregate amount per unit equal to the initial common unit price of \$5.75, as adjusted for splits.

As cash from interim capital transactions is distributed, it would be treated as if it were a repayment of the initial public offering price of the common units. To reflect that repayment, the first three distribution levels of cash from operations would be adjusted downward proportionately by multiplying each distribution level amount by a fraction, the numerator of which is the unrecovered initial common unit price immediately after giving effect to that distribution and the denominator of which is the unrecovered initial common unit price immediately prior to giving effect to that distribution. For example, assuming the unrecovered initial common unit price is \$5.75 per common unit and that cash from interim capital transactions of \$2.375 per unit is then distributed to owners of common units, then the amount of the first three distribution levels would each be reduced to 50% of its then current level. 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 each of the first three distribution levels 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 distributed 50% to all classes of units pro rata, with the distribution to i-units being made instead in the form of i-units, and 50% to KMP's general partner. In connection with the distribution of cash from interim capital transactions for the second quarter 2010, however, we waived any adjustment in the target distribution levels and any reduction in the unrecovered initial common unit price that otherwise would have been made because of that distribution of cash from interim capital transactions.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Please see note 18 to our annual consolidated financial statements and note 13 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for information concerning recent accounting pronouncements.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Generally, our market risk sensitive instruments and positions have been determined to be "other than trading." Our exposure to market risk as discussed below includes forward-looking statements and represents an estimate of possible changes in fair value or future earnings that would occur, assuming hypothetical future movements in energy commodity prices or interest rates. Our views on market risk are not necessarily indicative of actual results that may occur and do not represent the maximum

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possible gains and losses that may occur, since actual gains and losses will differ from those estimated based on actual fluctuations in energy commodity prices or interest rates and the timing of transactions.

For a full discussion of our risk management activities, see note 13 to our annual consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Energy Commodity Market Risk

We are exposed to energy commodity market risk and other external risks, such as weather-related risk, in the ordinary course of business. However, we take steps to hedge, or limit our exposure to, these risks in order to maintain a more stable and predictable earnings stream. Stated another way, we execute a hedging strategy that seeks to protect us financially against adverse price movements and serves to minimize potential losses. Our strategy involves the use of certain energy commodity derivative contracts to reduce and minimize the risks associated with unfavorable changes in the market price of natural gas, natural gas liquids and crude oil. The derivative contracts we use include energy products traded on the New York Mercantile Exchange and over-the-counter markets, including, but not limited to, futures and options contracts, fixed price swaps and basis swaps.

Fundamentally, our hedging strategy involves taking a simultaneous position in the futures market that is equal and opposite to our position, or anticipated position, in the cash market (or physical product) in order to minimize the risk of financial loss from an adverse price change. For example, as sellers of crude oil and natural gas, we often enter into fixed price swaps and/or futures contracts to guarantee or lock-in the sale price of our crude oil or the margin from the sale and purchase of our natural gas at the time of market delivery, thereby directly offsetting any change in prices, either positive or negative. A hedge is successful when gains or losses in the cash market are neutralized by losses or gains in the futures transaction.

Our policies require that we only enter into derivative contracts with carefully selected major financial institutions or similar counterparties based upon their credit ratings and other factors, and we maintain strict dollar and term limits that correspond to our counterparties' credit ratings. While we enter into derivative transactions only with investment grade counterparties and actively monitor their credit ratings, it is nevertheless possible that losses will result from counterparty credit risk in the future. The credit ratings of the primary parties from whom we transact in energy commodity derivative contracts (based on contract market values) are as follows (credit ratings per Standard & Poor's Rating Services):

	Credit Rating
J. Aron & Company / Goldman, Sachs & Co.	A
Morgan Stanley	A
BNP Paribas	AA

As discussed above, our principal use of energy commodity derivative contracts is to mitigate the market price risk associated with anticipated transactions for the purchase and sale of natural gas, natural gas liquids and crude oil. Using derivative contracts for this purpose helps provide us increased certainty with regard to our operating cash flows and helps us undertake further capital improvement projects, attain budget results and meet distribution targets to our partners. We categorize such use of energy commodity derivative contracts as cash flow hedges, because the derivative contract is used to hedge the anticipated future cash flow of a transaction that is expected to occur but whose value is uncertain. Cash flow hedges are defined as hedges made with the intention of decreasing the variability in cash flows related to future transactions, as opposed to the value of an asset, liability or firm commitment, and we are allowed special hedge accounting treatment for such derivative contracts.

In accounting for cash flow hedges, gains and losses on the derivative contracts are reported in other comprehensive income, outside "Net Income" reported in our consolidated statements of

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operations included in this prospectus, but only to the extent that the gains and losses from the change in value of the derivative contracts can later offset the loss or gain from the change in value of the hedged future cash flows during the period in which the hedged cash flows affect net income. That is, for cash flow hedges, all effective components of the derivative contracts' gains and losses are recorded in other comprehensive income (loss), pending occurrence of the expected transaction. Other comprehensive income (loss) consists of those financial items that are included in "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" in our consolidated balance sheets but not included in our net income. Thus, in highly effective cash flow hedges, where there is no ineffectiveness, other comprehensive income changes by exactly as much as the derivative contracts and there is no impact on earnings until the expected transaction occurs.

All remaining gains and losses on the derivative contracts (the ineffective portion) are included in current net income. The ineffective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative contracts is the difference between the gain or loss from the change in value of the derivative contract and the effective portion of that gain or loss. In addition, when the hedged forecasted transaction does take place and affects earnings, the effective part of the hedge is also recognized in the income statement, and the earlier recognized effective amounts are removed from "Accumulated other comprehensive loss." If the forecasted transaction results in an asset or liability, amounts in "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" should be reclassified into earnings when the asset or liability affects earnings through cost of sales, depreciation, interest expense, etc.

The accumulated components of other comprehensive income are reported separately as accumulated other comprehensive income or loss in the members' equity section of our balance sheet. For us, the amounts included in "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" in our consolidated balance sheets primarily include (1) the effective portion of the gains and losses on cash flow hedging derivatives (which are primarily related to the derivative contracts associated with our hedging of anticipated future cash flows from the sales and purchases of natural gas, natural gas liquids and crude oil) and (2) foreign currency translation adjustments (which result from translating all of our foreign denominated assets and liabilities at current exchange rates, while equity is translated by using historical or weighted-average exchange rates).

The total "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" balance of \$167.9 million, included within the Members' Equity section of our Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2009, consisted of (1) \$95.7 million representing unrecognized net losses on energy commodity price risk management activities, (2) \$12.8 million representing unrecognized net gains relating to foreign currency translation adjustments and (3) \$85.0 million representing unrecognized net losses relating to the employee benefit plans. The total "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" balance of \$53.4 million included in our Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2008 consisted of (1) \$82.4 million representing unrecognized net gains on energy commodity price risk management activities, (2) \$41.1 million representing unrecognized net losses relating to foreign currency translation adjustments and (3) \$94.7 million representing unrecognized net losses relating to the employee benefit plans.

In future periods, as the hedged cash flows from our actual purchases and sales of energy commodities affect our net income, the related gains and losses included in our accumulated other comprehensive loss as a result of our hedging are transferred to the income statement as well, effectively offsetting the changes in cash flows stemming from the hedged risk.

We measure the risk of price changes in the natural gas, natural gas liquids and crude oil markets utilizing a value-at-risk model. Value-at-risk is a statistical measure estimating the probability of portfolio losses over a given holding period, within a certain level of statistical confidence. We utilize a closed form model to evaluate risk on a quarterly basis. The value-at-risk computations utilize a confidence level of 97.7% for the resultant price movement and a holding period of one day is chosen for the calculation. The confidence level used means that there is a 97.7% probability that the

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mark-to-market losses for a single day will not exceed the value-at-risk number presented. For each of the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, our value-at-risk reached a high of \$10.4 million and \$1.8 million, respectively, and a low of \$2.6 million and \$0.7 million, respectively. Value-at-risk as of December 31, 2009 was \$10.1 million, and averaged \$7.6 million for 2009. Value-at-risk as of December 31, 2008 was \$0.7 million, and averaged \$1.5 million for 2008. The increase in value-at-risk during 2009 largely results from our increased use of options to hedge crude oil production.

Our calculated value-at-risk exposure represents an estimate of the reasonably possible net losses that would be recognized on our combined portfolio of derivative contracts (including commodity futures and options contracts, fixed price swaps, basis swaps and over-the-counter options) and corresponding physical commodities assuming hypothetical movements in future market rates and is not necessarily indicative of actual results that may occur. It does not represent the maximum possible loss or any expected loss that may occur, since actual future gains and losses will differ from those estimated. Actual gains and losses may differ from estimates due to actual fluctuations in market rates, operating exposures and the timing thereof, as well as changes in our portfolio of derivatives during the year. In addition, as discussed above, we enter into these derivative contracts largely for the purpose of mitigating the risks that accompany certain of our business activities and, therefore both in the value-at-risk calculation and in reality, the change in the market value of our portfolio of derivative contracts, is offset largely by changes in the value of the underlying physical transactions. For more information on our risk management activities, see note 13 to our annual consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Interest Rate Risk

In order to maintain a cost effective capital structure, it is our policy to borrow funds using a mix of fixed rate debt and variable rate debt. The market risk inherent in our debt instruments and positions is the potential change arising from increases or decreases in interest rates as discussed below.

For fixed rate debt, changes in interest rates generally affect the fair value of the debt instrument, but not our earnings or cash flows. Conversely, for variable rate debt, changes in interest rates generally do not impact the fair value of the debt instrument, but may affect our future earnings and cash flows. Generally, we do not have an obligation to prepay fixed rate debt prior to maturity and, as a result, interest rate risk and changes in fair value should not have a significant impact on our fixed rate debt until we would be required to refinance such debt.

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the carrying values of our fixed rate debt were approximately \$13,083.4 million and \$11,355.4 million, respectively. These amounts compare to fair values of \$13,676.2 million and \$9,838.1 million as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Fair values were determined using quoted market prices where applicable, or future cash flow discounted at market rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements. A hypothetical 10% change in the average interest rates applicable to such debt for 2009 and 2008, would result in changes of approximately \$731.0 million and \$567.4 million, respectively, in the fair values of these instruments.

The carrying value and fair value of our variable rate debt, including associated accrued interest and excluding the value of interest rate swap agreements (discussed below), was \$558.9 million and \$95.1 million as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. A hypothetical 10% change of the weighted average interest rate on all of our borrowings (approximately 47 basis points in 2009) when applied to our outstanding balance of variable rate debt as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, including adjustments for notional swap amounts, would result in changes of approximately \$30.2 million and \$15.8 million, respectively, in our 2009 and 2008 annual pre-tax earnings.

As of December 31, 2009, Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. and KMP were party to interest rate swap agreements with a combined notional principal amount of \$725.0 million and \$5.2 billion, respectively. As of December 31, 2008, KMP was a party to an interest rate swap agreement with a notional

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principal amount of \$2.8 billion. An interest rate swap agreement is a contractual agreement entered into between two counterparties under which each agrees to make periodic interest payments to the other for an agreed period of time based upon a predetermined amount of principal, which is called the notional principal amount. Normally at each payment or settlement date, the party who owes more pays the net amount; so at any given settlement date only one party actually makes a payment. The principal amount is notional because there is no need to exchange actual amounts of principal.

We entered into our interest rate swap agreements for the purpose of transforming a portion of the underlying cash flows related to our long-term fixed rate debt securities into variable rate debt in order to achieve our desired mix of fixed and variable rate debt. Since the fair value of our fixed rate debt varies with changes in the market rate of interest, we enter into swap agreements to receive a fixed and pay a variable rate of interest. Such swap agreements result in future cash flows that vary with the market rate of interest and therefore, hedge against changes in the fair value of our fixed rate debt due to market rate changes.

As of both December 31, 2009 and 2008, all of our interest rate swap agreements represented fixed-for-variable rate swaps, where we agreed to pay our counterparties a variable rate of interest on a notional principal amount, comprised of principal amounts from various series of our long-term fixed rate senior notes. In exchange, our counterparties agreed to pay us a fixed rate of interest, thereby allowing us to transform our fixed rate liabilities into variable rate obligations without the incurrence of additional loan origination or conversion costs.

We monitor our mix of fixed rate and variable rate debt obligations in light of changing market conditions and from time to time may alter that mix by, for example, refinancing balances outstanding under our variable rate debt with fixed rate debt (or vice versa) or by entering into interest rate swap agreements or other interest rate hedging agreements. In general, KMP attempts to maintain an overall target mix of approximately 50% fixed rate debt and 50% of variable rate debt, and typically we, excluding KMP, target well below that level for variable rate debt. As of June 30, 2010, approximately 29% of our debt, excluding that of KMP, was variable rate debt.

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, our cash and investment portfolio included approximately \$13.2 million and \$13.2 million, respectively, in fixed-income debt securities. Because our investment in debt securities was made and will be maintained in the future to directly offset the interest rate risk on a like amount of long-term debt, a hypothetical 10% increase in interest rates would not have a material effect on the fair market value of our portfolio. Also, since we have the ability to liquidate this portfolio, we do not expect our operating results or cash flows to be materially affected to any significant degree by the effect of a sudden change in market interest rates on our investment portfolio.

See notes 8 and 13 to our annual consolidated financial statements and notes 4 and 6 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for additional information on activity related to our debt instruments and interest rate swap agreements.

Foreign Currency Risk

We are exposed to foreign currency risk from our investments in businesses owned and operated outside the United States. To mitigate this risk, we have a receive-fixed-rate, pay-fixed-rate U.S. dollar to Canadian dollar cross-currency interest rate swap agreement that has been designated as a hedge of our net investment in Canadian operations. We measure our swap agreement at fair value, and we report them on our balance sheet as either an asset or liability under hedge accounting.

A 1% change in the U.S. Dollar to Canadian Dollar exchange rate would impact the fair value of these swap agreements by approximately \$1.1 million.

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DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Overview

We own the general partner and approximately 11% of the limited partner interests of the "Partnership" or "KMP." The Partnership is a publicly traded pipeline limited partnership whose limited partner units are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "KMP." Additionally, the shares of our subsidiary that manages the Partnership, Kinder Morgan Management, are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "KMR." Through our indirect ownership of all of KMR's voting shares, we have the ability to elect all of the directors of KMR. The Partnership was formed in Delaware in August 1992 and is one of the largest energy transportation and storage companies in North America in terms of market capitalization.

KMP is the primary driver behind our cash flow and our potential for future cash flow growth. Our ability to pay dividends is primarily dependent on distributions received from KMP and NGPL. Approximately 95% of the cash distributions we received from our subsidiaries for both the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and the year ended December 31, 2009 were attributable to KMP and its affiliates.

As of December 31, 2010, our interests in the Partnership and its affiliates consisted of the following:

the general partner interest, which we hold through our ownership of the common equity of the general partner of the Partnership and which entitles us to receive incentive distributions;

21.7 million of the 224.2 million outstanding KMP units, representing an approximately 7% limited partner interest; and

13.1 million of the Partnership's 91.9 million outstanding i-units, representing an approximately 4% limited partner interest, through our ownership of 13.1 million KMR shares (i-units are a class of the Partnership's limited partner interests that receive distributions in the form of additional i-units instead of cash).

We also own a 20% equity interest in NGPL PipeCo LLC, the owner of NGPL, a major interstate natural gas pipeline and storage system which we operate.

Through our subsidiaries, including the Partnership, we operate or own an interest in approximately 37,000 miles of pipelines and approximately 180 terminals. These pipelines transport natural gas, gasoline, crude oil, carbon dioxide and other products, and these terminals store petroleum products and chemicals and handle bulk materials like coal and petroleum coke.

KMP Operations

KMP's operations are conducted through its subsidiaries and are grouped into five business segments:

Products Pipelines Consists of approximately 8,400 miles of refined petroleum products pipelines that deliver gasoline, diesel fuel, jet fuel and natural gas liquids to various markets; plus approximately 60 associated product terminals and petroleum pipeline transmix processing facilities serving customers across the United States;

Natural Gas Pipelines Consists of approximately 15,000 miles of natural gas transmission pipelines and gathering lines, plus natural gas storage, treating and processing facilities, through which natural gas is gathered, transported, stored, treated, processed and sold;

CO₂ Produces, markets and transports, through approximately 1,400 miles of pipelines, carbon dioxide, commonly called "CO₂," to oil fields that use carbon dioxide to increase production of oil; owns interests in and/or operates ten oil fields in West Texas; and owns and operates a 450-mile crude oil pipeline system in West Texas;

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Terminals Consists of approximately 120 owned or operated liquids and bulk terminal facilities and more than 30 rail transloading and materials handling facilities located throughout the United States and portions of Canada, which together transload, store and deliver a wide variety of bulk, petroleum, petrochemical and other liquids products for customers across the United States and Canada; and

Kinder Morgan Canada Transports crude oil and refined petroleum products through over 2,500 miles of pipelines from Alberta, Canada to marketing terminals and refineries in British Columbia, the State of Washington and the Rocky Mountains and Central regions of the United States.

Products Pipelines

The Products Pipelines segment consists of KMP's refined petroleum products and natural gas liquids pipelines and associated terminals, Southeast terminals and transmix processing facilities. In KMP's 2011 budget, the pipelines represent approximately 56% of this segment's earnings before DD&A, with terminals (including those associated with the pipelines) and transmix representing approximately 39% and 5%, respectively. The following map sets forth the pipelines, terminals and related facilities within this segment.

West Coast Products Pipelines

The West Coast Products Pipelines operations include the SFPP, L.P. operations (sometimes referred to as the "Pacific operations"), Calnev Pipeline operations and West Coast Terminals operations. The assets include interstate common carrier pipelines regulated by the FERC, intrastate pipelines in the state of California regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission, and certain non rate-regulated operations and terminal facilities.

The SFPP, L.P. operations serve six western states with approximately 2,500 miles of refined petroleum products pipelines and related terminal facilities that provide refined products to major

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population centers in the United States, including California; Las Vegas and Reno, Nevada; and the Phoenix-Tucson, Arizona corridor. In 2009, the SFPP mainline pipeline system transported approximately 1,078,800 barrels per day of refined products, with the product mix being approximately 61% gasoline, 22% diesel fuel, and 17% jet fuel.

The Calnev Pipeline consists of two parallel 248-mile, 14-inch and 8-inch diameter pipelines that run from our facilities at Colton, California to Las Vegas, Nevada. The pipeline serves the Mojave Desert through deliveries to a terminal at Barstow, California and two nearby major railroad yards. It also serves Nellis Air Force Base, located in Las Vegas, and also includes approximately 55 miles of pipeline serving Edwards Air Force Base in California. In 2009, the Calnev Pipeline system transported approximately 120,400 barrels per day of refined products, with the product mix being approximately 45% gasoline, 28% diesel fuel, and 27% jet fuel.

The West Coast Products Pipelines operations include 15 truck-loading terminals (13 on SFPP, L.P. and two on Calnev) with an aggregate usable tankage capacity of approximately 14.8 million barrels. The truck terminals provide services including short-term product storage, truck loading, vapor handling, additive injection, dye injection and ethanol blending.

The West Coast Terminals are fee-based terminals located in the Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles areas along the west coast of the United States with a combined total capacity of approximately 8.5 million barrels of storage for both petroleum products and chemicals.

Combined, the West Coast Products Pipelines operations' pipelines transport approximately 1.2 million barrels per day of refined petroleum products, providing pipeline service to approximately 31 customer-owned terminals, 11 commercial airports and 15 military bases. The West Coast Products Pipelines operations' pipelines serve approximately 74 shippers in the refined petroleum products market, the largest customers being major petroleum companies, independent refiners, and the United States military. The majority of refined products supplied to the West Coast Product Pipelines operations' pipeline system come from the major refining centers around Los Angeles, San Francisco, West Texas and Puget Sound, as well as from waterborne terminals and connecting pipelines located near these refining centers.

Plantation Pipe Line Company

We own approximately 51% of Plantation Pipe Line Company, the sole owner of the approximately 3,100-mile refined petroleum products Plantation pipeline system serving the southeastern United States. We operate the system pursuant to agreements with Plantation and its wholly owned subsidiary, Plantation Services LLC. The Plantation pipeline system serves as a common carrier of refined petroleum products to various metropolitan areas, including Birmingham, Alabama; Atlanta, Georgia; Charlotte, North Carolina; and the Washington, D.C. area. An affiliate of ExxonMobil Corporation owns the remaining 49% ownership interest, and ExxonMobil is the largest shipper on the Plantation system both in terms of volumes and revenues. In 2009, Plantation delivered approximately 487,000 barrels per day of refined petroleum products. These delivered volumes were comprised of gasoline (63%), diesel/heating oil (22%) and jet fuel (15%). Products shipped on Plantation originate at various Gulf Coast refineries from which major integrated oil companies and independent refineries and wholesalers ship refined petroleum products. Plantation ships products for approximately 30 companies to terminals throughout the southeastern United States. Plantation's principal customers are Gulf Coast refining and marketing companies, fuel wholesalers, and the United States Department of Defense.

Central Florida Pipeline

The Central Florida pipeline system consists of a 110-mile, 16-inch diameter pipeline that transports gasoline and ethanol, and an 85-mile, 10-inch diameter pipeline that transports diesel fuel and jet fuel from Tampa to Orlando. In addition to being connected to our Tampa terminal, the pipeline system is connected to terminals owned and operated by TransMontaigne, Citgo, BP, and

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Marathon Petroleum. The 10-inch diameter pipeline is connected to our Taft, Florida terminal (located near Orlando), has an intermediate delivery point at Intercession City, Florida, and is also the sole pipeline supplying jet fuel to the Orlando International Airport in Orlando, Florida. In 2009, the pipeline system transported approximately 107,100 barrels per day of refined products, with the product mix being approximately 69% gasoline and ethanol, 12% diesel fuel, and 19% jet fuel.

We also own and operate liquids terminals in Tampa and Taft, Florida. The Tampa terminal contains approximately 1.5 million barrels of storage capacity and is connected to two ship dock facilities in the Port of Tampa. The Taft terminal contains approximately 0.7 million barrels of storage capacity for gasoline, ethanol and diesel fuel for further movement into trucks.

Cochin Pipeline System

The Cochin pipeline system consists of an approximately 1,900-mile, 12-inch diameter multi-product pipeline operating between Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta and Windsor, Ontario, along with five terminals. The pipeline operates on a batched basis and has an estimated system capacity of approximately 70,000 barrels per day. It includes 31 pump stations spaced at 60 mile intervals and five United States propane terminals. Underground storage is available at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta and Windsor, Ontario through third parties. In 2009, the pipeline system transported approximately 29,300 barrels per day of natural gas liquids. The pipeline traverses three provinces in Canada and seven states in the United States and can transport propane, butane and natural gas liquids to the midwestern United States and eastern Canadian petrochemical and fuel markets. Current operations involve only the transportation of propane on Cochin.

Cypress Pipeline

The Cypress pipeline is an interstate common carrier natural gas liquids pipeline originating at storage facilities in Mont Belvieu, Texas and extending 104 miles east to a connection with Westlake Chemical Corporation, a major petrochemical producer in the Lake Charles, Louisiana area. The Cypress pipeline has a capacity of approximately 55,000 barrels per day of natural gas liquids. Mont Belvieu, located approximately 20 miles east of Houston, is the largest hub for natural gas liquids gathering, transportation, fractionation and storage in the United States. In 2009, the pipeline system transported approximately 43,400 barrels per day of natural gas liquids. Effective October 1, 2010, KMP sold a 50% ownership interest in the Cypress Pipeline to Westlake Chemical Corporation pursuant to the exercise by Westlake of an option. KMP continues to operate the pipeline under a long-term agreement.

Southeast Terminals

The Southeast terminal operations consist of 24 high-quality, liquid petroleum products terminals located along the Plantation/Colonial pipeline corridor in the Southeastern United States. Combined, the Southeast terminals have a total storage capacity of approximately 8.2 million barrels. In 2009, these terminals transferred approximately 348,000 barrels of refined products per day.

Transmix Operations

The Transmix operations include the processing of petroleum pipeline transmix, a blend of dissimilar refined petroleum products that have become co-mingled in the pipeline transportation process. During pipeline transportation, different products are transported through the pipelines abutting each other, and generate a volume of different mixed products called transmix. At transmix processing facilities, we process and separate pipeline transmix into pipeline-quality gasoline and light distillate products at six separate processing facilities located in Colton, California; Richmond, Virginia; Dorsey Junction, Maryland; Indianola, Pennsylvania; Wood River, Illinois; and Greensboro, North Carolina. Combined, these transmix facilities processed approximately 10.0 million barrels of transmix in 2009.

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Competition

Our products pipelines compete against proprietary pipelines owned and operated by major oil companies, other independent products pipelines, trucking and marine transportation firms (for short-haul movements of products) and railcars. Our terminals in this segment compete with proprietary terminals owned and operated by major oil companies and other independent terminal operators, and our transmix operations compete with refineries owned by major oil companies and independent transmix facilities.

Natural Gas Pipelines

The Natural Gas Pipelines segment, which contains both interstate and intrastate pipelines, consists of natural gas sales, transportation, storage, gathering, processing and treating operations. Within this segment are approximately 15,000 miles of natural gas pipelines and associated storage and supply lines that are strategically located at the center of the North American pipeline grid. The transportation network provides access to the major gas supply areas in the western United States, Texas and the Midwest, as well as major consumer markets. In KMP's 2011 budget, the Texas Intrastate Natural Gas Pipeline Group, Kinder Morgan Treating, L.P., the KinderHawk joint venture and Upstream operations collectively represent approximately 50% of this segment's earnings before DD&A (including KMP's proportionate share of DD&A from the KinderHawk, Rockies Express Pipeline, Midcontinent Express Pipeline and Fayetteville Pipeline joint ventures), and the interstate pipeline groups represent approximately 50%. The following map sets forth the pipelines and related facilities in this segment.

Texas Intrastate Natural Gas Pipeline Group and Other

Texas Intrastate Natural Gas Pipeline Group

The two largest pipelines in the Texas Intrastate Natural Gas Pipeline Group are Kinder Morgan Texas Pipeline and Kinder Morgan Tejas Pipeline, which in the map above are KMTP and KM Tejas, respectively. These pipelines essentially operate as a single pipeline system, providing customers and

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suppliers with improved flexibility and reliability. The combined system includes approximately 6,000 miles of intrastate natural gas pipelines with a peak transport and sales capacity of approximately 5.2 billion cubic feet per day of natural gas and approximately 145 billion cubic feet of on-system natural gas storage capacity including 11 billion cubic feet contracted from a third party. In addition, the combined system, through owned assets and contractual arrangements with third parties, has the capability to process 685 million cubic feet per day of natural gas for liquids extraction and to treat approximately 180 million cubic feet per day of natural gas for carbon dioxide removal.

The Texas Intrastate Natural Gas Pipeline Group also includes the Mier-Monterrey Pipeline, a 95-mile natural gas pipeline that stretches from the International Border between the United States and Mexico in Starr County, Texas, to Monterrey, Mexico and can transport up to 375 million cubic feet per day. The pipeline connects to a 1,000-megawatt power plant complex and to the Pemex natural gas transportation system. The Mier-Monterrey Pipeline has entered into a long-term contract (expiring in 2018) with Pemex, which has subscribed for all of the pipeline's capacity. The group also includes the Kinder Morgan North Texas Pipeline, an 82-mile pipeline that transports natural gas from an interconnect with the facilities of NGPL in Lamar County, Texas, to a 1,750-megawatt electric generating facility located in Forney, Texas, 15 miles east of Dallas. It has the capacity to transport 325 million cubic feet per day of natural gas and is fully subscribed under a long-term contract.

Texas' natural gas consumption is among the highest of any state. The natural gas demand profile in the Texas Intrastate Natural Gas Pipeline Group's market area is primarily composed of industrial (including on-site cogeneration facilities), merchant and utility power and local natural gas distribution consumption. The industrial demand is primarily year-round load. Merchant and utility power demand peaks in the summer months and is complemented by local natural gas distribution demand that peaks in the winter months.

The pipelines in this group purchase natural gas directly from producers with reserves connected to the system in South Texas, East Texas, West Texas and along the Texas Gulf Coast. They also purchase gas at interconnects with third-party interstate and intrastate pipelines. While the intrastate group does not produce gas, it does maintain an active well connection program. These measures are taken in order to offset natural declines in production along the systems and to secure supplies for additional demand in the market areas. The intrastate group has access to both onshore and offshore sources of supply, and is well positioned to interconnect with liquefied natural gas projects currently under development by others along the Texas Gulf Coast. The intrastate group also has access to markets within and outside of Texas through interconnections with numerous interstate natural gas pipelines.

On May 14, 2010, the Partnership and Copano Energy, L.L.C. entered into formal agreements for a joint venture to provide natural gas gathering, transportation and processing services to natural gas producers in the Eagle Ford Shale formation in South Texas. The joint venture is named Eagle Ford Gathering LLC, and KMP and Copano each own a 50% membership interest. Copano serves as operator and managing member of Eagle Ford Gathering LLC. KMP and Copano have committed approximately 375 million cubic feet per day of natural gas capacity to the joint venture through 2024 for transportation and processing, respectively.

Kinder Morgan Treating, L.P.

Kinder Morgan Treating, L.P., owns and operates (or leases to producers for operation) treating plants that remove impurities, such as carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide and hydrocarbon liquids, from natural gas before it is delivered into gathering systems and transmission pipelines to ensure that it meets pipeline quality specifications. Its primary treating assets include approximately 225 natural gas amine-treating plants and approximately 56 dew point control plants.

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KinderHawk

On May 21, 2010, the Partnership acquired a 50% ownership interest in Petrohawk Energy Corporation's natural gas gathering and treating business in the Haynesville shale gas formation located in northwest Louisiana for approximately \$921.4 million in cash. During a short transition period, Petrohawk continued to operate the business, and effective October 1, 2010, a newly formed company named KinderHawk Field Services LLC, owned 50% by KMP and 50% by Petrohawk, assumed the joint venture operations. KinderHawk's assets consist of more than 300 miles of pipeline currently in service, with throughput as of the end of 2010 of approximately 800 million cubic feet per day of natural gas. Additionally, the system's natural gas amine treating plants have a current capacity of approximately 2,135 gallons per minute. KinderHawk has also received a dedication to transport and treat all of Petrohawk Energy Corporation's operated Haynesville and Bossier shale gas production in northwest Louisiana for the life of the leases at agreed upon rates, as well as minimum volume commitments from Petrohawk for the first five years of the joint venture agreement. It will also focus on providing transportation services to third-party producers.

Upstream

The upstream operations include the Casper and Douglas, Wyoming natural gas processing plants, which have the capacity to process up to 185 million cubic feet per day of natural gas, depending on raw gas quality. The upstream operations also include a 49% equity interest in the Red Cedar Gathering Company, a joint venture in which 51% is owned by the Southern Ute Indian Tribe. Red Cedar's gas gathering system consists of approximately 743 miles of gathering pipeline connecting more than 1,200 producing wells, 96,250 horsepower of compression at 23 field compressor stations and two carbon dioxide treating plants. The capacity and throughput of the Red Cedar system is approximately 750 million cubic feet per day of natural gas. Red Cedar also owns a 175 million cubic feet per day natural gas treating facility located in La Plata County, Colorado.

Interstate Pipelines

Western Interstate Natural Gas Pipeline Group

Kinder Morgan Interstate Gas Transmission LLC, shown on the map above as KMITG, owns approximately 5,100 miles of transmission lines in Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska. Kinder Morgan Interstate Gas Transmission LLC also owns the Huntsman natural gas storage facility, located in Cheyenne County, Nebraska, which has approximately 11 billion cubic feet of firm capacity commitments and provides for withdrawal of up to 179 million cubic feet of natural gas per day.

TransColorado Gas Transmission Company LLC owns a 300-mile interstate natural gas pipeline that extends from approximately 20 miles southwest of Meeker, Colorado to Bloomfield, New Mexico. It has multiple points of interconnection with various interstate and intrastate pipelines, gathering systems, and local distribution companies. The TransColorado system has a capacity of 1.037 billion cubic feet per day of natural gas and the ability to flow gas north or south.

KMP operates and owns 50% of the 1,679-mile Rockies Express natural gas pipeline system, one of the largest natural gas pipelines constructed in North America in the last 25 years. The 1,679-mile system is capable of transporting 1.8 billion cubic feet per day of natural gas. The Rockies Express system has binding firm commitments secured for nearly all of the pipeline capacity. Sempra Pipelines & Storage, a unit of Sempra Energy, and ConocoPhillips each own 25% of the ownership interests in Rockies Express.

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Central Interstate Natural Gas Pipeline Group

Trailblazer Pipeline Company LLC owns a 436-mile natural gas pipeline system with a certificated capacity of 846 million cubic feet of natural gas per day. Trailblazer's pipeline originates at an interconnection with Wyoming Interstate Company Ltd.'s pipeline system near Rockport, Colorado and runs through southeastern Wyoming to a terminus near Beatrice, Nebraska where it interconnects with NGPL's and Northern Natural Gas Company's pipeline systems. We manage, maintain and operate Trailblazer, for which we are reimbursed at cost.

Kinder Morgan Louisiana Pipeline LLC owns the Kinder Morgan Louisiana natural gas pipeline system. The pipeline system provides approximately 3.2 billion cubic feet per day of take-away natural gas capacity from the Cheniere Sabine Pass liquefied natural gas terminal located in Cameron Parish, Louisiana. The system capacity is fully supported by 20 year take-or-pay customer commitments with Chevron and Total that expire in 2029.

KMP owns a 50% interest in Midcontinent Express Pipeline LLC, the sole owner of the approximately 500-mile Midcontinent Express natural gas pipeline system. Regency Energy Partners LP owns a 49.9% ownership interest in Midcontinent Express Pipeline LLC, and Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. owns the remaining 0.1% interest, subject to Regency's one-time right to purchase this 0.1% interest on May 26, 2011. The Midcontinent Express system has the capability to transport up to 1.4 billion cubic feet per day of natural gas, and the pipeline capacity is fully subscribed with long-term binding commitments from creditworthy shippers.

Fayetteville Express Pipeline LLC is currently developing the Fayetteville Express natural gas pipeline system. KMP owns a 50% interest in Fayetteville Express Pipeline LLC. Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. owns the remaining interest and will operate the Fayetteville Express pipeline system, which when completed, will consist of a 187-mile, 42-inch diameter pipeline originating in Conway County, Arkansas, continuing eastward through White County, Arkansas, and terminating at an interconnect with Trunkline Gas Company's pipeline in Panola County, Mississippi. The total cost of the pipeline project is expected to be slightly above \$1.0 billion. The Fayetteville Express pipeline system will have an initial capacity of 2.0 billion cubic feet of natural gas per day. Fayetteville Express Pipeline LLC has secured binding 10-year commitments totaling approximately 1.85 billion cubic feet per day. On December 17, 2009, the FERC approved and issued the pipeline's certificate application authorizing construction. The pipeline began interim service on October 12, 2010, and began full service in December 2010.

Competition

The market for supply of natural gas is highly competitive, and new pipelines are currently being built to serve the growing demand for natural gas in each of the markets served by the pipelines in the Natural Gas Pipeline segment. These operations compete with interstate and intrastate pipelines, and their shippers, for attachments to new markets and supplies and for transportation, processing and treating services. We believe the principal elements of competition in our various markets are transportation rates, terms of service and flexibility and reliability of service. From time to time, other pipeline projects are proposed that would compete with our pipelines. Some proposed pipelines may deliver natural gas to markets we serve from new supply sources closer to our markets. We do not know whether or when any such project would be built, or the extent of its impact on our operations or profitability.

Shippers on the pipelines compete with other forms of energy available to their natural gas customers and end users, including electricity, coal, propane and fuel oils. Several factors influence the demand for natural gas, including price changes, the availability of natural gas and other forms of energy, the level of business activity, conservation, legislation and governmental regulations, the ability to convert to alternative fuels and weather.

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CO₂

The CO₂ segment consists of Kinder Morgan CO₂ Company, L.P. and its consolidated affiliates, referred to as "KMCO₂." Carbon dioxide is used to enhance oil recovery by injecting it as a flooding medium in order to recover otherwise difficult to obtain crude oil from mature oil fields. KMCO₂'s carbon dioxide pipelines and related assets allow it to market a complete package of carbon dioxide supply, transportation and technical expertise to the customer. The CO₂ business segment produces, transports and markets carbon dioxide for use in enhanced oil recovery operations. The CO₂ segment also includes ownership interests in several oil-producing fields and a 450-mile crude oil pipeline, all located in the Permian Basin region of West Texas. In KMP's 2011 budget, this segment's oil producing activities will generate approximately 72% of this segment's earnings before DD&A, with the balance related to sales and transport activities. The following map sets forth the assets within this segment.

Oil Producing Activities

KMCO₂ holds ownership interests in oil-producing fields in the Permian Basin of West Texas, including an approximately 97% working interest in the SACROC unit, an approximately 50% working interest in the Yates unit, an approximately 21% net profits interest in the H.T. Boyd unit, an approximately 65% working interest in the Claytonville unit, an approximately 96% working interest in the Katz CB Long unit, a 100% working interest in the Katz Southwest River unit, a 100% working interest in the Katz East River unit, and lesser interests in the Sharon Ridge unit, the Reinecke unit and the MidCross unit. In 2009, KMCO₂ was the second largest crude oil producer in Texas on a gross production basis according to data from the Texas Railroad Commission.

The SACROC unit is one of the largest and oldest oil fields in the United States using carbon dioxide flooding technology. The field comprises approximately 56,000 acres located in the Permian Basin in Scurry County, Texas. KMCO₂ has expanded the development of the carbon dioxide project initiated by the previous owners and increased production over the last several years. The Yates unit is

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also one of the largest oil fields ever discovered in the United States. The field comprises approximately 26,000 acres located about 90 miles south of Midland, Texas.

In 2009, the average purchased carbon dioxide injection rate at SACROC was 253 million cubic feet per day. The average oil production rate for 2009 was approximately 30,100 gross barrels of oil (25,100 net barrels to KMCO₂) per day. The average natural gas liquids production rate (net of the processing plant share) for 2009 was approximately 6,500 gross barrels (5,300 net barrels to KMCO₂) per day.

KMCO₂'s plan has been to increase the production rate and ultimate oil recovery from Yates by combining horizontal drilling with carbon dioxide injection to ensure a relatively steady production profile over the next several years. During 2009, the Yates unit produced approximately 26,500 gross barrels of oil (11,800 net barrels to KMCO₂) per day.

KMCO₂ also operates and owns an approximately 65% gross working interest in the Claytonville oil field unit located in Fisher County, Texas. The Claytonville unit is located nearly 30 miles east of the SACROC unit in the Permian Basin of West Texas, and the unit produced an average of 218 gross barrels of oil (124 net barrels to KMCO₂) per day during 2009.

KMCO₂ also operates and owns working interests in the Katz CB Long unit, the Katz Southwest River unit and Katz East River unit. The Katz field is located in the Permian Basin area of West Texas and, during 2009, the field produced 380 gross barrels of oil (289 net barrels to KMCO₂) per day.

All our drilling activities are conducted on a contract basis with independent drilling contractors. We own no drilling equipment.

See note 19 to our annual consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for additional information with respect to operating statistics and supplemental information on oil and gas producing activities.

KMCO₂ operates and owns approximately a 22% working interest plus an additional 28% net profits interest in the Snyder gasoline plant. It also operates and has a 51% ownership interest in the Diamond M gas plant and a 100% ownership interest in the North Snyder plant, all of which are located in the Permian Basin of West Texas. The Snyder gasoline plant processes gas produced from the SACROC unit and neighboring carbon dioxide projects, specifically the Sharon Ridge and Cogdell units, all of which are located in the Permian Basin area of West Texas. The Diamond M and the North Snyder plants contract with the Snyder plant to process gas. Production of natural gas liquids at the Snyder gasoline plant during 2009 averaged 15,282 gross barrels (9,480 net barrels to KMCO₂) per day.

Sales and Transport

Carbon Dioxide Reserves

KMCO₂ owns approximately 45% of, and operates, the McElmo Dome unit in Colorado, which contains more than ten trillion cubic feet of recoverable carbon dioxide. Deliverability and compression capacity exceeds 1.3 billion cubic feet per day. The McElmo Dome unit produces approximately 1.2 billion cubic feet per day.

KMCO₂ also owns approximately 11% of the Bravo Dome unit in New Mexico, which contains more than one trillion cubic feet of recoverable carbon dioxide and produces approximately 300 million cubic feet per day, and an approximately 87% ownership interest in the Doe Canyon Deep unit in Colorado, which contains more than 1.5 trillion cubic feet of recoverable carbon dioxide and produces approximately 110 million cubic feet per day.

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Carbon Dioxide Pipelines

KMCO₂ owns a 50% equity interest in and operates the approximately 500-mile Cortez pipeline. The pipeline carries carbon dioxide from the McElmo Dome and Doe Canyon source fields near Cortez, Colorado to the Denver City, Texas hub. The Cortez pipeline transports over 1.2 billion cubic feet of carbon dioxide per day.

The Central Basin pipeline consists of approximately 143 miles of mainline pipelines and 177 miles of lateral supply lines located in the Permian Basin between Denver City, Texas and McCamey, Texas, with an ultimate throughput capacity of 700 million cubic feet per day. At its origination point in Denver City, the Central Basin pipeline interconnects with all three major carbon dioxide supply pipelines from Colorado and New Mexico, namely the Cortez, the Bravo and the Sheep Mountain pipelines.

The Centerline pipeline consists of approximately 113 miles of pipelines located in the Permian Basin between Denver City, Texas and Snyder, Texas. The pipeline has a capacity of 300 million cubic feet of carbon dioxide per day.

KMCO₂ owns a 13% undivided interest in the 218-mile Bravo pipeline, which delivers CO₂ from the Bravo Dome source field in northeast New Mexico to the Denver City hub and has a capacity of more than 350 million cubic feet per day. Occidental Petroleum owns 81% and XTO Energy owns the remaining 6% of the pipeline.

In addition, KMCO₂ owns approximately 98% of the Canyon Reef Carriers pipeline and approximately 69% of the Pecos pipeline. The Canyon Reef Carriers pipeline extends 139 miles from McCamey, Texas, to the SACROC unit in the Permian Basin. The pipeline has a capacity of approximately 270 million cubic feet of carbon dioxide per day and makes deliveries to the SACROC, Sharon Ridge, Cogdell and Reinecke units. The Pecos pipeline is a 25-mile pipeline that runs from McCamey to Iraan, Texas. It has a capacity of approximately 120 million cubic feet per day of carbon dioxide and makes deliveries to the Yates unit.

The principal market for transportation on KMCO₂'s carbon dioxide pipelines is to customers, including KMP, using carbon dioxide for enhanced recovery operations in mature oil fields in the Permian Basin, where industry demand is expected to remain strong for the next several years.

Crude Oil Pipeline

KMCO₂ owns the Kinder Morgan Wink Pipeline, a 450-mile Texas intrastate crude oil pipeline system consisting of three mainline sections, two gathering systems and numerous truck delivery stations. The segment of this pipeline that runs from Wink to El Paso has a total capacity of 130,000 barrels of crude oil per day. The pipeline allows KMCO₂ to better manage crude oil deliveries from its oil field interests in West Texas. The pipeline transports crude oil into Western Refining Company, L.P.'s 120,000 barrel per day refinery in El Paso. This 20-inch pipeline transported an average of approximately 117,000 barrels of oil per day in 2009.

Competition

KMP's primary competitors for the sale of carbon dioxide include suppliers that have an ownership interest in McElmo Dome, Bravo Dome and Sheep Mountain carbon dioxide reserves, and Petro-Source Carbon Company, which gathers waste carbon dioxide from natural gas production in the Val Verde Basin of West Texas. KMP's ownership interests in the Central Basin, Cortez and Bravo pipelines are in direct competition with other carbon dioxide pipelines. KMP also competes with other interest owners in McElmo Dome and Bravo Dome for transportation of carbon dioxide to the Denver City, Texas market area.

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Terminals

The Terminals segment includes the petroleum, chemical and other liquids terminal facilities and operations, other than those included in the Products Pipelines segment. The segment also includes the coal, petroleum coke, fertilizer, steel, ores and dry-bulk material services, including all transloading, engineering, conveying and other in-plant services. Combined, the segment is composed of approximately 121 owned or operated liquids and bulk terminal facilities, and more than 33 rail transloading and materials handling facilities located throughout the United States, Canada and the Netherlands. We believe the location of our facilities and our ability to provide flexibility to customers helps keep customers at our terminals and provides opportunities for expansion. In KMP's 2011 budget, the liquids terminals and the bulk terminals account for approximately 56% and 44%, respectively, of this segment's earnings before DD&A. The following map sets forth the location of the terminals within this segment.

Liquids Terminals

The liquids terminals operations primarily store refined petroleum products, petrochemicals, ethanol, industrial chemicals and vegetable oil products in aboveground storage tanks and transfer products to and from pipelines, vessels, tank trucks, tank barges and tank railcars. Combined, the liquids terminals facilities possess liquids storage capacity of approximately 58.2 million barrels (or approximately 107 million barrels of domestic capacity including terminals in the Products Pipelines segment and leased capacity), and in 2009, these terminals handled approximately 604 million barrels of petroleum products, ethanol and chemicals. In 2010, we estimate that the Partnership's Products Pipelines and Terminals segments handled approximately 30% of U.S. ethanol production.

Bulk Terminals

The bulk terminal operations primarily involve dry-bulk material loading, unloading, storing and related handling services. These operations also provide conveyor manufacturing and installation,

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engineering and design services and in-plant services covering material handling, conveying, maintenance and repair, railcar switching and miscellaneous marine services. Combined, the dry-bulk and material transloading facilities handled approximately 78 million tons of coal, petroleum coke, fertilizers, steel, ores and other dry-bulk materials in 2009. We believe we are the largest handler of petroleum coke in the United States. We own or operate approximately 95 dry-bulk terminals in the United States, Canada and the Netherlands.

Materials Services (Rail Transloading)

The materials services operations include rail or truck transloading shipments from one medium of transportation to another at 33 owned and non-owned facilities. The Burlington Northern Santa Fe, CSX, Norfolk Southern, Union Pacific, Kansas City Southern and A&W railroads provide rail service for these terminal facilities. Approximately 50% of the products handled are liquids, including an entire spectrum of liquid chemicals, and the rest are dry-bulk products. We also design and build transloading facilities, perform inventory management services, and provide value-added services such as blending, heating and sparging. In 2009, the materials services operations handled approximately 227,000 railcars.

Competition

We are one of the largest independent operators of liquids terminals in the United States based on barrels of liquids terminaling capacity. Our liquids terminals compete with other publicly or privately held independent liquids terminals, and terminals owned by oil, chemical and pipeline companies. Our bulk terminals compete with numerous independent terminal operators, terminals owned by producers and distributors of bulk commodities, stevedoring companies and other industrial companies opting not to outsource terminal services. In some locations, our competitors are smaller, independent operators with lower cost structures. Our railroad material services operations compete with a variety of single- or multi-site transload, warehouse and terminal operators across the United States.

Kinder Morgan Canada

The Kinder Morgan Canada business segment includes the Trans Mountain pipeline system, a one-third ownership interest in the Express pipeline system, and a 25-mile jet fuel pipeline system. The weighted average remaining life of the shipping contracts on these two pipelines was approximately four years as of January 1, 2011.

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Trans Mountain

Trans Mountain is a 715-mile common carrier pipeline system that originates at Edmonton, Alberta and transports crude oil and refined petroleum to destinations along its path and on the west coast of British Columbia. A connecting pipeline also delivers petroleum to refineries in the state of Washington. The capacity of the line out of Edmonton ranges from 300,000 barrels per day when heavy crude represents 20% of the total throughput (which is a historically normal heavy crude percentage) to 400,000 barrels per day with no heavy crude. Trans Mountain is the sole pipeline carrying crude oil from Alberta to the west coast. We believe these facilities provide us the opportunity to consider expansions to the west coast, either in stages or as one project.

In 2009, deliveries on Trans Mountain averaged 280,507 barrels per day. The crude oil and refined petroleum transported through Trans Mountain's pipeline system originates in Alberta and British Columbia. The refined and partially refined petroleum transported to Kamloops, British Columbia and Vancouver originates from oil refineries located in Edmonton. Petroleum products delivered through Trans Mountain's pipeline system are used in markets in British Columbia, Washington State and elsewhere.

In the fourth quarter of 2010, Trans Mountain completed negotiations with the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers for a new incentive toll settlement effective for the period beginning January 1, 2011 and ending December 31, 2015. Trans Mountain filed the settlement with the National Energy Board in November 2010 and expects approval in the first quarter of 2011.

Express

We own a one-third interest in the Express pipeline system, a common-carrier, crude oil pipeline system comprised of the Express Pipeline and the Platte Pipeline, which deliver Canadian crude oil to PADD IV and PADD II markets in the U.S. Rocky Mountains and Midwest. The Express Pipeline is a 780-mile, 24-inch diameter pipeline that begins at the crude oil pipeline hub at Hardisty, Alberta and terminates at the Casper, Wyoming facilities of the Platte Pipeline. The Express Pipeline has a design

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capacity of 280,000 barrels per day. Receipts at Hardisty averaged 208,246 barrels per day during 2009. The Platte Pipeline is a 926-mile, 20-inch diameter pipeline that runs from the crude oil pipeline hub at Casper, Wyoming to refineries and interconnecting pipelines in the Wood River, Illinois area. The Platte Pipeline has a capacity of 150,000 barrels per day downstream of Casper, Wyoming and approximately 140,000 barrels per day downstream of Guernsey, Wyoming. Platte deliveries averaged 137,810 barrels per day during 2009.

Competition

Trans Mountain and the Express pipeline system are each one of several pipeline alternatives for western Canadian petroleum production, and each competes against other pipeline providers.

Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America

In February 2008, we completed the sale of an 80% ownership interest in NGPL for approximately \$5.9 billion. We continue to operate NGPL's assets pursuant to a 15-year operating agreement.

NGPL owns and operates approximately 9,200 miles of interstate natural gas pipelines, storage fields, field system lines and related facilities, consisting primarily of two major interconnected natural gas transmission pipelines terminating in the Chicago, Illinois metropolitan area. NGPL's Amarillo Line originates in the West Texas and New Mexico producing areas and is comprised of approximately 4,400 miles of mainline and various small-diameter pipelines. Its other major pipeline, the Gulf Coast Line, originates in the Gulf Coast areas of Texas and Louisiana and consists of approximately 4,100 miles of mainline and various small-diameter pipelines. These two main pipelines are connected at points in Texas and Oklahoma by NGPL's approximately 800-mile Amarillo/Gulf Coast pipeline.

NGPL is one of the nation's largest natural gas storage operators, with approximately 600 billion cubic feet of total natural gas storage capacity, approximately 258 billion cubic feet of working gas capacity and over 4.3 billion cubic feet per day of peak deliverability from its storage facilities, which are located in major supply areas and near the markets it serves. NGPL owns and operates 13

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underground storage reservoirs in eight field locations in four states. These storage assets complement its pipeline facilities and allow it to optimize pipeline deliveries and meet peak delivery requirements in its principal markets.

Competition

NGPL competes with other transporters of natural gas in virtually all of the markets it serves and, in particular, in the Chicago area, which is the northern terminus of NGPL's two major pipeline segments and its largest market. These competitors include both interstate and intrastate natural gas pipelines and, historically, most of the competition has been from such pipelines with supplies originating in the United States. NGPL also faces competition from Alliance Pipeline, which began service during the 2000-2001 heating season carrying Canadian-produced natural gas into the Chicago market. However, at the same time, the Vector Pipeline was constructed for the specific purpose of transporting gas from the Chicago area to other markets, generally further north and further east. The overall impact of the increased pipeline capacity into the Chicago area, combined with additional take-away capacity and the increased demand in the area, has created a situation that remains dynamic with respect to the ultimate impact on individual transporters such as NGPL. From time to time, other pipelines are proposed which would compete with NGPL. We cannot predict whether or when any such pipeline might be built, or its impact on NGPL's operations or profitability.

Regulatory and Compliance Matters

Interstate Common Carrier Refined Petroleum Products and Oil Pipeline Rate Regulation U.S. Operations

Some of our U.S. refined petroleum products and crude oil pipelines are interstate common carrier pipelines, subject to regulation by the FERC under the Interstate Commerce Act, or ICA. The ICA requires that we maintain our tariffs on file with the FERC. Those tariffs set forth the rates we charge for providing transportation services on our interstate common carrier pipelines as well as the rules and regulations governing these services. The ICA requires, among other things, that such rates on interstate common carrier pipelines be "just and reasonable" and nondiscriminatory. The ICA permits interested persons to challenge newly proposed or changed rates and authorizes the FERC to suspend the effectiveness of such rates for a period of up to seven months and to investigate such rates. If, upon completion of an investigation, the FERC finds that the new or changed rate is unlawful, it is authorized to require the carrier to refund the revenues in excess of the prior tariff collected during the pendency of the investigation. The FERC also may investigate, upon complaint or on its own motion, rates that are already in effect and may order a carrier to change its rates prospectively. Upon an appropriate showing, a shipper may obtain reparations for damages sustained during the two years prior to the filing of a complaint.

On October 24, 1992, Congress passed the Energy Policy Act of 1992. The Energy Policy Act deemed petroleum products pipeline tariff rates that were in effect for the 365-day period ending on the date of enactment or that were in effect on the 365th day preceding enactment and had not been subject to complaint, protest or investigation during the 365-day period to be just and reasonable or "grandfathered" under the ICA. The Energy Policy Act also limited the circumstances under which a complaint can be made against such grandfathered rates. The rates KMP charged for transportation service on its Cypress Pipeline were not suspended or subject to protest or complaint during the relevant 365-day period established by the Energy Policy Act. For this reason, we believe these rates should be grandfathered under the Energy Policy Act. Certain rates on KMP's Pacific operations' pipeline system were subject to protest during the 365-day period established by the Energy Policy Act. Accordingly, certain of the Pacific pipelines' rates have been, and continue to be, the subject of complaints with the FERC, as is more fully described in note 11 to our interim consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus.

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Petroleum products pipelines may change their rates within prescribed ceiling levels that are tied to an inflation index. Shippers may protest rate increases made within the ceiling levels, but such protests must show that the portion of the rate increase resulting from application of the index is substantially in excess of the pipeline's increase in costs from the previous year. A pipeline must, as a general rule, utilize the indexing methodology to change its rates. Cost-of-service ratemaking, market-based rates and settlement rates are alternatives to the indexing approach and may be used in certain specified circumstances to change rates.

NGPL Section 5 Proceeding

On November 19, 2009, the FERC initiated an investigation, pursuant to Section 5 of the Natural Gas Act, into the justness and reasonableness of the transportation and storage rates as well as the fuel and natural gas lost percentages of NGPL PipeCo LLC's subsidiary, Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America LLC. NGPL reached a settlement in principal with the FERC on April 22, 2010. On June 11, 2010, NGPL filed an offer of settlement, which was approved without modification by the FERC on July 29, 2010. The order approving the settlement has become final and nonappealable. The settlement resolved all issues in the proceeding. The settlement provides that NGPL will reduce its fuel costs and gas lost and unaccounted for, or "GL&U," retention factors as of July 1, 2010. The settlement further provides a timeline for additional prospective fuel and GL&U reductions and prospective reductions in the maximum recourse reservation rates that it bills firm transportation and storage shippers.

Kinder Morgan Interstate Gas Transmission LLC Section 5 Proceeding

On November 18, 2010, KMIGT was notified by the FERC of a proceeding against it pursuant to Section 5 of the Natural Gas Act. The proceeding will set the matter for hearing and determine whether KMIGT's current rates, which were approved by the FERC in KMIGT's last rate case settlement, remain just and reasonable. The FERC made no findings in its order as to what would constitute just and reasonable rates or a reasonable return for KMIGT. A proceeding under Section 5 of the Natural Gas Act is prospective in nature. Any potential change in rates charged customers by KMIGT can only occur after the FERC has issued a final order. Prior to that, an Administrative Law Judge will preside over an evidentiary hearing and make an initial decision (which the FERC has directed to be issued within 47 weeks). The final FERC decision will be based on the record developed before the Administrative Law Judge. We do not believe that this investigation will have a material adverse impact on us.

Common Carrier Pipeline Rate Regulation Canadian Operations

The Canadian portion of our crude oil and refined petroleum products pipeline systems is under the regulatory jurisdiction of Canada's National Energy Board, referred to as the "NEB." The National Energy Board Act gives the NEB power to authorize pipeline construction and to establish tolls and conditions of service.

Trans Mountain

Trans Mountain had a toll settlement with shippers that defined tolls from 2006 to 2010. The settlement expired on December 31, 2010. In the fourth quarter of 2010, Trans Mountain Pipeline L.P. completed negotiations with the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers and principal shippers for a new incentive toll settlement for its Trans Mountain Pipeline to be effective for the period starting January 1, 2011 and ending December 31, 2015. The 2011-2015 toll settlement specifies a 10.75% return on equity on 45% equity based on a forecasted rate base for the five-year period. Trans Mountain filed the settlement with the NEB in November 2010, and expects approval from the NEB in the first quarter of 2011. The toll charged for the portion of Trans Mountain's pipeline system located

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in the United States falls under the jurisdiction of the FERC. See " Interstate Common Carrier Refined Petroleum Products and Oil Pipeline Rate Regulation U.S. Operations" above.

Express Pipeline System

The Canadian segment of the Express Pipeline is regulated by the NEB as a Group 2 pipeline, which results in rates and terms of service being regulated on a complaint basis only. Express committed rates are subject to a 2% inflation adjustment April 1 of each year. The U.S. segment of the Express Pipeline and the Platte Pipeline are regulated by the FERC. See " Interstate Common Carrier Refined Petroleum Products and Oil Pipeline Rate Regulation U.S. Operations" above. Additionally, movements on the Platte Pipeline within the State of Wyoming are regulated by the Wyoming Public Service Commission, which regulates the tariffs and terms of service of public utilities that operate in the State of Wyoming. The Wyoming Public Service Commission standards applicable to rates are similar to those of the FERC and the NEB.

Interstate Natural Gas Transportation and Storage Regulation

Posted tariff rates set the general range of maximum and minimum rates we charge shippers on our interstate natural gas pipelines. Within that range, each pipeline is permitted to charge discounted rates to meet competition, so long as such discounts are offered to all similarly situated shippers and granted without undue discrimination. Apart from discounted rates offered within the range of tariff maximums and minimums, the pipeline is permitted to offer negotiated rates where the pipeline and shippers want rate certainty, irrespective of changes that may occur to the range of tariff-based maximum and minimum rate levels. Accordingly, there are a variety of rates that different shippers may pay. For example, some shippers may pay a negotiated rate that is different than the posted tariff rate and some may pay the posted maximum tariff rate or a discounted rate that is limited by the posted maximum and minimum tariff rates. Most of the rates KMP charges shippers on its greenfield projects, like the Rockies Express or Midcontinent Express pipelines, are pursuant to negotiated rate long-term transportation agreements. As such, negotiated rates provide certainty to the pipeline and the shipper of a fixed rate during the term of the transportation agreement, regardless of changes to the posted tariff rates. While rates may vary by shipper and circumstance, the terms and conditions of pipeline transportation and storage services are not generally negotiable.

The FERC regulates the rates, terms and conditions of service, construction and abandonment of facilities by companies performing interstate natural gas transportation services, including storage services, under the Natural Gas Act. To a lesser extent, the FERC regulates interstate transportation rates, terms and conditions of service under the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978. Beginning in the mid-1980s, through the mid-1990s, the FERC initiated a number of regulatory changes intended to create a more competitive environment in the natural gas marketplace. Among the most important of these changes were:

Order No. 436 (1985), which required open-access, nondiscriminatory transportation of natural gas;

Order No. 497 (1988), which set forth new standards and guidelines imposing various constraints on the interaction between interstate natural gas pipelines and their marketing affiliates and imposing disclosure requirements regarding that interaction;
and

Order No. 636 (1992), which required interstate natural gas pipelines that perform open-access transportation under blanket certificates to "unbundle" or separate their traditional merchant sales services from their transportation and storage services and to provide comparable transportation and storage services with respect to all natural gas supplies. Natural gas pipelines must now separately state the applicable rates for each unbundled service they provide (i.e., for

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gathering, transportation and storage). Order No. 636 contains a number of procedures designed to increase competition in the interstate natural gas industry, including:

requiring the unbundling of sales services from other services;

permitting holders of firm capacity on interstate natural gas pipelines to release all or a part of their capacity for resale by the pipeline; and

providing for the issuance of blanket sales certificates to interstate pipelines for unbundled services.

Order No. 636 has been affirmed in all material respects upon judicial review.

On November 25, 2003, the FERC issued Order No. 2004, adopting revised standards of conduct that apply uniformly to interstate natural gas pipelines and public utilities. In light of the changing structure of the energy industry, these standards of conduct govern relationships between regulated interstate natural gas pipelines and all of their energy affiliates. These standards were designed to

eliminate the loophole in the previous regulations that did not cover an interstate natural gas pipeline's relationship with energy affiliates that are not marketers,

prevent interstate natural gas pipelines from giving an undue preference to any of their energy affiliates and

ensure that transmission is provided on a nondiscriminatory basis.

In addition, unlike the prior regulations, these requirements applied even if the energy affiliate was not a customer of its affiliated interstate pipeline. However, on November 17, 2006, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit vacated FERC Order No. 2004 as applied to natural gas pipelines, and remanded these same orders back to the FERC.

On October 16, 2008, the FERC issued a Final Rule in Order No. 717, which revised the FERC standards of conduct for natural gas and electric transmission providers by eliminating Order No. 2004's concept of energy affiliates and corporate separation in favor of an employee functional approach as used in Order No. 497. According to the provisions of Order No. 717, a transmission provider is prohibited from disclosing to a marketing function employee non-public information about the transmission system or a transmission customer. The final rule also retains the long-standing no-conduit rule, which prohibits a transmission function provider from disclosing non-public information to marketing function employees by using a third party conduit. Additionally, the final rule requires that a transmission provider provide annual training on the standards of conduct to all transmission function employees, marketing function employees, officers, directors, supervisory employees, and any other employees likely to become privy to transmission function information. This rule became effective November 26, 2008.

On October 15, 2009, the FERC issued Order No. 717-A, an order on rehearing and clarification regarding FERC's Affiliate Rule Standards of Conduct, and on November 16, 2009, the FERC issued Order No. 717-B, an order clarifying what employees should be considered marketing function employees. In both orders, the FERC clarified a lengthy list of issues relating to: the applicability, the definition of transmission function and transmission function employees, the definition of marketing function and marketing function employees, the definition of transmission function information, independent functioning, transparency, training, and North American Energy Standards Board business practice standards. The FERC generally reaffirmed its determinations in Order No. 717, but granted rehearing on and clarified provisions. Order Nos. 717-A and 717-B aim to make the standards of conduct clearer and aim to refocus the rules on the areas where there is the greatest potential for abuse. The rehearing and clarification granted in Order No. 717-A are not anticipated to have a material impact on the operation of our interstate pipelines.

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In addition to regulatory changes initiated by the FERC, the U.S. Congress passed the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Among other things, the Energy Policy Act amended the Natural Gas Act to:

prohibit market manipulation by any entity,

direct the FERC to facilitate market transparency in the market for sale or transportation of physical natural gas in interstate commerce, and

significantly increase the penalties for violations of the Natural Gas Act, the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978, or FERC rules, regulations or orders thereunder.

California Public Utilities Commission Rate Regulation

The intrastate common carrier operations of our Pacific operations' pipelines in California are subject to regulation by the CPUC under a "depreciated book plant" methodology, which is based on an original cost measure of investment. Intrastate tariffs filed by us with the CPUC have been established on the basis of revenues, expenses and investments allocated as applicable to the California intrastate portion of our Pacific operations' business. Tariff rates with respect to intrastate pipeline service in California are subject to challenge by complaint by interested parties or by independent action of the CPUC. A variety of factors can affect the rates of return permitted by the CPUC, and certain other issues similar to those which have arisen with respect to our FERC regulated rates also could arise with respect to our intrastate rates. Certain of our Pacific operations' pipeline rates have been, and continue to be, subject to complaints with the CPUC, as is more fully described in note 11 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Texas Railroad Commission Rate Regulation

The intrastate operations of our natural gas and crude oil pipelines in Texas are subject to regulation with respect to such intrastate transportation by the Texas Railroad Commission. The Texas Railroad Commission has the authority to regulate our transportation rates, though it generally has not investigated the rates or practices of our intrastate pipelines in the absence of shipper complaints.

Safety Regulation

Our interstate pipelines are subject to regulation by the United States Department of Transportation, referred to as "U.S. DOT," and our intrastate pipelines and other operations are subject to comparable state regulations with respect to their design, installation, testing, construction, operation, replacement and management. Comparable regulation exists in some states in which we conduct pipeline operations. In addition, our truck and terminal loading facilities are subject to U.S. DOT regulations dealing with the transportation of hazardous materials by motor vehicles and railcars.

On September 15, 2010, the secretary of the U.S. DOT sent to the U.S. Congress proposed legislation to provide stronger oversight of the nation's pipelines and to increase the penalties for violations of pipeline safety rules. The proposed legislation entitled, "Strengthening Pipeline Safety and Enforcement Act of 2010," would, among other things, increase the maximum fine for the most serious violations from \$1 million to \$2.5 million, provide additional resources for the enforcement program, require a review of whether safety requirements for "high consequence areas" should be applied instead to entire pipelines, eliminate exemptions and ensure standards are in place for bio-fuel and carbon dioxide pipelines.

The Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2002 provides guidelines in the areas of testing, education, training and communication. The Pipeline Safety Act requires pipeline companies to perform integrity tests on natural gas transmission pipelines that exist in high population density areas that are designated as "high consequence areas." Testing consists of hydrostatic testing, internal magnetic flux or ultrasonic testing, or direct assessment of the piping. In addition to the pipeline

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integrity tests, pipeline companies must implement a qualification program to make certain that employees are properly trained. A similar integrity management rule exists for refined petroleum products pipelines.

We are also subject to the requirements of the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act and other comparable federal and state statutes that address employee health and safety.

In general, we expect to increase expenditures in the future to comply with higher industry and regulatory safety standards. Such increases in our expenditures cannot be accurately estimated at this time.

State and Local Regulation

Our activities are subject to various state and local laws and regulations, as well as orders of regulatory bodies, governing a wide variety of matters, including marketing, production, pricing, pollution, protection of the environment, and human health and safety.

Environmental Matters

Our business operations are subject to federal, state, provincial and local laws and regulations relating to environmental protection, pollution and human health and safety in the United States and Canada. For example, if an accidental leak, release or spill of liquid petroleum products, chemicals or other hazardous substances occurs at or from our pipelines, or at or from our storage or other facilities, we may experience significant operational disruptions and we may have to pay a significant amount to clean up the leak, release or spill, pay for government penalties, address natural resource damages, compensate for human exposure or property damage, install costly pollution control equipment or a combination of these and other measures. Furthermore, new projects may require approvals and environmental analysis under federal and state laws, including the National Environmental Policy Act and the Endangered Species Act. The resulting costs and liabilities could materially and negatively affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. In addition, emission controls required under federal, state and provincial environmental laws could require significant capital expenditures at our facilities.

Environmental and human health and safety laws and regulations are subject to change. The clear trend in environmental regulation is to place more restrictions and limitations on activities that may be perceived to affect the environment, wildlife, natural resources and human health. There can be no assurance as to the amount or timing of future expenditures for environmental regulation compliance or remediation, and actual future expenditures may be different from the amounts we currently anticipate. Revised or additional regulations that result in increased compliance costs or additional operating restrictions, particularly if those costs are not fully recoverable from our customers, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

In accordance with GAAP, we accrue liabilities for environmental matters when it is probable that obligations have been incurred and the amounts can be reasonably estimated. This policy applies to assets or businesses currently owned or previously disposed. We have accrued liabilities for probable environmental remediation obligations at various sites, including multiparty sites where the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, referred to as the "U.S. EPA," or similar state agency has identified us as one of the potentially responsible parties. The involvement of other financially responsible companies at these multiparty sites could increase or mitigate our actual joint and several liability exposures. Although no assurance can be given, we believe that the ultimate resolution of these environmental matters will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position or results of operations. We have accrued an environmental reserve in the amount of \$81.1 million as of December 31, 2009. Our reserve estimates range in value from approximately \$81.1 million to approximately \$138.5 million, and we recorded our liability equal to the low end of the range, as we did

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not identify any amounts within the range as a better estimate of the liability. For additional information related to environmental matters, see note 11 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Waste

We generate both hazardous and non-hazardous wastes that are subject to the requirements of the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and comparable state statutes. From time to time, state regulators and the U.S. EPA consider the adoption of stricter disposal standards for non-hazardous waste. Furthermore, it is possible that some wastes that are currently classified as non-hazardous, which could include wastes currently generated during our pipeline or liquids or bulk terminal operations, may in the future be designated as "hazardous wastes." Hazardous wastes are subject to more rigorous and costly handling and disposal requirements than non-hazardous wastes. Such changes in the regulations may result in additional capital expenditures or operating expenses for us.

Superfund

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, also known as the "Superfund" law or "CERCLA," and analogous state laws, impose joint and several liability, without regard to fault or the legality of the original conduct, on certain classes of "potentially responsible persons" for releases of "hazardous substances" into the environment. These persons include the owner or operator of a site and companies that disposed or arranged for the disposal of the hazardous substances found at the site. CERCLA authorizes the U.S. EPA and, in some cases, third parties to take actions in response to threats to the public health or the environment and to seek to recover from the responsible classes of persons the costs they incur, in addition to compensation for natural resource damages, if any. Although "petroleum" is excluded from CERCLA's definition of a "hazardous substance," in the course of our ordinary operations, we have and will generate materials that may fall within the definition of "hazardous substance." By operation of law, if we are determined to be a potentially responsible person, we may be responsible under CERCLA for all or part of the costs required to clean up sites at which such materials are present, in addition to compensation for natural resource damages, if any.

Clean Air Act

Our operations are subject to the Clean Air Act, its implementing regulations, and analogous state statutes and regulations. We believe that the operations of our pipelines, storage facilities and terminals are in substantial compliance with such statutes. The U.S. EPA has recently adopted new regulations under the Clean Air Act that are to take effect in early 2011 and that establish requirements for the monitoring, reporting, and control of greenhouse gas emissions from stationary sources. The Clean Air Act regulations contain lengthy, complex provisions that may result in the imposition over the next several years of certain pollution control requirements with respect to air emissions from the operations of our pipelines, treating facilities, storage facilities and terminals. Depending on the nature of those requirements and any additional requirements that may be imposed by state and local regulatory authorities, we may be required to incur capital and operating expenditures over the next several years for air pollution control equipment in connection with maintaining or obtaining operating permits and approvals and addressing other air emission-related issues. At this time, we are unable to fully estimate the effect on earnings or operations or the amount and timing of such required capital expenditures; however, we do not believe that we will be materially adversely affected by any such requirements.

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Clean Water Act

Our operations can result in the discharge of pollutants. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, as amended, also known as the Clean Water Act, and analogous state laws impose restrictions and controls regarding the discharge of pollutants into state waters or waters of the United States. The discharge of pollutants into regulated waters is prohibited, except in accordance with the terms of a permit issued by applicable federal or state authorities. The Oil Pollution Act was enacted in 1990 and amends provisions of the Clean Water Act pertaining to prevention and response to oil spills. Spill prevention control and countermeasure requirements of the Clean Water Act and some state laws require containment and similar structures to help prevent contamination of navigable waters in the event of an overflow or release.

Climate Change

Studies have suggested that emissions of certain gases, commonly referred to as "greenhouse gases," may be contributing to warming of the Earth's atmosphere. Methane, a primary component of natural gas, and carbon dioxide, which is naturally occurring and also a byproduct of burning of natural gas, are examples of greenhouse gases. The U.S. Congress is actively considering legislation to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. On June 26, 2009, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009, referred to as "ACESA," which would establish an economy-wide cap-and-trade program to reduce U.S. emissions of greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide and methane. The U.S. Senate has been working on its own legislation for restricting domestic greenhouse gas emissions, and President Obama has indicated his support of legislation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through an emission allowance system. It is not possible at this time to predict when the Senate may act on climate change legislation or how any bill passed by the Senate would be reconciled with ACESA.

The U.S. EPA announced on December 7, 2009, its finding that emissions of carbon dioxide, methane and other "greenhouse gases" present an endangerment to human health and the environment. This finding by the U.S. EPA allowed the agency to adopt regulations that will restrict emissions of greenhouse gases from certain stationary sources using existing provisions of the federal Clean Air Act beginning January 2, 2011. Additionally, the U.S. EPA has issued a final rule requiring the reporting of greenhouse gas emissions in the United States beginning in 2011 for emissions occurring in 2010 from specified large greenhouse gas emission sources, fractionated natural gas liquids, and the production of naturally occurring carbon dioxide, like the McElmo Dome carbon dioxide field, even when such production is not emitted to the atmosphere.

Because our operations, including our compressor stations and gas processing plants in the Natural Gas Pipelines KMP segment, emit various types of greenhouse gases, primarily methane and carbon dioxide, such legislation or regulation could increase our costs related to operating and maintaining our facilities and require us to install new emission controls on our facilities, acquire allowances for our greenhouse gas emissions, pay taxes related to our greenhouse gas emissions and administer and manage a greenhouse gas emissions program. We are not able at this time to estimate such increased costs; however, they could be significant. While we may be able to include some or all of such increased costs in the rates charged by our natural gas pipelines, such recovery of costs is uncertain in all cases and may depend on events beyond our control including the outcome of future rate proceedings before the FERC and the provisions of any final legislation or other regulations. Any of the foregoing could have adverse effects on our business, financial position, results of operations and prospects.

Some climatic models indicate that global warming is likely to result in sea level rise, increased intensity of hurricanes and tropical storms, and increased frequency of extreme precipitation and flooding. We may experience increased insurance premiums and deductibles, or a decrease in available

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coverage, for our assets in areas subject to severe weather. To the extent these phenomena occur, they could damage our physical assets, especially operations located in low-lying areas near coasts and river banks, and facilities situated in hurricane-prone regions. However, the timing and location of these climate change impacts is not known with any certainty and, in any event, these impacts are expected to manifest themselves over a long time horizon. Thus, we are not in a position to say whether the physical impacts of climate change pose a material risk to our business, financial position, results of operations or prospects.

Because natural gas emits less greenhouse gas emissions per unit of energy than competing fossil fuels, cap-and-trade legislation or U.S. EPA regulatory initiatives could stimulate demand for natural gas by increasing the relative cost of fuels such as coal and oil. In addition, we anticipate that greenhouse gas regulations will increase demand for carbon sequestration technologies, such as the techniques we have successfully demonstrated in our enhanced oil recovery operations within the CO₂-KMP segment. However, these positive effects on our markets may be offset if these same regulations also cause the cost of natural gas to increase relative to competing non-fossil fuels. Although the magnitude and direction of these impacts cannot now be predicted, greenhouse gas regulations could have material adverse effects on our business, financial position, results of operations and prospects.

Department of Homeland Security

In Section 550 of the Homeland Security Appropriations Act of 2007, the U.S. Congress gave the Department of Homeland Security, referred to as the "DHS," regulatory authority over security at certain high-risk chemical facilities. Pursuant to its congressional mandate, on April 9, 2007, the DHS promulgated the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards and required all high-risk chemical and industrial facilities, including oil and gas facilities, to comply with the regulatory requirements of these standards. This process includes completing security vulnerability assessments, developing site security plans, and implementing protective measures necessary to meet DHS-defined risk-based performance standards. The DHS has not provided final notice to all facilities that DHS determines to be high risk and subject to the rule. Therefore, neither the extent to which our facilities may be subject to coverage by the rules nor the associated costs to comply can currently be determined, but it is possible that such costs could be substantial.

Properties

See " KMP Operations" and " Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America" for a description of our properties. We believe that we have generally satisfactory title to the properties we own and use in our businesses, subject to liens on the assets of Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. and its subsidiaries (excluding Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc., KMP, Kinder Morgan Management and their respective subsidiaries) incurred in connection with the financing of the Going Private Transaction, minor encumbrances and easements and restrictions that do not materially detract from the value of such property or the interests in those properties or the use of such properties in our businesses.

We generally do not own the land on which our pipelines are constructed. Instead, we obtain the right to construct and operate the pipelines on other people's land for a period of time. Substantially all of our pipelines are constructed on rights-of-way granted by the apparent record owners of such property. In many instances, lands over which rights-of-way have been obtained are subject to prior liens that have not been subordinated to the right-of-way grants. In some cases, not all of the apparent record owners have joined in the right-of-way grants, but in substantially all such cases, signatures of the owners of majority interests have been obtained. Permits have been obtained from public authorities to cross over or under, or to lay facilities in or along, water courses, county roads, municipal streets and state highways, and in some instances, such permits are revocable at the election of the grantor, or, the pipeline may be required to move its facilities at its own expense. Permits also have

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been obtained from railroad companies to cross over or under lands or rights-of-way, many of which are also revocable at the grantor's election. Some such permits require annual or other periodic payments. In a few minor cases, property for pipeline purposes was purchased in fee.

Our terminals, storage facilities, processing plants, regulator and compressor stations, offices and related facilities are located on real property owned or leased by us. In some cases, the real property we lease is on federal, state, provincial or local land.

Employees

We employed approximately 7,900 full-time people at December 31, 2009, including employees of our indirect subsidiary KMGP Services Company, Inc., who are dedicated to the operations of KMP, and employees of Kinder Morgan Canada Inc. Approximately 890 full-time hourly personnel at certain terminals and pipelines are represented by labor unions under collective bargaining agreements that expire between 2010 and 2014. We consider relations with our employees to be good.

Legal Proceedings

Set forth below is a brief description of material pending legal proceedings, other than ordinary course litigation incidental to our business, to which we or any of our subsidiaries are a party. From time to time we are a party to litigation and legal proceedings that we consider to be a part of the ordinary course of business. While no assurance can be given, we believe that, taking into account reserves and insurance coverage, none of the litigation or legal proceedings in which we are currently involved could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. We may, however, become involved in material legal proceedings in the future.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Proceedings

The tariffs and rates charged by SFPP and Calnev are subject to numerous ongoing proceedings at the FERC, including the shippers' complaints and protests regarding interstate rates on the pipeline systems listed below. These complaints and protests have been filed over numerous years beginning in 1992 through and including 2009. In general, these complaints and protests allege the rates and tariffs charged by SFPP are not just and reasonable. If the shippers are successful in proving their claims, they are entitled to seek reparations (which may reach up to two years prior to the filing of their complaints) or refunds of any excess rates paid, and SFPP may be required to reduce its rates going forward. These proceedings tend to be protracted, with decisions of the FERC often appealed to the federal courts.

As to SFPP, the issues involved in these proceedings include, among others: (1) whether certain of KMP's Pacific operations' rates are "grandfathered" under the Energy Policy Act of 1992, and therefore deemed to be just and reasonable, (2) whether "substantially changed circumstances" have occurred with respect to any grandfathered rates such that those rates could be challenged, (3) whether indexed rate increases are justified and (4) the appropriate level of return and income tax allowance KMP may include in its rates. The issues involving Calnev are similar.

In the following discussion, we refer to Chevron Products Company as "Chevron"; Navajo Refining Company, L.P. as "Navajo"; BP West Coast Products, LLC as "BP"; ConocoPhillips Company as "ConocoPhillips"; Tesoro Refining and Marketing Company as "Tesoro"; Texaco Refining and Marketing Inc. as "Texaco"; Western Refining Company, L.P. as "Western Refining"; ExxonMobil Oil Corporation as "ExxonMobil"; Valero Energy Corporation as "Valero"; Valero Marketing and Supply Company as "Valero Marketing"; Continental Airlines, Inc., Northwest Airlines, Inc., Southwest Airlines Co. and US Airways, Inc., collectively, as the "Airlines". "OR" dockets designate complaint proceedings, and "IS" dockets designate protest proceedings.

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SFPP

During 2009, SFPP made settlement payments to various shippers totaling approximately \$15.5 million in connection with OR07-8, OR07-11, and IS08-28 and related dockets. The IS08-28 settlement (East Line rates) was approved by the FERC in March 2009, and SFPP implemented reduced settlement rates effective May 1, 2009, along with refunds and settlement payments. Due to reduced East Line volumes, SFPP terminated the IS08-28 settlement pursuant to its terms and filed for increased East Line rates (IS09-437), which were accepted and became effective January 1, 2010, subject to refund and investigation.

As a result of FERC's approval in May 2010 of a settlement agreement with eleven of twelve shippers, a wide range of rate challenges dating back to 1992 were resolved, which we refer to as the "Historical Cases Settlement." The Historical Cases Settlement resolves all but two of the cases outstanding between SFPP and the eleven shippers. SFPP does not expect any material adverse impacts from the remaining two unsettled cases with the eleven shippers. Chevron is the only shipper who is not a party to the Historical Cases Settlement, and the following dockets remain pending only as to Chevron:

FERC Docket Nos. OR92-8, et al. (West and East Line Rates) Chevron protests of compliance filings pending with FERC and appeals pending at the D.C. Circuit;

FERC Docket Nos. OR96-2, et al. (All SFPP Rates) Chevron (as a successor-in-interest to Texaco) protests of compliance filings pending with FERC;

FERC Docket No. OR02-4 (All SFPP Rates) Chevron appeal of complaint dismissal pending at the D.C. Circuit;

FERC Docket No. OR03-5 (West, East, North, and Oregon Line Rates) Chevron exceptions to initial decision pending at FERC;

FERC Docket No. OR07-4 (All SFPP Rates) Chevron complaint held in abeyance;

FERC Docket No. OR09-8 (consolidated) (2008 Index Increases) Hearing regarding Chevron complaint held in abeyance pending settlement discussions;

FERC Docket No. IS98-1 (Sepulveda Line Rates) Chevron protests to compliance filing pending at FERC;

FERC Docket No. IS05-230 (North Line Rates) Chevron exceptions to initial decision pending at FERC;

FERC Docket No. IS07-116 (Sepulveda Line Rates) Chevron protest subject to resolution of IS98-1 proceeding;

FERC Docket No. IS08-137 (West and East Line Rates) Chevron protest subject to resolution of the OR92-8/OR96-2 proceeding;

FERC Docket No. IS08-302 (2008 Index Rate Increases) Chevron protest subject to the resolution of proceedings regarding the West, North and Sepulveda Lines; and

FERC Docket No. IS09-375 (2009 Index Rate Increases) Chevron protest subject to resolution of proceedings regarding the North, West and Sepulveda Lines.

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The following dockets are pending as to all protesting shippers:

FERC Docket No. IS08-390 (West Line Rates) Protestants: BP, ExxonMobil, ConocoPhillips, Valero Marketing, Chevron, the Airlines Status: Exceptions to initial decision pending at FERC; and

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FERC Docket No. IS09-437 (East Line Rates) Protestants: BP, ExxonMobil, ConocoPhillips, Valero, Chevron, Western Refining, and Southwest Airlines Status: Awaiting Initial Decision expected in January 2011.

Calnev

FERC Docket Nos. OR07-7, OR07-18, OR07-19 & OR07-22 (not consolidated) (Calnev Rates) Complainants: Tesoro, Airlines, BP, Chevron, ConocoPhillips and Valero Marketing Status: Complaint amendments pending before FERC;

FERC Docket No. IS09-377 (2009 Index Rate Increases) Protestants: BP, Chevron, and Tesoro Status: Requests for rehearing of FERC dismissal pending before FERC;

FERC Docket Nos. OR09-11/OR09-14 (not consolidated) (2007 and 2008 Page 700 Audit Request) Complainants: BP/Tesoro Status: BP petition for review at D.C. Circuit dismissed, mandate issued in June 2010;

FERC Docket Nos. OR09-15/OR09-20 (not consolidated) (Calnev Rates) Complainants: Tesoro/BP Status: Complaints pending at FERC; and

FERC Docket Nos. OR09-18/OR09-22 (not consolidated) (2009 Index Increases) Complainants: Tesoro/BP Status: BP petition for review at D.C. Circuit dismissed, mandate issued.

Trailblazer Pipeline Company LLC

On July 7, 2010, KMP's subsidiary Trailblazer Pipeline Company LLC refunded a total of approximately \$0.7 million to natural gas shippers covering the period January 1, 2010 through May 31, 2010 as part of a settlement reached with shippers to eliminate the December 1, 2009 rate filing obligation contained in its Docket No. RP03-162 rate case settlement. As part of the agreement with shippers, Trailblazer commenced billing reduced tariff rates as of June 1, 2010 with an additional reduction in tariff rates to take effect January 1, 2011.

California Public Utilities Commission Proceedings

SFPP has previously reported ratemaking and complaint proceedings pending with the CPUC. The ratemaking and complaint cases generally involve challenges to rates charged by SFPP for intrastate transportation of refined petroleum products through its pipeline system in the state of California and request prospective rate adjustments and refunds with respect to tariffed and previously untariffed charges for certain pipeline transportation and related services. These matters have been consolidated and assigned to two administrative law judges.

On April 6, 2010, a CPUC administrative law judge issued a proposed decision in several intrastate rate cases involving SFPP and a number of its shippers. The proposed decision includes determinations on issues, such as SFPP's entitlement to an income tax allowance and allocation of environmental expenses that are contrary both to CPUC policy and precedent and to established federal regulatory policies for pipelines. Moreover, contrary to California law, the proposed decision orders refunds relating to these issues where the underlying rates were previously deemed reasonable by the CPUC. Based on KMP's review of these CPUC proceedings, KMP estimates that its maximum exposure is approximately \$220 million in reparation and refund payments and if the determinations made in the proposed decision were applied prospectively in two pending cases this could result in approximately \$30 million in annual rate reductions.

The proposed decision is advisory in nature and can be rejected, accepted or modified by the CPUC. SFPP filed comments on May 3, 2010 outlining the errors in law and fact within the proposed

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decision, and on May 5, 2010, SFPP made oral arguments before the full CPUC. The matter remains pending before the CPUC. Further procedural steps, including motions for rehearing and writ of review to California's Court of Appeals, will be taken if warranted.

Carbon Dioxide Litigation

Gerald O. Bailey et al. v. Shell Oil Co. et al, Southern District of Texas Lawsuit

Kinder Morgan CO₂ Company, L.P., KMP and Cortez Pipeline Company are among the defendants in a proceeding in the federal courts for the Southern District of Texas. *Gerald O. Bailey et al. v. Shell Oil Company et al.* (Civil Action Nos. 05-1029 and 05-1829 in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas consolidated by Order dated July 18, 2005). The plaintiffs assert claims for the underpayment of royalties on carbon dioxide produced from the McElmo Dome unit, located in southwestern Colorado. The plaintiffs assert claims for fraud/fraudulent inducement, real estate fraud, negligent misrepresentation, breach of fiduciary and agency duties, breach of contract and covenants, violation of the Colorado Unfair Practices Act, civil theft under Colorado law, conspiracy, unjust enrichment, and open account. Plaintiffs Gerald O. Bailey, Harry Ptasynski, and W.L. Gray & Co. also assert claims as private relators under the False Claims Act, claims on behalf of the State of Colorado and Montezuma County, Colorado, and claims for violation of federal and Colorado antitrust laws. The plaintiffs seek actual damages, treble damages, punitive damages, a constructive trust and accounting, and declaratory relief. The defendants filed motions for summary judgment on all claims.

On April 22, 2008, the federal district court granted defendants' motions for summary judgment an