

KINDER MORGAN, INC.  
Form POS AM  
February 27, 2012  
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 27, 2012

Registration No. 333-177895

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

**POST-EFFECTIVE AMENDMENT NO. 1**

**TO**

**Form S-4**

**REGISTRATION STATEMENT**

*UNDER*

*THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933*

**KINDER MORGAN, INC.**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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**Delaware**  
(State of Incorporation)

**4922**  
(Primary Standard Industrial  
Classification Code Number)  
500 Dallas Street,

**80-0682103**  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

**Suite 1000**

**Houston, Texas 77002**

**713-369-9000**

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

**Joseph Listengart, Esq.**

**Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary**

**Kinder Morgan, Inc.**

**500 Dallas Street,**

**Suite 1000**

**Houston, Texas 77002**

**713-369-9000**

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

*With copies to:*

<b>Thomas A. Roberts, Esq.</b>	<b>Gary W. Orloff, Esq.</b>	<b>Robert W. Baker, Esq.</b>	<b>Daniel A. Neff, Esq.</b>
<b>R. Jay Tabor, Esq.</b>	<b>R. Daniel Witschey, Jr., Esq.</b>	<b>Executive Vice President</b>	<b>David A. Katz, Esq.</b>
<b>Weil, Gotshal &amp; Manges LLP</b>	<b>Troy L. Harder, Esq.</b>	<b>and General Counsel</b>	<b>Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen &amp; Katz</b>
<b>767 Fifth Avenue</b>	<b>Bracewell &amp; Giuliani LLP</b>	<b>El Paso Corporation</b>	<b>51 West 52nd Street</b>
<b>New York, New York 10153</b>	<b>711 Louisiana Street,</b>	<b>1001 Louisiana Street</b>	<b>New York, New York 10019</b>
<b>(212) 310-8000</b>	<b>Suite 2300</b>	<b>Houston, Texas 77002</b>	<b>(212) 403-1000</b>
	<b>Houston, Texas 77002</b>	<b>(713) 420-2600</b>	
	<b>(713) 221-2300</b>		

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**Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale of the securities to the public:** As soon as practicable after this registration statement is declared effective and upon completion of the transactions described in the enclosed information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.

If the securities being registered on this form are being offered in connection with the formation of a holding company and there is compliance with General Instruction G, please 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 of 1933, as amended (referred to as 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. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer "

Non-accelerated filer  (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Accelerated filer "

Smaller reporting company "

If applicable, place an X in the box to designate the appropriate rule provision relied upon in conducting this transaction:

Exchange Act Rule 13e-4(i) (Cross-Border Issuer Tender Offer) "

Exchange Act Rule 14d-1(d) (Cross-Border Third Party Tender Offer) "

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

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**EXPLANATORY NOTE**

This Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-177895) is being filed primarily for the purpose of updating the information contained in the Registration Statement to reflect information that was included in the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 23, 2012, and otherwise generally updates the information contained in the Registration Statement, including the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information.

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**The information in this document is not complete and may be changed. Kinder Morgan, Inc. may not issue these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This document is not an offer to sell these securities and is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.**

**SUBJECT TO COMPLETION DATED FEBRUARY 27, 2012**

**INFORMATION STATEMENT/PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS**

**PROPOSED MERGER YOUR VOTE IS IMPORTANT**

February [ ], 2012

We are very pleased to provide this document to you. It is a prospectus related to a proposed issuance by Kinder Morgan, Inc., referred to as Kinder Morgan, of shares of its Class P common stock and warrants to purchase shares of its Class P common stock, or warrants, pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger, referred to as the merger agreement, entered into by, among others, Kinder Morgan and El Paso Corporation, referred to as El Paso. Upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the merger agreement and the Agreement and Plan of Merger entered into among El Paso and certain of its subsidiaries, referred to as the first merger agreement, if the requisite stockholder and other approvals are obtained and other closing conditions are satisfied or waived, through a series of transactions which are further described in this document, El Paso will become an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Kinder Morgan. This document is also a proxy statement for El Paso to use in soliciting proxies for its special meeting of stockholders, at which meeting El Paso's stockholders will vote on, among other things, the proposal to adopt the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and to approve the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement. In addition, this document is an information statement for Kinder Morgan stockholders to inform them of the transactions and the approvals to be given at the Kinder Morgan special meeting with respect to the proposal to approve the issuance of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and warrants to be issued as part of the merger consideration and the issuance of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock to be issued upon exercise of the warrants, which we refer to as the share and warrant issuance proposal.

This is an exciting and important event in each of our companies' histories. The boards of directors of each of Kinder Morgan and El Paso have approved the proposed transactions. Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, the approval of El Paso's stockholders must be obtained before the transactions can be completed. Under the rules of the New York Stock Exchange, referred to as the NYSE, Kinder Morgan is required to obtain stockholder approval prior to issuing its Class P common stock and the warrants in connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. Richard Kinder and certain other stockholders of Kinder Morgan who currently hold, in the aggregate, approximately 75% of the voting power of Kinder Morgan have agreed to vote their shares of Kinder Morgan Class P and Class A common stock, referred to together as Kinder Morgan voting common stock, in favor of the share and warrant issuance proposal. In addition, these stockholders agreed to retain collectively, until the approval of the share and warrant issuance proposal or until the voting agreement is terminated, whichever is earlier, an amount of shares of Kinder Morgan voting common stock that is sufficient to approve the share and warrant issuance proposal. **As a result, approval of the share and warrant issuance proposal at the Kinder Morgan special meeting is assured. Kinder Morgan stockholders are invited to attend the special meeting, at which they will have the opportunity to vote on the share and warrant issuance proposal in person, but no additional votes by other Kinder Morgan stockholders are required to approve the share and warrant issuance proposal. Kinder Morgan is not asking Kinder Morgan stockholders for a proxy, and Kinder Morgan stockholders are requested not to send a proxy.**

The series of transactions described in this document include, among others, what are referred to as the first merger and the second merger. The first merger involves only El Paso and two of its subsidiaries. Pursuant to the first merger agreement, at the effective time of the first merger, each outstanding share of El Paso common stock will be converted into one share of common stock of Sirius Holdings Merger Corporation, or New El Paso. The first merger will result in a holding company structure for El Paso but will not affect the merger consideration that El Paso stockholders will receive at the effective time of the second merger pursuant to the merger agreement. Pursuant to the merger agreement, at the effective time of the second merger, each share of New El Paso common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the second merger (excluding shares held by New El Paso in treasury, any shares held by Kinder Morgan or any of Kinder Morgan's or New El Paso's subsidiaries and dissenting shares in accordance with Delaware law) will be

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converted into the right to receive, at the election of the holder but subject to proration with respect to the stock and cash portion so that approximately 57% of the aggregate merger consideration (excluding the warrants) is paid in cash and approximately 43% (excluding the warrants) is paid in Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, one of the following: (1) 0.9635 of a share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and 0.640 of a warrant to purchase one share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock; (2) \$25.91 in cash without interest and 0.640 of a warrant to purchase one share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock; or (3) 0.4187 of a share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, \$14.65 in cash without interest and 0.640 of a warrant to purchase one share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock. The second merger will result in El Paso and New El Paso becoming wholly owned subsidiaries of Kinder Morgan.

El Paso's common stock currently trades on the NYSE under the ticker symbol EP, and Kinder Morgan's Class P common stock currently trades on the NYSE under the ticker symbol KMI. The Kinder Morgan Class P common stock being registered pursuant to this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus (including the Kinder Morgan Class P common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants) will be listed on the NYSE, and the warrants being registered pursuant to this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus will be listed on the NYSE, NASDAQ or another exchange agreed upon by Kinder Morgan and El Paso.

The special meeting of El Paso stockholders will be held on March 6, 2012 at 9 a.m., local time, at the Hyatt Regency Houston, 1200 Louisiana Street, Houston, Texas 77002. At the special meeting, El Paso stockholders will be asked to vote on, among other things, the adoption of the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and the approval of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement. **El Paso's board of directors has approved and declared advisable the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement, including the first merger on the terms set forth in the first merger agreement, and the second merger on the terms set forth in the merger agreement. El Paso's board of directors recommends that El Paso stockholders vote FOR the adoption of the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and approval of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement; FOR any adjournment of the special meeting, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes to adopt the merger agreement and the first merger agreement at the time of the special meeting; and FOR the approval on an advisory (non-binding) basis of the compensation that may be paid or become payable to El Paso's named executive officers that is based on or otherwise relates to the proposed transactions.** The special meeting of Kinder Morgan stockholders will be held on March 2, 2012 at 10 a.m. local time, at 500 Dallas Street, Suite 1000, Houston, Texas, 77002.

This information statement/proxy statement/prospectus is an important document containing answers to frequently asked questions and a summary description of the transactions, the merger agreement and the first merger agreement, followed by more detailed information about Kinder Morgan, El Paso, the transactions, and the other matters to be voted upon by Kinder Morgan and El Paso stockholders as part of the special meetings. We urge you to read this document carefully and in its entirety. **In particular, you should consider the matters discussed under Risk Factors beginning on page 45.**

We look forward to the successful merger of Kinder Morgan and El Paso.

Sincerely,

Richard D. Kinder

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Kinder Morgan, Inc.

**Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the securities to be issued under this document or determined that this document is accurate or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.**

This document is dated February [ ], 2012 and a prior version was first mailed to stockholders of Kinder Morgan and El Paso on or about January 31, 2012.

Douglas L. Foshee

Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

El Paso Corporation

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**EL PASO CORPORATION**

**1001 Louisiana Street**

**Houston, Texas 77002**

**NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS**

**TO BE HELD ON MARCH 6, 2012**

This is a notice that a special meeting of stockholders of El Paso Corporation (referred to as "El Paso") will be held on March 6, 2012, beginning at 9 a.m., local time, at the Hyatt Regency Houston, 1200 Louisiana Street, Houston, Texas 77002, unless postponed or adjourned to a later date. This special meeting will be held for the following purposes:

1. to consider and vote upon a proposal to adopt the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated October 16, 2011 (as it may be amended from time to time, the "merger agreement"), by and among El Paso, Sirius Holdings Merger Corporation (a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of El Paso referred to as "New El Paso"), Sirius Merger Corporation (a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of New El Paso), Kinder Morgan, Inc. (referred to as "Kinder Morgan"), Sherpa Merger Sub, Inc. and Sherpa Acquisition, LLC (which are direct, wholly owned subsidiaries of Kinder Morgan) and the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated October 16, 2011, by and among El Paso, New El Paso and Sirius Merger Corporation (as it may be amended from time to time, the "first merger agreement") and to approve the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement, including:

a merger of Sirius Merger Corporation with and into El Paso (the "first merger"), as a result of which El Paso will become a wholly owned subsidiary of New El Paso and each outstanding share of El Paso common stock will be converted into one share of New El Paso common stock; and

a merger of Sherpa Merger Sub, Inc., a corporation directly, wholly owned by Kinder Morgan, with and into New El Paso (the "second merger"), at which time stockholders of New El Paso will be entitled to receive the merger consideration described in the merger agreement in exchange for their shares;

2. to consider and vote upon any adjournment of the special meeting, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes to adopt the merger agreement and the first merger agreement at the time of the special meeting;

3. to consider and cast an advisory (non-binding) vote on the compensation that may be paid or become payable to El Paso's named executive officers that is based on or otherwise relates to the proposed transactions; and

4. to transact any other business as may properly come before the special meeting or any adjournment or postponement of such special meeting.

Only holders of record of El Paso common stock at the close of business on January 20, 2012, the record date for the special meeting, are entitled to receive this notice and to vote at the special meeting or at any adjournment or postponement of such special meeting.

The accompanying information statement/proxy statement/prospectus describes the proposals listed above in more detail. Please refer to the attached document, including the merger agreement, the first merger agreement and all other Annexes and including any documents incorporated by reference, for further information with respect to the business to be transacted at the special meeting. You are encouraged to read the entire document carefully before voting. **In particular, see the section entitled "Risk Factors" beginning on page 45.**

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El Paso's board of directors has approved and declared advisable the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement, including the first merger on the terms set forth in the first merger agreement, and the second merger on the terms set forth in the merger agreement. El Paso's board of directors recommends that you vote **FOR** the adoption of the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and approval of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement; **FOR** any adjournment of the special meeting, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes to adopt the merger agreement and the first merger agreement at the time of the special meeting; and **FOR** the approval on an advisory (non-binding) basis of the compensation that may be paid or become payable to El Paso's named executive officers that is based on or otherwise relates to the proposed transactions.

**YOUR VOTE IS IMPORTANT REGARDLESS OF THE NUMBER OF SHARES THAT YOU OWN.** The acquisition of El Paso by Kinder Morgan cannot be completed without the affirmative vote on the merger proposal of the holders of at least a majority of the outstanding shares of El Paso common stock entitled to vote as of the record date for the special meeting. If you do not vote, the effect will be the same as a vote against the proposal to adopt the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and to approve the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement. You may vote your shares by proxy electronically via the Internet, by telephone, by sending in an appropriately completed paper proxy card or in person by ballot at the special meeting.

If you have any questions concerning the transactions or this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus or would like additional copies, please contact:

MacKenzie Partners, Inc.

105 Madison Avenue

New York, NY 10016

Call Collect: (212) 929-5500

Toll Free: (800) 322-2885

email: [proxy@mackenziepartners.com](mailto:proxy@mackenziepartners.com)

By Order of the Board of Directors

MARGUERITE N. WOUNG-CHAPMAN

*Corporate Secretary*

February [ ], 2012



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**KINDER MORGAN, INC.**

**NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING AND ACTION TO BE TAKEN**

**Kinder Morgan is Not Asking You for a Proxy and You are Requested Not to Send Kinder Morgan a Proxy**

Dear Stockholder:

On March 2, 2012, Kinder Morgan, Inc. (referred to as "Kinder Morgan") will hold a special meeting of the holders of Class P common stock and Class A common stock at 500 Dallas Street, Suite 1000, Houston, Texas 77002. The meeting will begin at 10 a.m., local time.

At the meeting Kinder Morgan proposes to consider and vote upon a proposal (referred to as the "share and warrant issuance proposal") to approve the issuance of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and warrants to purchase shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock to be issued as part of the merger consideration, as well as the issuance of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock to be issued upon exercise of such warrants, in each case, in connection with an Agreement and Plan of Merger, pursuant to which El Paso Corporation will become a wholly owned subsidiary of Kinder Morgan.

Kinder Morgan's board of directors has approved the share and warrant issuance proposal and recommends that you vote "FOR" the share and warrant issuance proposal, which is discussed in more detail in the accompanying information statement/proxy statement/prospectus. Richard Kinder and certain other stockholders of Kinder Morgan who currently hold, in the aggregate, approximately 75% of the voting power of Kinder Morgan have agreed to vote their shares of Kinder Morgan voting common stock in favor of the share and warrant issuance proposal. In addition, these stockholders agreed to retain collectively until the approval of the share and warrant issuance or until the voting agreement is terminated, whichever is earlier, an amount of shares of Kinder Morgan voting common stock that is sufficient to approve the share and warrant issuance proposal. **As a result, approval of the share and warrant issuance proposal at the Kinder Morgan special meeting is assured. Kinder Morgan stockholders are invited to attend the special meeting, at which they will have the opportunity to vote on the share and warrant issuance proposal in person, but no additional votes by other Kinder Morgan stockholders are required to approve the share and warrant issuance proposal.**

Kinder Morgan's board of directors has fixed the close of business on January 20, 2012, as the record date for determining those stockholders entitled to vote at the Kinder Morgan special meeting. Accordingly, only holders of record of Kinder Morgan voting common stock at the close of business on that date are entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the Kinder Morgan special meeting. A complete list of our stockholders will be available for inspection at the Kinder Morgan special meeting.

The accompanying information statement/proxy statement/prospectus provides information about the transactions. You are encouraged to read this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus, including any documents incorporated by reference, and the Annexes carefully and in their entirety. In particular, see the section entitled "Risk Factors" beginning on page 45 in the accompanying information statement/proxy statement/prospectus. If you have any questions concerning the transactions or this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus or would like additional copies, please contact:

MacKenzie Partners, Inc.

105 Madison Avenue

New York, NY 10016

Call Collect: (212) 929-5500

Toll Free: (800) 322-2885

email: [proxy@mackenziepartners.com](mailto:proxy@mackenziepartners.com)

By order of the Board of Directors,

Joseph Listengart

*Secretary*

February [ ], 2012

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**REFERENCES TO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

This document incorporates by reference important business and financial information about El Paso from documents that it has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (referred to as the SEC) but that are not being included in or delivered with this document. This information is available to you without charge upon your written or oral request. You may read and copy documents incorporated by reference in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus, other than certain exhibits to those documents, and other information about El Paso that is filed with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules thereunder (referred to as the Exchange Act) at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, DC 20549. You may obtain information on the operations of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. You can also obtain such documents free of charge through the SEC's website (www.sec.gov) or by requesting them in writing or by telephone at the following address and telephone number:

**For information about El Paso Corporation:**

By Mail: El Paso Corporation

1001 Louisiana Street

Houston, Texas 77002

Attention: Investor Relations

By Telephone: (713) 420-5855

By Internet: www.elpaso.com

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO REQUEST ANY DOCUMENTS BEFORE YOU VOTE, PLEASE DO SO BY FEBRUARY 28, 2012 IN ORDER TO RECEIVE THEM BEFORE THE EL PASO SPECIAL MEETING.

**In addition, if you are an El Paso stockholder and would like to request any documents incorporated by reference in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus prior to deciding what merger consideration to elect, please do so at least 5 business days prior to the election deadline, which will be identified in the form of election provided to you in a separate mailing following the El Paso special meeting.**

For additional information on documents incorporated by reference in this document, please see Where You Can Find More Information.

**The firm assisting El Paso with the solicitation of proxies and serving as information agent for Kinder Morgan is:**

MacKenzie Partners, Inc.

105 Madison Avenue

New York, NY 10016

Call Collect: (212) 929-5500

Toll Free: (800) 322-2885

email: proxy@mackenziepartners.com

**ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT**

Kinder Morgan has supplied all information contained in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus relating to Kinder Morgan. El Paso has supplied all information contained in or incorporated by reference into this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus relating to El Paso. Kinder Morgan and El Paso have both contributed information relating to the transactions.

## Edgar Filing: KINDER MORGAN, INC. - Form POS AM

This information statement/proxy statement/prospectus forms a part of a registration statement on Form S-4 (Registration No. 333-177895) filed by Kinder Morgan with the SEC. It constitutes a prospectus of Kinder Morgan under Section 5 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the rules thereunder, with respect to the shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and warrants to purchase shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock to be issued to El Paso stockholders in the transactions and shares of Kinder Morgan

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Class P common stock to be issued upon exercise of such warrants. It also constitutes a proxy statement under

Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act and a notice of meeting and action to be taken with respect to the El Paso special meeting of stockholders at which El Paso stockholders will consider and vote on the proposal to adopt the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and to approve the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and the other proposals described in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus. In addition, it constitutes an information statement under Section 14(c) of the Exchange Act and a notice of meeting and action to be taken with respect to the Kinder Morgan special meeting of stockholders at which holders of Kinder Morgan voting common stock will vote on the proposal to approve the issuance of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and the warrants to be issued as part of the merger consideration, and the issuance of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock to be issued upon exercise of the warrants.

You should rely only on the information contained in or incorporated by reference into this document. No one has been authorized to provide you with information that is different from that contained in or incorporated by reference into this document. This document is dated February [ ], 2012. You should not assume that the information contained in this document is accurate as of any date other than the date hereof. You should not assume that the information contained in any document incorporated by reference herein is accurate as of any date other than the date of such document. Any statement contained in a document incorporated or deemed to be incorporated by reference into this document will be deemed to be modified or superseded to the extent that a statement contained herein or in any other subsequently filed document which also is or is deemed to be incorporated by reference into this document modifies or supersedes that statement. Any statement so modified or superseded will not be deemed, except as so modified or superseded, to constitute a part of this document. Neither the mailing of this document to the respective stockholders of Kinder Morgan and El Paso, nor the taking of any actions contemplated hereby by Kinder Morgan or El Paso at any time will create any implication to the contrary.

**This document does not constitute an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, any securities, or the solicitation of a proxy, in any jurisdiction in which or from any person to whom it is unlawful to make any such offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction.**

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**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

The questions and answers below highlight only selected information from this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus. They do not contain all of the information that may be important to you. El Paso's board of directors is soliciting proxies from its stockholders to vote at the special meeting of El Paso stockholders, to be held on March 6, 2012 at 9 a.m., local time, at the Hyatt Regency Houston, 1200 Louisiana Street, Houston, Texas 77002. This information statement/proxy statement/prospectus also provides information about the special meeting of holders of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and Class A common stock, to be held on March 2, 2012 at 10 a.m. local time, at 500 Dallas Street, Suite 1000, Houston, Texas 77002, but for which Kinder Morgan is not soliciting proxies. You should read carefully the entire information statement/proxy statement/prospectus, including the Annexes, and the additional documents incorporated by reference into this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus, to fully understand the matters to be acted upon and the voting procedures for El Paso's special meeting and Kinder Morgan's special meeting. For a list of documents incorporated by reference into this document and information on how to obtain them, see the section entitled "Where You Can Find More Information."

**Frequently Used Terms**

A few frequently used terms may be helpful for you to have in mind at the outset. This document refers to:

Kinder Morgan, Inc., a Delaware corporation, as "Kinder Morgan";

Kinder Morgan Energy Partners, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership, as "KMP";

Kinder Morgan Management, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, as "KMR";

Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc., a Kansas Corporation, as "KMK";

Sherpa Merger Sub, Inc., a Delaware corporation and a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of Kinder Morgan, as "Merger Sub Two";

Sherpa Acquisition, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of Kinder Morgan, as "Merger Sub Three";

the investment funds advised by or affiliated with Goldman Sachs, Highstar Capital LP, The Carlyle Group and Riverstone Holdings LLC, that are investors in Kinder Morgan, collectively as the "Sponsor Investors";

Fayez Sarofim, one of Kinder Morgan's directors, and investment entities affiliated with him, and an investment entity affiliated with Michael C. Morgan, another of Kinder Morgan's directors, and William V. Morgan, one of Kinder Morgan's founders, collectively as the "Original Stockholders";

El Paso Corporation, a Delaware corporation, as "El Paso";

El Paso Pipeline Partners, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership, as "EPB";

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Sirius Holdings Merger Corporation, a Delaware corporation and a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of El Paso, as New El Paso ;

Sirius Merger Corporation, a Delaware corporation and a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of New El Paso, as Merger Sub One ;

the merger of Merger Sub One with and into El Paso with El Paso being the surviving corporation, as the first merger ;

the surviving entity from the first merger, as the EP Surviving Company ;

the merger of Merger Sub Two with and into New El Paso with New El Paso being the surviving corporation, as the second merger ;

the surviving entity from the second merger, as the New EP Surviving Company ;

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the conversion of the EP Surviving Company into a Delaware limited liability company, as the LLC conversion ;

the converted entity after the LLC conversion, as the El Paso Converted LLC ;

the merger of the New EP Surviving Company with and into Merger Sub Three with Merger Sub Three being the surviving entity, as the third merger ;

the first merger, the second merger, the third merger and the LLC conversion, as the transactions ;

Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, \$0.01 par value, as Kinder Morgan Class P common stock ;

shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and Kinder Morgan Class A common stock currently outstanding and entitled to vote at the Kinder Morgan special meeting, as Kinder Morgan voting common stock ;

Kinder Morgan Class P common stock purchase warrants to be issued in connection with the second merger, as the warrants ;

the proposal to approve the issuance of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and the warrants as part of the consideration in the second merger, and the issuance of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock to be issued upon exercise of the warrants, as the share and warrant issuance proposal ;

the transaction whereby Kinder Morgan, Inc., a Kansas corporation now named Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc. which indirectly owns all of the common equity of the general partner of KMP, was acquired by Knight Holdco LLC, the predecessor to Kinder Morgan, in May 2007, as the Going Private Transaction ;

Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America LLC, owner of a major interstate natural gas pipeline and storage system which Kinder Morgan operates, as NGPL ;

El Paso common stock, par value \$3.00 per share, as El Paso common stock ;

the shares of New El Paso common stock, par value \$0.01, which will be issued in exchange for shares of El Paso common stock in connection with the first merger, as New El Paso common stock ;

the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of October 16, 2011, by and among El Paso, New El Paso, Merger Sub One, Kinder Morgan, Merger Sub Two and Merger Sub Three, as the merger agreement ;

the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of October 16, 2011, by and among El Paso, New El Paso and Merger Sub One, as the first merger agreement ;

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the Voting Agreement, dated as of October 16, 2011, by and among El Paso and certain stockholders of Kinder Morgan, as the voting agreement ;

the Warrant Agreement to be entered into at the closing of the transactions by and among Kinder Morgan and a party to be determined at a later date, as the warrant agreement ;

the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended, as the HSR Act or the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act ;

the New York Stock Exchange, as the NYSE ;

the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, as the DGCL ;

the Delaware Limited Liability Company Act, as the DLLCA ; and

the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, as the Code.

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**Q: Why have I received these materials?**

A: You are receiving this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus as a stockholder of one or both of El Paso and Kinder Morgan. El Paso has agreed to be acquired by Kinder Morgan pursuant to the terms and subject to the conditions of the merger agreement, which is attached as Annex A and described in more detail elsewhere in this document. See The Merger Agreement. The merger agreement provides that the acquisition of El Paso by Kinder Morgan will occur through a series of steps, which are referred to in this document as the first merger, the LLC conversion, the second merger and the third merger. These transactions are also described in more detail elsewhere in this document. See The Merger Agreement The Transactions. In connection with the transactions, New El Paso stockholders will be entitled to receive, at their election but subject to proration, cash and/or Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, and in each case, warrants to purchase Kinder Morgan Class P common stock. The merger consideration, proration mechanisms and election procedures are described in more detail in the sections entitled The Merger Agreement Transaction Consideration and The Transactions New El Paso Stockholders Making Elections.

In order to complete the proposed transactions, among other things, El Paso's and Kinder Morgan's stockholders must vote on, and approve, proposals that are described in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus. El Paso and Kinder Morgan will hold separate special meetings of their respective stockholders to seek these approvals. If you are a stockholder of El Paso, you are being asked to cast a vote on certain proposals, including adoption of the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and approval of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement.

This information statement/proxy statement/prospectus serves as the proxy statement through which El Paso will solicit proxies to obtain the necessary approvals for the proposed transactions. It also serves as the prospectus by which Kinder Morgan will issue shares of its Class P common stock and the warrants as part of the merger consideration. Further, it serves as an information statement for Kinder Morgan stockholders to inform them of the proposed transactions and of the approvals to be given at the Kinder Morgan special meeting. This information statement/proxy statement/prospectus contains important information and you should read it carefully and in its entirety.

**Questions and Answers for El Paso Stockholders**

**Q: What matters are to be voted on at the El Paso special meeting?**

A: The special meeting of El Paso stockholders is being held for the following purposes:

**Proposal 1:** to consider and vote upon a proposal to adopt the merger agreement (which is attached as Annex A) and the first merger agreement (which is attached as Annex B) and to approve the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement, including the first merger on the terms set forth in the first merger agreement and the second merger on the terms set forth in the merger agreement;

**Proposal 2:** to consider and vote upon any adjournment of the special meeting, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes to adopt the merger agreement and the first merger agreement at the time of the special meeting;

**Proposal 3:** to consider and cast an advisory (non-binding) vote on the compensation that may be paid or become payable to El Paso's named executive officers that is based on or otherwise relates to the proposed transactions; and

**Other Matters:** to transact any other business as may properly come before the special meeting or any adjournment or postponement of such special meeting.

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**Q: What is the recommendation of El Paso's board of directors with respect to each proposal?**

A: The board of directors of El Paso recommends that the stockholders of El Paso vote:

**Proposal 1: FOR** adoption of the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and approval of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement;

**Proposal 2: FOR** any adjournment of the special meeting, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes to adopt the merger agreement and the first merger agreement at the time of the special meeting;

**Proposal 3: FOR** the approval on an advisory (non-binding) basis the compensation that may be paid or become payable to El Paso's named executive officers that is based on or otherwise relates to the proposed transactions; and

**Other Matters:** At this time, El Paso is not aware of any other matters that will be presented for a vote at the El Paso special meeting. If any other matters properly come before the special meeting, the proxy holders will have the discretion to vote upon such matters in accordance with their best judgment. To the extent El Paso receives proper notice of a stockholder's intent to bring a matter before the special meeting, El Paso will advise stockholders in advance of the special meeting as to how the proxies intend to vote on such matter.

**El Paso's board of directors has approved and declared advisable the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement, including the first merger on the terms set forth in the first merger agreement, and the second merger on the terms set forth in the merger agreement. See The Transactions Recommendation of El Paso's Board of Directors and Reasons for the Transactions.**

In considering the recommendation of the El Paso board of directors with respect to the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement, you should be aware that some of El Paso's directors and executive officers may have interests that are different from, or in addition to, the interests of El Paso stockholders more generally and that Goldman Sachs may have interests in the transactions that are different from, or in addition to, those of El Paso's stockholders more generally. See The Transactions Interests of Certain Persons in the Transactions El Paso Executive Officers and Directors and Interests of Certain Persons in the Transactions Goldman Sachs.

**Q: When and where is the El Paso special meeting?**

A: The El Paso special meeting will be held on March 6, 2012, beginning at 9 a.m., local time, at the Hyatt Regency Houston, 1200 Louisiana Street, Houston, Texas 77002 unless postponed or adjourned to a later date.

**Q: Who can attend the El Paso special meeting?**

A: You are entitled to attend the El Paso special meeting only if you are an El Paso stockholder of record or a beneficial owner as of the record date, if you hold a valid proxy for the special meeting or if you are an invited guest of El Paso.

If your shares are registered directly in your name with El Paso's transfer agent, you are a stockholder of record, and stockholders of record who wish to attend the special meeting in person must bring government-issued photo identification to the special meeting.

If your shares are held in street name through a broker, bank, trustee or other nominee, you are a beneficial owner, and beneficial owners will need to show proof of beneficial ownership and government-issued photo identification in order to be admitted to the special meeting.





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If you are a proxy holder for an El Paso stockholder, you will need to bring a validly executed proxy naming you as the proxy holder, proof of record or beneficial ownership of the El Paso stockholder naming you as proxy holder and government-issued photo identification.

No cameras, recording equipment or other electronic devices will be allowed in the meeting room. Please read carefully the requirements for attendance set forth in El Paso Special Meeting, since failure to comply may prevent you from attending the El Paso special meeting.

**Q: Who can vote at the El Paso special meeting?**

A: All El Paso stockholders who held shares of record at the close of business on January 20, 2012, the record date for the special meeting, are entitled to receive notice of and to vote at the special meeting and any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting, provided that such shares remain outstanding on the date of the special meeting.

**Q: How many shares of El Paso common stock were outstanding on the record date?**

A: There were 773,738,056 shares of El Paso common stock outstanding at the close of business on January 20, 2012.

**Q: What constitutes a quorum for the El Paso special meeting?**

A: In order for business to be conducted at the special meeting, a quorum must be present. A quorum requires the presence, in person or by proxy, of holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of El Paso common stock entitled to vote at the special meeting. For purposes of determining whether there is a quorum, all shares that are present, including abstentions and broker non-votes, will count towards the quorum.

**Q: How do I vote my El Paso shares?**

A: If you are a stockholder of record, you may vote your El Paso shares by proxy electronically via the Internet, by telephone or by sending in an appropriately completed paper proxy card, or you may vote your shares in person by ballot at the El Paso special meeting. You can specify how you want your El Paso shares voted on each proposal by marking the appropriate boxes on the proxy card or indicating your vote on each proposal via the Internet or by telephone. Please review the voting instructions on the proxy card and carefully read this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus prior to voting. See El Paso Special Meeting.

**Q: If I am planning on attending the El Paso special meeting in person, should I still submit a proxy?**

A: Yes. Whether or not you plan to attend the special meeting, you should submit a proxy. Even if you submit a proxy, you may change your vote by voting in person by ballot at the special meeting. Attendance at the special meeting will not, in and of itself, serve to revoke your proxy.

**Q: How do I vote if my shares are held in street name ?**

A: If you are a beneficial owner holding your shares in street name, you should direct your broker, bank, trustee or other nominee on how to vote the shares. You should complete a voting instruction card provided to you by your broker, bank, trustee or other nominee or provide your voting instructions via Internet or by telephone, if Internet or telephone voting is made available to your broker, bank, trustee or other nominee. If you wish to vote in person at the meeting, you must first obtain from the broker, bank, trustee or other nominee that is the holder of record of your shares a proxy issued in your name.

Your broker, bank, trustee or other nominee does not have discretionary voting on Proposals 1, 2 and 3, which means that such broker, bank, trustee or other nominee will not be able to vote your El Paso shares on these proposals without instructions from you. See El Paso Special Meeting.

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#### **Q: Can I change my vote after I have delivered my proxy?**

A: Yes. You can change your vote at any time before your shares are voted at the El Paso special meeting. If you are a holder of record, you can do so in any of the following ways:

sending a written notice of revocation to El Paso Corporation, Attn: Corporate Secretary, 1001 Louisiana Street, Houston, Texas, 77002, which must be received before your shares are voted at the special meeting;

properly submitting a new proxy card, which must be received before your shares are voted at the special meeting (in which case only the later-submitted proxy is counted and your earlier proxy is revoked);

voting via Internet or by telephone at a later date (in which case only the later-submitted proxy is counted and your earlier proxy is revoked); or

attending the El Paso special meeting and voting by ballot in person.

If you are a beneficial owner holding your shares in street name, you may change your vote only by submitting new voting instructions to your broker, bank, trustee or other nominee. See El Paso Special Meeting.

#### **Q: What if I receive more than one set of proxy cards or more than one e-mail instructing me to vote?**

A: If you receive more than one set of proxy cards or more than one e-mail instructing you to vote, it means your shares are registered in more than one name or are registered in different accounts. Please complete, date, sign and return each proxy card or respond to each e-mail, to ensure that all your shares are voted.

#### **Q: Who is the inspector of election?**

A: The board of directors of El Paso has appointed a representative of Computershare Trust Company, N.A. to act as the inspector of election at the El Paso special meeting.

#### **Q: What if I do not vote on the proposed transactions?**

A: If you fail to respond with a vote on Proposal 1, the merger proposal, or if you respond and indicate that you are abstaining from voting on such Proposal, it will have the same effect as a vote against Proposal 1. If you are a beneficial owner holding your shares in street name and do not provide voting instructions to the broker, bank, trustee or other nominee that holds your shares of record (referred to as a broker non-vote), such broker non-vote will have the same effect as a vote against Proposal 1.

#### **Q: Where can I find the voting results of the El Paso special meeting?**

A: The preliminary voting results will be announced at the El Paso special meeting. In addition, within four business days following certification of the final voting results, El Paso intends to file the final voting results with the SEC on Form 8-K.

#### **Q: What are the proposed transactions with Kinder Morgan upon which I am being asked to vote?**

A: On October 16, 2011, El Paso, New El Paso, Merger Sub One, Kinder Morgan, Merger Sub Two and Merger Sub Three entered into the merger agreement attached as Annex A.



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The merger agreement contemplates the acquisition of El Paso by Kinder Morgan through a series of steps:

***The First Merger:*** First, Merger Sub One will merge with and into El Paso, with El Paso as the surviving corporation. This merger is referred to in this document as the first merger and the surviving corporation of the first merger is referred to as the EP Surviving Company. The first merger will occur on the terms and subject to the conditions of the first merger agreement. At the effective time of the first merger, each share of El Paso common stock will be converted into a share of New El Paso common stock.

***The LLC Conversion:*** Second, the EP Surviving Company will be converted from a Delaware corporation into a Delaware limited liability company.

***The Second Merger:*** Third, at least twenty days after the LLC conversion, Merger Sub Two will merge with and into New El Paso, with New El Paso as the surviving corporation. This merger is referred to in this document as the second merger, and the surviving corporation of the second merger is referred to as the New EP Surviving Company. At the effective time of the second merger, each share of New El Paso common stock will be converted into the right to receive the merger consideration, as described below. It is upon completion of this step that El Paso stockholders, who will be New El Paso stockholders following the first merger, will be entitled to receive the merger consideration in exchange for their shares.

***The Third Merger:*** Last, the New EP Surviving Company will merge with and into Merger Sub Three, with Merger Sub Three as the surviving limited liability company.

Upon completion of the transactions, El Paso will be a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of Merger Sub Three, and Merger Sub Three, in turn, will be a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of Kinder Morgan. See The Merger Agreement The Transactions.

**Q: What will I receive for my El Paso shares in the proposed transactions with Kinder Morgan?**

A: At the effective time of the first merger, each outstanding share of El Paso common stock will be converted into one share of New El Paso common stock. At the effective time of the second merger, each share of New El Paso common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the second merger (excluding shares held by New El Paso in treasury, any shares held by Kinder Morgan, Merger Sub Two or Merger Sub Three and any shares held by any other subsidiary of Kinder Morgan or New El Paso and dissenting shares in accordance with Delaware law) will be converted into the right to receive, at the election of the holder but subject to proration with respect to the stock and cash portion so that approximately 57% of the aggregate merger consideration (excluding the warrants) is paid in cash and approximately 43% (excluding the warrants) is paid in Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, one of the following:

0.9635 of a share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock (which, based on \$32.32, the closing price of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock as of February 23, 2012, had a value of \$31.14 on a rounded basis) and 0.640 of a warrant (which has an assumed value of \$0.96 and is referred to as the Per Share Warrant Consideration ) to purchase one share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock (any such election referred to as a stock election );

\$25.91 in cash without interest and the Per Share Warrant Consideration (any such election referred to as a cash election ); or

0.4187 of a share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock (which, based on \$32.32, the closing price of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock as of February 23, 2012, had a value of \$13.53 on a rounded basis), \$14.65 in cash without interest and the Per Share Warrant Consideration (any such election referred to as a mixed election ).

The closing price of El Paso common stock as of February 23, 2012 was \$26.77 per share.

See The Merger Agreement Transaction Consideration.

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**Q: What will happen to my El Paso stock options, restricted shares and performance-based restricted stock units in the proposed transactions with Kinder Morgan?**

A: At the effective time of the first merger, each outstanding stock option to purchase shares of El Paso common stock, restricted share of El Paso common stock and performance-based restricted stock unit will be converted into an equivalent award of New El Paso. At the effective time of the second merger, each such converted stock option, restricted share and performance-based restricted stock unit will be converted into the right to receive, at the election of the holder (which election will apply to all, but not less than all, of such holder's outstanding equity awards), but subject to proration, as described elsewhere in this document, with respect to the cash portion, either cash or a mixture of cash and shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock for all shares subject to such awards (in the case of stock options, less the aggregate exercise price). Such holders will also receive the warrants as part of the merger consideration. Holders of such converted stock options, restricted shares and performance-based restricted stock units (and, as described in more detail on pages 205, 206 and 207 of this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus, common stock purchased in respect of options, if any, outstanding under the El Paso ESPP as of immediately prior to closing) will not be able to make a stock election. In the case of performance-based restricted stock units, performance will be deemed to be attained at target. See The Merger Agreement Treatment of New El Paso Stock Options, Restricted Shares, Performance Restricted Stock Units and Employee Stock Purchase Plan.

**Q: Why are holders of El Paso stock options, restricted shares, performance-based restricted stock units and shares of New El Paso common stock purchased in respect of options, if any, outstanding under the El Paso ESPP as of immediately prior to closing not permitted to make a stock election?**

A: The qualification of the second merger and the third merger, taken together, as a reorganization for U.S. federal income tax purposes depends on compliance with certain technical requirements, including whether holders of New El Paso's common stock will receive a sufficient amount of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock to satisfy the continuity of interest test set forth in the Treasury regulations promulgated under Section 368(a) of the Code. The continuity of interest test requires that, after the second merger, a substantial part of the value of the proprietary interests in New El Paso be maintained through ownership of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock. Kinder Morgan Class P common stock issued to holders of New El Paso common stock is taken into account in determining whether the continuity of interest test is satisfied. However, Kinder Morgan Class P common stock issued to holders of New El Paso restricted shares or with respect to New El Paso stock options, New El Paso performance RSUs and New El Paso ESPP options is not so taken into account. Therefore, if the holders of such equity awards are permitted to make a stock election, it is possible that an insufficient number of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock would be available (based on the aggregate number of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock that the parties had agreed would be issued as consideration in the transaction) for issuance to holders of New El Paso common stock to satisfy the continuity of interest test.

**Q: What will happen to El Paso shares held in the El Paso 401(k) plan?**

A: As of the date of this document, shares of El Paso common stock are held by the El Paso Corporation Retirement Savings Plan trust (referred to as the 401(k) Trust). At the effective time of the second merger, such shares are expected to be converted into the merger consideration pursuant to the terms and conditions described above for other outstanding shares of El Paso common stock and in accordance with the terms and conditions of the El Paso Corporation Retirement Savings Plan and 401(k) Trust. El Paso anticipates taking certain actions required to ensure that the acquisition by the 401(k) Trust of warrants to purchase shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock in connection with the transactions, and the subsequent holding and disposition by the 401(k) Trust of such warrants, will comply with applicable law.

**Q: What are the terms of the warrants to be used as part of the merger consideration?**

A: The warrants will be issued pursuant to a warrant agreement in the form of and on the terms specified in the form of warrant agreement (attached as Annex D to this document). Each warrant will entitle its holder to

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purchase one share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock at an exercise price of \$40.00 per share, subject to specified adjustments, at any time during the 5-year period following the closing of the transactions. See The Warrant Agreement.

**Q: Why is El Paso proposing the transactions with Kinder Morgan?**

A: In the course of reaching its decision to approve the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement, El Paso's board of directors considered a number of factors in its deliberations. For a more complete discussion of these factors, see The Transactions Recommendation of El Paso's Board of Directors and Reasons for the Transactions.

**Q: What votes of El Paso stockholders are needed to approve the proposed transactions with Kinder Morgan?**

A: The affirmative vote, in person or by proxy, of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of El Paso common stock is required to approve the proposed transactions with Kinder Morgan.

**Q: How and when do I make my cash, stock or mixed election?**

A: You will receive a form of election in a separate mailing following the El Paso special meeting. You should carefully review and follow the instructions accompanying that form of election. You will make your cash, stock or mixed election by properly completing, signing and returning the form of election along with stock certificates (or evidence of shares in book-entry form) representing El Paso shares to Computershare Trust Company, N.A., the entity expected to serve as exchange agent in connection with the transactions.

New El Paso will disseminate a copy of this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus to its stockholders at the time the election forms are mailed. New El Paso stockholders will have a minimum of twenty business days from the mailing of the form of election to make their election. Kinder Morgan will publicly announce the anticipated election deadline at least five business days prior to the election deadline.

Do NOT submit any stock certificates (or evidence of shares in book-entry form) with your proxy card.

For more details on the election procedures, see The Transactions New El Paso Stockholders Making Elections.

**Q: Can I change my election after the form of election has been submitted?**

A: Yes. You may revoke your election prior to the election deadline by submitting a written notice of revocation to the exchange agent or by submitting new election materials. Revocations must specify the name in which your shares are registered on the stock transfer books of El Paso and such other information as the exchange agent may request. If you wish to submit a new election, you must do so in accordance with the election procedures described in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus and in the form of election that you will receive in a separate mailing. If you instructed a broker, bank, trustee or other nominee to submit an election for your shares, you must follow the directions of your broker, bank, trustee or other nominee for changing those instructions. **Whether you revoke your election by submitting a written notice of revocation or by submitting new election materials, the notice of materials must be received by the exchange agent by the election deadline in order for the revocation or new election to be valid.** See The Transactions New El Paso Stockholders Making Elections Election Revocation and Changes.

**Q: How may I transfer El Paso shares after I make my election?**

A: El Paso stockholders who have made elections will be unable to sell or otherwise transfer their shares after making the election, unless the election is properly revoked before the election deadline or unless the merger

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agreement is terminated. See [The Transactions](#) [New El Paso Stockholders Making Elections](#) [Impact of Selling Shares as to which an Election has Already Been Made](#).

**Q: What if I do not send a form of election or it is not received?**

A: If the exchange agent does not receive a properly completed form of election from you before the election deadline, together with any stock certificates (or evidence of shares in book-entry form) representing the shares you wish to exchange for the merger consideration, properly endorsed for transfer, book-entry transfer shares or a guarantee of delivery and any additional documents required by the procedures set forth in the form of election, then you will have no control over the type of merger consideration you receive. El Paso stockholders not making an election will be deemed to have made a mixed election. See [The Transactions](#) [New El Paso Stockholders Making Elections](#) [Non-Electing Holders](#). **You bear the risk of delivery and should send any form of election by courier or by hand to the appropriate address shown in the form of election.**

If you do not make a valid election with respect to any El Paso shares you own of record, you will receive written instructions from the exchange agent after completion of the proposed transactions on how to exchange your El Paso shares for the merger consideration.

**Q: May I submit a form of election even if I do not vote to adopt the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and to approve the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement?**

A: Yes. You may submit a form of election even if you vote against the adoption of the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and approval of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement or if you abstain from voting.

**Q: How will I receive the merger consideration to which I am entitled?**

A: You will be paid the merger consideration as promptly as practicable after the effective time of the second merger and after receipt by the exchange agent of your stock certificates (or evidence of shares in book-entry form), a duly executed letter of transmittal and any additional documents required by the procedures set forth in the form of election or the letter of transmittal. In lieu of any fractional shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock or warrants to which an El Paso stockholder would otherwise be entitled, such stockholder will receive cash. No interest will be paid or accrued on any cash amounts received as merger consideration or in lieu of any fractional shares or warrants. See [The Transactions](#) [Exchange of Shares](#).

**Q: What happens if I sell my El Paso shares after the record date but before the special meeting?**

A: If you transfer your El Paso shares after the record date but before the date of the special meeting, you will retain your right to vote at the special meeting (provided that such shares remain outstanding on the date of the special meeting), but you will not have the right to receive the merger consideration. In order to receive the merger consideration, you must hold your shares through the completion of the transactions.

**Q: Am I entitled to appraisal rights under the DGCL instead of receiving the merger consideration?**

A: Yes. As a holder of El Paso common stock, you are entitled to exercise appraisal rights under Delaware law in connection with the second merger by taking certain actions and meeting certain conditions. Holders of El Paso common stock do not, however, have appraisal rights in connection with the first merger.

See [The Transactions](#) [Appraisal Rights in Connection with the Second Merger](#) and [The First Merger Agreement](#). In addition, a copy of Section 262 of the DGCL is attached to this document as Annex H.



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**Q: What are the expected tax consequences to El Paso stockholders of the proposed transactions with Kinder Morgan?**

A: The parties intend for each of (1) the first merger and the LLC conversion, taken together, and (2) the second merger and the third merger, taken together, to be treated as a reorganization for United States federal income tax purposes within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code.

It is a condition to El Paso's obligation and Kinder Morgan's obligation to complete the transactions that El Paso receive an opinion from Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz, dated as of the date of the first merger, to the effect that the first merger and the LLC conversion, taken together, will qualify for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code. It is also a condition to El Paso's obligation and Kinder Morgan's obligation to complete the transactions that El Paso receive an opinion from Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz, dated as of the closing date of the second merger and the third merger, to the effect that the second merger and third merger, taken together, will qualify for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code. In addition, in connection with the filing of the registration statement of which this document is a part, Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz has delivered an opinion to El Paso and Kinder Morgan to the same effect as the opinions described above and addressing the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the transactions as described in The Transactions Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Transactions. These opinions will be based on facts, representations and assumptions set forth or referred to in the opinions and on representation letters provided by El Paso and Kinder Morgan.

Accordingly, and based on the foregoing opinions, (a) a holder of El Paso common stock will not recognize any gain or loss on the exchange of such holder's El Paso common stock for New El Paso common stock in the first merger, and (b) a holder of New El Paso common stock who receives consideration including Kinder Morgan Class P common stock in the second merger will recognize gain (but not loss) on the exchange of such holder's New El Paso common stock for Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and/or cash (other than cash received in lieu of a fractional share or fractional warrant) and warrants in an amount equal to the lesser of (1) the sum of the amount of cash and the fair market value of the Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and warrants received by such holder in the exchange, minus the adjusted tax basis of such holder's New El Paso common stock surrendered in exchange therefor, and (2) the amount of cash (other than cash in lieu of a fractional share or fractional warrant) received by such holder in the exchange. The second merger will be a fully taxable transaction to a holder who receives solely cash and warrants in the second merger.

The tax consequences of the transactions to each holder of El Paso common stock may depend on such holder's particular facts and circumstances. El Paso shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors to understand fully the consequences to them of the transactions in their specific circumstances. A discussion of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the transactions can be found in the section entitled The Transactions Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Transactions.

**Q: What do I need to know about the first merger and the first merger agreement?**

A: If you vote in favor of Proposal 1, you are voting in favor of, among other things, adoption of the first merger agreement and approval of the first merger.

The first merger is an internal step occurring among El Paso and two of its merger subsidiaries. El Paso's indirect, wholly owned subsidiary will be merged with and into it, and El Paso will continue as the surviving corporation. At the effective time of the first merger, each share of El Paso common stock will be converted into a share of New El Paso common stock. This will result in a new holding company structure but will not affect the merger consideration that El Paso stockholders will receive at the effective time of the second merger. Pursuant to the terms of the first merger agreement, the first merger will take place only if El Paso stockholders vote in favor of Proposal 1.

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For additional details on the first merger and the terms of the first merger agreement, see [The First Merger Agreement](#) and refer to the full text of the first merger agreement, a copy of which is attached as Annex B.

**Q: What are the terms of the voting agreement entered into in connection with the merger agreement?**

A: Simultaneously with the execution of the merger agreement, El Paso entered into a voting agreement with certain of Kinder Morgan's stockholders who currently hold, in the aggregate, approximately 75% of the voting power of Kinder Morgan. Pursuant to the terms of the voting agreement, these stockholders agreed, among other things, to vote their shares of Kinder Morgan voting common stock in favor of the issuance of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and warrants to be issued as part of the merger consideration and of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants. In addition, these stockholders agreed to retain collectively, until Kinder Morgan stockholder approval of such issuance is obtained or until the voting agreement is terminated, whichever is earlier, an amount of shares of Kinder Morgan voting common stock that is sufficient to approve such issuance of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and warrants.

For additional details on the terms of the voting agreement, see [The Voting Agreement](#) and refer to the full text of the agreement, a copy of which is attached as Annex C.

**Q: Is completion of the proposed transactions with Kinder Morgan subject to any conditions?**

A: Yes. In addition to the approval of the El Paso stockholders, the completion of the proposed transactions is subject to satisfaction or waiver of a number of closing conditions, including:

Approval of the issuance of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and warrants by Kinder Morgan stockholders;

Approval for listing of the shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock that are deliverable to the stockholders of New El Paso as contemplated by the merger agreement on the NYSE and of the warrants that are deliverable to the stockholders of New El Paso as contemplated by the merger agreement on the NYSE, NASDAQ or such other exchanges, electronic trading networks or other suitable trading platforms as reasonably agreed by El Paso and Kinder Morgan;

There being no law or injunction preventing or prohibiting consummation of the transactions;

Expiration or termination of any applicable waiting period under the HSR Act;

Effectiveness of a registration statement on Form S-4;

Subject to specified materiality standards, the accuracy of the representations and warranties of the other party;

Compliance by the other party in all material respects with its covenants;

There not being a reduction in El Paso's good faith estimate of its net operating loss carryforwards for income tax purposes below \$2.6 billion; and

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El Paso's receipt of a tax opinion from outside legal counsel.

The completion of the proposed transactions is not, however, conditioned on receipt of financing by Kinder Morgan. See The Merger Agreement Conditions to Completion of the Transactions and Financing Covenant; El Paso Cooperation.

**Q: When are the proposed transactions with Kinder Morgan expected to be completed?**

A: El Paso and Kinder Morgan hope to complete the transactions as soon as reasonably practicable and currently expect the closing of the second merger to occur in the second quarter of 2012. However, the transactions are subject to stockholder approvals and regulatory approvals and the satisfaction or waiver of other

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conditions, as described in the merger agreement, and it is possible that factors outside the control of El Paso or Kinder Morgan could result in the second merger being completed at an earlier time, a later time or not at all. There can be no assurance as to when or if the second merger will close.

**Q: What happens if the merger agreement is terminated?**

A: The merger agreement contains certain termination rights for both El Paso and Kinder Morgan, which are described in more detail in The Merger Agreement Termination. The merger agreement also provides that, upon termination of the merger agreement, under certain circumstances, El Paso may be required to pay Kinder Morgan a termination fee of \$650 million or, in certain other circumstances, to reimburse Kinder Morgan for up to \$20 million of its expenses plus certain of Kinder Morgan's financing-related expenses. In addition, the termination of the merger agreement will not relieve the parties from liability for fraud or willful breach of any covenant or agreement contained in the merger agreement. See The Merger Agreement Termination Fee.

**Q: Are there risks associated with the proposed transactions with Kinder Morgan that I should consider in deciding how to vote?**

A: Yes. There are a number of risks associated with all business combinations, including the proposed transactions. These risks and other risks particular to the proposed transactions are discussed in more detail in the section entitled Risk Factors. You are encouraged to read this entire section with particular care and also to refer to the SEC filings of El Paso incorporated by reference into this document. See the section entitled Where You Can Find More Information.

**Q: What happens if the proposed transactions with Kinder Morgan are not completed?**

A: If the merger agreement and first merger agreement are not adopted and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement are not approved by El Paso stockholders, or if the transactions are not completed for any other reason, El Paso stockholders will not receive the merger consideration.

**Q: Why am I being asked to consider and cast an advisory (non-binding) vote on the compensation that may be paid or become payable to El Paso's named executive officers that is based on or otherwise relates to the proposed transactions?**

A: In July 2010, the SEC adopted new rules that require El Paso to seek a non-binding, advisory vote with respect to certain compensation that may be paid or become payable to El Paso's named executive officers that is based on or otherwise relates to the proposed transactions (such payments referred to as change of control payments). See El Paso Special Meeting Proposal No. 3 Advisory Vote on Change of Control Payments to El Paso Named Executive Officers.

**Q: What will happen if El Paso stockholders do not approve, on an advisory (non-binding) basis, the change of control payments?**

A: The vote on the change of control payments is a vote separate and apart from the vote to adopt the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and to approve the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement. Accordingly, you may vote in favor of Proposal 3 and not in favor of Proposal 1, or vice versa. Approval of the change of control payments on an advisory (non-binding) basis is not a condition to consummation of the proposed transactions with Kinder Morgan, and it is advisory in nature only, meaning it will not be binding on either El Paso or Kinder Morgan. Accordingly, because El Paso is contractually obligated to pay the compensation, if the proposed transactions with Kinder Morgan are completed, the compensation will be payable, subject only to the conditions applicable to such compensation payments, regardless of the outcome of the advisory vote.

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#### **Q: Who can help answer my questions?**

A: You may contact El Paso's proxy solicitor, MacKenzie Partners, Inc., with any questions about the proposals or how to vote or to request additional copies of any materials at:

MacKenzie Partners, Inc.

105 Madison Avenue

New York, NY 10016

Call Collect: (212) 929-5500

Toll Free: (800) 322-2885

email: proxy@mackenziepartners.com

#### **Questions and Answers for Kinder Morgan Stockholders**

#### **Q: Why have I received this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus?**

A: This document is being delivered to you as an information statement to provide you notice of Kinder Morgan's special meeting and other information.

#### **Q: What actions are going to be taken by Kinder Morgan?**

A: Assuming the first merger agreement and the merger agreement are approved and adopted by El Paso's stockholders, and the transactions are thereafter completed, El Paso will become a wholly owned subsidiary of Kinder Morgan, and Kinder Morgan will pay to New El Paso stockholders (who, prior to the first merger, were El Paso stockholders), at the election of such stockholders but subject to proration, cash and/or newly issued shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and, in each case, warrants to purchase shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock.

#### **Q: Is Kinder Morgan soliciting proxies to vote on any of these matters at the special meeting?**

A: No. Richard Kinder and certain other stockholders of Kinder Morgan who are party to a voting agreement with El Paso and who currently hold, in the aggregate, approximately 75% of the voting power of Kinder Morgan have agreed to vote their shares of Kinder Morgan voting common stock at the Kinder Morgan special meeting, in favor of the share and warrant issuance proposal. In addition, these stockholders agreed to retain collectively, until Kinder Morgan stockholder approval of such issuance is obtained or until the voting agreement is terminated, whichever is earlier, an amount of Kinder Morgan stock that is sufficient to approve the share and warrant issuance proposal. As a result, approval at the Kinder Morgan special meeting of the share and warrant issuance proposal is assured and no additional votes by other Kinder Morgan stockholders are required to effectuate the transactions.

#### **Q: If the vote is already assured, why is the Kinder Morgan board of directors holding a special meeting?**

A: The certificate of incorporation of Kinder Morgan requires that any vote or similar action required or permitted to be taken by holders of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock must be effected at a duly called annual or special meeting of holders of Kinder Morgan common stock who would be entitled to vote on the particular action.

#### **Q: What is the recommendation of Kinder Morgan's board of directors with respect to the share and warrant issuance proposal?**

A: The Kinder Morgan board of directors recommends that the holders of Kinder Morgan voting common stock vote FOR the share and warrant issuance proposal.



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**Q: Will any other matters be presented for a vote at the Kinder Morgan special meeting?**

A: At this time, Kinder Morgan is not aware of any other matters that will be presented for a vote at the Kinder Morgan special meeting.

**Q: When and where is the Kinder Morgan special meeting?**

A: The Kinder Morgan special meeting will be held at 10 a.m., local time, on March 2, 2012 at 500 Dallas Street, Suite 1000, Houston, Texas 77002.

**Q: Who can attend the Kinder Morgan special meeting?**

A: You are entitled to attend the special meeting if you are a holder of record or a beneficial owner of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock or Class A common stock as of the record date, if you hold a valid proxy to vote at the special meeting or if you are an invited guest of Kinder Morgan. See Kinder Morgan Special Meeting.

**Q: Who can vote at the Kinder Morgan special meeting?**

A: Holders of record at the close of business on January 20, 2012, the record date for the Kinder Morgan special meeting, of Kinder Morgan voting common stock will be entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the Kinder Morgan special meeting with respect to the proposal described above. Each of the shares of Kinder Morgan voting common stock issued and outstanding on the record date is entitled to one vote at the special meeting. However, because approval of the proposal is assured, **Kinder Morgan's board of directors is not soliciting your proxy to vote for the share and warrant issuance proposal.**

**Q: What is a quorum?**

A: In order for business to be conducted at the special meeting, a quorum must be present. A majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote, present in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum.

**Q: What will I receive in the transactions?**

A: If the transactions are completed, Kinder Morgan stockholders will not receive any merger consideration and will continue to hold their shares of Kinder Morgan stock.

**Q: How many shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock will be issued in the transactions?**

A: Pursuant to the merger agreement, Kinder Morgan expects to issue approximately 329.1 million shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, with the exact number of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock to be issued dependent upon the number of shares of New El Paso common stock issued and outstanding as of the effective time of the second merger.

**Q: How many warrants to purchase shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock will be issued in the transactions?**

A: Pursuant to the merger agreement, Kinder Morgan expects to issue approximately 503.1 million warrants to purchase shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, with the exact number of warrants to be issued dependent on the number of shares of New El Paso common stock issued and outstanding as of the effective time of the second merger.

**Q: Are there risks associated with these matters that I should be aware of?**

A: Yes. You should consider the risk factors set out in the section entitled Risk Factors.

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**Q: When do you expect the transactions to be completed?**

A: Kinder Morgan and El Paso hope to complete the transactions as soon as reasonably practicable and currently expect the closing of the second merger to occur in the second quarter of 2012. However, the transactions are subject to stockholder approvals, regulatory approvals and the satisfaction or waiver of other conditions, as described in the merger agreement, and it is possible that factors outside the control of Kinder Morgan or El Paso could result in the second merger being completed at an earlier time, a later time or not at all. There can be no assurance as to when or if the second merger will close.

**Q: Do I have dissenters' rights or appraisal rights in connection with any of these transactions?**

A: Holders of shares of Kinder Morgan stock are not entitled to any dissenters' rights or appraisal rights under the DGCL in connection with the second merger or any of the related transactions.

**Q: Who can help answer my questions?**

A: If you have any questions about any of these matters, including the transactions, or if you need additional copies of this document, you should contact:

MacKenzie Partners, Inc.

105 Madison Avenue

New York, NY 10016

Call Collect: (212) 929-5500

Toll Free: (800) 322-2885

email: [proxy@mackenziepartners.com](mailto:proxy@mackenziepartners.com)



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**SUMMARY**

*This summary highlights selected information described in more detail elsewhere in this document and the documents incorporated herein by reference, and may not contain all of the information that is important to you. To understand the transactions and the matters being voted on by Kinder Morgan and El Paso stockholders at their respective special meetings more fully, and to obtain a more complete description of the legal terms of the merger agreement, you should carefully read this entire document, including the Annexes, and the documents to which Kinder Morgan and El Paso refer you. Please see *Where You Can Find More Information*.*

**The Parties**

**Kinder Morgan, Inc.**

500 Dallas Street, Suite 1000

Houston, Texas 77002

(713) 369-9000

Kinder Morgan is a publicly traded Delaware corporation, whose stock trades on the NYSE under the ticker KMI. Kinder Morgan is a leading pipeline transportation and energy storage company in North America. It owns an interest in or operates more than 37,000 miles of pipeline and 180 terminals. Its pipelines transport natural gas, gasoline, crude oil, CO<sub>2</sub> and other products, and its terminals store petroleum products and chemicals and handle such products as ethanol, coal, petroleum coke and steel. Kinder Morgan owns the general partner interest of Kinder Morgan Energy Partners, L.P., referred to as KMP, one of the largest publicly-traded pipeline limited partnerships in America. Combined, Kinder Morgan and KMP constitute the largest mid-stream energy entity in the United States with an enterprise value of approximately \$65 billion.

More information about Kinder Morgan is also available on its website, [www.kindermorgan.com](http://www.kindermorgan.com). See also *Information About Kinder Morgan* and *Additional Information About Kinder Morgan*. You should read carefully the business and financial information contained in this document.

**Sherpa Merger Sub, Inc.**

500 Dallas Street, Suite 1000

Houston, Texas 77002

(713) 369-9000

Sherpa Merger Sub, Inc., a Delaware corporation, is a direct wholly owned subsidiary of Kinder Morgan that was formed solely in contemplation of the transactions, has not commenced any operations, has only nominal assets and has no liabilities or contingent liabilities, nor any outstanding commitments other than as set forth in the merger agreement. Sherpa Merger Sub, Inc. has not incurred any obligations, engaged in any business activities or entered into any agreements or arrangements with any third parties other than the merger agreement.

**Sherpa Acquisition, LLC**

500 Dallas Street, Suite 1000

Houston, Texas 77002

(713) 369-9000

Sherpa Acquisition, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, is a direct wholly owned subsidiary of Kinder Morgan that was formed solely in contemplation of the transactions, has not commenced any operations, has only nominal assets and has no liabilities or contingent liabilities, nor

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any outstanding commitments other than as set forth in the merger agreement. Sherpa Acquisition, LLC has not incurred any obligations, engaged in any business activities or entered into any agreements or arrangements with any third parties other than the merger agreement.

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**El Paso Corporation**

1001 Louisiana Street

Houston, Texas 77002

(713) 420-2600

El Paso Corporation is a publicly traded Delaware corporation, whose common stock trades on the NYSE under the ticker EP. It is an energy company that operates primarily in the natural gas transmission, exploration and production sectors of the energy industry. El Paso's purpose is to provide natural gas and related energy products in a safe, efficient and dependable manner. It offers natural gas transmission services to a range of customers, including natural gas producers, marketers and end-users, as well as other natural gas transmission, distribution and electric generation companies. El Paso's operations are conducted through two core segments: (1) pipelines and (2) exploration and production. El Paso is also the general partner of El Paso Pipeline Partners, L.P., referred to as EPB.

More information about El Paso is also available on its website, [www.elpaso.com](http://www.elpaso.com). See also Information About El Paso. You should read carefully the business and financial information contained in this document and the documents incorporated by reference into this document. See Where You Can Find More Information and Incorporation by Reference.

**Sirius Holdings Merger Corporation**

1001 Louisiana Street

Houston, Texas 77002

(713) 420-2600

Sirius Holdings Merger Corporation, a Delaware corporation, is a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of El Paso Corporation. It was formed by El Paso solely for the purpose of engaging in the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, has not commenced any operations, has only nominal assets and has no liabilities or contingent liabilities, nor any outstanding commitments other than as set forth in the merger agreement and the first merger agreement. Sirius Holdings Merger Corporation has not incurred any obligations, engaged in any business activities or entered into any agreements or arrangements with any third parties other than the merger agreement.

**Sirius Merger Corporation**

1001 Louisiana Street

Houston, Texas 77002

(713) 420-2600

Sirius Merger Corporation, a Delaware corporation, is a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of Sirius Holdings Merger Corporation and an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of El Paso Corporation. It was formed by El Paso solely for the purpose of engaging in the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, has not commenced any operations, has only nominal assets and has no liabilities or contingent liabilities, nor any outstanding commitments other than as set forth in the merger agreement and the first merger agreement. Sirius Merger Corporation has not incurred any obligations, engaged in any business activities or entered into any agreements or arrangements with any third parties other than the merger agreement.

**Recent Developments**

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On February 24, 2012, certain subsidiaries of El Paso entered into a Purchase and Sale Agreement with affiliates of Apollo Global Management L.L.C., Riverstone Holdings, LLC, Access Industries, Inc. and certain other parties to sell all of El Paso's exploration and production business (referred to as "EP Energy") and the sale

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referred to as the “EP Energy Sale”). The purchase price to be paid in the EP Energy Sale is approximately \$7.15 billion payable in cash or other immediately available funds, subject to adjustments for certain items such as cash contributions or distributions, incurrence of indebtedness and title defects. El Paso’s net operating loss carryforwards are expected to largely offset taxes associated with the sale of EP Energy, and thus almost the entirety of the proceeds from the EP Energy Sale are expected to be used to substantially reduce the debt borrowed by Kinder Morgan to fund the cash portion of its purchase of El Paso. The EP Energy Sale is subject to customary closing conditions, including clearance under the antitrust laws of the United States and the closing of the second merger. The Purchase and Sale Agreement also provides under certain circumstances for the payment of a termination fee by Kinder Morgan of \$400 million. Pursuant to the merger agreement, Kinder Morgan is required to indemnify El Paso and its subsidiaries from any and all costs incurred by El Paso or its subsidiaries arising from or relating to the EP Energy Sale.

**The Transactions**

El Paso stockholders are receiving this document in connection with El Paso’s solicitation of proxies for its special meeting of stockholders to vote on, among other things, the proposal to adopt the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and to approve the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement.

Kinder Morgan and El Paso, among others, have entered into the merger agreement. Kinder Morgan stockholders are receiving this document to inform them of the special meeting of Kinder Morgan stockholders to vote on the share and warrant issuance proposal. Richard Kinder and certain other stockholders of Kinder Morgan who currently hold, in the aggregate, approximately 75% of the voting power of Kinder Morgan, have agreed to vote their shares of Kinder Morgan voting common stock in favor of the share and warrant issuance proposal. In addition, these stockholders agreed to retain collectively, until the approval of the share and warrant issuance proposal or until the voting agreement is terminated, whichever is earlier, an amount of shares of Kinder Morgan voting common stock that is sufficient to approve the share and warrant issuance proposal. **As a result, approval of the share and warrant issuance proposal at the Kinder Morgan special meeting is assured and no additional votes by other Kinder Morgan stockholders are required to effectuate the transactions.**

**Structure of the Transactions (See page 196)**

Upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the merger agreement and in accordance with the DGCL and the DLLCA: (1) at the effective time of the first merger, Merger Sub One will merge with and into El Paso, with El Paso being the surviving corporation; (2) immediately thereafter, El Paso, as the surviving company of the first merger and a wholly owned subsidiary of New El Paso, will be converted into a Delaware limited liability company; (3) at least twenty days thereafter, Merger Sub Two will merge with and into New El Paso, with New El Paso being the surviving corporation and becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of Kinder Morgan; and (4) immediately thereafter, the surviving company of the second merger will merge with and into Merger Sub Three, with Merger Sub Three as the surviving company and remaining a wholly owned subsidiary of Kinder Morgan. The effect of the first merger will be that shares of El Paso common stock will be converted into shares of New El Paso common stock on a one-for-one basis. Similarly, each outstanding equity award with respect to El Paso common stock will be converted, on the same terms and conditions, into an equivalent equity award with respect to New El Paso common stock. At the effective time of the first merger, shares of El Paso common stock will cease to trade on the NYSE and the shares of New El Paso common stock will commence trading on the NYSE. The effect of the second merger will be that New El Paso and El Paso, a wholly owned subsidiary of New El Paso as a result of the first merger, will be acquired by Kinder Morgan and shares of New El Paso common stock will no longer be publicly traded. For diagrams depicting the structure of the mergers described above, see “The Transactions” Effect of the Transactions.

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Upon completion of the first merger, each share of El Paso common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the first merger will be converted into and exchanged for one share of New El Paso common stock. The rights pertaining to New El Paso common stock will be the same as the rights pertaining to El Paso common stock. Similarly, each outstanding equity award with respect to El Paso common stock will be converted, on the same terms and conditions, into an equivalent equity award with respect to New El Paso common stock.

Upon completion of the second merger, each share of New El Paso common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the second merger (excluding shares held by New El Paso in treasury, any shares held by Kinder Morgan, Merger Sub Two or Merger Sub Three and any shares held by any other subsidiary of Kinder Morgan or New El Paso and dissenting shares in accordance with Delaware law) will be converted into the right to receive, at the election of the holder but subject to proration with respect to the stock and cash portion so that approximately 57% of the aggregate merger consideration (excluding the warrants) is paid in cash and approximately 43% (excluding the warrants) is paid in Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, one of the following:

0.9635 of a share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock (which, based on \$32.32, the closing price of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock as of February 23, 2012, had a value of \$31.14 on a rounded basis) and 0.640 of a warrant (which has an assumed value of \$0.96 and is referred to as the Per Share Warrant Consideration ) to purchase one share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock (any such election referred to as a stock election );

\$25.91 in cash without interest and the Per Share Warrant Consideration (any such election referred to as a cash election ); or

0.4187 of a share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock (which, based on \$32.32, the closing price of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock as of February 23, 2012, had a value of \$13.53 on a rounded basis), \$14.65 in cash without interest and the Per Share Warrant Consideration (any such election referred to as a mixed election ).

The closing price of El Paso common stock as of February 23, 2012 was \$26.77 per share.

Below are two examples of how the proration and adjustment procedures would work with respect to the stockholder elections if (a) the cash consideration is oversubscribed and (b) the cash consideration is undersubscribed.

If 75% of the shares made a cash election and 25% made a stock election (so that the cash consideration is oversubscribed), then the cash election shares would be prorated such that rather than receiving \$25.91 per share in cash, each share would receive \$19.53 in cash and 0.2371 shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock. Each stock election share would receive 0.9635 shares of Class P common stock. Each New El Paso share would also receive 0.640 of a warrant to purchase one share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock.

If 25% of the shares made a cash election and 75% made a stock election (so that the cash consideration is undersubscribed), then the stock election shares would be prorated such that rather than receiving 0.9635 shares of Class P common stock each, each share would receive \$10.90 in cash and 0.5583 shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock. The cash election shares would receive \$25.91 per share in cash. Each New El Paso share would also receive 0.640 of a warrant to purchase one share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock.

Across the potential scenarios, regardless of the outcome of the elections, there will be the same aggregate number of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock issued and the same aggregate amount of cash paid to New El Paso stockholders.

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See [The Transactions](#) [New El Paso Stockholders Making Elections](#) [Proration and Adjustment Procedures](#) for more information on how the proration and adjustment procedures work.

Kinder Morgan will not issue any fractional shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock or fractional warrants in the second merger. Instead, a stockholder of New El Paso who otherwise would have received a fractional share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock or fractional warrant will be entitled to receive, from the exchange agent appointed by Kinder Morgan pursuant to the merger agreement, a cash payment in lieu of such fractional shares or fractional warrants representing such holder's proportionate interest in the proceeds from the sale by the exchange agent of the number of excess shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock or excess warrants, as applicable, represented by the aggregate amount of fractional shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and fractional warrants, as applicable.

Because the exchange ratios were fixed at the time the merger agreement was executed and because the market value of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and the El Paso common stock/New El Paso common stock will fluctuate during the pendency of the transactions, New El Paso stockholders cannot be sure of the value of the merger consideration they elect to receive relative to the value of the shares of New El Paso common stock that they are exchanging. For example, for New El Paso stockholders receiving Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and/or warrants as part of the merger consideration, decreases in the market value of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock will negatively affect the value of the merger consideration that New El Paso stockholders receive, and increases in the market value of New El Paso common stock may mean that the merger consideration that New El Paso stockholders receive will be worth less than the market value of the shares of New El Paso common stock such stockholders are exchanging. See [Risk Factors](#) [Risk Factors Relating to the Transactions](#) Because the exchange ratios are fixed and because the market price of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and El Paso common stock/New El Paso common stock will fluctuate, New El Paso stockholders receiving Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and/or warrants as part of the merger consideration cannot be sure of the market value of such merger consideration relative to the value of their shares of New El Paso common stock that they are exchanging. New El Paso stockholders are urged to obtain current market quotations for Kinder Morgan Class P common stock when they make their elections.

The value of the warrants is speculative because there is no existing trading market for them. Kinder Morgan and El Paso jointly agreed upon an assumed value of \$0.96 for the Per Share Warrant Consideration for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which may not reflect the actual value of the Per Share Warrant Consideration. The agreed upon, assumed value of \$0.96 for the Per Share Warrant Consideration is within the ranges of potential values calculated by Kinder Morgan's and El Paso's financial advisors. See [Risk Factors](#) [Risk Factors Relating to the Transactions](#) The value of the warrants that New El Paso stockholders will receive as part of the merger consideration is uncertain, and the warrants may have limited or no value.

**Treatment of El Paso Shares Held in El Paso 401(k) Plan Trust (See page 205)**

As of the date of this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus, shares of El Paso common stock are held by the El Paso Corporation Retirement Savings Plan trust (referred to as the 401(k) Trust). El Paso anticipates taking certain actions required to ensure that the acquisition by the 401(k) Trust of warrants to purchase shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock in connection with the transactions, and the subsequent holding and disposition by the 401(k) Trust of such warrants, will comply with applicable law.

**Treatment of New El Paso Stock Options, Restricted Shares, Performance Restricted Stock Units and Employee Stock Purchase Plan (See page 205)**

For details on how New El Paso stock options, restricted shares, performance restricted stock units and the El Paso employee stock purchase plan will be treated pursuant to the transactions, see [The Merger Agreement](#) [Treatment of New El Paso Stock Options, Restricted Shares, Performance Restricted Stock Units and Employee Stock Purchase Plan](#).

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**El Paso Special Meeting (See page 83)**

The El Paso special meeting will be held on March 6, 2012, beginning at 9 a.m., local time, at the Hyatt Regency Houston, 1200 Louisiana Street, Houston, Texas 77002, unless postponed or adjourned to a later date.

All El Paso stockholders who held shares of record at the close of business on January 20, 2012, the record date for the special meeting, are entitled to receive notice of and to vote at the special meeting and any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting, provided that such shares remain outstanding on the date of the special meeting.

As of the record date, there were 773,738,056 shares of El Paso common stock outstanding, held by 24,815 holders of record. The affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of El Paso common stock as of the record date is required to adopt the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and to approve the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement. As of the record date, El Paso directors and executive officers and their affiliates, as a group, owned and were entitled to vote 4,462,083 shares of El Paso common stock, or approximately 0.577% of the outstanding El Paso common stock. These directors and executive officers have informed El Paso that they intend to vote their shares in favor of Proposals 1, 2 and 3, but none of El Paso's directors and executive officers has entered into any agreement obligating such director or executive officer to do so or to retain their currently owned shares of El Paso common stock.

For important information on the El Paso special meeting, see El Paso Special Meeting.

**Kinder Morgan Special Meeting (See page 91)**

The Kinder Morgan special meeting will be held on March 2, 2012, beginning at 10 a.m., local time, at 500 Dallas Street, Suite 1000, Houston, Texas 77002, unless postponed or adjourned to a later date. Only holders of Kinder Morgan voting common stock as of the record date will be entitled to notice of, and vote at, the special meeting. On January 20, 2012, the record date, there were 170,921,140 shares of Class P common stock and 535,972,387 shares of Class A common stock of Kinder Morgan issued and outstanding, representing all of the voting common stock of Kinder Morgan allowed to vote on the share and warrant issuance proposal to be presented at the special meeting. Each share of Class P common stock and each share of Class A common stock is entitled to one vote.

As of the record date, Kinder Morgan's directors and executive officers beneficially owned approximately 54,004,648 of the outstanding shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, representing approximately 31.6% of the total outstanding shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, and beneficially owned approximately 433,479,425 of the outstanding shares of Kinder Morgan Class A common stock, representing approximately 80.9% of the total outstanding shares of Kinder Morgan Class A common stock. The shares of Class P common stock and Class A common stock beneficially owned by Kinder Morgan directors and executive officers include 454,960,928 shares that are subject to the voting agreement. Kinder Morgan believes that each of its directors and executive officers intends to vote his or her shares in favor of approval of the share and warrant issuance proposal.

The affirmative vote of at least a majority of the votes cast (including abstentions) on the share and warrant issuance proposal by holders of shares of Kinder Morgan voting common stock present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote on the share and warrant issuance proposal is required to approve the proposal, so long as the total vote cast on the proposal represents at least a majority of the shares of Kinder Morgan voting common stock entitled to vote on the proposal, assuming a quorum is present. Richard Kinder and certain other stockholders of Kinder Morgan who currently hold, in the aggregate, approximately 75% of the voting power of Kinder Morgan, have agreed to vote their shares of Kinder Morgan voting common stock in favor of the share and warrant issuance proposal. In addition, these stockholders agreed to retain collectively, until the approval of the share and warrant issuance proposal or until the voting agreement is terminated, whichever is earlier, an amount of shares



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of Kinder Morgan voting common stock that is sufficient to approve the share and warrant issuance proposal. Approval of the share and warrant issuance proposal being voted on at the Kinder Morgan special meeting is therefore assured and no further votes with respect to the proposal are needed.

**Recommendation of El Paso's Board of Directors and Reasons for the Transactions (See page 113)**

El Paso's board of directors recommends that El Paso stockholders vote FOR adoption of the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and approval of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement.

In the course of reaching its decision to approve the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement, El Paso's board of directors considered a number of factors in its deliberations. For a more complete discussion of these factors, see The Transactions Recommendation of El Paso's Board of Directors and Reasons for the Transactions.

**Opinion of El Paso's Financial Advisor (See page 122)**

At a meeting of El Paso's board of directors on October 16, 2011, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, which is referred to as Morgan Stanley, rendered to El Paso's board of directors its oral opinion, subsequently confirmed in writing, that as of October 16, 2011, and based upon and subject to the various assumptions, factors, qualifications and limitations set forth in its written opinion, the merger consideration to be received by the holders of shares of El Paso common stock pursuant to the merger agreement was fair from a financial point of view to such holders.

**The full text of the written fairness opinion of Morgan Stanley, dated October 16, 2011, is attached as Annex E to this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus and is incorporated herein by reference. The opinion sets forth, among other things, the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and qualifications and limitations on the scope of the review undertaken by Morgan Stanley in rendering its opinion. You should read the opinion carefully and in its entirety. Morgan Stanley's opinion is directed to El Paso's board of directors and addresses only the fairness from a financial point of view of the consideration to be received by the holders of shares of El Paso common stock pursuant to the merger agreement, as of the date of the opinion. It does not address any other aspect of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and expresses no opinion or recommendation as to the underlying decision of El Paso to engage in the proposed transactions or as to how any stockholder of El Paso or Kinder Morgan should vote at any stockholders' meeting held in connection with the proposed transactions. Morgan Stanley's opinion does not in any manner address the prices at which the Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and the Kinder Morgan warrants will trade following consummation of the transactions or any time in the future. For additional information relating to the opinion of Morgan Stanley, see The Transactions Opinion of El Paso's Financial Advisor.**

**Recommendation of Kinder Morgan's Board of Directors and Reasons for the Transactions (See page 117)**

The Kinder Morgan board of directors recommends that holders of Kinder Morgan voting common stock vote FOR the share and warrant issuance proposal.

In the course of reaching its decision to approve the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, the Kinder Morgan board of directors considered a number of factors in its deliberations. Those factors are described in The Transactions Recommendation of Kinder Morgan's Board of Directors and Reasons for the Transactions.

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**Opinions of Kinder Morgan's Financial Advisors (See page 137)**

***Opinion of Evercore Group L.L.C. to the Kinder Morgan Board of Directors***

In connection with the transactions, Kinder Morgan retained Evercore Group L.L.C. (referred to as "Evercore"), to act as a financial advisor to the Kinder Morgan board of directors. On October 16, 2011, at a meeting of the Kinder Morgan board of directors, Evercore rendered its oral opinion, subsequently confirmed by delivery of a written opinion on October 16, 2011, that, as of October 16, 2011 and based upon and subject to the factors, procedures, assumptions, qualifications and limitations set forth in its opinion, the merger consideration to be paid by Kinder Morgan pursuant to the merger agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to Kinder Morgan.

**The full text of the written opinion of Evercore, dated as of October 16, 2011, which sets forth, among other things, the procedures followed, assumptions made, matters considered and qualifications and limitations on the scope of review undertaken in rendering its opinion, is attached as Annex F to this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus and is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus. You are urged to read this opinion carefully and in its entirety. Evercore's opinion was addressed to, and provided for the information and benefit of, the Kinder Morgan board of directors (in its capacity as such) in connection with its evaluation of the merger consideration from a financial point of view and did not address any other aspects or implications of the transactions. The opinion does not constitute a recommendation to the Kinder Morgan board of directors or to any other persons in respect of the transactions, including as to how any holder of shares of Kinder Morgan voting common stock should act or vote in respect of the Kinder Morgan share and warrant issuance proposal. Evercore's opinion does not address the relative merits of the transactions as compared to any other business or financial strategies that might be available to Kinder Morgan, nor does it address the underlying business decision of Kinder Morgan to engage in the transactions. Finally, Evercore did not express any opinion as to the price at which Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and, when listed for trading, the Kinder Morgan warrants, the common units of KMP, the shares of KMR, El Paso common stock or the common units of EPB will trade at any time.**

***Opinion of Barclays Capital Inc. to the Kinder Morgan Board of Directors***

Kinder Morgan engaged Barclays Capital Inc. (referred to as "Barclays Capital") to act as a financial advisor with respect to the transactions. On October 16, 2011, Barclays Capital rendered its oral opinion (which was subsequently confirmed in writing) to Kinder Morgan's board of directors that, as of such date and based upon and subject to the qualifications, limitations and assumptions stated in its opinion, the merger consideration to be paid by Kinder Morgan in the transactions was fair, from a financial point of view, to Kinder Morgan.

**The full text of Barclays Capital's written opinion, dated as of October 16, 2011, is attached as Annex G to this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus. Barclays Capital's written opinion sets forth, among other things, the assumptions made, procedures followed, factors considered and limitations upon the review undertaken by Barclays Capital in rendering its opinion. You are encouraged to read the opinion carefully in its entirety. The summary of Barclays Capital's opinion and the methodology that Barclays Capital used to render its opinion included herein is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the opinion.**

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#### **The First Merger and the First Merger Agreement (See page 194)**

The first merger is one of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and is the first in a series of steps through which Kinder Morgan would acquire El Paso. El Paso stockholders who vote in favor of Proposal 1 are voting in favor of, among other things, adoption of the first merger agreement and approval of the first merger.

For additional details on the first merger and the terms of the first merger agreement, see [The First Merger Agreement](#) and refer to the full text of the agreement, a copy of which is attached as Annex B.

#### **The Second Merger and the Merger Agreement (See page 196)**

The second merger is the merger pursuant to which El Paso will become a wholly owned subsidiary of Kinder Morgan. El Paso stockholders who vote in favor of Proposal 1 are voting in favor of, among other things, adoption of the merger agreement and approval of the second merger. Kinder Morgan and El Paso encourage you to read the entire merger agreement carefully because it is the principal document governing the transactions.

For additional details on the second merger and the merger agreement, see [The Merger Agreement](#) and refer to the full text of the agreement, a copy of which is attached as Annex A.

#### **The Voting Agreement (See page 223)**

Simultaneously with the execution of the merger agreement, El Paso entered into a voting agreement with certain of Kinder Morgan's stockholders who currently hold, in the aggregate, approximately 75% of the voting power of Kinder Morgan. Pursuant to the terms of the voting agreement, these stockholders agreed, among other things, to vote their shares of Kinder Morgan voting common stock in favor of the share and warrant issuance proposal. In addition, these stockholders agreed to retain collectively, until Kinder Morgan stockholder approval of such proposal is obtained or until the voting agreement is terminated, whichever is earlier, an amount of shares of Kinder Morgan voting common stock that is sufficient to approve the share and warrant issuance proposal.

For additional details on the terms of the voting agreement, see [The Voting Agreement](#) and refer to the full text of the agreement, a copy of which is attached as Annex C.

#### **Interests of Certain Persons in the Transactions El Paso Executive Officers and Directors (See page 167)**

When considering the recommendation of the board of directors of El Paso with respect to the transactions, you should be aware that El Paso's executive officers and directors may have interests in the transactions that are different from, or in addition to, those of El Paso's stockholders more generally. These interests may present such executive officers and directors with actual or potential conflicts of interest. The board of directors of El Paso was aware of these interests during its deliberations on the merits of the transactions and in deciding to recommend that El Paso stockholders vote for the adoption of the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and approval of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement at the special meeting. These interests include:

The automatic vesting and conversion upon the consummation of the second merger of outstanding stock options to purchase shares of El Paso common stock, restricted shares of El Paso common stock and performance-based restricted stock units into the right to receive, at the election of the holder (which election will apply to all of such holder's outstanding equity awards), but subject to proration with respect to the cash portion, either (1) cash and warrants or (2) a mixture of cash, shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and warrants for all shares subject to such awards (in the case of stock options, less the aggregate exercise price). Performance-based restricted stock units will vest upon the consummation of the second merger based on the target (i.e., 100%) level of attainment. El Paso estimates that the



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aggregate amount that would be received by El Paso's executive officers who are not named executive officers for their unvested equity-based awards if the effective time of the second merger were October 31, 2011 is approximately \$16 million. El Paso's non-employee directors do not hold any unvested equity-based awards. The aggregate amount that would be received by El Paso's executive officers who are named executive officers for their unvested equity-based awards if the effective time of the second merger were October 31, 2011 is approximately \$53 million. For a more detailed description of these payments, the circumstances under which they become payable and the assumptions used to calculate the above amount, please refer to the table and the accompanying footnotes under The Transactions Interests of Certain Persons in the Transactions El Paso Executive Officers and Directors Quantification of Change of Control and Termination Payments and Benefits to the El Paso Named Executive Officers.

In the event of a termination of employment without cause or a resignation for good reason, in each case within two years following (or, under certain circumstances, in anticipation of) a change of control of El Paso, which would include the second merger, all of El Paso's executive officers (except for James J. Cleary) would receive certain compensation and benefits under El Paso's 2004 Key Executive Severance Protection Plan, including (1) a lump-sum cash severance payment, (2) payment of a prorated amount in respect of the target bonus granted to the executive for the year in which the termination occurs, (3) continuation of life insurance and flexible spending account, medical and dental benefits for the executive and the executive's dependents for a number of years equal to the executive's severance multiple and (4) payment of legal fees and expenses incurred by the executive to enforce any rights or benefits under the plan. In addition, El Paso's executive officers would also be eligible for reimbursement of excise taxes imposed under Section 4999 of the Code on any severance payments and other benefits provided by El Paso or any of its affiliates under the plan or otherwise, unless the value of the payments and benefits does not exceed 110% of the maximum amount payable without triggering such excise taxes (referred to as the safe harbor amount), in which case the payments and benefits will be reduced to such safe harbor amount. In the case of Mr. Cleary, in the event of a termination of employment without cause or a resignation for good reason, in each case within two years following (or, under certain circumstances, in anticipation of) a change of control of El Paso, which would include the second merger, he would receive certain compensation and benefits under El Paso's 1998 Key Executive Severance Protection Plan, including (1) a lump-sum cash severance payment, (2) continuation of life insurance and flexible spending account, medical and dental benefits for the executive and the executive's dependents (on a tax-free basis) for eighteen months, (3) payment of legal fees and expenses incurred by the executive to enforce any rights or benefits under the plan, (4) a lump-sum supplemental pension payment pursuant to El Paso's supplemental pension plan calculated by adding three years of additional service and (5) a transfer to the executive of any right, title or other ownership interest El Paso has in any car or club membership then being provided to the executive. In addition, Mr. Cleary is entitled to receive full reimbursement of any excise taxes imposed under Section 4999 of the Code on any severance payments and other benefits provided by El Paso or any of its affiliates under the plan or otherwise. The aggregate amount of payments that would be payable to El Paso's executive officers who are named executive officers in the event of a termination of employment without cause or a resignation for good reason, in each case within two years following (or, under certain circumstances, in anticipation of) a change of control of El Paso, which would include the second merger, is approximately \$19 million. For a more detailed description of these payments, the circumstances under which they become payable and the assumptions used to calculate the above amount, please refer to the table and the accompanying footnotes under The Transactions Interests of Certain Persons in the Transactions El Paso Executive Officers and Directors Quantification of Change of Control and Termination Payments and Benefits to the El Paso Named Executive Officers.

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As of the date of mailing of this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus, certain of El Paso's executive officers, including Brent Smolik and Dane Whitehead, have been designated as participants in the El Paso Corporation EP Energy Retention Plan adopted pursuant to the merger agreement and will be eligible to receive certain retention bonus payments (to the extent earned). As described in more detail under The Transactions Interests of Certain Persons in the Transactions El Paso Executive Officers and Directors Retention Plan Bonus Payments, the value of any retention bonuses payable pursuant to the El Paso Corporation EP Energy Retention Plan will be dependent upon the level of gross sale proceeds from the sale of EP Energy assets and the time such assets are sold.

Two individuals to be designated by El Paso are expected to become directors of Kinder Morgan. Kinder Morgan has agreed in the merger agreement to take all action necessary, including increasing the size of its board of directors and amending its shareholders agreement, to elect two individuals designated by El Paso to the Kinder Morgan board of directors as of the effective time of the merger.

For a more detailed discussion of these interests, see The Transactions Interests of Certain Persons in the Transactions El Paso Executive Officers and Directors.

**Interests of Certain Persons in the Transactions Goldman Sachs (See page 172)**

When considering the recommendation of the board of directors of El Paso with respect to the transactions, you should be aware that Goldman Sachs may have interests in the transactions that are different from, or in addition to, those of El Paso's stockholders generally. Prior to the receipt of Kinder Morgan's acquisition proposal, El Paso engaged Goldman Sachs to advise it with respect to the proposed spin-off of its exploration and production business and paid Goldman Sachs \$5 million in connection with that engagement. Following receipt of Kinder Morgan's proposal, El Paso engaged Goldman Sachs to continue to act as a financial advisor to El Paso, including reviewing and analyzing El Paso's business plan in connection with the proposed spin-off for purposes of aiding El Paso in its analysis of the potential Kinder Morgan transaction. In the engagement letter for these latter services, El Paso agreed to pay Goldman Sachs a fee of \$20 million upon completion of a transaction with Kinder Morgan. In both engagement letters, El Paso agreed to reimburse Goldman Sachs for certain of its fees and expenses and indemnify it against certain liabilities if they were to arise. In addition to its role as a financial advisor to El Paso, Goldman Sachs is also a stockholder of Kinder Morgan and, prior to consummation of the proposed transactions, may be deemed to beneficially own approximately 19 percent of the shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock on a fully converted basis, making it the second largest beneficial holder. Two representatives of Goldman Sachs and its affiliates also serve on the board of directors of Kinder Morgan. For more information relating to Goldman Sachs' role as a financial advisor to El Paso, Goldman Sachs' investment in Kinder Morgan and El Paso's and Goldman Sachs' actions to address any potential conflicts, see The Transactions Background of the Transactions, El Paso's Engagement of Goldman Sachs and Interests of Certain Persons in the Transactions Goldman Sachs.

**Accounting Treatment of the Transactions (See page 181)**

In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board's Accounting Standards Codification Topic 805 *Business Combinations*, Kinder Morgan will account for the transactions as an acquisition of a business.

**Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Transactions (See page 177)**

The parties intend for each of (1) the first merger and the LLC conversion, taken together, and (2) the second merger and the third merger, taken together, to be treated as a reorganization for United States federal income tax purposes within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code.

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It is a condition to El Paso's obligation and Kinder Morgan's obligation to complete the transactions that El Paso receive an opinion from Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz, dated as of the date of the first merger, to the effect that the first merger and the LLC conversion, taken together, will qualify for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code. It is also a condition to El Paso's obligation and Kinder Morgan's obligation to complete the transactions that El Paso receive an opinion from Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz, dated as of the closing date of the second merger and the third merger, to the effect that the second merger and third merger, taken together, will qualify for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code. These conditions are waivable, and El Paso and Kinder Morgan will undertake to recirculate and resolicit if either condition is waived and the change in tax consequences is material. In addition, in connection with the filing of the registration statement of which this document is a part, Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz has delivered an opinion to El Paso and Kinder Morgan to the same effect as the opinions described above and addressing the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the transactions as described in The Transactions' Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Transactions. These opinions will be based on facts, representations and assumptions set forth or referred to in the opinions and on representation letters provided by El Paso and Kinder Morgan.

Accordingly, and based on the foregoing opinions, (a) a holder of El Paso common stock will not recognize any gain or loss on the exchange of such holder's El Paso common stock for New El Paso common stock in the first merger and (b) a holder of New El Paso common stock who receives consideration including Kinder Morgan Class P common stock in the second merger will recognize gain (but not loss) on the exchange of such holder's New El Paso common stock for Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and/or cash (other than cash received in lieu of a fractional share or fractional warrant) and warrants in an amount equal to the lesser of (1) the sum of the amount of cash and the fair market value of the Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and warrants received by such holder in the exchange, minus the adjusted tax basis of such holder's New El Paso common stock surrendered in exchange therefor, and (2) the amount of cash (other than cash in lieu of a fractional share or fractional warrant) received by such holder in the exchange. The second merger will be a fully taxable transaction to a holder who receives solely cash and warrants in the second merger.

The tax consequences of the transactions to each holder of El Paso common stock may depend on such holder's particular facts and circumstances. El Paso stockholders are urged to consult their tax advisors to understand fully the consequences to them of the transactions in their specific circumstances.

**Board of Directors and Management of Kinder Morgan After the Transactions (See page 173)**

The directors and executive officers of Kinder Morgan prior to the transactions will continue as the directors and executive officers of Kinder Morgan immediately after the transactions. In addition, the merger agreement provides that Kinder Morgan will take all action necessary, including increasing the size of the Kinder Morgan board and amending Kinder Morgan's shareholders agreement to effect such increase, to elect two individuals designated by El Paso to the Kinder Morgan board of directors.

**Conditions to Completion of the Transactions (See page 198)**

Kinder Morgan and El Paso currently expect to complete the transactions during the second quarter of 2012, subject to receipt of required stockholder and regulatory approvals and the satisfaction or waiver of the conditions to the transactions. As more fully described in this document and in the first merger agreement, El Paso's and Merger Sub One's obligation to complete the first merger is conditioned upon the merger agreement and the first merger agreement having been approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding El Paso common stock as of the record date.

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As more fully described in this document and in the merger agreement, each party's obligation to complete the transactions depends on a number of conditions being satisfied or, where legally permissible, waived, including the following:

the merger agreement and the first merger agreement must have been approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding El Paso common stock as of the record date;

the waiting period applicable to the merger under the HSR Act must have been terminated or expired;

no law, injunction, judgment or ruling enacted, promulgated, issued, entered amended or enforced by any governmental authority shall be in effect enjoining, restraining, preventing or prohibiting consummation of the transactions or making the consummation of the transactions illegal;

the registration statement of which this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus forms a part must have been declared effective by the SEC and must not be subject to any stop order or proceedings initiated or threatened by the SEC; and

El Paso must have received from Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz, tax counsel to El Paso, (1) at the effective time of the first merger, a written opinion to the effect that, on the basis of facts, representations and assumptions set forth or referred to in such opinion, the first merger and the LLC conversion, taken together, will qualify for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code, and (2) a written opinion dated as of the date of the closing of the second merger and third merger to the effect that, on the basis of facts, representations and assumptions set forth or referred to in such opinion, the second merger and the third merger, taken together, will qualify for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code.

The obligations of each of Kinder Morgan, Merger Sub Two and Merger Sub Three to effect the transactions are subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the following additional conditions:

the accuracy of the representations and warranties of El Paso, subject to certain standards, including materiality and material adverse effect qualifications, as described under *The Merger Agreement Conditions to Completion of the Transactions* and receipt of a certificate signed by an executive officer of El Paso on its behalf to that effect;

the performance by El Paso in all material respects of its obligations under the merger agreement and receipt of a certificate signed by an executive officer of El Paso on its behalf to that effect; and

(1) the receipt of a certification from an authorized officer of El Paso, no earlier than thirty days prior to, and no later than ten days prior to, the date of the consummation of the second merger and third merger, setting forth El Paso's good faith estimate of El Paso's net operating loss carryforwards for U.S. federal income tax purposes as of January 1, 2012 (taking into account certain assumptions), and (2) that there shall not have been an NOL MAE, as described under *The Merger Agreement Conditions to Completion of the Transactions*.

The obligations of each of El Paso, New El Paso and Merger Sub One to effect the transactions are subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the following additional conditions:



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the accuracy of the representations and warranties of Kinder Morgan, subject to certain standards, including materiality and material adverse effect qualifications, as described under The Merger Agreement Conditions to Completion of the Transactions, and receipt of a certificate signed by an executive officer of Kinder Morgan on its behalf to that effect;

the performance by Kinder Morgan in all material respects of its obligations under the merger agreement and receipt of a certificate signed by an executive officer of Kinder Morgan on its behalf to that effect;

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the issuance of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and the warrants (including shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock to be issued upon exercise of the warrants) to be issued in connection with the second merger must have been approved by a majority of the votes cast at its special meeting by the holders of a majority of the aggregate voting power of Kinder Morgan capital stock in accordance with requirements of the NYSE; and

(1) the shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock that are deliverable to the stockholders of New El Paso as contemplated by the merger agreement must have been authorized for listing on the NYSE, subject to official notice of issuance and (2) the warrants that are deliverable to the stockholders of New El Paso as contemplated by the merger agreement must have been authorized for listing on either the NYSE, NASDAQ or such other exchange(s), electronic trading networks or other suitable trading platforms as are reasonably agreed to by Kinder Morgan and El Paso.

**Regulatory Approvals Required to Complete the Transactions (See page 181)**

Completion of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement is subject to the expiration or termination of any applicable waiting period under the HSR Act. Kinder Morgan and El Paso have filed the required notification and report forms with the U.S. antitrust authorities, and on December 5, 2011, Kinder Morgan and El Paso each received a Request for Additional Information and Documentary Materials from the FTC. In addition, the parties have sought the approval of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (referred to as the "FERC") under Section 203 of the Federal Power Act with respect to the indirect transfer of control to Kinder Morgan of El Paso's wholesale electric power marketing subsidiary and the wholesale power contracts to which it is a party. See "The Transactions" Regulatory Approvals.

**Termination of the Merger Agreement (See page 209)**

Kinder Morgan and El Paso may terminate the merger agreement at any time prior to effective time of the second merger, whether before or after the stockholders of El Paso have approved the merger agreement and the first merger agreement:

by the mutual consent of Kinder Morgan and El Paso;

by either Kinder Morgan or El Paso, if:

the closing of the second merger has not occurred on or before June 30, 2012 or, if the condition requiring expiration or termination of any applicable waiting period under the HSR Act is not met or if the condition that there is no law prohibiting the transactions is not met, either party may elect to extend until December 31, 2012, subject to certain exceptions discussed in "The Merger Agreement" Termination;

any governmental entity has issued a final and non-appealable law or order or taken any other final and non-appealable action enjoining or otherwise prohibiting consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

stockholders of El Paso do not adopt the merger agreement and the first merger agreement at a meeting of the stockholders of El Paso or any adjournment or postponement of such meeting; or

there is a breach by the non-terminating party of any of its representations, warranties, covenants or agreements in the merger agreement such that certain closing conditions would not be satisfied, or if capable of being cured, such breach has not been cured within 30 days following delivery of written notice by the terminating party;



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by Kinder Morgan, if:

either (1) El Paso withdraws, modifies or qualifies, or proposes publicly to withdraw, modify or qualify, in a manner adverse to Kinder Morgan, El Paso's board of directors' recommendation that its stockholders adopt the merger agreement or publicly recommends the approval or adoption of, or publicly approves or adopts, or proposes to publicly recommend, approve or adopt, any takeover proposal or (2) within five business days of receipt of a written request from Kinder Morgan (which request must be reasonable in terms of number and timing), El Paso fails to publicly reconfirm El Paso's board of directors' recommendation that its stockholders adopt the merger agreement; or

prior to the adoption of the merger agreement and the first merger agreement by the stockholders of El Paso, El Paso is in willful breach of its obligations to (1) hold a special meeting of its stockholders and, through El Paso's board of directors, recommend the adoption of the merger agreement to El Paso's stockholders or (2) comply with its non-solicitation obligations relating to takeover proposal described under The Merger Agreement No-Solicitation by El Paso of Takeover Proposals, subject to certain exceptions discussed in The Merger Agreement Termination;

by El Paso, if:

prior to the receipt of approval from Kinder Morgan's stockholders of the share and warrant issuance proposal, Kinder Morgan is in willful breach of its obligations to hold a special meeting of its stockholders for the purpose of obtaining such approval and through Kinder Morgan's board of directors, recommend to its stockholders that such approval be obtained; or

prior to the adoption of the merger agreement and the first merger agreement by the stockholders of El Paso, if El Paso enters into an agreement with respect to a superior proposal, so long as (1) El Paso, in compliance with the terms of the merger agreement (including its requirements described under The Merger Agreement No-Solicitation by El Paso of Takeover Proposals, concurrently enters into a definitive acquisition agreement with respect to a superior proposal and (2) prior to or concurrently with such termination, El Paso pays the termination fee described under The Merger Agreement Termination Fee.

**Expenses and Termination Fees Relating to the Transactions (See pages 211 and 212)**

Generally, all fees and expenses incurred in connection with the transactions will be the obligation of the respective party incurring such fees and expenses, except Kinder Morgan and El Paso will each pay one-half of the expenses incurred in connection with the filing, printing and mailing of this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus. Further, Kinder Morgan has agreed to pay the amount of any documentary, sales, use, real property transfer, real property gains, registration, value-added, transfer, stamp, recording and other similar taxes imposed on Kinder Morgan, El Paso, or any of New El Paso's subsidiaries or stockholders in connection with the merger agreement and the transactions.

Following termination of the merger agreement under specified circumstances, El Paso may be required to pay Kinder Morgan a termination fee of \$650 million and, under specified circumstances, El Paso may be required to pay all documented out-of-pocket expenses incurred by Kinder Morgan in connection with the transactions (subject to a cap of \$20 million) and certain financing-related expenses of Kinder Morgan.

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**Financing (See page 224)**

On February 10, 2012, Kinder Morgan entered into the following agreements: (i) an amendment (referred to as the **Revolving Amendment**) to KMK's existing \$1.0 billion revolving credit facility dated May 30, 2007 (such facility, prior to its amendment and restatement pursuant to such amendment, referred to as the **Existing Revolving Facility**) to permit, among other things, the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, to fund, in part, the transactions and related costs and expenses, to provide for KMK to directly or indirectly merge with Kinder Morgan, with Kinder Morgan succeeding KMK as borrower under such facility (referred to as the **KMK Merger**) and to provide for ongoing working capital and for other general corporate purposes, (ii) an incremental joinder agreement (the **Incremental Joinder**) which provides for \$750 million in additional commitments under the Existing Revolving Facility, effective upon the amendment and restatement of the Existing Revolving Facility (such Existing Revolving Facility, as amended and restated by the Revolving Amendment and as modified by the Incremental Joinder, referred to as the **Amended and Restated Credit Facility**) and (iii) an acquisition debt facilities credit agreement containing a \$6.8 billion 364-day facility and a \$5.0 billion 3-year term loan facility (referred to as the **Acquisition Credit Facility**), the proceeds of which shall be used to finance a portion of the cash consideration and related fees and expenses to be paid in connection with the transactions.

For a full description of Kinder Morgan's debt financing for the transactions, see the section entitled **Description of the Debt Financing**. The proceeds of this financing will be used (1) to repay or redeem certain indebtedness of El Paso outstanding on the closing date of the second merger, which at December 31, 2011 was approximately \$575 million, (2) to fund the cash consideration for the transactions of approximately \$11.5 billion, (3) to pay fees and expenses in connection with the transactions and the debt financing of approximately \$300 million, and (4) in the case of the undrawn portion of the Amended and Restated Credit Facility, to finance working capital needs and for general corporate purposes.

**Comparison of Rights of Holders of El Paso Common Stock and Kinder Morgan Common Stock**

(See page 239)

As a result of the second merger, the holders of El Paso common stock that receive shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock will become stockholders of Kinder Morgan. Following the second merger, these El Paso stockholders will have different rights as stockholders of Kinder Morgan than as stockholders of El Paso due to the different provisions of the governing documents of El Paso and Kinder Morgan. These differences are described in more detail under **Comparison of Rights of Common Stockholders of Kinder Morgan and El Paso**.

**Appraisal Rights in Connection with the Transactions (See page 188)**

**Under the DGCL, El Paso stockholders have the right to seek appraisal in connection with the second merger. Failure to strictly comply with the procedures and requirements of Section 262 of the DGCL may result in termination or waiver of such stockholder's appraisal rights. Due to the complexity of Delaware law relating to appraisal rights, if any El Paso stockholder is considering exercise of his or her appraisal rights, such stockholder is encouraged to seek the advice of his or her own legal counsel. A summary of the procedures and requirements under Delaware law to exercise appraisal rights is included in the section entitled **The Transactions Appraisal Rights in Connection with the Second Merger** and the text of Section 262 of the DGCL is included as Annex H.**

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**Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data**

**Kinder Morgan Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data**

You should read the following selected historical consolidated financial data of Kinder Morgan and KMK together with Information About Kinder Morgan Recent History, Additional Information About Kinder Morgan Kinder Morgan's Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and the historical consolidated financial statements and related notes of Kinder Morgan included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus. For accounting purposes, KMK is considered the predecessor of Kinder Morgan for the period ended on May 31, 2007, the date of closing for Kinder Morgan's Going Private Transaction.

The statement of income and statement of cash flows data for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 and the balance sheet data as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 have been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of Kinder Morgan included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus. The statement of operations and statement of cash flows data for the year ended December 31, 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 audited consolidated financial statements of Kinder Morgan which are not included in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus. The statement of operations and statement of cash flows data for the five months ended May 31, 2007 have been derived from audited consolidated financial statements of KMK which are not included in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.

The selected historical consolidated financial data is not indicative of Kinder Morgan's expected future operating results. Further, the selected historical financial information

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

for the period ended May 31, 2007, does not reflect the Going Private Transaction which was accounted for as a business combination, requiring that Kinder Morgan record the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their estimated fair values as of the date of the Going Private Transaction, resulting in a new basis of accounting.

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	Kinder Morgan, Inc.(1)				Seven Months Ended December 31, 2007	KMK Five Months Ended May 31, 2007
	Year Ended December 31,					
	2011	2010	2009	2008		
(In millions, except per share amounts)						
<b>Statement of income data:</b>						
Revenues	\$ 8,264.9	\$ 8,190.6	\$ 7,185.2	\$ 12,094.8	\$ 6,394.7	\$ 4,165.1
Operating income (loss)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)	1,538.7	1,280.7	1,407.2	(2,472.1)	1,042.8	204.8
Earnings (loss) from equity investments(7)	313.1	(186.2)	221.9	201.1	56.8	40.7
Income (loss) from continuing operations(8)	652.2	300.3	772.8	(3,202.3)	286.6	(142.0)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax(9)	7.8	(0.7)	0.3	(0.9)	(1.5)	298.6
Net income (loss)	660.0	299.6	773.1	(3,203.2)	285.1	156.6
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests(10)	(65.6)	(340.9)	(278.1)	(396.1)	(37.6)	(90.7)
Net income (loss) attributable to Kinder Morgan, Inc./KMK(11)	594.4	(41.3)	495.0	(3,599.3)	247.5	65.9
Net income per share of Class P common stock (basic and diluted)(12)	0.74					
Unaudited pro forma net income (loss) per share of Class P common stock (basic and diluted)(13)		(0.06)	0.70	(5.09)	0.35	
<b>Statement of cash flows data:</b>						
Capital expenditures(14):						
Kinder Morgan, Inc./KMK	0.6	1.6	0.5	12.3	170.9	77.3
KMP and its subsidiaries(15)	1,199.5	1,000.9	1,323.8	2,533.0	1,116.1	575.5
Cash dividends/distributions to stockholders/members(16)	769.6	700.0	650.0		83.7	234.9
Declared dividends per share of Class P common stock(17)	1.05					
<b>Balance sheet data (end of period):</b>						
Net property, plant and equipment	17,926.0	17,070.7	16,803.5	16,109.8	14,803.9	
Total assets	30,717.0	28,908.1	27,581.0	25,444.9	36,195.8	
Long-term debt:						
Kinder Morgan, Inc./KMK(18)	2,045.6	2,879.2	2,882.0	2,880.9	8,641.8	
KMP and its subsidiaries(19)	11,159.5	10,277.4	9,997.7	8,274.9	6,455.9	
Total long-term debt(20)	13,205.1	13,156.6	12,879.7	11,155.8	15,097.7	

- (1) Includes significant impacts resulting from the Going Private Transaction. See note 2 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus 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 KMP's acquisition of Trans Mountain Pipeline from KMK effective April 30, 2007.
- (4) Includes a \$172.0 million litigation reserve in the year ended December 31, 2010 related to KMP's West Coast pipeline rate cases.
- (5) Includes a \$200.0 million litigation reserve in the year ended December 31, 2010 related to the Going Private Transaction litigation settlement. See note 16 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus for additional information.
- (6) Includes (i) a \$234.3 million increase in expense primarily associated with adjustments to KMP's rate case reserve and rights-of-way lease payment obligations and (ii) \$100 million for a special bonus paid to certain non-senior management employees that was funded through \$64 million (after-tax) in available earnings and profits reserved for this purpose and not paid in dividends to Kinder Morgan's Class A shareholders in the year ended December 31, 2011.
- (7) Includes a \$430.0 million impairment charge in the year ended December 31, 2010 to reduce the carrying value of Kinder Morgan's investment in NGPL.
- (8) Includes a \$167.2 million loss from the remeasurement of KMP's previously held 50% equity interest in KinderHawk Field Services LLC to fair value in the year ended December 31, 2011.
- (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 Kinder Morgan owned.
- (10) Includes application of new accounting policies for noncontrolling interests adopted in 2009 in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification Topic 810, Consolidation, and applied to all years presented. See note 2 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus for additional information.
- (11) Includes an approximate \$106.6 million reduction in the income Kinder Morgan recognized for its general partner interest in KMP due to a KMP distribution of cash from an interim capital transaction in the year ended December 31, 2010. See note 16 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus for additional information.

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elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus for additional information.

- (12) Net income per share of Class P common stock is calculated using the two-class method, and Kinder Morgan's Class A, Class B and Class C shares, collectively referred to as the investor retained stock, are participating securities. The investor retained stock is convertible into a fixed aggregate number of Class P shares. Earnings are allocated to each class of stock based on the amount of dividends declared in the current period for each class of stock plus an allocation of the undistributed earnings or the excess distribution over earnings to the extent each security shares in earnings, which for the investor retained stock is in direct proportion to the maximum number of Class P shares it can convert. Thus, there is no difference between basic and diluted earnings per share because the conversion of Class A, Class B and Class C shares into Class P shares does not impact the number of Class P shares on a fully converted basis.



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- (13) Earnings per share are pro forma for the Kinder Morgan initial public offering and the conversion of Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC from a Delaware limited liability company to a Delaware corporation named Kinder Morgan, Inc., both of which occurred in February 2011. The diluted per share computation is calculated by dividing total net income attributable to Kinder Morgan by 707,000,000 shares, which includes (i) the 109,786,590 shares of Class P common stock sold in Kinder Morgan's initial public offering, (ii) the related conversions of 1,110,738 Class A shares into Class P shares made shortly thereafter and (iii) the 596,102,672 shares of Class P common stock into which the investor retained stock was then convertible.
- (14) Capital expenditures shown are for continuing operations only.
- (15) Includes capital expenditures of Trans Mountain Pipeline, which KMP acquired from KMK effective April 30, 2007. In accordance with applicable accounting standards, amount for 2007 includes capital expenditures of Trans Mountain for the four months prior to the acquisition date.
- (16) Represents dividends or distributions paid during the period.
- (17) The declared dividend for the first quarter of 2011 was \$0.14, which was a prorated amount from February 16, 2011, the day Kinder Morgan closed its initial public offering. Based on a full quarter, the first quarter dividend amounted to \$0.29 per share. If Kinder Morgan had been a public company for the entire year, the declared dividend would have been \$1.20 per share (\$0.29, \$0.30, \$0.30 and \$0.31 per share for the first, second, third and fourth quarters of 2011, respectively).
- (18) Includes the preferred stock interest in the general partner of KMP. Excludes value of interest rate swaps. Increases to long-term debt for value of interest rate swaps for KMK and its subsidiaries (excluding KMP and its subsidiaries) totaled \$72.4 million, \$51.4 million, \$28.5 million, \$19.7 million and \$47.5 million as of December 31, 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.
- (19) Excludes value of interest rate swaps. Increases to long-term debt for value of interest rate swaps for KMP and its subsidiaries totaled \$1,078.9 million, \$604.9 million, \$332.5 million, \$951.3 million and \$152.2 million as of December 31, 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.
- (20) Excludes value of interest rate swaps. Increases to long-term debt for value of interest rate swaps totaled \$1,151.3 million, \$656.3 million, \$361.0 million, \$971.0 million and \$199.7 million as of December 31, 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

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The following selected historical consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2011 to 2008 and for the years ended December 31, 2011 to 2007 is derived from the audited consolidated financial statements for El Paso and its subsidiaries. The selected financial data as of December 31, 2007 is derived from the unaudited consolidated financial statements adjusted to reflect the adoption in 2009 of new presentation and disclosure requirements for noncontrolling interests. The selected financial data is not necessarily indicative of results to be expected in future periods and should be read together with El Paso's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 incorporated by reference into this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.

	<b>El Paso Corporation and Subsidiaries</b>				
	<b>2011</b>	<b>Year Ended December 31,</b>			<b>2007</b>
	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>(in millions, except per share amounts)</b>	
<b>Operating Results data:</b>					
Operating revenues	\$ 4,860	\$ 4,616	\$ 4,631	\$ 5,363	\$ 4,648
Net income (loss)	427	924	(474)	(789)	442
Net income (loss) attributable to El Paso's common stockholders	141	721	(576)	(860)	1,073
Earnings (loss) per common share from continuing operations attributable to El Paso's common stockholders:					
Basic	0.19	1.03	(0.83)	(1.24)	0.57
Diluted	0.18	1.00	(0.83)	(1.24)	0.57
Cash dividends declared per common share	0.04	0.04	0.16	0.18	0.16
<b>Balance Sheet data (end of period):</b>					
Total assets	24,314	25,270	22,505	23,668	24,579
Long-term financing obligations, less current maturities	12,605	13,517	13,391	12,818	12,483
Preferred stock of subsidiaries		698	145		
Total equity	7,135	6,064	3,991	4,596	5,845

During the year ended December 31, 2011, El Paso recorded non-cash charges in conjunction with the deconsolidation of Ruby Pipeline Holding Company, L.L.C., referred to as Ruby, of approximately \$475 million based on the difference between the net carrying value of Ruby and the estimated fair value of El Paso's investment in Ruby and \$125 million related to the recognition of the accumulated other comprehensive loss associated with interest rate swaps on Ruby's debt. El Paso also recognized a non-cash full cost ceiling test charge in its Brazilian full cost pool of approximately \$152 million, and debt extinguishment losses of approximately \$169 million associated with debt repurchase activity. During 2011 and 2010, EPB issued common units, net of issuance costs, of approximately \$0.9 billion and \$1.3 billion, respectively. During 2009 and 2008, El Paso recorded non-cash full cost ceiling test charges of \$2.1 billion and \$2.7 billion, principally as a result of declines in commodity prices. In 2007, El Paso sold its ANR pipeline system and related assets and also completed the initial public offering of common units in EPB.

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The transactions will be accounted for under the purchase method of accounting, which means the assets and liabilities of El Paso will be recorded, as of the closing date of the transactions, at their respective estimated fair values and added to those of Kinder Morgan. For a more detailed description of the purchase method of accounting, see "The Transactions Accounting Treatment of the Transactions" in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.

Set forth below is selected unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information that reflects the purchase method of accounting and gives effect to the transactions, in the case of the statement of income information, as though the second merger had occurred as of January 1, 2011 and, in the case of the balance sheet information, as though the second merger had occurred as of December 31, 2011.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information has been prepared giving effect to (1) the issuance of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, (2) the incurrence of debt primarily associated with the cash portion of the purchase price and (3) the issuance of warrants, all as part of the merger consideration.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information is not necessarily indicative of what the actual results of operations or financial position of Kinder Morgan would have been if the transactions had in fact occurred on the dates or for the periods indicated, nor does it purport to project the results of operations or financial position of Kinder Morgan for any future periods or as of any date. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information does not give effect to any cost savings, operating synergies, and revenue enhancements expected to result from the acquisition or the costs to achieve these cost savings, operating synergies, and revenue enhancements. In addition, the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information presents EP Energy Corporation, El Paso's exploration and production business, as current assets and liabilities held for sale as of December 31, 2011 and discontinued operations beginning January 1, 2011, as Kinder Morgan intends to sell the assets of EP Energy in conjunction with the closing of the second merger.

The following selected unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information has been derived from, and should be read in conjunction with, the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements and related notes presented elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.

	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2011 (in millions, except per share data)</b>
<b>Condensed Combined Statement of Income from Continuing Operations Information:</b>	
Operating revenues	\$ 11,213.6
Income from continuing operations	714.2
Net income attributable to Kinder Morgan	443.4
Diluted earnings per share of Class P common stock from continuing operations	0.33
Diluted weighted average number of Class P shares outstanding	1,036.8

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	As of December 31, 2011 (in millions)
<b>Condensed Combined Balance Sheet Information:</b>	
Total assets	\$ 77,156.3
Long-term debt	\$ 31,965.6
Total liabilities	\$ 52,963.1
Total Kinder Morgan stockholders' equity	\$ 14,531.0
Non-controlling interest	9,662.2
Total stockholders' equity	\$ 24,193.2

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**Unaudited Comparative Per Share Information of Kinder Morgan and El Paso**

The following table sets forth selected historical, unaudited pro forma for IPO, unaudited pro forma for IPO and EP and unaudited pro forma equivalent per share information of Kinder Morgan and El Paso.

**Kinder Morgan Per Share of Class P Common Stock**

*Historical.* The Kinder Morgan historical per share information set forth below is derived from Kinder Morgan's audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011.

*Pro Forma for IPO.* The unaudited pro forma for IPO per share information of Kinder Morgan set forth below gives pro forma effect to Kinder Morgan's conversion from a limited liability company to a corporation and its initial public offering, both of which occurred in February 2011, as if they had been effective on January 1, 2011. These transactions are referred to as the IPO. Since Kinder Morgan was a limited liability company that converted into a corporation in February 2011, the unaudited Kinder Morgan pro forma for IPO per share information provides comparable period to period information and a baseline of that information for comparison to the unaudited pro forma for IPO and EP per share information described below.

*Pro Forma for IPO and EP.* The unaudited pro forma for IPO and EP per share information of Kinder Morgan set forth below gives effect to (i) the above described IPO and (ii) the second merger under the purchase method of accounting, as if the second merger had been effective on January 1, 2011, in the case of earnings per share and cash dividends per share data, and December 31, 2011, in the case of book value per share data, and assuming that 0.4187 of a share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, and 0.640 of a Kinder Morgan warrant, had been issued in exchange for each outstanding share of El Paso common stock. In addition, this unaudited pro forma combined per share information assumes the impact to earnings from continuing operations for the debt to be incurred in conjunction with the transactions that was not allocated to discontinued operations.

**El Paso Per Share of Common Stock**

*Historical.* The El Paso historical per share information set forth below is derived from El Paso's audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011.

*Equivalent Pro Forma.* The unaudited El Paso equivalent pro forma per share amounts below are calculated by multiplying the unaudited Kinder Morgan Per Share of Class P Common Stock pro forma for IPO and EP amounts by the exchange ratio for the stock only election of 0.9635.

**General**

You should read the information set forth below in conjunction with the selected historical and pro forma financial information of Kinder Morgan and El Paso and the historical financial statements and related notes of Kinder Morgan, included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus, and the historical financial statements and related notes of El Paso that are incorporated into this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus by reference. See Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information, Where You Can Find More Information and Incorporation by Reference.

The accounting for an acquisition of a business is based on the authoritative guidance for business combinations. Purchase accounting requires, among other things, that the assets acquired and liabilities assumed be recognized at their fair values as of the date the second merger is completed. The allocation of the purchase price is dependent upon certain valuations of El Paso's assets and liabilities and other studies that have yet to commence or progress to a stage where there is sufficient information for a definitive measurement. Accordingly, the pro forma adjustments reflect the assets and liabilities of El Paso at their preliminary estimated fair values.

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Differences between these preliminary estimates and the final purchase accounting will occur, and these differences could have a material impact on the unaudited pro forma combined per share information set forth in the following table.

The unaudited pro forma for IPO and EP per share information of Kinder Morgan does not purport to represent the actual results of operations that Kinder Morgan would have achieved or dividends that would have been declared had the companies been combined during this period or to project the future results of operations that Kinder Morgan may achieve or the dividends it may declare after the second merger.

	<b>As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2011</b>
<b>Kinder Morgan Per Share of Class P Common Stock</b>	
Income from continuing operations basic (a)	
Historical	\$ 0.73
Pro forma for IPO (b)	\$ 0.83
Pro forma for IPO and EP (c) (d)	\$ 0.33
Income from continuing operations diluted (a)	
Historical	\$ 0.73
Pro forma for IPO (b)	\$ 0.83
Pro forma for IPO and EP (c) (d)	\$ 0.33
Cash dividends declared	
Historical (e)	\$ 1.05
Pro forma for IPO (b) (f)	\$ 1.20
Pro forma for IPO and EP (c) (g)	\$ 0.85
Book Value	
Historical	\$ 4.70
Pro forma for IPO (b) (h)	\$ 4.70
Pro forma for IPO and EP (c) (i)	\$ 14.02
<b>El Paso Per Share of Common Stock</b>	
Income (loss) from continuing operations basic	
Historical	\$ 0.19
Equivalent pro forma (j)	\$ 0.32
Income (loss) from continuing operations diluted	
Historical	\$ 0.18
Equivalent pro forma (j)	\$ 0.32
Cash dividends declared	
Historical	\$ 0.04
Equivalent pro forma (j)	\$ 0.82
Book Value	
Historical	\$ 5.69
Equivalent pro forma (j)	\$ 13.51

- (a) Earnings per share amounts are calculated using the two-class method. Earnings are allocated to each class of common stock based on the amount of dividends declared in the current period for each class of stock plus an allocation of the undistributed earnings or excess distributions over earnings to the extent that each security shares in undistributed earnings or excess distributions over earnings. For the investor retained stock, the allocation of undistributed earnings or excess distributions over earnings is in direct proportion to the maximum number of Class P shares into which it can convert.

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For the Class P diluted per share computations, total net income attributable to Kinder Morgan is divided by the adjusted weighted average shares outstanding during the period, including all dilutive potential shares. This includes the weighted average number of Class P shares into which the investor retained stock was convertible during the period. Thus, the number of Class P shares on a fully-converted basis is the same before and after any conversion of investor retained stock. Each time one Class P share is issued upon conversion of investor retained stock, the number of Class P shares goes up by one, and the number of Class P shares into which the investor retained stock is convertible goes down by one. Accordingly, there is no difference between Class P basic and diluted earnings per share because the conversion of Class A, Class B, and Class C shares into Class P shares does not impact the number of Class P shares on a fully-converted basis.

Earnings per share from discontinued operations was \$0.01 for the period from February 16, 2011 to December 31, 2011.

- (b) The pro forma for IPO amounts give pro forma effect to Kinder Morgan's conversion from a limited liability company to a corporation and its initial public offering as if they had occurred on January 1, 2011. Until February 10, 2011, Kinder Morgan was a Delaware limited liability company named Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC, which on that date was converted into a Delaware corporation named Kinder Morgan, Inc. On February 16, 2011, Kinder Morgan closed its initial public offering of common stock, in which 109,786,590 shares of Class P common stock were sold to the public. Shortly thereafter, there was a related conversion of 1,110,738 Class A shares to Class P shares. The outstanding shares of Kinder Morgan Class A, Class B and Class C common stock, or the investor retained stock, were then convertible into an aggregate of 596,102,672 shares of Class P common stock.
- (c) The pro forma for IPO and EP amounts give effect to the IPO as described above and to the second merger under the purchase method of accounting, as if the second merger had been effective on January 1, 2011, in the earnings per share and cash dividends declared per share amounts, and December 31, 2011, in the book value per share amounts.
- (d) Amounts are from the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.
- (e) Amount represents cash dividends declared of \$0.14 per share, \$0.30 per share, \$0.30 per share and \$0.31 per share for the first, second, third and fourth quarters of 2011, respectively. The first quarter dividend of \$0.14 per share was a prorated amount from February 16, 2011, the day Kinder Morgan closed its IPO.
- (f) The amount is equal to the \$0.91 per share historical cash dividends declared for the second, third and fourth quarters plus a full first quarter dividend. The first quarter cash dividend declared of \$0.14 per share was a prorated amount as discussed in (e) above. Based on a full quarter, the cash dividend declared amount would have been \$0.29 per share.
- (g) The pro forma for IPO and EP cash dividends declared amount was computed as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2011 (per share)
Kinder Morgan Per Share of Class P Common Stock	
Cash dividends declared pro forma for IPO	\$ 1.20
Dilution for new Class P shares issued(1)	(0.38)

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El Paso cash dividends declared(2)	0.03
Cash dividends declared pro forma for IPO and EP	\$ 0.85

(1) This amount was computed by multiplying Kinder Morgan's \$1.20 per share cash dividends



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declared pro forma for IPO by the 329.2 million Class P shares expected to be issued in the second merger divided by the 1,036.8 million fully diluted Class P pro forma average shares outstanding during the period.

- (2) This amount was computed by dividing El Paso's \$30 million of cash dividends declared historically by 1,036.8 million fully diluted Class P pro forma average shares outstanding.
  
- (h) This amount was calculated as \$3,320.5 million of Kinder Morgan net book value divided by 706.9 million total Class P and Class A shares outstanding as of December 31, 2011.
  
- (i) This amount was calculated by dividing shareholders' equity as presented in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus by 1,036.1 million Class P and Class A pro forma shares outstanding as of December 31, 2011.
  
- (j) Pro forma equivalent amounts are calculated by multiplying the Kinder Morgan per share of Class P common stock pro forma for IPO and EP amounts by the exchange ratio for the stock only election of 0.9635.

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Kinder Morgan Class P common stock is listed on the NYSE under the symbol KMI. El Paso common stock is listed on the NYSE under the symbol EP. The following tables set forth the high and low sales prices per share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and El Paso common stock for the quarterly periods indicated, and the amount of cash dividends declared per share in respect of the periods indicated. Kinder Morgan Class P common stock began trading on the NYSE upon Kinder Morgan's initial public offering in February 2011.

	Kinder Morgan Class P Common Stock Price Range		Cash Dividends
	High	Low	
<b>2012</b>			
First quarter (through February 23, 2012)	\$ 34.25	\$ 31.76	
<b>2011</b>			
Fourth quarter	32.25	24.66	\$ 0.31
Third quarter	29.45	23.51	0.30
Second quarter	29.97	26.87	0.30
First quarter (beginning February 11, 2011)	32.14	29.50	0.14(1)

- (1) This dividend was prorated from February 16, 2011, the day Kinder Morgan closed its initial public offering. Based on a full quarter, the dividend amounts to \$0.29 per share.

	El Paso Common Stock Price Range		Cash Dividends
	High	Low	
<b>2012</b>			
First quarter (through February 23, 2012)	\$ 27.39	\$ 25.80	
<b>2011</b>			
Fourth quarter	26.57	16.30	\$ 0.01
Third quarter	21.18	16.64	0.01
Second quarter	21.54	16.72	0.01
First quarter	18.77	13.42	0.01
<b>2010</b>			
Fourth quarter	14.08	12.00	0.01
Third quarter	12.93	10.60	0.01
Second quarter	13.00	10.17	0.01
First quarter	11.59	9.55	0.01

The following table sets forth the closing prices per share for Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and El Paso common stock on October 14, 2011, the last trading day prior to the public announcement of the merger, and on [ ], 2012, the last practicable trading day prior to the date of this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus. The table also sets forth the equivalent market value per share of El Paso common stock for the mixed consideration election shares and the stock election shares, assuming no proration and excluding the value of the warrants.

	Closing Price per Share	
	October 14, 2011	[ ], 2012
Kinder Morgan Class P common stock	\$ 26.89	\$ [ ]
El Paso common stock	19.59	[ ]
El Paso mixed consideration election share equivalent	25.91	[ ]
El Paso stock election share equivalent	25.91	[ ]



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Because the merger consideration will not be adjusted for changes in the market price of either Kinder Morgan Class P common stock or El Paso common stock, the market value of the shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock that holders of El Paso common stock will have the right to receive on the date the second merger becomes effective may vary significantly from the market value of the shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock that holders of El Paso common stock would receive if the second merger were completed on the date of this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus. Therefore, you should obtain recent market prices of the Kinder Morgan and El Paso shares prior to voting. See Risk Factors Risk Factors Relating to the Transactions Because the exchange ratios are fixed and because the market price of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and El Paso common stock/New El Paso common stock will fluctuate, New El Paso stockholders receiving Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and/or warrants as part of the merger consideration cannot be sure of the market value of such merger consideration relative to the value of their shares of New El Paso common stock that they are exchanging.

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*In evaluating Kinder Morgan, El Paso, their respective businesses, the combined company and the transactions, you should carefully consider the following risk factors, as well as the other information included in or incorporated by reference into this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus, before deciding how to vote. Realization of any of the risks described below, any of the events described under Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements or any of the risks or events described in the information incorporated by reference could have a material adverse effect on Kinder Morgan's, El Paso's or the combined company's respective businesses, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations and could result in a decline in the trading price of their respective shares of common stock.*

**Risk Factors Relating to the Transactions**

***Kinder Morgan and El Paso may be unable to obtain the regulatory clearances and approvals required to complete the transactions or, in order to do so, Kinder Morgan and El Paso may be required to comply with material restrictions or satisfy material conditions.***

The transactions are subject to review by the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice (referred to as the Antitrust Division) and the Federal Trade Commission (referred to as the FTC) under the HSR Act, the Mexican Federal Competition Commission, the FERC under Section 203 of the Federal Power Act with respect to the indirect transfer of control to Kinder Morgan of El Paso's wholesale electric power marketing subsidiary and the wholesale power contracts to which it is a party, and potentially state regulatory authorities or foreign governmental authorities. The closing of the transactions is also subject to the condition that there be no law, injunction, judgment or ruling by a governmental authority in effect enjoining, restraining, preventing or prohibiting the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. Kinder Morgan and El Paso can provide no assurance that all required regulatory approvals will be obtained. Further, Kinder Morgan has agreed to avoid or eliminate any impediment to the transactions that may be asserted by governmental entities under the antitrust laws, including divesting assets, terminating relationships or committing to limit Kinder Morgan's future freedom of action. If any governmental authority asserts any objections to the transactions, Kinder Morgan anticipates that it may be required to divest some assets in order to obtain antitrust approval. There can be no assurance as to the cost, scope or impact of the actions that may be required to obtain antitrust approval. If Kinder Morgan must take such actions, it could be detrimental to it or to the combined company following the consummation of the transactions. Furthermore, these actions could have the effect of delaying or preventing completion of the proposed transactions or imposing additional costs on or limiting the revenues of the combined company following the consummation of the transactions. See The Merger Agreement Regulatory Matters.

On December 5, 2011, Kinder Morgan and El Paso each received a Request for Additional Information and Documentary Materials (referred to as the Second Request) from the FTC. Consequently, the waiting period under the HSR Act is extended until 11:59 p.m., Eastern Time, on the 30th day after both Kinder Morgan and El Paso have certified their substantial compliance with the Second Request, unless earlier terminated by the FTC. At any time before or after such statutory waiting period under the HSR Act expires or the parties receive early termination of the waiting period, the Antitrust Division or the FTC could take action under the antitrust laws to prevent or rescind the transactions, require the divestiture of assets or seek other remedies. Additionally, the FERC, state attorneys general or foreign governmental authorities could seek to block or challenge the transactions as they deem necessary or desirable in the public interest at any time, including after completion of the transactions. In addition, in some circumstances, a competitor, customer or other third party could initiate a private action under antitrust laws challenging or seeking to enjoin the transactions, before or after it is completed. Kinder Morgan may not prevail and may incur significant costs in defending or settling any action under the antitrust laws.

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***If Kinder Morgan's financing for the transactions is not funded, the transactions may not be completed and Kinder Morgan may be in breach of the merger agreement.***

Kinder Morgan intends to finance the cash required in connection with the transactions, including for expenses incurred in connection with the transactions, with debt financing. On February 10, 2012, Kinder Morgan entered into an amendment to KMK's existing \$1.0 billion revolving credit facility to, among other things, permit the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, and a new credit agreement to provide a \$6.8 billion senior secured 364-day bridge term loan facility, a \$5.0 billion senior secured three-year term loan facility and an incremental joinder agreement to provide an additional \$750 million in commitments under the existing revolving credit facility, all effective upon completion of the merger. The obligation of the lenders to provide the debt financing is subject to various conditions, including the repayment of all amounts outstanding under and termination of El Paso's existing credit facility, consummation of the direct or indirect merger of KMK with Kinder Morgan and other customary closing conditions. In the event any of the closing conditions is not satisfied or waived, or to the extent one or more of the lenders is unwilling to, or unable to, fund its commitments under the debt financing, Kinder Morgan may be required to seek alternative financing or fund the cash required in connection with the merger itself. Due to the fact that there is no funding condition in the merger agreement, if Kinder Morgan is unable to obtain funding from its financing sources for the cash required in connection with the transactions, Kinder Morgan could be in breach of the merger agreement assuming all other conditions to closing are satisfied and may be liable to El Paso for damages.

***Due to a disagreement between El Paso and one of its joint venture partners, Kinder Morgan's and El Paso's ability to obtain the consents of the independent auditors of the joint venture and of El Paso to include or incorporate by reference their respective audit reports in Kinder Morgan's and El Paso's filings under the Securities Act and the Exchange Act may be severely limited. As a result, Kinder Morgan and/or El Paso may be inhibited or prevented from accessing the capital markets and/or making filings under the Securities Act and the Exchange Act.***

El Paso and another party are partners in a pipeline joint venture (referred to as the "Joint Venture") in which the other party is currently acting as the operator (referred to as the "JV Operator"). In connection with a planned amendment to Kinder Morgan's Registration Statement on Form S-4, the JV Operator previously refused to provide a management representation letter to the independent auditor of the Joint Venture. The JV Operator has also indicated that it will continue to refuse to provide such management representation letters to the independent auditor for the Joint Venture except in connection with El Paso's annual and quarterly filings under the Exchange Act. As a result, from time to time, Kinder Morgan and El Paso may be unable to include or incorporate by reference in their respective filings under the Securities Act and the Exchange Act, the audited financial statements of the Joint Venture. Furthermore, Kinder Morgan and El Paso may be unable to obtain the consent of the independent auditor of El Paso (which relies on the audit report of the independent auditor of the Joint Venture in its audit report on the audited financial statements of El Paso) to include or incorporate by reference its audit reports.

The inability to obtain a management representation letter from the JV Operator except in connection with the filing of El Paso's annual report on Form 10-K and quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, and therefore, the inability to obtain the consent of the independent auditors of the Joint Venture and of El Paso to include or incorporate by reference their respective audit reports, may limit the ability of Kinder Morgan to timely make necessary post-effective amendments to its Registration Statement on Form S-4 and the ability of Kinder Morgan and/or El Paso (and their affiliates) to access capital. Notwithstanding the fact the JV Operator has indicated that it will provide a management representation letter to the independent auditor of the Joint Venture in connection with the filing of El Paso's annual report on Form 10-K and quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, there can be no assurance that the JV Operator will, in fact, do so. Failure of the JV Operator to provide a management representation letter in connection with the filing of El Paso's annual report on Form 10-K and quarterly reports on Form 10-Q could inhibit or prevent Kinder Morgan and/or El Paso from accessing the capital markets and/or making filings required under the Securities Act and Exchange Act and could have a material adverse impact on the business and operations of Kinder Morgan and/or El Paso.

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***New El Paso stockholders may not receive all consideration in the form they elect, and the form of consideration that they receive may have a lower value or less favorable tax consequences than the form of consideration that they elect to receive.***

New El Paso stockholders that make either the cash election or the stock election will be subject to proration if holders of New El Paso common stock, in the aggregate, elect to receive more or less than the aggregate amount of cash consideration to be paid in the transactions. Accordingly, some of the consideration El Paso stockholders receive in the transactions may differ from the type of consideration they select and such difference may be significant. This may result in, among other things, tax consequences that differ from those that would have resulted if New El Paso stockholders had received solely the form of consideration that they elected. The relative proportion of stock and cash that a New El Paso stockholder receives may also have a value that is higher or lower than the relative proportion of stock and cash that the New El Paso stockholder elected to receive. A discussion of the proration mechanism can be found under the heading [The Transactions](#) [New El Paso Stockholders Making Elections](#) [Proration and Adjustment Procedures](#) and a discussion of the material federal income tax consequences of the transactions can be found under the heading [The Transactions](#) [Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Transactions](#).

***The fairness opinions rendered to the boards of directors of Kinder Morgan and El Paso by their respective financial advisors were based on the respective financial analyses they performed, which considered factors such as market and other conditions then in effect, and financial forecasts and other information made available to them, as of the date of their respective opinions. As a result, these opinions do not reflect changes in events or circumstances after the date of these opinions. Kinder Morgan and El Paso have not obtained, and do not expect to obtain, updated fairness opinions from their respective financial advisors reflecting changes in circumstances that may have occurred since the signing of the merger agreement.***

The fairness opinions rendered to the board of directors of Kinder Morgan by Evercore and Barclays Capital and the fairness opinion rendered to the board of directors of El Paso by Morgan Stanley were provided in connection with, and at the time of, the boards of directors' respective evaluation of the transactions. These opinions were based on the respective financial analyses performed, which considered market and other conditions then in effect, and financial forecasts and other information made available to them, as of the date of their respective opinions, which may have changed, or may change, after the date of the opinions. Kinder Morgan and El Paso have not obtained updated opinions as of the date of this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus from their respective financial advisors. They do not expect to obtain updated opinions prior to completion of the transactions. Changes in the operations and prospects of Kinder Morgan or El Paso, general market and economic conditions and other factors which may be beyond the control of Kinder Morgan and El Paso, and on which the fairness opinions were based, may have altered the value of Kinder Morgan or El Paso or the prices of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock or shares of El Paso common stock since the dates of such opinions, or may alter such values and prices by the time the transactions are completed. The opinions do not speak as of any date other than the dates of those opinions. For a description of the opinions that Kinder Morgan and El Paso received from their respective financial advisors, please refer to [The Transactions](#) [Opinions of Kinder Morgan's Financial Advisors](#) and [Opinion of El Paso's Financial Advisor](#).

***The merger agreement contains provisions that limit each party's ability to pursue alternatives to the transactions, could discourage a potential competing acquirer of either El Paso or Kinder Morgan from making a favorable alternative transaction proposal and, in specified circumstances, could require El Paso to pay a termination fee of \$650 million to Kinder Morgan.***

Under the merger agreement, El Paso and Kinder Morgan are restricted from entering into alternative transactions. Unless and until the merger agreement is terminated, subject to specified exceptions (which are discussed in more detail in [The Merger Agreement](#) [Termination](#) ), both Kinder Morgan and El Paso are

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restricted from soliciting, initiating, knowingly facilitating, knowingly encouraging or knowingly inducing or negotiating, any inquiry, proposal or offer for a competing acquisition proposal with any person. The merger agreement does not permit Kinder Morgan to terminate the merger agreement and pursue an alternative transaction, even if the Kinder Morgan board believed it would be more favorable to the Kinder Morgan stockholders. Additionally, under the merger agreement, in the event of a potential change by the board of directors of El Paso of its recommendation with respect to the transactions in light of a superior proposal, El Paso must provide Kinder Morgan with five days notice to allow Kinder Morgan to propose an adjustment to the terms and conditions of the merger agreement. El Paso may terminate the merger agreement and enter into an agreement with respect to a superior proposal only if specified conditions have been satisfied, including compliance with the no solicitation and termination provisions of the merger agreement. These provisions could discourage a third party that may have an interest in acquiring all or a significant part of El Paso or Kinder Morgan from considering or proposing that acquisition, even if such third party were prepared to pay consideration with a higher per share cash or market value than the market value proposed to be received or realized in the transactions, or might result in a potential competing acquirer of El Paso proposing to pay a lower price than it would otherwise have proposed to pay because of the added expense of the termination fee that may become payable in specified circumstances.

Under the merger agreement, El Paso may be required to pay to Kinder Morgan a termination fee of \$650 million if the merger agreement is terminated under specified circumstances. If such a termination fee is payable, the payment of this fee could have material and adverse consequences to the financial condition and operations of El Paso. For a discussion of the restrictions on El Paso and Kinder Morgan soliciting or entering into a takeover proposal or alternative transaction and El Paso's board of directors' ability to change its recommendation, see *The Merger Agreement*, *No-Solicitation by El Paso of Takeover Proposals*, *No-Solicitation by Kinder Morgan of an Alternative Transaction* and *El Paso Board Recommendation*.

***Directors and executive officers of El Paso have certain interests that are different from those of El Paso stockholders generally.***

The executive officers of El Paso who negotiated the terms of the merger agreement and the members of the El Paso board of directors who approved the merger agreement have certain interests in the transactions that may be different from, or in addition to, the interests of El Paso stockholders generally. These interests include the following:

Under the merger agreement, each outstanding equity award (including equity awards held by El Paso's executive officers and directors) will (to the extent unvested) automatically vest upon the second merger and be converted into the right to receive, at the election of the holder, either cash (and warrants) or a mixture of cash and shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock (and warrants) for all shares subject to such awards (in the case of stock options, less the aggregate exercise price);

El Paso's executive officers participate in El Paso's executive severance plans, which provide severance and other termination benefits in the case of a qualifying termination of employment upon or within the two-year period immediately following a change of control, which would include the second merger; and

Under the merger agreement, El Paso must, in consultation with Kinder Morgan, adopt a retention plan for certain full-time employees of El Paso, including executive officers Brent Smolik and Dane Whitehead, pursuant to which retention bonuses may be earned by such executive officers based on (1) the performance of services, (2) attainment of specified levels of gross sale proceeds in respect of EP Energy business assets sold within 12 months after closing of the second merger and (3) the date the EP Energy business assets are sold.

The merger agreement provides that Kinder Morgan will take such actions (including increasing the size of the Kinder Morgan board of directors) as are necessary to elect two individuals designated by El Paso to the



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Kinder Morgan board of directors effective as of, and subject to the occurrence of, the effective time of the second merger. As of the date of this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus, El Paso has not yet determined which individuals will be its designees on the Kinder Morgan board of directors.

The merger agreement also provides for indemnification in favor of the current and former directors and officers of El Paso and its subsidiaries and for the purchase of directors' and officers' liability insurance and fiduciary liability insurance tail or run-off policies with respect to matters existing or occurring at or prior to the effective time of the transactions.

For a discussion of the interests of directors and executive officers in the transactions, see "The Transactions: Interests of Certain Persons in the Transactions: El Paso Executive Officers and Directors."

***Goldman Sachs served as one of El Paso's financial advisors and is the second largest beneficial owner of stock in Kinder Morgan and may have interests that are different from those of El Paso stockholders generally.***

Goldman Sachs may have interests in the transactions that are different from, or in addition to, the interests of El Paso stockholders generally. These interests may present Goldman Sachs with actual or potential conflicts of interest. Prior to the receipt of Kinder Morgan's acquisition proposal, El Paso engaged Goldman Sachs to advise it with respect to the proposed spin-off of its exploration and production business and paid Goldman Sachs \$5 million in connection with that engagement. Following receipt of Kinder Morgan's proposal, El Paso engaged Goldman Sachs to continue to act as a financial advisor to El Paso, including reviewing and analyzing El Paso's business plan in connection with the proposed spin-off for purposes of aiding El Paso in its analysis of the potential Kinder Morgan transaction. In the engagement letter for these latter services, El Paso agreed to pay Goldman Sachs a fee of \$20 million upon completion of a transaction with Kinder Morgan. In both engagement letters, El Paso agreed to reimburse Goldman Sachs for certain of its fees and expenses and indemnify it against certain liabilities if they were to arise. In addition to its role as a financial advisor to El Paso, Goldman Sachs is also a stockholder of Kinder Morgan and, prior to consummation of the proposed transactions, may be deemed to beneficially own approximately 19 percent of the shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock on a fully converted basis, making it the second largest beneficial holder. Two representatives of Goldman Sachs and its affiliates also serve on the board of directors of Kinder Morgan. For more information relating to Goldman Sachs' role as a financial advisor to El Paso, Goldman Sachs' investment in Kinder Morgan and El Paso's and Goldman Sachs' actions to address any potential conflicts, see "The Transactions: Background of the Transactions," "El Paso's Engagement of Goldman Sachs" and "Interests of Certain Persons in the Transactions: Goldman Sachs."

***Kinder Morgan and El Paso may have difficulty attracting, motivating and retaining executives and other employees in light of the transactions.***

Uncertainty about the effect of the transactions on Kinder Morgan and El Paso employees may have an adverse effect on Kinder Morgan and El Paso and consequently the combined company. This uncertainty may impair Kinder Morgan's and El Paso's ability to attract, retain and motivate personnel until the transactions are completed. Employee retention may be particularly challenging during the pendency of the transactions, as employees may feel uncertain about their future roles with the combined company. In addition, Kinder Morgan and El Paso may have to provide additional compensation in order to retain employees. If employees of Kinder Morgan or El Paso depart because of issues relating to the uncertainty and difficulty of integration or a desire not to become employees of the combined company, the combined company's ability to realize the anticipated benefits of the transactions could be reduced.

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***Kinder Morgan and El Paso will incur substantial transaction-related costs in connection with the transactions.***

Kinder Morgan and El Paso expect to incur a number of non-recurring transaction-related costs associated with completing the transactions, combining the operations of the two companies and achieving desired synergies. These fees and costs will be substantial. Non-recurring transaction costs include, but are not limited to, fees paid to legal, financial and accounting advisors, filing fees and printing costs. Additional unanticipated costs may be incurred in the integration of the businesses of Kinder Morgan and El Paso. There can be no assurance that the elimination of certain duplicative costs, as well as the realization of other efficiencies related to the integration of the two businesses, will offset the incremental transaction-related costs over time. Thus, any net benefit may not be achieved in the near term, the long term or at all.

***Failure to successfully combine the businesses of El Paso and Kinder Morgan in the expected time frame may adversely affect the future results of the combined company, and, consequently, the value of any Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and/or Kinder Morgan warrants that El Paso stockholders receive as part of the merger consideration.***

The success of the proposed transactions will depend, in part, on the ability of Kinder Morgan to realize the anticipated benefits and synergies from combining the businesses of Kinder Morgan and El Paso. To realize these anticipated benefits, the businesses must be successfully combined. If the combined company is not able to achieve these objectives, or is not able to achieve these objectives on a timely basis, the anticipated benefits of the transactions may not be realized fully or at all. In addition, the actual integration may result in additional and unforeseen expenses, which could reduce the anticipated benefits of the transactions. These integration difficulties could result in declines in the market value of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and, consequently, result in declines in the market value of the Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and warrants that El Paso stockholders receive as part of the merger consideration and continue to hold following consummation of the proposed transactions.

***Failure to complete the transactions, or significant delays in completing the transactions, could negatively affect the trading prices of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and El Paso common stock and the future business and financial results of Kinder Morgan and El Paso.***

Completion of the transactions is not assured and is subject to risks, including the risks that approval of the transactions by the respective stockholders of Kinder Morgan and El Paso or by governmental agencies is not obtained or that other closing conditions are not satisfied. If the transactions are not completed, or if there are significant delays in completing the transactions, it could negatively affect the trading prices of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and El Paso common stock and the respective future business and financial results of Kinder Morgan and El Paso, and each of them will be subject to several risks, including the following:

the parties may be liable for damages to one another under the terms and conditions of the merger agreement;

negative reactions from the financial markets, including declines in the price of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock or El Paso common stock due to the fact that current prices may reflect a market assumption that the transactions will be completed;

having to pay certain significant costs relating to the transactions, including, in the case of El Paso in certain circumstances, a termination fee of \$650 million as described in The Merger Agreement Termination Fee ; and

the attention of management of Kinder Morgan and El Paso will have been diverted to the transactions rather than each company's own operations and pursuit of other opportunities that could have been beneficial to that company.

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***Purported stockholder class action complaints have been filed against El Paso, Kinder Morgan, the members of El Paso's board of directors, El Paso's and Kinder Morgan's merger subsidiaries and Goldman Sachs, challenging the transactions, and an unfavorable judgment or ruling in these lawsuits could prevent or delay the consummation of the proposed transactions and result in substantial costs.***

In connection with the proposed transactions, purported stockholders of El Paso have filed numerous purported stockholder class action lawsuits in the District Court of Harris County, Texas and in the Delaware Court of Chancery. Those lawsuits name as defendants El Paso, Kinder Morgan, the members of the board of directors of El Paso, and, in certain cases, the affiliates of El Paso and Kinder Morgan and Goldman, Sachs & Co., whose role is further described in the section entitled "The Transactions - El Paso's Engagement of Goldman Sachs." Among other remedies, the plaintiffs seek to enjoin the proposed transactions. If a final settlement is not reached, or if a dismissal is not obtained, these lawsuits could prevent and/or delay completion of the transactions and result in substantial costs to El Paso and Kinder Morgan, including any costs associated with the indemnification of directors. Additional lawsuits may be filed against El Paso and Kinder Morgan, their respective affiliates and El Paso's directors related to the proposed transactions. The defense or settlement of any lawsuit or claim may adversely affect the combined company's business, financial condition or results of operations. See "The Transactions - Litigation Related to the Transactions."

***Closing of the first merger and/or second merger may trigger change in control provisions in certain agreements to which El Paso is a party.***

Closing of the first merger and/or second merger may trigger change in control provisions in certain agreements to which El Paso is a party. If El Paso and Kinder Morgan are unable to negotiate waivers of those provisions, the counterparties may exercise their rights and remedies under the agreements, potentially terminating the agreements or seeking monetary damages. Even if El Paso and Kinder Morgan are able to negotiate waivers, the counterparties may require a fee for such waiver or seek to renegotiate the agreements on terms less favorable to El Paso or the combined company.

***During the pendency of the proposed transactions, a decrease in Kinder Morgan's perceived creditworthiness may have an adverse effect on El Paso's perceived creditworthiness, possibly resulting in a downgrade of credit ratings.***

During the pendency of the proposed transactions, changes in Kinder Morgan's perceived creditworthiness may affect El Paso's perceived creditworthiness. To the extent that there are concerns about Kinder Morgan's ability to satisfy its obligations to its creditors, those concerns may be imputed to El Paso, causing similar concerns about El Paso's ability to satisfy its obligations to its creditors. If El Paso's perceived creditworthiness suffers, it could result in, among other things, lowered credit ratings, reduced access to capital and increased borrowing costs.

***El Paso is subject to business uncertainties and contractual restrictions while the proposed transactions are pending, which could adversely affect El Paso's business and operations.***

Under the terms of the merger agreement, El Paso is subject to certain restrictions on the conduct of its business prior to completing the proposed transactions, which may adversely affect its ability to execute certain of its business strategies, including the ability in certain cases to enter into contracts or incur capital expenditures to grow its business. Such limitations could negatively affect El Paso's businesses and operations prior to the completion of the proposed transactions. Furthermore, the process of planning to integrate two businesses and organizations for the post-merger period can divert management attention and company resources and could ultimately have an adverse effect on each of Kinder Morgan and El Paso.

In connection with the pending transactions, it is possible that some customers, suppliers and other persons with whom El Paso has a business relationship may delay or defer certain business decisions or might decide to

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seek to terminate, change or renegotiate their relationships with El Paso as a result of the proposed transactions, which could negatively affect El Paso's revenues, earnings and cash flows, as well as the market price of shares of its common stock, regardless of whether the transactions are completed.

***Because the exchange ratios are fixed and because the market price of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and El Paso common stock/New El Paso common stock will fluctuate, New El Paso stockholders receiving Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and/or warrants as part of the merger consideration cannot be sure of the market value of such merger consideration relative to the value of their shares of New El Paso common stock that they are exchanging.***

If the transactions are completed, each share of New El Paso common stock will be converted into the right to receive 0.640 of a warrant to purchase shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and may, depending on the election of the New El Paso stockholder and subject to proration, be converted into the right to receive a fixed number of shares (as opposed to a fixed market value) of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock. During the pendency of the transactions, the market value of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock will fluctuate, and decreases in the market value of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock will negatively affect the value of the merger consideration that New El Paso stockholders receive. The market value of New El Paso common stock will also fluctuate during the pendency of the transactions, and increases in the market value of New El Paso common stock may mean that the merger consideration issued to New El Paso common stockholders will be worth less than the market value of the shares of New El Paso common stock such stockholders are exchanging. The exchange ratios were fixed at the time the merger agreement was executed, and the value of Kinder Morgan and New El Paso stock may vary significantly from their values on the date of the merger agreement, the date of this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus, the date on which El Paso stockholders vote on the merger agreement, the date on which New El Paso stockholders make their election and the date on which New El Paso stockholders receive the merger consolidation. Neither El Paso nor Kinder Morgan is permitted to terminate the merger agreement solely due to changes in the market price of either party's common stock.

There will be a time lapse between the date on which New El Paso stockholders make an election with respect to the form of merger consideration to be received by them in exchange for their New El Paso common stock and the date on which New El Paso stockholders actually receive warrants of Kinder Morgan and, depending on their election and subject to proration, shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock. Fluctuations in the market value of Kinder Morgan stock during this time period will also affect the value of the merger consideration, once it is actually received.

If a New El Paso stockholder makes a stock election or mixed election and the market value of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock falls between the time of the election and the time the merger consideration is actually received, the value of the merger consideration received may be less than the value of the merger consideration such stockholder would have received under a cash election. Conversely, if a New El Paso stockholder makes a cash election and the market value of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock rises between the time of the election and the time the merger consideration is actually received, the value of the merger consideration received may be less than the value of the merger consideration such stockholder would have received under a stock or mixed election. New El Paso stockholders are urged to obtain current market quotations for Kinder Morgan Class P common stock when they make their elections.

***If the transactions are approved, the date that New El Paso stockholders will receive the merger consideration is uncertain.***

If the proposed transactions are approved, the date that New El Paso stockholders will receive the merger consideration depends on the completion date of the transactions, which is uncertain.

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***When making their elections, New El Paso stockholders must deliver stock certificates (or evidence of shares in book-entry form) to the exchange agent, and, unless they revoke their election, will not be able to transfer those shares following delivery.***

When New El Paso stockholders make their election and return the properly completed form of election by the applicable deadline, they must also deliver to the exchange agent stock certificates (or evidence of shares in book-entry form) representing their shares of New El Paso common stock. Unless they revoke this election, such stockholders may not transfer those shares following their election, and such stockholders may therefore be unable to gain access to cash or make other investments, or otherwise attempt to reduce the potential for a decrease in the value of their investment, as they otherwise would like.

***The value of the warrants that New El Paso stockholders will receive as part of the merger consideration is uncertain, and the warrants may have limited or no value.***

The value of the warrants to be issued as part of the merger consideration is speculative. In the event that the value of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock does not exceed the exercise price of the warrants during the five-year period when the warrants are exercisable, the warrants may have limited or no value. Because the market for the warrants may be limited, volatile or sporadic, warrant holders may have to bear the economic consequences of holding such warrants for the entire term of the warrants.

***If the merger agreement is terminated, El Paso may be obligated to reimburse Kinder Morgan for costs incurred related to the transactions and, under certain circumstances, pay a termination fee to Kinder Morgan.***

In certain circumstances, upon termination of the merger agreement, El Paso would be responsible for reimbursing Kinder Morgan for up to \$20 million in expenses related to the transaction, plus certain financing-related expenses of Kinder Morgan, and may be obligated to pay a termination fee to Kinder Morgan of \$650 million. If the merger agreement is terminated, the expense reimbursements and the termination fee required to be paid, if any, by El Paso under the merger agreement may require El Paso to incur significant amounts that would reduce the cash and liquidity it has available for operations, dividends or other general corporate purposes. See The Merger Agreement Expenses.

***The unaudited pro forma financial information in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus is presented for illustrative purposes only and may not be reflective of the operating results and financial condition of the combined company following completion of the proposed transactions.***

The unaudited pro forma financial information in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus is presented for illustrative purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of what the combined company's actual financial position or results of operations would have been had the transactions been completed on the dates indicated. The unaudited pro forma financial information reflects adjustments, which are based upon preliminary estimates, to allocate the purchase price to El Paso's net assets. The purchase price allocation reflected in this document is preliminary, and final allocation of the purchase price will be based upon the actual purchase price and the fair value of the assets and liabilities of El Paso as of the date of the completion of the transactions. In addition, subsequent to the closing date, there may be further refinements of the purchase price allocation as additional information becomes available. Accordingly, the final purchase accounting adjustments may differ materially from the pro forma adjustments reflected in this document. See Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information for more information.

***Kinder Morgan's and El Paso's financial estimates are based on various assumptions that may not prove to be correct.***

The financial estimates set forth in the forecast included under The Transactions Certain Kinder Morgan Financial Projections and Certain El Paso Financial Projections are based on assumptions of, and information available to, Kinder Morgan and El Paso, respectively, at the time they were prepared and provided

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to Kinder Morgan's and El Paso's respective boards of directors and financial advisors. Kinder Morgan and El Paso do not know whether the assumptions they made will prove correct. Any or all of such estimates 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 Kinder Morgan's and/or El Paso's control. Many factors mentioned in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus, including the risks outlined in this Risk Factors section and the events and/or circumstances described under Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements will be important in determining Kinder Morgan's and/or El Paso's future results. As a result of these contingencies, actual future results may vary materially from Kinder Morgan's and/or El Paso's estimates. In view of these uncertainties, the inclusion of Kinder Morgan's and El Paso's financial estimates in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus is not and should not be viewed as a representation that the forecasted results will be achieved.

These financial estimates are Kinder Morgan's and El Paso's internal financial forecasts and were not prepared with a view toward public disclosure or toward compliance with published guidelines of any regulatory or professional body. Further, any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made, and each of Kinder Morgan and El Paso undertakes no obligation, other than as required by applicable law, to update its financial estimates herein to reflect events or circumstances after the date those financial estimates were prepared or to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events or circumstances.

The financial estimates included in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus have been prepared by, and are the responsibility of, Kinder Morgan and El Paso, as applicable. Moreover, neither Kinder Morgan's independent accountants, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, El Paso's independent accountants, Ernst & Young LLP, nor any other independent accountants have compiled, examined or performed any procedures with respect to Kinder Morgan's or El Paso's prospective financial information contained herein, nor have they expressed any opinion or any other form of assurance on such information or its achievability, and, accordingly, each of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP and Ernst & Young LLP assumes no responsibility for, and disclaims any association with, Kinder Morgan's and El Paso's prospective financial information. The reports of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP included in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus and the reports of Ernst & Young LLP incorporated by reference relate exclusively to the historical financial information of the entities named in those reports and do not cover any other information in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus and should not be read to do so. See The Transactions Certain El Paso Financial Projections and Certain Kinder Morgan Financial Projections for more information.

**Risk Factors Relating to Kinder Morgan After Completion of the Transactions**

*In this section, Kinder Morgan refers to Kinder Morgan, Inc. after the transactions, at which time El Paso, which owns the general partner of EPB, will be a wholly owned subsidiary. Except as indicated below, this section also assumes the completion of the disposition of El Paso's oil and gas properties and business before or promptly after the transactions. All of Kinder Morgan's operations are, and after completion of the transactions will continue to be, conducted by its subsidiaries, including KMP and El Paso and their subsidiaries and joint ventures, and its equity investees. To the extent that a risk described below relates generally to the business of the combined entity, the risk factor refers to the risk to Kinder Morgan. Where the risk described is particular to KMP's business or to El Paso's business, the risk factor refers specifically to that entity. In this section, KMP and EPB are sometimes referred to as the Partnerships.*

***El Paso has entered into a Purchase and Sale Agreement to sell EP Energy. There can be no assurance that El Paso and Kinder Morgan will be able to complete the sale EP Energy in the anticipated time frame, or at all. In the event the transactions contemplated by the Purchase and Sale Agreement are terminated, under certain circumstances Kinder Morgan may be required to pay to the purchaser of EP Energy a termination fee of \$400 million.***

On February 24, 2012, certain subsidiaries of El Paso entered into a Purchase and Sale Agreement with affiliates of Apollo Global Management L.L.C., Riverstone Holdings, LLC, Access Industries, Inc. and certain other parties to sell EP Energy around the same time as the consummation of the transactions in order to help

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reduce the level of indebtedness incurred to finance the transactions. The sale of EP Energy is subject to customary closing conditions, including clearance under the antitrust laws of the United States and the closing of the second merger. There can be no assurance that El Paso and Kinder Morgan will be able to sell EP Energy in the anticipated time frame, or at all. In the event El Paso and Kinder Morgan are unable to sell EP Energy as expected, the combined company will have an increased amount of indebtedness which may adversely affect its profitability. The Purchase and Sale Agreement also provides under certain circumstances for the payment of a termination fee by Kinder Morgan of \$400 million. Pursuant to the merger agreement, Kinder Morgan is required to indemnify El Paso and its subsidiaries from any and all costs incurred by El Paso or its subsidiaries arising from or relating to the EP Energy Sale.

***Following consummation of the transactions, the credit rating of El Paso and/or Kinder Morgan could be downgraded, which may increase its borrowing costs and could give rise to an obligation to redeem existing indebtedness.***

Kinder Morgan will have considerably higher aggregate levels of indebtedness than Kinder Morgan and El Paso currently have in the aggregate due to the debt incurred to finance the transactions. There can be no assurance that the credit ratings of the existing Kinder Morgan debt or El Paso debt will not be subject to a downgrade.

If, as a result of the transactions, certain notes issued by El Paso and certain of its subsidiaries are subject to a ratings downgrade (which, in some instances, results in having a credit rating below investment grade) by a credit ratings agency during the period continuing until up to 120 days after consummation of the transactions, each holder of such notes would have the right to require El Paso or its applicable subsidiary to repurchase all or part of such holder's notes (possibly at a premium) as provided in the applicable debt documents. If such an event occurs, Kinder Morgan would likely be required to refinance such indebtedness.

Any such obligation to offer to repurchase such El Paso indebtedness could necessitate obtaining significant amounts of refinancing capital. No assurance can be given as to the terms or availability of refinancing capital. Any such obligation could have an adverse effect on Kinder Morgan's financial condition after the consummation of the transactions. Moreover, if a ratings downgrade were to occur, even if such event does not give rise to a redemption obligation, the combined El Paso and Kinder Morgan company could experience higher borrowing costs in the future and more restrictive covenants which may reduce profitability and diminish operational flexibility.

***Kinder Morgan depends on distributions from its subsidiaries and joint ventures to meet its needs.***

Kinder Morgan is a holding company, a company with no significant assets other than its ownership interests in its operating subsidiaries, and has debt outstanding at the holding company level. It is dependent on the earnings and cash flows, dividends and other distributions from its subsidiaries, including KMP, and following the consummation of the proposed transactions, El Paso and its subsidiaries, including EPB, and joint ventures to generate the funds necessary to meet its obligations and pay dividends. Applicable law and contractual restrictions (including restrictions in its subsidiaries' credit facilities and in its joint venture or partnership agreements) may negatively impact Kinder Morgan's ability to obtain such distributions from its subsidiaries, including the rights of the creditors of its subsidiaries that would often be superior to Kinder Morgan's interests. Furthermore, a decline in KMP's or El Paso's revenues or increases in their 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 they can distribute to Kinder Morgan, which would reduce the amount of cash available for payment of its debt and for distribution to its stockholders, which could be material.

***Kinder Morgan may not be able to sell (drop-down) El Paso's natural gas pipeline assets to EPB and KMP in a timely manner or on satisfactory terms and conditions.***

Kinder Morgan expects to sell (drop-down) El Paso's natural gas pipeline assets to EPB and KMP. The drop-down of El Paso's natural gas pipeline assets is dependent upon a number of factors, including reaching

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agreement with respect to the purchase price of such assets and negotiating definitive documentation upon satisfactory terms and conditions. Each of these transactions will be subject to approval by KMP's or EPB's independent directors. There can be no assurance that Kinder Morgan will be able to drop-down El Paso's natural gas pipeline assets in a timely manner or at all. In the event Kinder Morgan is unable to drop-down El Paso's natural gas pipeline assets as expected, the combined company will have an increased amount of indebtedness which may adversely affect its profitability.

***Kinder Morgan is dependent upon KMP's and EPB's ability to access the capital markets and/or other sources of financing.***

Kinder Morgan's ability to sell (drop-down) assets to, and to receive distributions relating to expansion projects or acquisitions at, KMP and/or EPB is dependent, in part, on KMP's and EPB's ability to access the capital markets and/or other sources of financing. In the event KMP's or EPB's credit rating is downgraded, it may make it more difficult, expensive or impossible for KMP or EPB, as applicable, to access the capital markets and/or other sources of financing. Accordingly, projects may not occur or may be less profitable. Any such event could materially adversely affect the future earnings, cash flows and financial condition of Kinder Morgan.

***If the proposed transactions are completed, conflicts of interest may arise between KMI, on the one hand, and EPB and/or KMP, on the other hand.***

Conflicts of interest may arise following completion of the proposed transactions because of the relationships among EPB, KMP and Kinder Morgan, as the indirect owner of their general partners. Kinder Morgan's directors and officers will have fiduciary duties to manage its business in a manner beneficial to Kinder Morgan and Kinder Morgan's stockholders. Some of Kinder Morgan's directors will also be directors and officers of EPB's general partner or KMP's general partner, and will have duties as provided in their respective partnership agreements to manage the respective businesses of EPB and KMP in a manner beneficial to EPB and KMP and their respective unitholders. The resolution of these conflicts may not always be in Kinder Morgan's best interest or that of Kinder Morgan's stockholders.

***New regulations, rulemaking and oversight, as well as changes in regulations, by regulatory agencies having jurisdiction over Kinder Morgan's operations could adversely impact its income and operations.***

Kinder Morgan's pipelines and storage facilities are subject to regulation and oversight by federal, state and local regulatory authorities, such 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 Kinder Morgan's profitability. Regulation affects almost every part of its 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 Kinder Morgan may offer to its customers;

the contracts for service entered into with its 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;

the maintenance of accounts and records; and

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

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Should Kinder Morgan fail to comply with any applicable statutes, rules, regulations, and orders of such regulatory authorities, it 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 Kinder Morgan or its assets could have a material adverse impact on its business, financial condition and results of operations.

***The FERC may establish pipeline tariff rates that have a negative impact on Kinder Morgan. In addition, the FERC or Kinder Morgan's customers could file complaints challenging the tariff rates charged by Kinder Morgan's pipelines, and a successful complaint could have an adverse impact on Kinder Morgan.***

The profitability of Kinder Morgan's regulated pipelines is influenced by fluctuations in costs and its ability to recover any increases in its costs in the rates charged to its shippers. To the extent that such costs increase in an amount greater than what Kinder Morgan is permitted by the FERC to recover in its rates, or to the extent that there is a lag before the pipeline can file and obtain rate increases, such events can have a negative impact upon Kinder Morgan's operating results.

Kinder Morgan's existing rates may also be challenged by complaint. Regulators and shippers on Kinder Morgan's pipelines have rights to challenge, and have challenged, the rates they 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 KMP's Pacific operations pipeline system. Further, the FERC has initiated investigations to determine whether some interstate natural gas pipelines have over-collected on rates charged to shippers. Kinder Morgan could face additional challenges to the rates it charges on its pipelines. Any successful challenge could materially adversely affect its 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 Kinder Morgan's 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 Kinder Morgan's revenues and earnings while the affected asset is temporarily out of service. In addition, if losses in excess of Kinder Morgan's insurance coverage were to occur, they could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations.

***Increased regulatory requirements relating to the integrity of Kinder Morgan's pipelines will require it to spend additional money to comply with these requirements.***

Through Kinder Morgan's regulated pipeline subsidiaries, it is 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

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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. Kinder Morgan plans to continue its pipeline integrity testing programs to assess and maintain the integrity of its existing and future pipelines as required by the U.S. Department of Transportation rules. The results of these tests could cause Kinder Morgan to incur significant and unanticipated capital and operating expenditures for repairs or upgrades deemed necessary to ensure the continued safe and reliable operation of its 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 Kinder Morgan currently anticipates. 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 its customers, could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial position, results of operations and prospects.

***Kinder Morgan may face competition from competing pipelines and other forms of transportation into the areas it serves as well as with respect to the supply for its pipeline systems.***

Any current or future pipeline system or other form of transportation that delivers petroleum products or natural gas into the areas that Kinder Morgan's pipelines serve could offer transportation services that are more desirable to shippers than those it provides because of price, location, facilities or other factors. To the extent that an excess of supply into these areas is created and persists, Kinder Morgan's ability to recontract for expiring transportation capacity at favorable rates or otherwise to retain existing customers could be impaired. Kinder Morgan 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 its pipeline systems and transport to destinations not served by Kinder Morgan.

***Cost overruns and delays on expansion and new build projects could adversely affect Kinder Morgan's business.***

KMP 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, and in July 2011, El Paso placed its new joint venture project, Ruby Pipeline, into service. KMP also is conducting and conducts from time to time alone or with others what are referred to as "open seasons" to evaluate the potential customer interest for new construction projects. A variety of factors outside Kinder Morgan'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, have 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 Kinder Morgan's return on investment, results of operations and cash flows.

***Kinder Morgan must either obtain the right from landowners or exercise the power of eminent domain in order to use most of the land on which its pipelines are constructed, and it is subject to the possibility of increased costs to retain necessary land use.***

Kinder Morgan obtains the right to construct and operate pipelines on other owners' land for a period of time. If it were to lose these rights or be required to relocate its pipelines, its business could be affected negatively. In addition, Kinder Morgan is subject to the possibility of increased costs under its rental agreements with landowners, primarily through rental increases and renewals of expired agreements.

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Whether Kinder Morgan has the power of eminent domain for its 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. Its interstate natural gas pipelines have federal eminent domain authority. In either case, Kinder Morgan must compensate landowners for the use of their property and, in eminent domain actions, such compensation may be determined by a court. Kinder Morgan’s inability to exercise the power of eminent domain could negatively affect its business if it was to lose the right to use or occupy the property on which its pipelines are located.

***The Partnerships’ acquisition strategies and expansion programs require access to new capital. Tightened capital markets or more expensive capital would impair their ability to grow.***

Consistent with the terms of their partnership agreements, KMP and EPB have distributed most of the cash generated by their operations. As a result, they have relied on external financing sources, including commercial borrowings and issuances of debt and equity securities, to fund their acquisition and for KMP, its growth capital expenditures. However, to the extent the Partnerships are unable to continue to finance growth through external sources, their cash distribution policies may significantly impair their ability to grow. The Partnerships may need new capital to finance these activities. Limitations on the Partnerships’ access to capital will impair their ability to execute this strategy.

***KMP’s growth strategy may cause difficulties integrating and constructing new operations, and Kinder Morgan may not be able to achieve the expected benefits from any future acquisitions.***

Part of KMP’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, they 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 size of KMP 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.

KMP 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 eliminate redundant and excess costs. Because of difficulties in combining and expanding operations, KMP 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 Kinder Morgan to significant costs and liabilities.***

Kinder Morgan’s 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 its present and future operations, and generally require Kinder Morgan 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



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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 Kinder Morgan's 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. Kinder Morgan's 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 Kinder Morgan.

Failure to comply with these laws and regulations also may expose Kinder Morgan to civil, criminal and administrative fines, penalties and/or interruptions in its operations that could influence its 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 Kinder Morgan's pipelines or its storage or other facilities, it may experience significant operational disruptions, and it may have to pay a significant amount to clean up or otherwise respond to 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 Kinder Morgan's 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 its facilities.

Kinder Morgan owns and/or operates numerous properties that have been used for many years in connection with its business activities. While Kinder Morgan has utilized operating, handling and disposal practices that were consistent with the industry at the time, hydrocarbons or other hazardous substances may have been released at or from properties owned, operated or used by it or its predecessors, or at or from properties where it or its 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 Kinder Morgan's 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 Kinder Morgan or its predecessors. Under such laws and implementing regulations, Kinder Morgan 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 its operations and financial position.

In addition, Kinder Morgan's 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, emissions into the environment, water discharges, transportation of hazardous materials 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, Kinder Morgan 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 it. 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 Kinder Morgan currently anticipates. Revised or additional regulations that result in increased compliance costs or additional operating restrictions, particularly if those costs are not fully recoverable from Kinder Morgan's customers, could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial position, results of operations and prospects. For more information, see Additional Information About Kinder Morgan Kinder Morgan's Business Environmental Matters.

**Table of Contents****Index to Financial Statements*****Climate change regulation at the federal, state, provincial or regional levels could result in increased operating and capital costs for Kinder Morgan.***

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. 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 Kinder Morgan's operations, including its compressor stations and natural gas processing plants in its Natural Gas Pipelines and NGPL segments, emit various types of greenhouse gases, primarily methane and carbon dioxide, such new legislation or regulation could increase its 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. Kinder Morgan is not able at this time to estimate such increased costs; however, they could be significant. Recovery of such increased costs from its customers is uncertain in all cases and may depend on events beyond its 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 Kinder Morgan's business, financial position, results of operations and prospects. For more information about climate change regulation, see Additional Information About Kinder Morgan's 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 revenues by decreasing the volumes of natural gas transported on KMP's or El Paso's or their 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 revenues and results of operations by decreasing the volumes of natural gas transported on KMP's or El Paso's or their joint ventures' natural gas pipelines, several of which gather gas from areas in which the use of hydraulic fracturing is prevalent.

***Kinder Morgan's consolidated debt could adversely affect its financial health and make it more vulnerable to adverse economic conditions.***

As of December 31, 2011, on a basis pro forma for the transactions, Kinder Morgan and its subsidiaries would have had outstanding approximately \$42.0 billion of debt (including debt incurred in connection with the transactions and debt classified as held for sale in connection with the intended sale of EP Energy and excluding the fair value of interest rate swaps and unamortized purchase accounting adjustments), including \$12.8 billion at KMP and \$3.9 billion at EPB. This level of debt could have important consequences, such as:

limiting Kinder Morgan's and the Partnerships' abilities to obtain additional financing to fund their working capital, capital expenditures, debt service requirements or potential growth or for other purposes;

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limiting Kinder Morgan's and the Partnerships' abilities to use operating cash flow in other areas of their business or to pay dividends because they must dedicate a substantial portion of these funds to make payments on their debt;

placing Kinder Morgan and the Partnerships at a competitive disadvantage compared to competitors with less debt; and

increasing Kinder Morgan's and the Partnerships' vulnerability to adverse economic and industry conditions. Kinder Morgan's and the Partnerships' abilities to service their debt will depend upon, among other things, their 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 their control. If their operating results are not sufficient to service their indebtedness, or any future indebtedness that they incur, Kinder Morgan and the Partnerships will be forced to take actions such as reducing dividends, reducing or delaying their business activities, acquisitions, investments or capital expenditures, selling assets or seeking additional equity capital. Kinder Morgan and the Partnerships may not be able to effect any of these actions on satisfactory terms or at all.

***Kinder Morgan's large amount of variable rate debt makes it vulnerable to increases in interest rates.***

As of December 31, 2011, on a basis pro forma for the transactions, Kinder Morgan would have had outstanding approximately \$42.0 billion of consolidated debt (including debt incurred in connection with the transactions and debt classified as held for sale and excluding the fair value of interest rate swaps and unamortized purchase accounting adjustments), including \$12.8 billion at KMP and \$3.9 billion at EPB. Of this amount, approximately 50% 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 Kinder Morgan's and the Partnerships' earnings could be adversely affected.

***Current or future distressed financial conditions of Kinder Morgan's customers could have an adverse impact on it in the event these customers are unable to pay Kinder Morgan for the products or services it provides.***

Some of Kinder Morgan'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. Kinder Morgan cannot provide assurance that one or more of its financially distressed customers will not default on their 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. Furthermore, the bankruptcy of one or more of Kinder Morgan's customers, or some other similar proceeding or liquidity constraint, might make it unlikely that it 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 Kinder Morgan's products and services, which could have a material adverse effect on its results of operations and financial condition.

***Terrorist attacks, or the threat of them, may adversely affect Kinder Morgan's 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 Kinder Morgan's pipeline systems or storage facilities. Kinder Morgan's 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 Kinder Morgan believes are reasonable in the near future. These developments may subject its operations to increased risks, as well as increased costs, and, depending on their ultimate magnitude, could have a material adverse effect on its business, results of operations and financial condition.



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***Future business development of Kinder Morgan's pipelines is dependent on the supply of and demand for the commodities transported by its pipelines.***

Kinder Morgan's pipelines depend on production of natural gas, oil and other products in the areas served by its 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 Kinder Morgan may not be successful in exploring for and developing additional reserves, and Kinder Morgan's 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 CO<sub>2</sub> business segment, changes in the regulatory environment or governmental policies may have an impact on the supply of crude oil. Each of these factors impact Kinder Morgan's customers shipping through its pipelines, which in turn could impact the prospects of new transportation contracts or renewals of existing contracts.

Throughput on Kinder Morgan'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 Kinder Morgan's costs and may have a material adverse effect on its results of operations and financial condition. Kinder Morgan 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.

***Kinder Morgan's use of hedging arrangements could result in financial losses or reduce its income.***

Kinder Morgan engages in hedging arrangements to reduce its exposure to fluctuations in the prices of oil and natural gas. These hedging arrangements expose Kinder Morgan 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 Kinder Morgan would otherwise receive from increases in prices for oil and natural gas.

The accounting standards regarding hedge accounting are very complex, and even when Kinder Morgan engages in hedging transactions (for example, to mitigate its exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices or currency exchange rates or to balance its exposure to fixed and variable interest rates) that are effective economically, these transactions may not be considered effective for accounting purposes. Accordingly, Kinder Morgan's 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 Kinder Morgan to engage in hedging transactions that completely mitigate its exposure to commodity prices. Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements may reflect a gain or loss arising from an exposure to commodity prices for which it is unable to enter into a completely effective hedge.

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*The recent adoption of derivatives legislation by the U.S. Congress could have an adverse effect on Kinder Morgan's ability to hedge risks associated with its business.*

The Dodd-Frank Act was signed into law by the President on July 21, 2010, and required the Commodities Futures Trading Commission, referred to as the CFTC, and the SEC to promulgate rules and regulations establishing federal oversight and regulation of the over-the-counter derivatives market and entities that participate in that market. 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 Kinder Morgan to move certain derivatives transactions to exchanges where no trade credit is provided and also comply with margin requirements in connection with its derivatives activities that are not exchange traded, although the application of those provisions to Kinder Morgan is uncertain at this time. The Dodd-Frank Act also requires many counterparties to Kinder Morgan's 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 Kinder Morgan. 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 Kinder Morgan's available liquidity,

reduce the availability of derivatives to protect against risks Kinder Morgan encounters and

reduce the liquidity of energy related derivatives.

If Kinder Morgan reduces its use of derivatives as a result of the legislation and regulations, its results of operations may become more volatile and its cash flows may be less predictable, which could adversely affect its ability to plan for and fund capital expenditures. Increased volatility may make Kinder Morgan 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. Kinder Morgan's 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 Kinder Morgan's financial condition and results of operations.

***Kinder Morgan's 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 Kinder Morgan operates, resulting in reduced demand and increased price competition for its products and services. Its 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 impact on many of Kinder Morgan's customers, which in turn could have a negative impact on their ability to meet their obligations to Kinder Morgan. In addition, decreases in the prices of crude oil and natural gas liquids will have a negative impact on the results of the CO<sub>2</sub> 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, Kinder Morgan may experience material impacts on its business, financial condition and results of operations.

***Hurricanes and other natural disasters could have an adverse effect on Kinder Morgan's business, financial condition and results of operations.***

Some of Kinder Morgan's 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 Kinder Morgan's pipelines, terminals and other assets and disrupt the supply of the products it transports through its pipelines. Natural disasters can similarly affect the facilities of its customers. In either case, losses could exceed its insurance coverage and Kinder Morgan's business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected, perhaps materially. In addition, Kinder Morgan's insurance premiums may increase as a result of the acquisition of El Paso's pipeline assets.



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*The tax treatment applied to KMP and EPB depends on their status as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as well as their not being subject to a material amount of entity-level taxation by individual states. If the Internal Revenue Service treats KMP or EPB as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes or if KMP or EPB becomes subject to a material amount of entity-level taxation for state tax purposes, the amount of cash available for distribution to KMP's or EPB's respective partners, including Kinder Morgan, would be substantially reduced.*

Kinder Morgan owns the general partner interest and approximately 11% of the limited partner interests of KMP and, if the transactions are completed, will own the general partner interest and approximately 42.1% of the limited partner interests of EPB. The anticipated after-tax economic benefit of Kinder Morgan's investment in KMP and EPB depends largely on those entities being treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes. To maintain their status as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes, current law requires that 90% or more of their gross income for every taxable year consist of "qualifying income," as defined in Section 7704 of the Code. Neither KMP nor EPB has requested, or plans to request, a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service, which is referred to as the "IRS," on this or any other matter affecting it.

Despite the fact that KMP and EPB are limited partnerships 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 KMP or EPB was 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. In such case, distributions by KMP or EPB, as applicable, to its partners, including Kinder Morgan, would generally be taxed again as corporate distributions, and no income, gains, losses or deductions would flow through to its partners, including Kinder Morgan. Because a tax would be imposed on the Partnership as a corporation, its cash available for distribution would be substantially reduced. Therefore, treatment of KMP or EPB as a corporation would result in a material reduction in the anticipated cash flow and after-tax return to its partners, including Kinder Morgan, likely causing a substantial reduction in the amount of distributions Kinder Morgan receives from such Partnership, in the value of its investment in such Partnership and in the value of Kinder Morgan's common stock.

Current law or the business of KMP or EPB may change so as to cause either or both of KMP and EPB 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 KMP's or EPB's tax treatment as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, Kinder Morgan is unable to predict whether any other proposals will ultimately be enacted. Any such changes could negatively impact Kinder Morgan's cash flows, the value of its investment in the Partnerships and the value of Kinder Morgan's 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, KMP 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 KMP by another state will reduce, the cash available for distribution by KMP to its partners, including Kinder Morgan.

KMP's and EPB's respective partnership agreements provide that if a law is enacted that subjects KMP or EPB, respectively, 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 for such Partnership will be adjusted to reflect the impact of such law on such Partnership.

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***KMP and EPB each have 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 KMP's and EPB's common units.***

When KMP or EPB 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 Kinder Morgan. This methodology may be viewed as understating the value of its assets. In that case, there may be a shift of income, gain, loss and deduction between certain unitholders and Kinder Morgan, which may be unfavorable to such unitholders. Moreover, under each of KMP's and EPB's current valuation methods, subsequent purchasers of the common units of KMP or EPB may have a greater portion of their adjustment under Section 743(b) of the Code allocated to the tangible assets and a lesser portion allocated to its intangible assets of KMP or EPB, respectively. The IRS may challenge these valuation methods, or the Partnerships' allocation of the adjustment under Section 743(b) of the Code attributable to their tangible and intangible assets, and allocations of income, gain, loss and deduction between Kinder Morgan and certain of their unitholders.

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

***The Partnerships' 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 their common units.***

Because the Partnerships cannot match transferors and transferees of common units, they are 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. The Partnerships do 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 Kinder Morgan, of ownership of the Partnerships' common units and could have a negative impact on their value or result in audit adjustments to unitholders' tax returns.

***If the unitholders of KMP or EPB remove their respective Partnership's general partner, Kinder Morgan would lose its general partner interest, including the right to incentive distributions, and the ability to manage the particular Partnership.***

Kinder Morgan owns the general partner of KMP 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 KMP, subject to the approval of the general partner for certain actions. KMP's partnership agreement, however, gives unitholders of KMP the right to remove the general partner if

the holders of  $66\frac{2}{3}\%$  of KMP'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 KMP's outstanding units approve the election and succession of a new general partner by the same vote; and

KMP 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 KMP or its operating partnership subsidiaries or cause KMP or its operating partnership subsidiaries to be taxed as a corporation for federal income tax purposes.

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If the general partner were removed as general partner of KMP, it would lose its ability to manage KMP and its delegation of authority to KMR would terminate at the same time.

If the transactions are completed, Kinder Morgan will own the general partner of EPB, and EPB's partnership agreement provides for similar unitholder rights with respect to the removal of the general partner. Under both partnership agreements, 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 agreements to fully compensate Kinder Morgan, as the owner of the general partner, in the event such an exchange is required, the value of the investments Kinder Morgan 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. Currently, EPB's unitholders are unable to remove its general partner without its consent because affiliates of its general partner own sufficient units to be able to prevent the general partner's removal.

***In the future, if the general partners of KMP and EPB cease to manage and control KMP and EPB, respectively, then Kinder Morgan may be deemed to be an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940.***

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

***There is the potential for a change of control of the general partner of KMP if Kinder Morgan defaults on debt.***

Kinder Morgan indirectly owns all of the common equity of Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc., the general partner of KMP. If Kinder Morgan defaults 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. A change of control of Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. could materially adversely affect the distributions Kinder Morgan receives from KMP, which could have a material adverse impact on Kinder Morgan or its cash available for distribution to its stockholders.

***The future success of KMP'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 CO<sub>2</sub> business segment will decline. KMP 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 KMP does not realize production volumes greater than, or equal to, its hedged volumes, it may suffer financial losses not offset by physical transactions.

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***KMP'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 KMP's business and, as a result, on the distributions from KMP to Kinder Morgan.***

The revenues, profitability and future growth of the CO<sub>2</sub> 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 2012, KMP estimates that every \$1 change in the average West Texas Intermediate crude oil price per barrel would impact the CO<sub>2</sub> business segment's cash flows by approximately \$5.8 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, uncertainties within the market and a variety of other factors beyond KMP'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 KMP'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, KMP 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

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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 KMP's budgeting process.



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*The KMP Canada segment is subject to U.S. dollar/Canadian dollar exchange rate fluctuations.*

Kinder Morgan is a U.S. dollar reporting company. As a result of the operations of the KMP Canada segment, a portion of Kinder Morgan's consolidated assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses are denominated in Canadian dollars. Fluctuations in the exchange rate between United States and Canadian dollars could expose Kinder Morgan to reductions in the U.S. dollar value of its earnings and cash flows and a reduction in its stockholders' equity under applicable accounting rules.

**Risk Factors Relating to the Ownership of Kinder Morgan Class P Common Stock**

*For more information about Kinder Morgan's various classes of capital stock and the ownership thereof, see Information About Kinder Morgan Recent History, Security Ownership of Kinder Morgan and Description of Kinder Morgan Capital Stock.*

*Future sales, or the expectation of future sales, of a substantial amount of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock by holders of Kinder Morgan's Class A, Class B and Class C shares or by Kinder Morgan could cause the share price to decline and future issuances by Kinder Morgan may dilute the stockholders' ownership interest in Kinder Morgan.*

Kinder Morgan is unable to predict when or whether significant amounts of the Kinder Morgan Class P common stock will be sold by the Sponsor Investors, other holders of Kinder Morgan's Class A, Class B and Class C shares or Kinder Morgan. The Class A shares are convertible at any time into shares of Class P common stock, and the Class B shares and Class C shares may convert into shares of Class P common stock under certain circumstances. The Sponsor Investors and Richard D. Kinder have the right to require Kinder Morgan to register resales of shares of Class P 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. Any future sales of substantial amounts of Class P common stock in the public market by Kinder Morgan's current stockholders or by Kinder Morgan, or the expectation that these sales might occur, could lower the market price of the Class P common stock and could impair Kinder Morgan's ability to raise capital through future sales of equity securities at a time and price it deems appropriate. Further, if Kinder Morgan issues additional Class P common stock or convertible securities to raise additional capital, the ownership interest in Kinder Morgan of its stockholders may be diluted and the value of its stockholders' investments may be reduced. Kinder Morgan also may issue Class P common stock or convertible securities from time to time as consideration for additional future acquisitions and investments. If any such acquisition or investment is significant, the number of shares or convertible securities that Kinder Morgan may issue could be significant.

*The market price of the Class P common stock may be volatile, and holders of Class P common stock could lose a significant portion of their investments.*

The market price of the Class P common stock may be volatile, and stockholders may not be able to resell their Class P common stock at or above the price at which they purchased or acquired the Class P common stock due to fluctuations in its market price, including changes in price caused by factors unrelated to Kinder Morgan's operating performance or prospects.

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

changes in stock market analyst recommendations or earnings estimates regarding the Class P common stock, the common units of KMP or EPB, other companies comparable to them or companies in the industries they serve;

actual or anticipated fluctuations in Kinder Morgan's operating results or future prospects;

reaction to public announcements by Kinder Morgan;

strategic actions taken by Kinder Morgan or its competitors, such as acquisitions or restructurings;

the recruitment or departure of key personnel;

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new laws or regulations or new interpretations of existing laws or regulations applicable to Kinder Morgan's 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 Kinder Morgan, members of its management team or significant stockholders; and

the extent of analysts' interest in following Kinder Morgan.

***Kinder Morgan is a controlled company within the meaning of the NYSE rules, and although it does not currently intend to rely on exemptions from various corporate governance requirements, Kinder Morgan 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 NYSE rules. A controlled company may elect not to comply with various corporate governance requirements of the NYSE, 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.

Kinder Morgan believes that it is a controlled company since, as of the date of this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus, the Sponsor Investors and Richard D. Kinder collectively hold approximately 78.4% of the voting power of Kinder Morgan's outstanding capital stock entitled to vote on the election of directors, and they have agreed to vote together on certain matters pursuant to Kinder Morgan's shareholders agreement, including on the election of directors. Kinder Morgan believes that immediately after the completion of the transactions, assuming the Sponsor Investors and Mr. Kinder retain all the Kinder Morgan stock they currently hold, the Sponsor Investors and Mr. Kinder collectively will hold approximately 53.7% of the voting power of Kinder Morgan's outstanding capital stock entitled to vote on the election of directors.

Although Kinder Morgan currently does not intend to rely on the controlled company exemption to the board of directors and committee composition requirements under the NYSE rules, it may decide in the future to rely on that exemption. In addition, under Kinder Morgan's shareholders agreement, if at any time its board of directors does not meet the majority independence requirements of the NYSE or any other national securities exchange on which the Class P common stock is listed for trading, it will be obligated to operate under a controlled company exemption, to the extent such an exemption is available to it at that time. If Kinder Morgan relies on that exemption, its stockholders 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 NYSE.

***Kinder Morgan's organizational documents and provisions of Delaware law Kinder Morgan has elected to apply to it contain additional approval requirements for certain changes of control that may inhibit a takeover, which could adversely affect the value of the Class P common stock.***

Kinder Morgan's shareholders agreement prohibits Kinder Morgan 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 Kinder Morgan's 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 Kinder Morgan's 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 Class P common stock as they exist



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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 the 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 the outstanding Class B shares, and (4) holders of a majority of the outstanding Class C shares. These provisions will apply even if the offer is considered beneficial by some of Kinder Morgan's stockholders. If all requisite shareholders other than the holders of Class C shares approve such a transaction, Kinder Morgan generally may engage in such transaction so long as the Class C shares receive the consideration provided in Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation. In addition, if the transaction is otherwise approved by the requisite holders of Kinder Morgan's capital stock, the Sponsor Investors and Mr. Kinder may decide that the holders of Class P common stock, Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares receive the consideration provided in Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation, regardless of whether such transaction is determined to meet the above requirements. In addition, Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation permits the 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 Kinder Morgan's 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 the Class P common stock could decline. Further, as a Delaware corporation, Kinder Morgan is subject to Section 203 of the DGCL. Section 203 limits the ability of interested stockholders, which are certain stockholders owning in excess of 15% of Kinder Morgan's outstanding voting stock, to merge or combine with Kinder Morgan. Neither Richard D. Kinder nor any Sponsor Investors that are interested stockholders fall within this limitation, and Kinder Morgan has elected not to opt out of this provision. Accordingly, Section 203 will apply to any stockholder that becomes an interested stockholder after the date of Kinder Morgan's initial public offering. These provisions could discourage or make it more difficult to accomplish transactions other stockholders might deem desirable. See [Description of Kinder Morgan Capital Stock](#) Certain Anti-takeover Provisions of Kinder Morgan's Charter and Bylaws and Delaware Law for a description of these provisions.

***Non-U.S. holders of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock may be subject to U.S. federal income tax with respect to gain on the disposition of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock.***

If Kinder Morgan is or has 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 Kinder Morgan Class P common stock by a non-U.S. holder, or (2) such holder's holding period for such Class P common stock, and assuming the Class P 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 the Class P common stock during the shorter of periods (1) and (2) above. Kinder Morgan believes it is, or may become, a United States real property holding corporation.

***The market price of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock after the transactions may be affected by factors different than those affecting the Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and the El Paso common stock currently.***

The businesses of Kinder Morgan and El Paso differ and, accordingly, the results of operations of Kinder Morgan following the transactions and the market price of its common stock may be affected by factors different from those currently affecting the independent operations of each of Kinder Morgan and El Paso. For a discussion of the business of Kinder Morgan, see [Information About Kinder Morgan](#), and for a discussion of the business of El Paso, see the documents incorporated by reference under [Incorporation by Reference](#).

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**Table of Contents****Index to Financial Statements****Risk Factors Relating to Kinder Morgan's Dividend Policy**

***Holders of the Kinder Morgan Class P common stock may not receive the anticipated level of dividends under Kinder Morgan's dividend policy or any dividends at all.***

Kinder Morgan's dividend policy provides that, subject to applicable law, Kinder Morgan will pay quarterly cash dividends generally representing the cash it receives from its subsidiaries less any cash disbursements and reserves established by a majority vote of its board of directors, including for general and administrative expenses, interest and cash taxes. However, Kinder Morgan's board of directors, subject to the requirements of Kinder Morgan's bylaws and other governance documents, may amend, revoke or suspend the dividend policy at any time, and even while the current policy is in place, the actual amount of dividends on Kinder Morgan's capital stock will depend on many factors, including Kinder Morgan's financial condition and results of operations, liquidity requirements, market opportunities, capital requirements of its subsidiaries, legal, regulatory and contractual constraints, tax laws and other factors. Dividends other than as provided in the dividend policy require supermajority board approval while the Sponsor Investors maintain prescribed ownership thresholds.

Over time, Kinder Morgan's capital and other cash needs may change significantly from its current needs, which could affect whether it pays dividends and the amount of any dividends it may pay in the future. The terms of any future indebtedness Kinder Morgan incurs also may restrict it from paying cash dividends on its stock under certain circumstances. A decline in the market price or liquidity, or both, of the Class P common stock could result if Kinder Morgan's board of directors establishes large reserves that reduce the amount of quarterly dividends paid or if Kinder Morgan reduces or eliminates the payment of dividends. This may in turn result in losses by its stockholders, which could be substantial.

***The general partners of the Partnerships, with Kinder Morgan's consent but without the consent of Kinder Morgan's stockholders, may take steps to support the Partnerships that have the effect of reducing cash Kinder Morgan has or is entitled to receive, thereby reducing the cash it has available to pay dividends.***

Kinder Morgan has historically received a significant portion of its cash flows from incentive distributions on the KMP general partner interest, and following completion of the transactions, will receive distributions on the EPB general partner interest. As the owner of the general partners of both Partnerships, Kinder Morgan may take steps it judges beneficial to KMP's or EPB's growth that in the short-run reduce the cash Kinder Morgan receives and has available to pay dividends. The board of directors of the general partner of KMP or EPB may determine to support a desirable acquisition that may not be immediately accretive to cash available for distribution per KMP or EPB partnership unit. For example, the general partner, with Kinder Morgan's consent, waived its incentive distributions from the second quarter of 2010 through 2011 on KMP common units issued to finance a portion of KMP's acquisition of a 50% interest in the KinderHawk joint venture and waived its incentive distributions for 2012 and the first quarter of 2013 on common units issued to finance a portion of the Partnership's subsequent acquisition of the remaining 50% interest in the KinderHawk joint venture. As another example, Kinder Morgan took action to support KMP in 2006 when KMP 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 KMP. Kinder Morgan believed that those bonuses were appropriate and in Kinder Morgan's and KMP's interest, so Kinder Morgan 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 Kinder Morgan's long-term best interests, will have the effect of reducing the cash it has or is entitled to receive from either Partnership, and reducing the cash it has available to pay dividends.

***Kinder Morgan's dividend policy may limit its ability to pursue growth opportunities above the Partnership levels or impair its financial flexibility.***

If Kinder Morgan pays dividends at the level currently anticipated under its dividend policy, it may not retain a sufficient amount of cash to finance growth opportunities above the KMP level or EPB level, meet any large unanticipated liquidity requirements or fund its operations in the event of a significant business downturn. In addition, because of the dividends required under Kinder Morgan's dividend policy, its ability to pursue any

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material expansion of business above the KMP level or EPB level, including through acquisitions, increased capital spending or other increases of expenditures, will depend more than it otherwise would on Kinder Morgan's ability to obtain third party financing. Kinder Morgan cannot assure its stockholders that such financing will be available to Kinder Morgan at all, or at an acceptable cost. If Kinder Morgan is unable to take timely advantage of future growth opportunities, its future financial condition and competitive position may be harmed, which in turn may adversely affect the market price of the Class P common stock. Further, while the Sponsor Investors maintain specified ownership thresholds, any changes to Kinder Morgan's dividend policy will require supermajority board approval, which may prevent Kinder Morgan from modifying its dividend policy to pursue such growth opportunities.

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

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

***Kinder Morgan's ability to pay dividends is restricted by Delaware law.***

Under the DGCL, Kinder Morgan's 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 Kinder Morgan does 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. Kinder Morgan's bylaws require the declaration and payment of dividends to comply with the DGCL. If, as a result of these restrictions, Kinder Morgan is unable to authorize payment of dividends, a decline in the market price or liquidity, or both, of the Class P common stock could result. This may in turn result in losses by Kinder Morgan's stockholders.

**Risk Factors Relating to Conflicts of Interest**

***The Sponsor Investors are in a position to affect Kinder Morgan's ongoing operations, corporate transactions and other matters, and their interests may conflict with or differ from the interests of Kinder Morgan's stockholders.***

As of the date of this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus, the Sponsor Investors collectively own a total of 59.6% of Kinder Morgan's Class A shares, which collectively represents approximately 44.6% of the voting power of Kinder Morgan's outstanding capital stock for the election of directors and 45.2% of the voting power of Kinder Morgan's outstanding capital stock for other matters. As a result, the Sponsor Investors are able to effectively control the outcome of most matters submitted to a vote of Kinder Morgan's stockholders. Immediately after completion of the transactions, assuming the Sponsor Investors retain all the Class A shares they currently own, these percentages are expected to be 59.6%, 30.6% and 30.8%, respectively. For so long as the Sponsor Investors own a significant percentage of Kinder Morgan's 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 Kinder Morgan's stockholders, including amendments to Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation and bylaws. Kinder Morgan's shareholders agreement also provides the Sponsor Investors who continue to own at least 2.5% of the voting power of Kinder Morgan's 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 Kinder Morgan to reasonably cooperate with such Sponsor Investors and their affiliates to mitigate consequences of such actions. Kinder Morgan also is required to keep such Sponsor

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Investors informed of any events or changes with respect to any criminal or regulatory investigation or action involving Kinder Morgan or any of its affiliates. The interests of the Sponsor Investors may conflict with or differ from the interests of Kinder Morgan's other stockholders. See Additional Information About Kinder Morgan's Certain Relationships and Related Transactions Involving Kinder Morgan's Shareholders Agreement.

***The Sponsor Investors and holders of Kinder Morgan's Class A, Class B and Class C shares have the ability to nominate a majority of Kinder Morgan's board of directors.***

In connection with its initial public offering, Kinder Morgan entered into a shareholders agreement with the Sponsor Investors and the holders of Kinder Morgan's Class A, Class B and Class C shares pursuant to which the Sponsor Investors have the right to nominate six of the thirteen members of Kinder Morgan's board of directors, and Richard D. Kinder has the right to nominate five of the thirteen members of Kinder Morgan's 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 Kinder Morgan's 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 Kinder Morgan's 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 Kinder Morgan's Chief Executive Officer and owns at least 2.5% of the voting power of Kinder Morgan's 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 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 a number of other members of Kinder Morgan's management (referred to as "Other Management") in specified circumstances. Kinder Morgan has agreed in the merger agreement to take all action necessary, including increasing the size of its board of directors and amending the shareholders agreement to effect such increase, to elect two individuals designated by El Paso to the Kinder Morgan board of directors as of the effective time of the merger. In the voting agreement, Kinder Morgan stockholders owning sufficient shares to amend the shareholders agreement have agreed to sign such amendment. These provisions of the shareholders agreement described above will remain in place after the expansion of Kinder Morgan's board of directors to fifteen members, and the addition of the two El Paso designees. Accordingly, even after the ownership in Kinder Morgan of the holders of the Class A, Class B and Class C shares has significantly declined, they will be able to nominate the majority of Kinder Morgan's directors. As of the date of this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus, the Class A shares owned by the Sponsor Investors and the Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and the Class A shares and Class B shares owned by Mr. Kinder collectively represent approximately 78.4% of the total voting power of Kinder Morgan's outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote for the election of directors (with the Sponsor Investors in the aggregate holding approximately 44.6% of such total voting power and Mr. Kinder holding approximately 33.8% of such total voting power). Immediately after completion of the transactions, assuming the Sponsor Investors and Mr. Kinder retain all the Kinder Morgan stock they currently own, these percentages are expected to be 53.7%, 30.6% and 23.1%, respectively. Accordingly, the Sponsor Investors and Mr. Kinder have not only the right to nominate eleven of Kinder Morgan's directors, but also the voting power to elect all of its directors. See Additional Information About Kinder Morgan's Certain Relationships and Related Transactions Involving Kinder Morgan's Shareholders Agreement Board, Committee and Observer Rights.

***Kinder Morgan's organizational documents provide the directors nominated by the Sponsor Investors with a collective veto over substantially all of the actions required to be approved by Kinder Morgan's board of directors.***

Kinder Morgan's bylaws require that substantially all actions brought before Kinder Morgan's 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. Kinder Morgan has agreed in the merger agreement to take all action necessary to cause its bylaws to be amended to provide that



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a supermajority vote is defined as the affirmative vote of ten directors rather than eight. As a result of these provisions, Kinder Morgan's 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 Kinder Morgan's board of directors to approve specified actions by supermajority board approval as required by Kinder Morgan's bylaws could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects if it is unable to take action on critical corporate matters.

***Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation and shareholders agreement contain provisions renouncing its interest and expectancy in certain corporate opportunities.***

Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation and 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 Kinder Morgan about or offer to Kinder Morgan any business opportunity, even if it is the same business or similar business activities or lines of business in which Kinder Morgan operates. These documents also provide that none of the Sponsor Investors and none of their respective affiliates will be liable to Kinder Morgan or its stockholders for breach of any duty by reason of any such activities. For instance, a director of Kinder Morgan 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 Kinder Morgan's business and, as a result, such acquisition or other opportunities may not be available to Kinder Morgan. These potential conflicts of interest could have a material adverse effect on Kinder Morgan's 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 Kinder Morgan. See Description of Kinder Morgan Capital Stock Certain Other Provisions of Kinder Morgan's Charter and Bylaws and Delaware Law Corporate Opportunities and Additional Information About Kinder Morgan Certain Relationships and Related Transactions Involving Kinder Morgan Shareholders Agreement Corporate Opportunities.

***The Sponsor Investors and their affiliates may compete with Kinder Morgan.***

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 Kinder Morgan. The Sponsor Investors and their affiliates also may pursue, for their own account, acquisition opportunities that may be complementary to Kinder Morgan's business, and as a result, those acquisition opportunities may not be available to Kinder Morgan. Kinder Morgan has waived certain potential conflicts of interest between Kinder Morgan and the Sponsor Investors. See Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation and shareholders agreement contain provisions renouncing its 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 Kinder Morgan. These potential conflicts of interest could have a material adverse effect on Kinder Morgan's 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 Kinder Morgan.

***The Partnerships and their respective subsidiaries may compete with Kinder Morgan.***

Neither of the Partnerships nor any of their respective subsidiaries or entities in which they own an interest is restricted from competing with Kinder Morgan. The board of directors of KMP's general partner consists of a majority of independent directors, and the boards of the general partners of both Partnerships manage their respective Partnerships in what they consider to be the best interests of such Partnership and its respective partners. Either Partnership and its respective subsidiaries may acquire, invest in or construct assets that may be in direct competition with Kinder Morgan, which could have a material adverse effect on Kinder Morgan's business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects. Among other things, Kinder Morgan and KMP have a policy that acquisition opportunities of businesses or operating assets will be pursued above the KMP level only if KMP elects not to pursue the opportunity.

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*Actions taken by Kinder Morgan's board of directors, and actions taken by the boards of directors of the general partners of the Partnerships and Kinder Morgan's other subsidiaries, may affect the amount of cash available for dividends to Kinder Morgan's stockholders.*

The amount of cash that is available for dividends to Kinder Morgan's stockholders is affected by decisions of its board of directors and the boards of directors of the Partnerships' general partners and Kinder Morgan's other subsidiaries regarding such matters as: (1) the amount and timing of cash expenditures, including those relating to compensation; (2) the amount and timing of investments and dispositions; (3) Kinder Morgan's indebtedness and the indebtedness of its subsidiaries; (4) tax matters; (5) reserves; and (6) Kinder Morgan's issuance of additional equity securities, including Class P common stock.

*Many of Kinder Morgan's directors and officers also serve as directors or officers of its non-wholly owned subsidiaries or entities in which Kinder Morgan owns an interest, as a result of which conflicts of interest exist and will arise in the future.*

Many of Kinder Morgan's directors and officers are also directors or officers of its non-wholly owned subsidiaries, including KMR, which manages and controls KMP (subject to certain decisions requiring the approval of KMP's general partner), and other entities in which Kinder Morgan owns an interest, such as NGPL. In addition, following completion of the transactions, some of Kinder Morgan's directors and officers may serve as directors or officers of the general partner of EPB or other entities in which El Paso owns an interest. In making decisions in such person's capacity as a director or officer of one of Kinder Morgan's non-wholly owned subsidiaries or such other entities, such person may make a decision that favors the interests of such subsidiary over Kinder Morgan's interests or the interests of its stockholders and may be to Kinder Morgan's detriment. However, any officer or director of Kinder Morgan's non-wholly owned subsidiaries who is also a director or officer of Kinder Morgan's, in making decisions in such person's capacity as Kinder Morgan's director or officer, is required to act in accordance with his or her fiduciary duties to Kinder Morgan. 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 Kinder Morgan. In addition, Kinder Morgan's directors are not required to work full time on Kinder Morgan's business and affairs and may devote significant time to the affairs of its non-wholly owned subsidiaries. There could be material competition for the time and effort of Kinder Morgan's directors who provide services to its non-wholly owned subsidiaries.

*Kinder Morgan Class P common stockholders have no right to enforce obligations of the holders of Kinder Morgan's Class A, Class B and Class C shares and their affiliates under agreements with Kinder Morgan.*

Any agreements between Kinder Morgan, on the one hand, and the holders of its Class A, Class B and Class C shares and their affiliates, on the other, will not grant to the Class P common stockholders, separate and apart from Kinder Morgan, the right to enforce the obligations of the holders of the Class A, Class B and Class C shares and their affiliates in Kinder Morgan's favor. Holders of El Paso common stock who receive Class P common stock in the transactions will not become parties to the shareholders agreement. As a result, these holders of Class P common stock will not be able to enforce any obligations under the shareholders agreement in the event that Kinder Morgan decides not to pursue any remedies available to it under the shareholders agreement, which could have a material adverse effect on Kinder Morgan's business, financial condition or results of operations.

*Contracts between Kinder Morgan, on the one hand, and the holders of its Class A, Class B and Class C shares and their affiliates, on the other, will not be the result of arm's-length negotiations.*

Kinder Morgan may enter into additional contractual arrangements with any of the holders of the Class A, Class B and Class C shares or their affiliates. Neither Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation or bylaws nor the shareholders agreement or any other agreements, contracts and arrangements between Kinder Morgan on the one hand, and any of the holders of Class A, Class B and Class C shares or their affiliates on the other, are or will be the result of arm's-length negotiations. Kinder Morgan's board of directors or a committee thereof will determine the terms of any of these transactions.

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**CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS**

This information statement/proxy statement/prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements are subject to risks and uncertainties and are based on the beliefs and assumptions of our respective managements, based on information currently available to our respective managements. Forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of the future tense or other forward-looking words such as believe, expect, anticipate, intend, plan, estimate, should, may, will, objective, project, management believes, continue, strategy, position or the negative of those terms or other variations of them or by comparable terminology. In particular, statements, express or implied, concerning future actions, conditions or events, future operating results, the ability to generate sales, income or cash flow, to realize cost savings or other benefits associated with the transactions or to pay dividends are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include the information concerning possible or assumed future results of operations of our companies set forth under:

Summary Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data, Selected Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information, Unaudited Comparative Per Share Information of Kinder Morgan and El Paso, The Transactions Recommendation of Kinder Morgan's Board of Directors and Reasons for the Transactions, Recommendation of the El Paso's Board of Directors and Reasons for the Transactions, Certain El Paso Financial Projections, Certain Kinder Morgan Financial Projections, Opinions of Kinder Morgan's Financial Advisors, Opinion of El Paso's Financial Advisor and Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information;

Additional Information About Kinder Morgan Kinder Morgan's Business and Kinder Morgan's Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Kinder Morgan included in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus; and

Business and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of El Paso in its Annual Report on Form 10-K and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in its Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, in each case incorporated by reference into this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus. Although Kinder Morgan and El Paso 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 them. Many factors, in addition to the factors described in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus, may adversely affect results as indicated in forward-looking statements. Kinder Morgan and El Paso urge you to read carefully this entire information statement/proxy statement/prospectus, the documents incorporated by reference into this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus and the documents that are filed as exhibits to the registration statement of which this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus is a part with the understanding that actual future results may be materially different from what Kinder Morgan and El Paso expect. Many of the factors that will determine these results are beyond the ability of Kinder Morgan or El Paso to control or predict. Specific factors that could cause actual results to differ from those in the forward-looking statements include:

the ability to complete the transactions;

failure to obtain, delays in obtaining or adverse conditions contained in, any required regulatory approvals;

the ability to complete the disposition of El Paso's oil and gas properties and operations on a timely or satisfactory basis;

Kinder Morgan's ability to successfully integrate El Paso's operations and to realize synergies from the transactions;

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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 KMP and EPB;

indebtedness, not only at the Kinder Morgan level, but also at the El Paso, KMP and EPB levels, which could make each vulnerable to general adverse economic and industry conditions, limit their ability to borrow additional funds, and/or place them at competitive disadvantages compared to their competitors that have less debt or have other adverse consequences;

possible changes in credit ratings;

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 the business or ability to compete of Kinder Morgan or El Paso;

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

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

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

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

the ability to achieve cost savings and revenue growth;

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

shut-downs or cutbacks at major refineries, petrochemical or chemical plants, ports, utilities, military bases or other businesses that use Kinder Morgan's or El Paso's services or provide services or products to them;

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crude oil and natural gas production from exploration and production areas that Kinder Morgan or El Paso serves, such as the Permian and Anadarko basins of West Texas, the U.S. Rocky Mountains, the Marcellus shale gas formation in Pennsylvania, the areas of shale gas formation in Texas, Louisiana and along the Gulf Coast and the Alberta oil sands;

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

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

interruptions of electric power supply to Kinder Morgan's or El Paso's facilities due to natural disasters, power shortages, strikes, riots, terrorism, war or other causes;

the 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 insurance coverage limits;

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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 extent of Kinder Morgan's and El Paso's 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 may be experienced 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;

the timing and success of business development efforts;

unfavorable results of litigation and the fruition of contingencies referred to in the notes to the financial statements included in and incorporated by reference in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus;

Kinder Morgan's dependence on cash distributions from El Paso, KMP and EPB;

Kinder Morgan's ability to pay the anticipated level of dividends;

the impact of Kinder Morgan's and its subsidiaries' financial results on Kinder Morgan's ability to pay dividends;

the effect of steps taken to support KMP and EPB that reduce cash distributions received from those partnerships;

changes in Kinder Morgan's dividend policy implemented by its board of directors or resulting from restrictions under Delaware law or the terms of any future indebtedness, including indebtedness incurred in connection with the transactions; and

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

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they were made, and, except to the extent required by law, Kinder Morgan and El Paso undertake no obligation to update or to review any forward-looking statement because of new information, future events or other factors.

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 forward-looking statements discussed in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus will occur, or if any of them do, when they will occur or what impact they will have on Kinder Morgan's or El Paso's operations or financial condition. Future results and performance may differ materially from those expressed in

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these 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 forward-looking statements when making an investment decision.

Stockholders should understand that the foregoing important factors, in addition to those discussed elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus or in the documents which are incorporated by reference into this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus, could affect Kinder Morgan's or El Paso's future results and could cause results to differ materially from those expressed in such forward-looking statements.



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**INFORMATION ABOUT KINDER MORGAN**

**Overview**

Kinder Morgan owns the general partner and approximately 11% of the limited partner interests of Kinder Morgan Energy Partners, L.P., a publicly traded pipeline limited partnership whose limited partner units are traded on the NYSE under the ticker symbol KMP. Additionally, the shares of Kinder Morgan's subsidiary that manages KMP, Kinder Morgan Management, LLC, are traded on the NYSE under the ticker symbol KMR. Through Kinder Morgan's indirect ownership of all of KMR's voting shares, Kinder Morgan has the ability to elect all of the directors of KMR. KMP is one of the largest energy transportation and storage companies in North America in terms of market capitalization.

As of December 31, 2011, Kinder Morgan's interests in KMP and its affiliates consisted of the following:

the general partner interest, which Kinder Morgan holds through its ownership of the common equity of the general partner of KMP and which entitles Kinder Morgan to receive incentive distributions;

21.7 million of the 238.0 million outstanding KMP units, representing an approximately 6.4% limited partner interest; and

14.1 million of KMP's 98.5 million outstanding i-units, representing an approximately 4.2% limited partner interest, through Kinder Morgan's ownership of 14.1 million KMR shares (i-units are a class of KMP's limited partner interests that receive distributions in the form of additional i-units instead of cash).

Kinder Morgan also owns a 20% equity interest in NGPL, the owner of Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America, a major interstate natural gas pipeline and storage system which Kinder Morgan operates.

Through Kinder Morgan's subsidiaries, including KMP, it operates or owns 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.

**Recent History**

In May 2007, Kinder Morgan, Inc., a Kansas corporation which indirectly owned all of the common equity of the general partner of KMP, was acquired by Knight Holdco LLC in a transaction referred to in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus as the Going Private Transaction. In July 2009, Knight Holdco LLC was renamed Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC. In connection with Kinder Morgan's initial public offering in February 2011, Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC was converted into a Delaware corporation named Kinder Morgan, Inc., referred to as Kinder Morgan, and the then existing Kinder Morgan, Inc. was renamed Kinder Morgan Kansas, Inc., referred to as KMK.

Kinder Morgan is currently owned by the public and by individuals and entities that were the owners of Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC, which are referred to collectively in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus as the Investors. The Investors are:

Richard D. Kinder, Kinder Morgan's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer;

the Sponsor Investors;

the Original Stockholders; and

a number of other members of Kinder Morgan's management, who are referred to collectively as Other Management.

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The Investors currently own all of Kinder Morgan's outstanding Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares, which are sometimes referred to in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus as the investor retained stock. As of December 31, 2011, there were 170,921,140 shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock outstanding, and the shares of the investor retained stock were convertible into an aggregate of 535,972,387 shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock. As a result, as of December 31, 2011 Kinder Morgan had 706,893,527 shares of Class P common stock outstanding on a fully-converted basis.

Kinder Morgan's Class A shares represent the total capital contributed by the Investors (and a notional amount of capital allocated to the contribution of the holders of the Class C shares) at the time of the Going Private Transaction. The Class B shares and Class C shares represent incentive compensation that is held by members of Kinder Morgan management, including Mr. Kinder only in the case of the Class B shares. See Additional Information About Kinder Morgan Kinder Morgan's Executive Compensation Compensation Discussion and Analysis Compensation Related to the Going Private Transaction.

Kinder Morgan's principal executive offices are located at 500 Dallas Street, Suite 1000, Houston, Texas 77002, and its telephone number is (713) 369-9000. For further information about Kinder Morgan, please see Additional Information About Kinder Morgan and the consolidated financial statements of Kinder Morgan included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.

**Sherpa Merger Sub, Inc.**

Sherpa Merger Sub, Inc., a Delaware corporation, is a direct wholly owned subsidiary of Kinder Morgan that was formed solely in contemplation of the transactions, has not commenced any operations, has only nominal assets and has no liabilities or contingent liabilities, nor any outstanding commitments other than as set forth in the merger agreement. Sherpa Merger Sub, Inc. has not incurred any obligations, engaged in any business activities or entered into any agreements or arrangements with any third parties other than the merger agreement. Its principal executive offices are located at 500 Dallas Street, Suite 1000, Houston, Texas 77002, and its telephone number is (713) 369-9000.

**Sherpa Acquisition, LLC**

Sherpa Acquisition, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, is a direct wholly owned subsidiary of Kinder Morgan that was formed solely in contemplation of the transactions, has not commenced any operations, has only nominal assets and has no liabilities or contingent liabilities, nor any outstanding commitments other than as set forth in the merger agreement. Sherpa Acquisition, LLC has not incurred any obligations, engaged in any business activities or entered into any agreements or arrangements with any third parties other than the merger agreement. Its principal executive offices are located at 500 Dallas Street, Suite 1000, Houston, Texas 77002, and its telephone number is (713) 369-9000.

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**INFORMATION ABOUT EL PASO**

**El Paso Corporation**

***Overview***

El Paso Corporation is a publicly traded Delaware corporation, whose common stock trades on the NYSE under the ticker EP. It is an energy company that operates primarily in the natural gas transmission, exploration and production sectors of the energy industry. El Paso's purpose is to provide natural gas and related energy products in a safe, efficient and dependable manner. It offers natural gas transmission services to a range of customers, including natural gas producers, marketers and end-users, as well as other natural gas transmission, distribution and electric generation companies. El Paso's operations are conducted through two core segments: (1) pipelines and (2) exploration and production.

El Paso is also the general partner of EPB. As of December 31, 2011, El Paso's equity interest in EPB consisted of a 2% general partner interest and a 42.1% limited partner interest.

Its pipelines group is the nation's largest interstate natural gas pipeline franchise, transporting natural gas through interstate natural gas pipelines that connect the nation's principal supply regions to its major consuming regions (the Gulf Coast, California, the northeast, the southwest and the southeast). The pipelines business also includes storage and liquefied natural gas terminalling facilities. El Paso's exploration and production segment is a leading natural gas producer that is active in all phases of the value chain (exploring for, acquiring, developing and producing natural gas and oil) and has a substantial footprint in the emerging shale plays across the U.S. and international developments in Brazil and Egypt.

El Paso's principal executive offices are located at 1001 Louisiana Street, Houston, Texas 77002, and its telephone number is (713) 420-2600. More information about El Paso is also available on its website, [www.elpaso.com](http://www.elpaso.com). You should read carefully the business and financial information contained in this document and the documents incorporated by reference into this document, a list of which is contained in the section entitled "Where You Can Find More Information."

***Recent Developments***

On December 19, 2011, El Paso announced estimated proved oil and natural gas reserves of approximately 4.0 trillion cubic feet equivalent (Tcfe) as of December 31, 2011, which is an increase of approximately 18 percent from the 3.4 Tcfe reported as of December 31, 2010.

**Sirius Holdings Merger Corporation**

Sirius Holdings Merger Corporation, a Delaware corporation, is a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of El Paso Corporation. It was formed by El Paso solely for the purpose of engaging in the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. Sirius Holdings Merger Corporation has not incurred any obligations, engaged in any business activities or entered into any agreements or arrangements with any third parties other than the merger agreement and the first merger agreement. Its principal executive offices are located at 1001 Louisiana Street, Houston, Texas 77002, and its telephone number is (713) 420-2600.

**Sirius Merger Corporation**

Sirius Merger Corporation, a Delaware corporation, is a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of Sirius Holdings Merger Corporation and an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of El Paso Corporation. It was formed by El Paso solely for the purpose of engaging in the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement. Sirius Merger Corporation has not incurred any obligations, engaged in any business activities or entered into any agreements or arrangements with any third parties other than the merger agreement. Its principal executive offices are located at 1001 Louisiana Street, Houston, Texas 77002, and its telephone number is (713) 420-2600.

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**EL PASO SPECIAL MEETING**

**General**

This information statement/proxy statement/prospectus is being provided to El Paso stockholders as part of a solicitation of proxies by the board of directors of El Paso for use at the special meeting of El Paso stockholders and at any adjournments or postponements of such special meeting. This information statement/proxy statement/prospectus provides El Paso stockholders with the information they need to know to be able to vote or instruct their vote to be cast at the special meeting of El Paso stockholders.

A prior version of this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus and the enclosed proxy card(s) was first sent to El Paso stockholders on or about January 31, 2012.

**Purposes of the El Paso Special Meeting**

The special meeting of El Paso stockholders is being held for the following purposes:

**Proposal 1:** to consider and vote upon a proposal to adopt the merger agreement (attached as Annex A) and the first merger agreement (attached as Annex B) and to approve the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement, including the first merger on the terms set forth in the first merger agreement and the second merger on the terms set forth in the merger agreement;

**Proposal 2:** to consider and vote upon any adjournment of the special meeting, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes to adopt the merger agreement and the first merger agreement at the time of the special meeting;

**Proposal 3:** to consider and cast an advisory (non-binding) vote on the compensation that may be paid or become payable to El Paso's named executive officers that is based on or otherwise relates to the proposed transactions; and

**Other Matters:** to transact any other business as may properly come before the special meeting or any adjournment or postponement of such special meeting.

**Recommendation of El Paso's Board of Directors**

The board of directors of El Paso recommends that the stockholders of El Paso vote:

**Proposal 1: FOR** adoption of the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and approval of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement;

**Proposal 2: FOR** any adjournment of the special meeting, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes to adopt the merger agreement and the first merger agreement at the time of the special meeting; and

**Proposal 3: FOR** the approval on an advisory (non-binding) basis the compensation that may be paid or become payable to El Paso's named executive officers that is based on or otherwise relates to the proposed transactions.

**El Paso's board of directors has approved and declared advisable the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement, including the first merger on the terms set forth in the first merger agreement, and the second merger on the terms set forth in the merger agreement. See The Transactions Recommendation of El Paso's Board of Directors and Reasons for the Transactions. El Paso's board of directors did not, and does not, make any recommendation as to whether or to what extent any El Paso stockholder should make a cash election, stock election or mixed election with respect to the merger consideration.**

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In considering the recommendation of the El Paso board of directors with respect to the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement, El Paso stockholders should be aware that some of El Paso's directors and executive officers may have interests that are different from, or in addition to, the interests of El Paso stockholders more generally and that Goldman Sachs may have interests in the transactions that are different from, or in addition to, El Paso stockholders more generally. See "The Transactions," "Interests of Certain Persons in the Transactions," "El Paso Executive Officers and Directors," and "Interests of Certain Persons in the Transactions - Goldman Sachs."

This information statement/proxy statement/prospectus contains important information regarding these proposals and factors that El Paso stockholders should consider when deciding how to cast their votes. El Paso stockholders are encouraged to read the entire document carefully, including the annexes and documents incorporated by reference into this document, for more detailed information regarding the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement.

### **Date, Time and Place of the El Paso Special Meeting**

The El Paso special meeting will be held on March 6, 2012, beginning at 9 a.m., local time, at the Hyatt Regency Houston, 1200 Louisiana Street, Houston, Texas 77002, unless postponed or adjourned to a later date.

### **Attendance at the El Paso Special Meeting**

Only El Paso stockholders of record as of the record date, beneficial owners as of the record date, holders of valid proxies for the special meeting and invited guests of El Paso may attend the special meeting.

All attendees should be prepared to present government-issued photo identification (such as a driver's license or passport) for admittance. The additional items, if any, that attendees must bring depend on whether they are stockholders of record, beneficial owners or proxy holders.

An El Paso stockholder who holds shares directly registered in such stockholder's name with El Paso's transfer agent, Computershare Trust Company, N.A. (referred to as a "stockholder of record"), who wishes to attend the special meeting in person should bring government-issued photo identification.

A stockholder who holds shares in "street name" through a broker, bank, trustee or other nominee (referred to as a "beneficial owner") who wishes to attend the special meeting in person should bring:

government-issued photo identification; and

proof of beneficial ownership as of the record date (e.g., a letter from the broker, bank, trustee or other nominee that is the record owner of such beneficial owner's shares, a brokerage account statement or the voting instruction form provided by the broker).

A person who holds a validly executed proxy entitling such person to vote on behalf of a record or beneficial owner of El Paso shares (referred to as a "proxy holder") who wishes to attend the special meeting in person should bring:

government-issued photo identification;

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the validly executed proxy naming such person as the proxy holder, signed by the El Paso stockholder; and

proof of the signing stockholder's record or beneficial ownership as of the record date.

No cameras, recording equipment or other electronic devices will be allowed in the meeting room. Failure to provide the requested documents at the door or failure to comply with the procedures for the special meeting may prevent stockholders from being admitted to the El Paso special meeting.



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El Paso is able to provide reasonable assistance to help persons with disabilities participate in the special meeting if El Paso is notified in advance of requested accommodations. Please write to El Paso Corporation, Attn: Corporate Secretary, 1001 Louisiana Street, Houston, Texas, 77002.

### **Record Date**

The record date for the El Paso special meeting is January 20, 2012. That means that all El Paso stockholders who held shares of record at the close of business on January 20, 2012 are entitled to vote at the special meeting and any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting, provided that such shares remain outstanding on the date of the special meeting.

### **Outstanding Shares as of Record Date**

As of the record date, there were 773,738,056 shares of El Paso common stock outstanding, held by 24,815 holders of record. Each of the 773,738,056 shares is entitled to one vote at the El Paso special meeting. Common stock is the only class of stock entitled to vote, and holders of common stock are entitled to vote on each proposal presented at the El Paso special meeting.

A complete list of registered El Paso stockholders entitled to vote at the El Paso special meeting will be available for inspection at the principal place of business of El Paso during regular business hours for a period of no less than 10 days before the special meeting and at the place of the El Paso special meeting during the meeting.

### **Shares and Voting of El Paso's Directors and Executive Officers**

As of the record date, El Paso directors and executive officers, as a group, owned and were entitled to vote 4,462,083 shares of El Paso common stock, or approximately 0.577% of the outstanding shares of El Paso common stock. These directors and executive officers have informed El Paso that they intend to vote their shares in favor of Proposals 1, 2 and 3, but none of El Paso's directors and executive officers has entered into any agreement obligating such director or executive officer to do so or to retain their currently owned shares of El Paso common stock.

### **Quorum**

In order for business to be conducted at the special meeting, a quorum must be present. A quorum requires the presence, in person or by proxy, of holders of a majority of the outstanding El Paso shares entitled to vote at the special meeting. For purposes of determining whether there is a quorum, all shares that are present, including abstentions and broker non-votes, will count towards the quorum.

### **Vote Required**

The votes required for each proposal are as follows:

**Proposal 1.** The affirmative vote, in person or by proxy, of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of El Paso common stock is required to adopt the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and to approve the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement. The required vote on Proposal 1 is based on the number of outstanding shares not the number of shares actually voted. The failure of any El Paso stockholder to submit a vote (i.e., not submitting a proxy and not voting in person) and any abstention from voting by an El Paso stockholder will have the same effect as a vote against Proposal 1. Likewise, broker non-votes will have the same effect as voting against Proposal 1. Broker non-votes occur when a beneficial owner holding shares in street name does not instruct the broker, bank, trustee or other nominee that is the record owner of such stockholder's shares on how to vote those shares on a particular proposal, and the

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broker, bank, trustee or other nominee does not have discretionary voting power with respect to such proposal. In this case, brokers, banks and other nominees do not have discretionary authority to vote on Proposal 1, because Proposal 1 is not routine. Consequently, the failure of a beneficial owner to provide voting instructions to its broker, bank, trustee or other nominee will have the same effect as a vote against Proposal 1.

**Proposal 2.** The affirmative vote, in person or by proxy, of the holders of a majority of the shares of El Paso common stock present, in person or by proxy, at the special meeting and entitled to vote on the matter is required to approve any adjournment of the special meeting, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes to adopt the merger agreement and the first merger agreement at the time of the special meeting. The required vote on Proposal 2 is based on the number of shares present not the number of outstanding shares. Abstentions from voting will therefore have the same effect as a vote against Proposal 2. Brokers, banks, trustees and other nominees do not have discretionary authority to vote on Proposal 2 and therefore will not be able to vote on Proposal 2 absent instructions from the beneficial owner; however, broker non-votes or the failure to otherwise submit a proxy will have no effect on the outcome of Proposal 2.

**Proposal 3.** The affirmative vote, in person or by proxy, of the holders of a majority of the shares of El Paso common stock present, in person or by proxy, at the special meeting and entitled to vote is required to approve, on an advisory (non-binding) basis, the compensation that may be paid or become payable to El Paso's named executive officers that is based on or otherwise relates to the proposed transactions. The required vote on Proposal 3 is based on the number of shares present not the number of outstanding shares. However, while the El Paso board of directors intends to consider the vote resulting from this proposal, the vote is advisory only and therefore not binding on El Paso or Kinder Morgan, and, if the proposed transactions with Kinder Morgan are approved by El Paso stockholders and consummated, the compensation will be payable even if Proposal 3 is not approved. Brokers, banks, trustees and other nominees do not have discretionary authority with respect to Proposal 3; however, broker non-votes or the failure to otherwise submit a proxy will not affect the outcome of Proposal 3. Abstentions from voting on Proposal 3 will have the same effect as a vote against Proposal 3.

**Other Matters of Business**

At this time, El Paso is not aware of any other matters that will be presented for a vote at the El Paso special meeting. If any other matters properly come before the special meeting, the proxies will have the discretion to vote upon such matters in accordance with their best judgment. To the extent El Paso receives proper notice of a stockholder's intent to bring a matter before the special meeting, El Paso will in advance of the special meeting advise stockholders as to how the proxies intend to vote on such matter.

**How to Vote**

El Paso stockholders as of the record date may vote by proxy or in person by ballot at the special meeting by following the instructions provided on the enclosed proxy card. El Paso recommends that El Paso stockholders entitled to vote submit a proxy even if they plan to attend the special meeting.

El Paso stockholders who hold their shares beneficially in street name and wish to vote by proxy must provide instructions to the broker, bank, trustee or other nominee that holds their shares of record as to how to vote their shares with respect to Proposals 1 and 2. El Paso stockholders who hold their shares beneficially and wish to vote in person at the special meeting must obtain proxies issued in their own names (known as a legal proxy).

El Paso stockholders of record may vote by proxy in one of three ways or in person at the special meeting:

*Internet:* El Paso stockholders may submit their proxy over the Internet at the web address shown on their proxy card. Internet voting is available 24 hours a day and will be accessible until 11:59 p.m., Eastern time, on March 5, 2012. Stockholders will be given an opportunity to confirm that their voting instructions have been properly recorded. El Paso stockholders who vote this way should NOT send in their proxy card.

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*Telephone:* El Paso stockholders may submit their proxy by calling the toll-free telephone number shown on their proxy card. Telephone voting is available 24 hours a day and will be accessible until 11:59 p.m., Eastern time, on March 5, 2012. Easy-to-follow voice prompts will guide stockholders through the voting and allow them to confirm that their instructions have been properly recorded. El Paso stockholders who vote this way should NOT send in their proxy card.

*Mail:* El Paso stockholders may submit their proxy by properly completing, signing, dating and mailing their proxy card in the postage-paid envelope (if mailed in the United States) included with this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus. El Paso stockholders who vote this way should mail the proxy card early enough so that it is received before the date of the special meeting.

*In Person:* El Paso stockholders may vote in person at the special meeting or by sending a representative with an acceptable proxy that has been signed and dated. El Paso will provide a ballot for voting at the special meeting. Attendance at the special meeting will not, in and of itself, constitute a vote or a revocation of a prior proxy, however.

El Paso stockholders are encouraged to vote and to vote promptly. Each valid proxy received in time will be voted at the special meeting according to the choice specified, if any. Executed but uninstructed proxies (i.e., proxies that are properly signed, dated and returned but are not marked to tell the proxies how to vote) will be voted in accordance with the recommendations of El Paso's board of directors.

### **Revocability of Proxies**

El Paso stockholders of record may change their vote at any time before their shares are voted at the El Paso special meeting in any of the following ways:

sending a written notice of revocation to El Paso Corporation, Attn: Corporate Secretary, 1001 Louisiana Street, Houston, Texas, 77002, which must be received before their shares are voted at the special meeting;

properly submitting a new proxy card, which must be received before their shares are voted at the special meeting (in which case only the later-submitted proxy is counted and the earlier proxy is revoked);

voting via Internet or by telephone at a later date (in which case only the later-submitted proxy is counted and the earlier proxy is revoked); or

attending the El Paso special meeting and voting by ballot in person.

El Paso beneficial owners may change their vote only by submitting new voting instructions to the brokers, banks or other nominees that hold their shares of record.

### **Inspector of Election**

The board of directors of El Paso has appointed a representative of Computershare Trust Company, N.A. to act as the inspector of election at the El Paso special meeting.

### **Proxy Solicitations**

El Paso will pay for the proxy solicitation costs related to the El Paso special meeting, except that El Paso and Kinder Morgan will share equally the expenses incurred in connection with the printing, filing and mailing of the Form S-4 and the information statement/proxy statement/prospectus. In addition to sending and making available these materials, some of El Paso's directors, officers and other employees may solicit proxies by contacting El Paso stockholders by telephone, by mail, by e-mail or in person. El Paso stockholders may also be solicited by

press releases issued by El Paso and/or Kinder Morgan, postings on El Paso's or Kinder Morgan's

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websites and advertisements in periodicals. None of El Paso's directors, officers or employees will receive any extra compensation for their solicitation services. El Paso has also retained MacKenzie Partners, Inc. to assist in the solicitation of proxies for an estimated fee of approximately \$60,000, plus reasonable out-of-pocket expenses. El Paso will also reimburse brokers, banks and other nominees for their expenses in sending proxy solicitation materials to the beneficial owners of El Paso common stock and obtaining their proxies.

### **Results of the El Paso Special Meeting**

The preliminary voting results will be announced at the El Paso special meeting. In addition, within four business days following certification of the final voting results, El Paso intends to file the final voting results with the SEC on Form 8-K.

### **Adjournments**

The El Paso special meeting may be adjourned in the absence of a quorum by the affirmative vote of a holders of a majority of the outstanding shares having voting power represented at the special meeting either in person or by proxy.

Even if a quorum is present, the El Paso special meeting could also be adjourned in order to provide more time to solicit additional proxies in favor of adoption of the merger agreement and the first merger agreement, provided sufficient votes are cast in favor of Proposal 2.

If the adjournment is for more than 30 days or if a new record date is set, a notice of the adjourned meeting must be given to each stockholder of record entitled to vote at the special meeting. However, no notice must be given if the time and place and the means of remote communication, if any, of the adjourned meeting is announced at the special meeting being adjourned.

### **Questions**

El Paso stockholders may contact El Paso's proxy solicitor, MacKenzie Partners, Inc., with any questions about the proposals or how to vote or to request additional copies of any materials at (800) 322-2885.

### **Proposal No. 1 Adoption of the Merger Agreement and the First Merger Agreement and Approval of the Transactions Contemplated by the Merger Agreement and the First Merger Agreement**

(Item 1 on the El Paso proxy card)

This information statement/proxy statement/prospectus is being furnished to you as a stockholder of El Paso as part of the solicitation of proxies by El Paso's board of directors for use at the El Paso special meeting to consider and vote upon a proposal to adopt the merger agreement (which is attached as Annex A) and the first merger agreement (which is attached as Annex B) and to approve the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement, including the first merger on the terms set forth in the first merger agreement and the second merger on the terms set forth in the merger agreement.

The acquisition of El Paso by Kinder Morgan cannot be completed without the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the outstanding shares of El Paso common stock entitled to vote as of the record date for the special meeting. If you do not vote, the effect will be the same as a vote against the proposal to adopt the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement.

El Paso urges you to read this entire information statement/proxy statement/prospectus carefully, including the merger agreement, first merger agreement and other annexes and any documents incorporated by reference

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into this document. For a list of documents incorporated by reference into this document and information on how to obtain them, see the section entitled "Where You Can Find More Information."

**El Paso's board of directors has approved and declared advisable the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement, including the first merger on the terms set forth in the first merger agreement, and the second merger on the terms set forth in the merger agreement.**

**EL PASO'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS A VOTE FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE MERGER AGREEMENT AND THE FIRST MERGER AGREEMENT AND APPROVAL OF THE TRANSACTIONS CONTEMPLATED BY THE MERGER AGREEMENT AND THE FIRST MERGER AGREEMENT.**

**Proposal No. 2 Any Adjournment to Solicit Additional Proxies, if Necessary**

(Item 2 on the El Paso proxy card)

The El Paso special meeting may be adjourned to another time and place, if necessary or appropriate, to permit, among other things, further solicitation of proxies if necessary to obtain additional votes in favor of adoption of the merger agreement and the first merger agreement.

El Paso is asking you to authorize the holder of any proxy solicited by El Paso's board of directors to vote in favor of any adjournment of the special meeting, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes to adopt the merger agreement and the first merger agreement at the time of the special meeting.

**EL PASO'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS THAT YOU VOTE FOR ANY ADJOURNMENT OF THE SPECIAL MEETING, IF NECESSARY, TO SOLICIT ADDITIONAL PROXIES IF THERE ARE NOT SUFFICIENT VOTES TO ADOPT THE MERGER AGREEMENT AND THE FIRST MERGER AGREEMENT.**

**Proposal No. 3 Advisory Vote on Change of Control Payments to El Paso Named Executive Officers**

(Item 3 on the El Paso proxy card)

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, enacted in July 2010, requires that we provide stockholders with the opportunity to vote to approve, on a non-binding, advisory basis, the compensation of El Paso's named executive officers that is based on or otherwise relates to the proposed transactions, as disclosed in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus, including the compensation table and the related narrative named executive officer compensation disclosures set forth in "The Transactions Interests of Certain Persons in the Transactions El Paso Executive Officers and Directors" (referred to as the "change of control payments"). This vote is commonly referred to as a "golden parachute say on pay" vote. Accordingly, El Paso's stockholders are being provided with the opportunity to cast an advisory vote on such change of control payments.

As an advisory vote, this proposal is not binding upon El Paso or the board of directors of El Paso, and approval of this proposal is not a condition to completion of the proposed transactions. However, El Paso seeks your support and thinks that your support is appropriate because El Paso has a comprehensive executive compensation program that is designed to link its executives' compensation as closely as possible with El Paso's performance and to align the executives' interests with yours as stockholders. The plans and arrangements pursuant to which the change of control payments are payable were, except with respect to any new arrangements entered into in connection with the proposed transactions, previously disclosed to El Paso's stockholders as part of the Compensation Discussion and Analysis and related sections of El Paso's annual proxy statements. The change of control payments are a part of El Paso's comprehensive executive compensation program and are

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intended to align El Paso's named executive officers' interests with yours as stockholders by ensuring their continued retention and commitment during critical events such as the proposed transactions, which may create significant personal uncertainty for them.

Accordingly, El Paso asks you to vote on the following resolution:

RESOLVED, that El Paso's stockholders approve, on an advisory (non-binding) basis, the compensation of El Paso's named executive officers that is based on or otherwise relates to the proposed transactions, as disclosed pursuant to Item 402(t) of Regulation S-K under the heading "The Transactions Interests of Certain Persons in the Transactions El Paso Executive Officers and Directors" (which disclosure includes the compensation table and related narrative named executive officer compensation disclosures required pursuant to Item 402(t) of Regulation S-K).

**EL PASO'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS A VOTE FOR THE APPROVAL ON AN ADVISORY (NON-BINDING) BASIS OF THE COMPENSATION THAT MAY BE PAID OR BECOME PAYABLE TO EL PASO'S NAMED EXECUTIVE OFFICERS THAT IS BASED ON OR OTHERWISE RELATES TO THE PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS, AS DISCLOSED IN THIS INFORMATION STATEMENT/PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS.**

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**KINDER MORGAN SPECIAL MEETING**

**Date, Time and Place**

The special meeting of holders of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and Class A common stock, referred to together as the Kinder Morgan voting common stock, will be held at 10 a.m., local time, on March 2, 2012, at 500 Dallas Street, Suite 1000, Houston, Texas 77002, unless postponed or adjourned to a later date. Kinder Morgan is sending this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus to the holders of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and Class A common stock in order to provide such stockholders with information on the proposal being voted on at the special meeting.

**Purpose of the Meeting**

At the Kinder Morgan special meeting, Kinder Morgan will ask the holders of Kinder Morgan voting common stock to consider and vote on a proposal to approve the issuance of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and the warrants as part of the merger consideration, and the issuance of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock to be issued upon exercise of those warrants, referred to in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus as the share and warrant issuance proposal.

**Record Date and Vote Required**

Only holders of record of Kinder Morgan's Class P common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, and Class A common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, at the close of business on January 20, 2012, or the record date, will be entitled to notice of, and vote at, the special meeting. On January 20, 2012, there were 170,921,140 shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and 535,972,387 shares of Kinder Morgan Class A common stock issued and outstanding, representing all of the voting securities of Kinder Morgan allowed to vote on the share and warrant issuance proposal to be presented at the special meeting. Each share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock is entitled to one vote and each share of Kinder Morgan Class A common stock is entitled to one vote, and they will be voted as a single class.

The affirmative vote of at least a majority of the votes cast (including abstentions) on the share and warrant issuance proposal by holders of shares of Kinder Morgan voting common stock present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote on the share and warrant issuance proposal is required to approve the proposal, so long as the total vote cast on the proposal represents at least a majority of the shares of Kinder Morgan voting common stock entitled to vote on the proposal, assuming a quorum is present. **Richard Kinder and certain other stockholders of Kinder Morgan who currently hold, in the aggregate, approximately 75% of the voting power of Kinder Morgan have agreed to vote their shares of Kinder Morgan voting common stock in favor of the share and warrant issuance proposal. In addition, these stockholders agreed to retain collectively, until the approval of the share and warrant issuance proposal or until the voting agreement is terminated, whichever is earlier, an amount of shares of Kinder Morgan voting common stock that is sufficient to approve the share and warrant issuance proposal. Therefore, proxies are not being solicited from the holders of Kinder Morgan voting common stock and no further votes are required to approve the share and warrant issuance proposal.**

Kinder Morgan believes that each of its directors and executive officers intends to vote his or her shares in favor of approval of the share and warrant issuance proposal. As of the record date, Kinder Morgan's directors and executive officers beneficially owned approximately 54,004,648 of the outstanding shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, representing approximately 31.6% of the total outstanding shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, and beneficially owned approximately 433,479,425 of the outstanding shares of Kinder Morgan Class A common stock, representing approximately 80.9% of the total outstanding shares of Kinder Morgan Class A common stock. The shares of Class P common stock and Class A common stock beneficially owned by Kinder Morgan directors and executive officers include 454,960,928 shares that are subject to the voting agreement. See Security Ownership of Kinder Morgan.



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#### **Quorum**

In order for business to be conducted at the Kinder Morgan special meeting, a quorum must be present. The presence of holders of a majority of the shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and Class A common stock, counted as a single class, is necessary to constitute a quorum at the Kinder Morgan special meeting.

#### **Voting on Matters Presented**

As proxies are not being solicited, all voting will be done in person at the special meeting. Ballots will be available to all holders of Kinder Morgan voting common stock in attendance at the meeting; provided that they comply with the requirements under the caption "Attendance at the Kinder Morgan Special Meeting" below.

Kinder Morgan's board of directors recommends that the holders of Kinder Morgan voting common stock vote FOR the share and warrant issuance proposal.

#### **Shares Held in Street Name**

Generally, a broker, bank, trustee or other nominee may only vote the Kinder Morgan voting common stock that it holds in street name for you in accordance with your instructions. Therefore, if a stockholder is the beneficial owner of shares held in street name by a broker, and wishes to vote on the share and warrant issuance proposal, such stockholders must give instructions to his or her broker on how to vote the shares. If a stockholder plans to attend the special meeting and wishes to vote in person, but his or her shares are held in street name, such stockholder must obtain a legal proxy from the appropriate broker, bank, trustee or other nominee authorizing the stockholder to vote the shares in person, which the stockholder must bring to the meeting.

#### **Attendance at the Kinder Morgan Special Meeting**

Only holders of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and Class A shares of record as of the record date, beneficial owners as of the record date, holders of valid proxies for the special meeting and invited guests of Kinder Morgan may attend the special meeting.

All attendees should be prepared to present government-issued photo identification (such as a driver's license or passport) for admittance. The additional items, if any, that attendees must bring depend on whether they are stockholders of record, beneficial owners or proxy holders.

A Kinder Morgan stockholder who holds shares directly registered in such stockholder's name with Kinder Morgan's transfer agent, Computershare Trust Company, N.A. (referred to as a "stockholder of record") who wishes to attend the special meeting in person should bring government-issued photo identification.

A stockholder who holds shares in street name through a broker, bank, trustee or other nominee (referred to as a "beneficial owner") who wishes to attend the special meeting in person should bring:

government-issued photo identification; and

proof of beneficial ownership as of the record date (e.g., a letter from the broker, bank, trustee or other nominee that is the record owner of such beneficial owner's shares or a brokerage account statement provided by the broker).

A person who holds a validly executed proxy entitling such person to vote on behalf of a record or beneficial owner of Kinder Morgan shares entitled to vote at the meeting (referred to as a "proxy holder") who wishes to attend the special meeting in person

should bring:

government-issued photo identification;

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the validly executed proxy naming such person as the proxy holder, signed by the Kinder Morgan record stockholder; and

proof of the signing stockholder's record or beneficial ownership as of the record date.

No cameras, recording equipment or other electronic devices will be allowed in the meeting room. Failure to provide the requested documents at the door or failure to comply with the procedures for the special meeting may prevent stockholders from being admitted to the Kinder Morgan special meeting.

**Assistance**

If you have questions regarding Kinder Morgan's special meeting, please contact:

MacKenzie Partners, Inc.

105 Madison Avenue

New York, NY 10016

Call Collect: (212) 929-5500

Toll Free: (800) 322-2885

email: [proxy@mackenziepartners.com](mailto:proxy@mackenziepartners.com)

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**THE TRANSACTIONS**

*This section of the information statement/proxy statement/prospectus describes the material aspects of the proposed transactions. This section may not contain all of the information that is important to you. You should carefully read this entire information statement/proxy statement/prospectus and the documents incorporated herein by reference, including the full text of the merger agreement (which is attached as Annex A) and the first merger agreement (which is attached as Annex B), for a more complete understanding of the transactions. In addition, important business and financial information about each of Kinder Morgan and El Paso is included in or incorporated into this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus by reference and is included in the Annexes hereto. See *Where You Can Find More Information*.*

**Effect of the Transactions**

Upon satisfaction or waiver of the condition to closing in the first merger agreement, Merger Sub One will merge with and into El Paso in the first merger. El Paso will be the surviving corporation in the first merger. In the first merger, each share of El Paso common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the first merger will be converted into and exchanged for one share of New El Paso common stock. The rights pertaining to New El Paso common stock will be the same as the rights pertaining to El Paso common stock. Similarly, each outstanding equity award with respect to El Paso common stock will be converted, on the same terms and conditions, into an equivalent equity award with respect to New El Paso common stock. At the effective time of the first merger, shares of El Paso common stock will cease to trade on the NYSE and the shares of New El Paso common stock will commence trading on the NYSE. Upon consummation of the first merger, El Paso will become a wholly owned subsidiary of New El Paso. Immediately after the consummation of the first merger, El Paso will be converted into a Delaware limited liability company and will remain a wholly owned subsidiary of New El Paso. Set forth below is a diagram depicting the structure of the transactions described above.

\* In the first merger, shares of El Paso will be converted into shares of New El Paso, so the former holders of El Paso stock will, upon completion of the first merger, own all of the outstanding shares of New El Paso. Following the time of the first merger, El Paso will be converted into a limited liability company.

Upon satisfaction or waiver of the conditions to closing in the merger agreement, and at least twenty days after the consummation of the first merger, Merger Sub Two will merge with and into New El Paso in the second merger. New El Paso will be the surviving corporation in the second merger and will become a wholly owned

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subsidiary of Kinder Morgan. At the effective time of the second merger, each share of New El Paso common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the second merger (excluding shares held by New El Paso in treasury, any shares held by Kinder Morgan, Merger Sub Two or Merger Sub Three and any shares held by any other subsidiary of Kinder Morgan or New El Paso and dissenting shares in accordance with Delaware law) will be converted into the right to receive, at the election of the holder but subject to proration with respect to the stock and cash portion so that approximately 57% of the aggregate merger consideration (excluding the warrants) is paid in cash and approximately 43% (excluding the warrants) is paid in Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, one of the following:

0.9635 of a share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock (referred to as the Exchange Ratio ) (which, based on \$32.32, the closing price of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock as of February 23, 2012, had a value of \$31.14 on a rounded basis) and 0.640 of a warrant (which has an assumed value of \$0.96 and is referred to as the Per Share Warrant Consideration ) to purchase one share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock (any such election referred to as a stock election and such New El Paso shares referred to as the stock election shares );

\$25.91 in cash without interest (referred to as the Per Share Cash Election Consideration ) and the Per Share Warrant Consideration (any such election referred to as a cash election and such New El Paso shares referred to as the cash election shares ); or

0.4187 of a share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock (referred to as the Mixed Election Stock Exchange Ratio ) (which, based on \$32.32, the closing price of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock as of February 23, 2012, had a value of \$13.53 on a rounded basis), \$14.65 in cash without interest (referred to as the Per Share Cash Amount ) and the Per Share Warrant Consideration (any such election referred to as a mixed election and such New El Paso shares referred to as the mixed consideration election shares ).

The closing price of El Paso common stock as of February 23, 2012 was \$26.77 per share.

Because the exchange ratios were fixed at the time the merger agreement was executed and because the market value of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and El Paso common stock/New El Paso common stock will fluctuate during the pendency of the transactions, New El Paso stockholders cannot be sure of the value of the merger consideration they elect to receive relative to the value of the shares of New El Paso common stock that they are exchanging. For example, for New El Paso stockholders receiving Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and/or warrants as part of the merger consideration, decreases in the market value of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock will negatively affect the value of the merger consideration that they receive, and increases in the market value of New El Paso common stock may mean that the merger consideration that they receive will be worth less than the market value of the shares of New El Paso common stock such stockholders are exchanging. See Risk Factors Risk Factors Relating to the Transactions Because the exchange ratios are fixed and because the market price of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and El Paso common stock/New El Paso common stock will fluctuate, New El Paso stockholders receiving Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and/or warrants as part of the merger consideration cannot be sure of the market value of such merger consideration relative to the value of their shares of New El Paso common stock that they are exchanging. New El Paso stockholders are urged to obtain current market quotations for Kinder Morgan Class P common stock when they make their elections.

The value of the warrants is speculative because there is no existing trading market for them. Kinder Morgan and El Paso jointly agreed upon an assumed value of \$0.96 for the Per Share Warrant Consideration for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which may not reflect the actual value of the Per Share Warrant Consideration. The agreed upon, assumed value of \$0.96 for the Per Share Warrant Consideration is within the ranges of potential values calculated by Kinder Morgan's and El Paso's financial advisors. See Risk Factors Risk Factors Relating to the Transactions The value of the warrants that New El Paso stockholders will receive as part of the merger consideration is uncertain, and the warrants may have limited or no value.

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Set forth below is a diagram depicting the structure of the transactions described above.

The decision to structure the transactions as described and depicted above was made to avoid triggering provisions in certain contracts of El Paso and its subsidiaries, while at the same time preserving tax-free reorganization treatment with respect to the Kinder Morgan Class P common stock being issued in the transactions.

Each option or similar right to purchase shares of New El Paso common stock (other than an option to purchase New El Paso common stock granted under the El Paso ESPP, as converted in connection with the first merger) outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the second merger (whether or not then vested or exercisable), by virtue of the occurrence of the consummation of the transactions and without any action on the part of any holder of any New El Paso stock option, will, immediately prior to the effective time of the second merger, be deemed exercised pursuant to a cashless exercise for that number of shares of New El Paso common stock (referred to as the "net exercise shares") equal to, rounded down to the nearest whole share, (1) the number of shares of New El Paso common stock subject to such New El Paso stock option immediately prior to the effective time of the second merger minus (2) the number of whole and partial (computed to the nearest four decimal places) shares of New El Paso common stock subject to such New El Paso stock option which, when multiplied by the fair market value (as such term is defined in the applicable plan governing such option to purchase shares of New El Paso common stock) of a share of New El Paso common stock as of immediately prior to the effective time of the second merger, is equal to the aggregate exercise price of such New El Paso stock option. Each net exercise share will be deemed to be an outstanding share of New El Paso common stock as provided for in the merger agreement. Each holder of net exercise shares, subject to the terms and conditions of the merger agreement and proration, will be permitted to make either a mixed election or cash election with respect to all (but not less than all) of the net exercise shares (and, to the extent applicable, New El Paso restricted shares, New El Paso performance RSUs and shares of New El Paso common stock deemed purchased through the El Paso ESPP) held by such holder. The holders of net exercise shares will not be permitted to make a stock election.

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Each award of restricted New El Paso common stock (as converted in connection with the first merger and referred to as a New El Paso restricted share ) that is outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the second merger will, as of the effective time of the second merger, automatically and without any action on the part of the holder thereof, vest and the restrictions with respect thereto will lapse, and each New El Paso restricted share will, subject to the terms and conditions of the merger agreement, be treated as an outstanding share of New El Paso common stock as provided for in the merger agreement. Each holder of New El Paso restricted shares, subject to the terms and conditions of the merger agreement and proration, will be permitted to make either a mixed election or cash election with respect to all (but not less than all) of the New El Paso restricted shares (and, to the extent applicable, net exercise shares, New El Paso performance RSUs and shares of New El Paso common stock deemed purchased through the El Paso ESPP) held by such holder. The holders of New El Paso restricted shares will not be permitted to make a stock election.

Each New El Paso restricted stock unit that is subject to vesting based on the achievement of performance conditions (as converted in connection with the first merger and referred to as a New El Paso performance RSU ) that is outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the second merger will, effective immediately prior to the effective time of the second merger, vest based on a target payout percentage of 100%, and the shares of New El Paso common stock deemed to be issued in settlement thereof will, subject to the terms and conditions of the merger agreement, be deemed to be outstanding shares of New El Paso common stock as provided for in the merger agreement. Each holder of New El Paso performance RSUs, subject to the terms and conditions of the merger agreement and proration, will be permitted to make either a mixed election or cash election with respect to all (but not less than all) of the New El Paso performance RSUs (and, to the extent applicable, net exercise shares, New El Paso restricted shares, and shares of New El Paso common stock deemed purchased through the El Paso ESPP) held by such holder. The holders of New El Paso performance RSUs will not be permitted to make a stock election.

The El Paso employee stock purchase plan (referred to as the El Paso ESPP ) will continue to be operated in accordance with its terms and past practice for the Offering Period (as defined in the El Paso ESPP) in effect as of October 16, 2011 (referred to as the Current Offering Period ) and any subsequent Offering Period that begins after October 16, 2011 pursuant to the terms and conditions of the El Paso ESPP. However, if the effective time of the second merger occurs prior to the end of the Current Offering Period or any such subsequent Offering Period, New El Paso will take all action as may be necessary to shorten the Current Offering Period or such subsequent Offering Period so that (1) the Change of Control Exercise Date (as defined in the El Paso ESPP) will occur prior to the effective time of the second merger (referred to as the Last Exercise Date ) and (2) the Current Offering Period or such subsequent Offering Period ends on the Last Exercise Date. New El Paso will, pursuant to, and in accordance with, the terms of the El Paso ESPP, notify each El Paso ESPP participant in writing at least ten Trading Days (as defined in the El Paso ESPP) prior to the Last Exercise Date, and by a date that is no later than the mailing date of the election form, that the last date during the Current Offering Period or such subsequent Offering Period on which a deemed purchase of shares of New El Paso common stock will occur has been changed to the Last Exercise Date and that his or her deemed purchase right will be exercised automatically on the Last Exercise Date, unless prior to such date, he or she has canceled his or her election to participate in the Current Offering Period, to the extent applicable. Each share of New El Paso common stock deemed to be purchased in connection with the treatment of options granted under the ESPP described above will be deemed to be an outstanding share of New El Paso common stock as provided for in the merger agreement. Each holder of shares of New El Paso common stock deemed to be purchased through the El Paso ESPP, subject to the terms and conditions of the merger agreement and proration, will be permitted to make either a mixed election or cash election with respect to all (but not less than all) of such shares (and, to the extent applicable, net exercise shares, New El Paso restricted shares, and New El Paso performance RSUs) held by such holder. The holders of shares of New El Paso common stock deemed to be purchased through the El Paso ESPP will not be permitted to make a stock election.

The holders of net exercise shares, New El Paso restricted shares, New El Paso performance RSUs and shares of New El Paso common stock purchased in respect of options, if any, outstanding under the El Paso

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ESPP as of immediately prior to closing will not be permitted to make a stock election because the qualification of the second merger and the third merger, taken together, as a reorganization for U.S. federal income tax purposes depends on compliance with certain technical requirements, including whether holders of New El Paso's common stock will receive a sufficient amount of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock to satisfy the continuity of interest test set forth in the Treasury regulations promulgated under Section 368(a) of the Code. The continuity of interest test requires that, after the second merger, a substantial part of the value of the proprietary interests in New El Paso be maintained through ownership of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock. Kinder Morgan Class P common stock issued to holders of New El Paso common stock is taken into account in determining whether the continuity of interest test is satisfied. However, Kinder Morgan Class P common stock issued to holders of New El Paso restricted shares or with respect to New El Paso stock options, New El Paso performance RSUs and New El Paso ESPP options is not so taken into account. Therefore, if the holders of such equity awards are permitted to make a stock election, it is possible that an insufficient number of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock would be available (based on the aggregate number of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock that the parties had agreed would be issued as consideration in the transaction) for issuance to holders of New El Paso common stock to satisfy the continuity of interest test.

Upon the effective times of the first merger and the second merger, El Paso's 4/4% subordinated convertible debentures due 2028 (referred to as a debenture) issued under the first supplemental indenture, dated March 17, 1998, between El Paso (as assigned from El Paso Natural Gas Company) and The Chase Manhattan Bank shall remain outstanding and be treated in accordance with their terms. In accordance with, and pursuant to, the terms of the first supplemental indenture, after the effective time of the second merger, each debenture will be entitled thereafter to be convertible (when and if converted at the option of such holder) into the merger consideration that a holder of New El Paso common stock making no election will otherwise be entitled to receive.

See New El Paso Stockholders Making Elections Proration and Adjustment Procedures for more information on how the proration procedures will work.

**Background of the Transactions**

The management and board of directors of El Paso continually review El Paso's results of operations as well as strategic and other options to create value for El Paso's stockholders. In connection with these reviews, El Paso from time to time has evaluated potential transactions that would further its strategic objectives. Similarly, El Paso's management periodically explores and evaluates, and discusses with El Paso's board of directors on a regular basis, the strategic alternatives available to El Paso, including strategic acquisitions and divestitures, mergers, mergers of equals and other business combinations.

Kinder Morgan regularly looks for opportunities with other entities in the midstream energy industry, including joint ventures, mergers or acquisitions. During the five years prior to September 2010, Kinder Morgan and El Paso had not had any discussions regarding a potential merger, nor had Kinder Morgan made any offer to acquire El Paso. In September 2010, Kinder Morgan approached El Paso about a possible combination of the two companies at an indicated value of \$16.50 per El Paso share, but El Paso expressed no interest in pursuing such transaction. In determining not to pursue the transaction with Kinder Morgan as proposed in September 2010, El Paso's board of directors did not find that the value and form of consideration offered by Kinder Morgan warranted further discussion.

Beginning in early 2011, the discussions between El Paso's senior management and El Paso's board of directors focused on, among other things, the proposed separation of El Paso's exploration and production business from its pipeline business (referred to as the spin-off) and the opportunities that could be available to the two businesses as independent public companies.

In February 2011, Kinder Morgan completed its initial public offering, which was unrelated to the transactions.



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From March 29, 2011 through March 31, 2011, the El Paso board of directors met with management and representatives from Morgan Stanley and Goldman, Sachs & Co. (referred to as Goldman Sachs). On March 29, 2011, a representative from Morgan Stanley presented an overview of recently announced spin-off transactions, their performance and the market's reactions to the announcements. On March 30, 2011 representatives from Goldman Sachs presented financial analyses of a potential separation of El Paso's pipeline and exploration and production businesses, including analyses regarding whether El Paso's pipeline and exploration and production businesses have greater capacity to create value together or apart, and whether investors would more highly value the businesses as independent entities. Later that day, the board of directors of El Paso and management met and discussed the presentation, including the separation analysis presented by the representatives from Goldman Sachs. Subsequent to such meeting, Goldman Sachs was retained as a financial advisor to El Paso in connection with a potential spin-off of its exploration and production business.

On May 17, 2011, the El Paso board of directors met with management and representatives of Goldman Sachs, El Paso's financial advisor in connection with the potential spin-off, and Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz (referred to as Wachtell Lipton), counsel to El Paso and its board of directors. At the meeting, representatives from Goldman Sachs presented revised financial analyses of a potential separation of El Paso's pipeline and exploration and production businesses, including analyses regarding whether El Paso's two businesses have greater capacity to create value together or apart and whether investors would more highly value the businesses as independent entities. The financial analyses related to a potential spin-off included a range of hypothetical trading prices for the exploration and production business as a standalone entity of \$7.51 to \$10.12 per share based on trading multiples of selected exploration and production companies and a range of hypothetical trading prices for the pipeline business as a standalone entity of \$10.55 to \$15.78 per share based on trading yields of selected pipeline companies or \$6.63 to \$11.86 per share based on trading multiples of selected pipeline companies, resulting in ranges of aggregate hypothetical trading prices of \$18.06 to \$25.90 per share and \$14.14 to \$21.98 per share, respectively. These financial analyses were based on forecasts for El Paso's exploration and production business and pipeline business provided by El Paso management and forecasts from Wall Street research for the selected exploration and production and pipeline companies utilized in the analysis. The board of directors, management and representatives from Goldman Sachs and Wachtell Lipton then discussed feedback from El Paso's stockholders, potential mergers and acquisitions activity for the two independent companies and execution risks for a proposed separation. The board of directors of El Paso also discussed the potential for an initial public offering for the exploration and production business prior to a full spin-off.

On May 24, 2011 the El Paso board of directors resolved that El Paso should proceed with the proposed spin-off, and on that date El Paso publicly announced that it was considering a possible spin-off of its exploration and production business.

It was anticipated that the proposed spin-off would provide for a distribution by El Paso to its stockholders of all of the stock of EP Energy Corporation, following which El Paso and EP Energy Corporation would be two separate public companies. In connection with the spin-off, it was anticipated that EP Energy Corporation would generally own the assets and assume the liabilities of El Paso's exploration and production business while El Paso would generally retain the assets and liabilities of El Paso's pipeline and midstream businesses. In connection with the spin-off, it was also anticipated that EP Energy Corporation would issue approximately \$2.0 to \$2.25 billion in new debt securities and would use the proceeds to (1) repay certain outstanding intercompany debt owed to El Paso, which at June 30, 2011 was \$636 million, (2) repay EP Energy Corporation's outstanding debt under its existing revolving line of credit, which at June 30, 2011 was \$400 million and (3) make a cash distribution of approximately \$1.2 billion to El Paso.

On June 24, 2011, at the request of Evercore, members of Kinder Morgan senior management met with Evercore in order to hear Evercore's ideas regarding a possible transaction between Kinder Morgan and El Paso.

On June 30, 2011, El Paso filed a request for a ruling under Section 355 of the Code with the IRS in connection with the proposed spin-off.

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On July 13, 2011 and July 14, 2011, the El Paso board of directors met with management to discuss ongoing developments with respect to the proposed spin-off, including the expectation of receiving a ruling from the IRS by the end of October, the expected filing of a registration statement on Form 10 by EP Energy Corporation (referred to as the Form 10), the expectation that the SEC would clear the Form 10 by November and that the marketing of the proposed debt to be incurred by EP Energy Corporation would occur around that time.

During July and August 2011, representatives of Kinder Morgan, Evercore and Bracewell & Giuliani LLP, counsel to Kinder Morgan and its board (referred to as Bracewell), continued to analyze, based on publicly available information, and to discuss, a possible transaction with El Paso.

On August 11, 2011, EP Energy Corporation filed a registration statement on Form 10 with the SEC in connection with the proposed spin-off.

On August 26, 2011, the Kinder Morgan board of directors discussed with management and representatives of Evercore the possibility of making an offer to acquire El Paso. The Kinder Morgan directors expressed their support for management delivering a letter to El Paso setting forth Kinder Morgan's offer to acquire El Paso for a purchase price of \$25.50 per share on the terms described below. The Kinder Morgan directors' determination to support the offer at such per share price was based on the anticipated dividend per share accretion to Kinder Morgan stockholders, anticipated debt ratios, certain assumptions (including with respect to the value of El Paso's exploration and production business and the size of El Paso's net operating loss carry forwards), and an assessment of negotiation strategy. The Kinder Morgan board of directors also considered a number of risks associated with the transaction, including with respect to commodity prices, the sale of El Paso's exploration and production business, financing of the transactions, financing on the part of KMP and EPB for potential drop-downs of assets and regulatory approval. Throughout the entire course of the negotiations, Kinder Morgan continually assessed the potential transaction based on the foregoing factors. The two representatives of Goldman Sachs on the board of directors of Kinder Morgan (the Goldman Directors), who had joined the board of directors in May 2007 in connection with the Going Private Transaction, did not attend the discussion, though on August 25, 2011 they did receive the materials prepared by management for the discussion. Neither of the Goldman Directors was aware of the proposed transaction with El Paso prior to August 25, 2011. Neither of the Goldman Directors had any involvement with Kinder Morgan's September 2010 offer or any prior discussions with El Paso regarding a potential merger. One of the Goldman Directors called Mr. Richard D. Kinder, the Chairman and CEO of Kinder Morgan, after receiving the materials and informed Mr. Kinder that Goldman Sachs was advising El Paso in connection with its proposed spin-off and that, as a result, the Goldman Directors would not be participating in the board of directors discussion.

On August 28, 2011, one of the Goldman Directors informed Kinder Morgan's general counsel that the Goldman Directors would recuse themselves from all subsequent Kinder Morgan board of directors discussions and meetings to the extent relating to the possible acquisition of El Paso and that the Goldman Directors should not receive any materials distributed to the Kinder Morgan board of directors to the extent relating to such possible acquisition. Thereafter, the Goldman Directors did not participate in any Kinder Morgan board of directors discussions or meetings relating to, and had no involvement in Kinder Morgan's consideration of, the possible acquisition of El Paso and, except as otherwise indicated below, were not sent any board meeting materials relating to the possible acquisition of El Paso.

On August 30, 2011, Mr. Kinder delivered a letter to Mr. Douglas L. Foshee, the Chairman, President and CEO of El Paso, addressed to the board of directors of El Paso setting forth a proposal to acquire El Paso. The proposed terms indicated a purchase price of \$25.50 per share, payable 60% in cash and 40% in stock of Kinder Morgan. The amounts of the stock and cash components of this offer were determined with reference to desired dividend accretion to Kinder Morgan stockholders, the resulting debt ratios and a desire to make the stock component tax free to El Paso stockholders. For a discussion of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the transactions to El Paso stockholders, see Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Transactions. The proposed consideration represented a premium of approximately 34.8%

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over El Paso's closing share price of \$18.91 on August 29, 2011. The letter noted that the offer was based solely on publicly available information and that, as part of a private negotiation, Kinder Morgan would conduct due diligence and provide El Paso the opportunity to conduct due diligence with respect to Kinder Morgan. The letter also noted that the proposal was not subject to any financing contingency, that Kinder Morgan was confident that it would receive all required regulatory approvals and that Kinder Morgan was willing to enter into appropriate contractual provisions reflecting its commitment to completing the transaction. The letter also noted the expectation that Kinder Morgan would retain a number of El Paso's executives in important roles within the combined company.

On August 31, 2011, the management of El Paso, together with representatives of Goldman Sachs, updated the members of the board of directors with regard to the proposal received from Kinder Morgan and management's proposed steps in response to the proposal, including preparation of a financial analysis of the proposal and El Paso's alternatives, and the need to retain another financial advisor (other than Goldman Sachs) in connection with Kinder Morgan's proposal.

Between August 31, 2011 and September 5, 2011, El Paso management met with Morgan Stanley and Morgan Stanley was retained as a financial advisor to El Paso in connection with Kinder Morgan's proposal, subject to approval of the board of directors of El Paso. Morgan Stanley entered into an agreement with respect to such engagement on October 6, 2011. For El Paso's arrangement with Morgan Stanley, see Opinion of El Paso's Financial Advisor. El Paso also engaged Goldman Sachs in connection with the possible sale of El Paso, including to Kinder Morgan, and in this regard Goldman Sachs specifically agreed to review and analyze El Paso's business plan in connection with the proposed spin-off for purposes of aiding El Paso in its analysis of the Kinder Morgan transaction and entered into an agreement with respect to such engagement on October 6, 2011. In that engagement letter, El Paso agreed to pay Goldman Sachs a fee of \$20 million upon completion of a transaction with Kinder Morgan. For a description of El Paso's arrangement with Goldman Sachs, see the section entitled El Paso's Engagement of Goldman Sachs.

On September 5, 2011, the El Paso board of directors met with management and representatives of Morgan Stanley, Goldman Sachs and Wachtell Lipton. Prior to the meeting, in light of Goldman Sachs' ownership interest in Kinder Morgan and recognizing that El Paso would be sharing confidential information relating to the valuation of El Paso with Goldman Sachs prior to the meeting and potentially discussing valuation matters at the meeting, a representative of Goldman Sachs was advised by a representative of El Paso that any such information shared with Goldman Sachs prior to, at or after the meeting, must be kept within the Goldman Sachs team involved in the El Paso representation and could not be shared with Kinder Morgan, Goldman Sachs personnel involved in the management of Goldman Sachs' investment in Kinder Morgan, or with any other Goldman Sachs personnel not involved in the El Paso representation. As of the date of this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus, to the best of El Paso's and Kinder Morgan's knowledge, this confidentiality obligation was maintained throughout the course of the discussions between Kinder Morgan and El Paso. For a further discussion of confidentiality obligations of Goldman Sachs, see El Paso's Engagement of Goldman Sachs. At the meeting, Kinder Morgan's proposal was discussed, as were possible different approaches to respond to Kinder Morgan, including, among others, whether to allow Kinder Morgan to conduct due diligence based on its proposal but noting to Kinder Morgan that El Paso would require a higher price, whether to propose a specific higher price or whether to communicate that the offer was not compelling enough to engage. Discussion ensued on how to communicate to Kinder Morgan that El Paso would be willing to complete a transaction at a price higher than the proposal. In addition, there was discussion as to other third parties, including domestic and international energy industry participants, that could be interested and able to proceed with a transaction with El Paso as well as the likely reaction of El Paso's stockholders to a transaction with Kinder Morgan. Following the discussion, the El Paso board of directors authorized management to notify Kinder Morgan that its proposal of August 30, 2011 was not compelling enough to proceed with a transaction as it was expected that such a response would lead to a higher offer from Kinder Morgan. In addition, the board directed management to continue to proceed with the proposed spin-off. Following the departure of Morgan Stanley and Goldman Sachs, the board of directors was provided with further details about, and discussed, Goldman Sachs' relationship with and

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approximately 19 percent ownership interest in Kinder Morgan. Being aware of Goldman Sachs' ownership interest in Kinder Morgan and the related potential conflicts of interest, the board determined to engage a financial advisor other than Goldman Sachs in connection with the Kinder Morgan proposal and engaged Morgan Stanley for that purpose. The board's decision to engage Morgan Stanley was based on Morgan Stanley's qualifications, expertise, reputation, independence and prior work with El Paso. The board also retained Morgan Stanley to provide it with a fairness opinion in connection with the potential acquisition of El Paso by Kinder Morgan, and subsequent to this meeting, in conducting its financial analyses and presenting those analyses to El Paso's board of directors, Morgan Stanley worked independently of Goldman Sachs. At this meeting, the board also determined that it was still beneficial for the time being to continue to receive valuation advice from Goldman Sachs so that the El Paso board of directors could be in the best position to compare all alternatives, specifically including the proposed spin-off transaction and related matters.

Also on September 5, 2011, following the meeting of the board of directors of El Paso, Mr. Foshee met with Mr. Kinder to discuss Kinder Morgan's proposal, and Mr. Foshee provided Mr. Kinder with a response letter on behalf of the board of directors of El Paso. El Paso's response letter noted that Kinder Morgan's proposal of August 30, 2011 was not compelling as it significantly undervalued El Paso and its prospects as it separates into two independent publicly traded companies. The letter also noted that El Paso's board of directors and management team are committed to creating value for El Paso's stockholders.

Between September 5, 2011 and September 8, 2011, management of Kinder Morgan had a series of discussions with representatives of Evercore and Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP, counsel to Kinder Morgan and its board of directors (referred to as "Weil"), to discuss potential responses to the El Paso letter. On September 8, 2011, representatives of Kinder Morgan began discussions with Barclays Capital with respect to the potential transaction involving El Paso.

On September 9, 2011, the Kinder Morgan board of directors held a discussion with management, Evercore and Barclays Capital to receive an update on the status of discussions between Messrs. Kinder and Foshee and to discuss possible responses to the letter received from El Paso on September 5, 2011. The members of the Kinder Morgan board of directors who participated in the discussion expressed their support for sending a letter to El Paso that would indicate that Kinder Morgan would expect to release its offer to El Paso's stockholders and the public should El Paso again reject its proposal.

On September 9, 2011, Mr. Kinder sent a response letter to Mr. Foshee noting Kinder Morgan's disappointment with El Paso's rejection of its August 30, 2011 offer but noting that Kinder Morgan would consider improving its offer if permitted to conduct limited due diligence. The letter noted Kinder Morgan's belief that given that El Paso had previously outlined the potential advantages of the proposed spin-off in public filings, El Paso's then-current share price (which was \$18.69, based on the closing price on September 8, 2011) reflected the market's view of that strategy. The letter also noted that, should El Paso's board of directors reject its proposal even with the additional potential price flexibility, Kinder Morgan would expect to release its \$25.50 per share proposal to El Paso's stockholders and to the public.

In the period between September 5 and September 12, 2011, representatives of Morgan Stanley and Goldman Sachs met with members of El Paso's management to discuss El Paso's operations and forecasts. Following the receipt of Kinder Morgan's September 9th letter, the letter was shared with representatives of Morgan Stanley and Goldman Sachs and members of management had discussions with representatives of Morgan Stanley and Goldman Sachs regarding potential responses to Kinder Morgan and Kinder Morgan's threat to make its proposal public. In the course of discussing how to respond to Kinder Morgan's September 9th letter (which indicated that Kinder Morgan expected to publicly release its proposal to El Paso's stockholders), El Paso management became concerned, in light of some of the advice received from the Goldman Sachs investment banking team in Houston, that the Goldman Sachs investment bankers were receiving pressure from other parts of Goldman Sachs to avoid a strategy that might result in Kinder Morgan going public with its proposal and employing a hostile approach to acquiring El Paso. As a result, El Paso management decided to limit Goldman

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Sachs' role in providing valuation advice on El Paso's spin-off and determined that Goldman Sachs thereafter would not be providing tactical advice in response to the Kinder Morgan proposal or have involvement in negotiations with Kinder Morgan. After September 12, 2011, El Paso's board and management relied only on Morgan Stanley for tactical advice in connection with the Kinder Morgan proposal and informed Goldman Sachs that, despite Goldman Sachs' long-term role in providing financial advisory services to El Paso, going forward El Paso would not involve Goldman Sachs in any negotiations with Kinder Morgan nor would El Paso be requesting any tactical advice from Goldman Sachs or a fairness opinion from Goldman Sachs in connection with the Kinder Morgan transaction. Management's decision to limit Goldman Sachs' role as described above was later confirmed by the El Paso board of directors at its first meeting following receipt of Kinder Morgan's September 9th letter. Goldman Sachs acted in accordance with such limited role after September 12, 2011, although the engagement letter between Goldman Sachs and El Paso was not executed until October 6, 2011.

Between September 9, 2011 and September 15, 2011, management of Kinder Morgan had a number of discussions with Evercore, Barclays Capital and Weil regarding the potential public announcement of Kinder Morgan's offer for El Paso and other potential steps that the board of directors of Kinder Morgan might consider if El Paso continued to reject Kinder Morgan's offer.

On September 15, 2011, the El Paso board of directors met with management and its legal and financial advisors. At the meeting, before the financial advisors were present, Wachtell Lipton discussed with the board the legal framework relevant to consideration of Kinder Morgan's letter. Discussion then ensued about Goldman Sachs' ownership interest in Kinder Morgan and its role advising El Paso. While the board continued to believe that it was beneficial to continue to receive valuation advice from Goldman Sachs in connection with the proposed spin-off transaction, because of the potential conflict of interest of Goldman Sachs, the board determined that Goldman Sachs was not to be involved in any negotiations with Kinder Morgan or any tactical discussions with management or the board with respect to the Kinder Morgan proposal or how to respond to Kinder Morgan or any discussions with management or the board regarding the price or proposal that El Paso would be willing to entertain and that El Paso would not be requesting a fairness opinion from Goldman Sachs.

Following such time, Goldman Sachs joined the meeting, provided a description of Kinder Morgan's proposal and presented an overview of premiums paid in selected precedent transactions (noting that there were not a lot of precedent transactions in the energy industry of comparable size). Goldman Sachs then presented the results of (1) certain financial analyses in connection with Kinder Morgan's proposal and (2) revised financial analyses for hypothetical trading prices relating to a potential spin-off of El Paso's exploration and production businesses. As described below in more detail, the analyses in connection with Kinder Morgan's proposal resulted in a combined range of illustrative values for El Paso of \$19.90 to \$33.16 and \$20.92 to \$33.26, and a representative of Goldman Sachs indicated that the midpoints of the analyses were in the range of approximately \$25.00 to \$27.00 per share. As described below in more detail, the revised financial analyses of hypothetical trading prices relating to a potential spin-off resulted in an aggregate hypothetical trading range of \$18.04 to \$25.53 per share. The financial analyses performed with respect to El Paso's exploration and production business in connection with Kinder Morgan's proposal included an illustrative analysis of the present value of future stock prices as well as an illustrative unlevered discounted cash flow analysis.

The illustrative present value of future stock price analysis presented by Goldman Sachs discounted a hypothetical range of terminal equity values per share at an illustrative range of estimated cost of equity of 12.0% to 14.0%. The hypothetical terminal equity values per share were estimated using two methodologies:

One methodology applied an illustrative range of enterprise value to EBITDA multiples of 4.5x to 6.5x as applied to estimated EBITDA for 2015 as provided by management of El Paso, subtracting future net debt and dividing by future fully diluted shares. This analysis resulted in a range of illustrative values of \$8.03 to \$13.21 per share for the exploration and production business (referred to as the Exploration EV / EBITDA Present Value Analysis).

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The other methodology applied and an illustrative range of equity price to cash flow multiples of 3.5x to 5.5x as applied to estimated cash flows for 2015 per diluted share as provided by management of El Paso. This analysis resulted in a range of illustrative values of \$7.07 to \$11.71 per share for the exploration and production business (referred to as the Exploration P / CFPS Present Value Analysis ).

The illustrative unlevered discounted cash flow analysis presented by Goldman Sachs discounted a hypothetical range of terminal enterprise values and estimated interim asset cash flows (pre interest costs and after tax) as estimated by management of El Paso at an illustrative range of estimated weighted average cost of capital of 10.0% to 12.0%. The hypothetical terminal enterprise values were estimated using an illustrative range of enterprise value to EBITDA multiples of 4.5x to 6.5x as applied to estimated EBITDA for 2015 as provided by management of El Paso. Net debt was subtracted from the discounted value and the resulting discounted equity value was divided by the fully diluted share count. This analysis resulted in a range of illustrative values of \$8.02 to \$13.66 per share for the exploration and production business.

The financial analyses presented by Goldman Sachs with respect to El Paso's pipeline business included an illustrative analysis of the present value of future stock prices as well as an illustrative levered discounted cash flow analysis.

The illustrative present value of future stock price analysis presented by Goldman Sachs discounted a hypothetical range of terminal equity values per share and interim dividends per share at an illustrative range of estimated cost of equity of 8.5% to 10.5%. The hypothetical terminal equity values per share were estimated using an illustrative range of current yields of 5.0% to 3.0% as applied to the estimated dividend per share paid in 2015 as provided by management of El Paso. This analysis resulted in a range of illustrative values of \$12.35 to \$20.70 per share.

The illustrative levered discounted cash flow analysis presented by Goldman Sachs discounted a hypothetical range of terminal equity values and estimated interim equity cash flows as estimated by El Paso management at an illustrative range of estimated cost of equity of 8.5% to 10.5%. The result was divided by the fully diluted share count. The hypothetical terminal equity values were estimated using two methodologies:

One methodology applied an illustrative range of current yields of 5.0% to 3.0% as applied to estimated cash available for dividends in 2015 (as normalized for cash taxes and coverage ratio) as estimated by management of El Paso. This analysis resulted in a range of illustrative values of \$13.13 to \$21.26 per share (referred to as the Pipeline Yield DCF Analysis ).

The other methodology calculated an illustrative range of future net asset values for the pipeline business based on estimates provided by management of El Paso. This analysis resulted in a range of illustrative values of \$12.66 to \$17.93 per share (referred to as the Pipeline Future NAV DCF Analysis ).

A representative of Goldman Sachs then presented a combined analysis of the exploration and production business and pipeline business which provided a range of per share illustrative values applying each of the present value of future stock price analyses and discounted cash flow analyses. The combined present value of future stock price range of illustrative values was derived by taking the sum of the range of illustrative values based on the present value of future stock price for the pipeline business and adding that to the average of the ranges derived from the Exploration EV / EBITDA Present Value Analysis and the Exploration P / CFPS Present Value Analysis, which resulted in a combined range of illustrative values of \$19.90 to \$33.16 per share.

The combined discounted cash flow analysis range of illustrative values presented by Goldman Sachs was derived by taking the sum of the range of illustrative values based on the unlevered discounted cash flow for the exploration and production business and adding that to the average of the illustrative ranges derived from the Pipeline Yield DCF Analysis and Pipeline Future NAV DCF Analysis, which resulted in a combined range of illustrative values of \$20.92 to \$33.26 per share.

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A representative of Goldman Sachs noted that the midpoints of the illustrative combined present value of future stock price analyses and combined discounted cash flow analyses were in the range of approximately \$25.00 to \$27.00 per El Paso share.

The revised financial analyses relating to a potential spin-off presented by Goldman Sachs included a range of hypothetical trading prices for the exploration and production business as a standalone entity of \$6.13 to \$8.66 per share based on trading multiples of selected exploration and production companies and a range of hypothetical trading prices for the pipeline business as a standalone entity of \$11.92 to \$16.87 per share based on trading yields of selected pipeline companies, resulting in an aggregate hypothetical trading range of \$18.04 to \$25.53 per share.

These financial analyses presented by Goldman Sachs were based on forecasts for El Paso's exploration and production business and pipeline business that assumed a spin-off of the exploration and production business on December 31, 2011 as provided by El Paso management and forecasts from Wall Street research for the selected exploration and production and pipeline companies utilized in the analyses. Goldman Sachs indicated that the lower hypothetical trading prices for El Paso's exploration and production business relative to Goldman Sachs' prior similar analysis resulted primarily from applying lower trading multiples given market conditions and the trading multiples of the selected exploration and production companies utilized in the analysis.

Following its presentation, Goldman Sachs left the meeting and Morgan Stanley entered the meeting and presented its analysis of the proposal from Kinder Morgan which analysis included a Historical Share Price Analysis, an Equity Research Future Price Targets Analysis, a Comparable Company Sum-of-the-Parts Analysis, a Discounted Future Equity Value Analysis, a Discounted Cash Flow Analysis, and a Precedent Transaction Analysis. Several of these analyses included segment-level valuation ranges as follows. The comparable company sum-of-the-parts analysis included a range of implied public trading values for the exploration and production business of \$5.50 to \$8.55 per share and a range of implied public trading values for the pipeline business of \$11.28 to \$14.82 per share, resulting in an aggregate range of implied public trading values of \$16.78 to \$23.37 per share. The discounted future equity value analysis based on estimates of El Paso management included an implied value range for the exploration and production business of \$6.24 to \$10.70 per share and an implied value range for the pipeline business of \$11.79 to \$15.47 per share, resulting in an aggregate implied value range of \$18.03 to \$26.18 per share. The discounted future equity value analysis based on estimates of equity research analysts included an implied value range for the exploration and production business of \$5.92 to \$8.12 per share and an implied value range for the pipeline business of \$12.50 to \$15.82 per share, resulting in an aggregate implied value range of \$18.42 to \$23.95 per share. The aggregated discounted cash flow analysis based on estimates of El Paso management included a range of implied present values for the exploration and production business of \$8.87 to \$11.83 per share and a range of implied present values for the pipeline business of \$12.92 to \$18.23 per share (using an aggregated approach), as well as a range of implied present values for El Paso's net operating loss carry forwards of \$1.11 to \$1.16 per share, resulting in an aggregate range of implied present values of \$22.90 to \$31.22 per share. The disaggregated discounted cash flow analysis based on estimates of El Paso management included a range of implied present values for the exploration and production business of \$8.87 to \$11.83 per share and a range of implied present values for the pipeline business of \$12.54 to \$16.64 per share (using a disaggregated approach), as well as a range of implied present values for El Paso's net operating loss carry forwards of \$1.11 to \$1.16 per share, resulting in an aggregate range of implied present values of \$22.52 to \$29.63 per share. At such time, a discussion ensued between the directors, management, and representatives of Morgan Stanley and Wachtell Lipton on how to respond to Kinder Morgan. In addition, there was discussion as to the advantages and disadvantages of publicly disclosing Kinder Morgan's proposal or engaging with third parties on a transaction and whether that could result in greater value for El Paso stockholders. It was determined that because it was unlikely that a third party would emerge from taking such actions, given market conditions and the size of the transaction, and because the board was resolved that any transaction agreed with Kinder Morgan would include only such protective provisions as were consistent with the ability of a capable bidder to successfully top the price term of a Kinder Morgan agreement, no third parties would be contacted. Management then provided an update to the board of directors on

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the status of the proposed spin-off. Following the discussion, the El Paso board of directors authorized Mr. Foshee to notify Kinder Morgan that its proposal of September 9, 2011 was not compelling but that El Paso would be willing to pursue a transaction with Kinder Morgan at a value of \$28.00 per share in cash and stock of Kinder Morgan. The board of directors of El Paso was informed of the payments that Mr. Foshee would receive should a transaction with Kinder Morgan be completed (see *Interests of Certain Persons in the Transactions*, *El Paso Executive Officers and Directors*, *Quantification of Change of Control and Termination Payments and Benefits to the El Paso Named Executive Officers* for a discussion of the change of control and termination related payments and benefits Mr. Foshee would receive in connection with the transactions, based on certain assumptions stated therein, and see *Security Ownership of a Certain Beneficial Owner and Management* in El Paso's Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed on March 29, 2011, for information regarding beneficial ownership of El Paso common stock by Mr. Foshee as of March 11, 2011) and was of the view that this would not affect his negotiations with Mr. Kinder. In addition, Mr. Foshee and the board of directors of El Paso understood that any merger agreement with Kinder Morgan would require the approval of the board of directors of El Paso. The El Paso board of directors also directed management to continue the process to effectuate the proposed spin-off so that El Paso would be in a position to timely execute the spin-off should a transaction with Kinder Morgan on terms acceptable to the El Paso board of directors not materialize.

On September 16, 2011, Mr. Foshee met with Mr. Kinder and provided Mr. Kinder with a response letter on behalf of the board of directors of El Paso. The letter noted that the El Paso board of directors would not support any proposal that would transfer the value and potential that belongs to El Paso's stockholders to Kinder Morgan at an inadequate price. The letter further noted that the board of directors of El Paso would be willing to pursue a transaction with Kinder Morgan at a value of \$28.00 per share in cash and Kinder Morgan stock so long as it provides certainty of completion and El Paso is satisfied with its review of the value to El Paso's stockholders of the Kinder Morgan stock component of the potential transaction. The letter also noted that El Paso's board and management team are committed to creating value for El Paso stockholders and that they continue to believe that the separation of their exploration and production business is the right strategy for El Paso, absent a transaction that delivers compelling value to El Paso's stockholders.

On September 16, 2011 and September 17, 2011, Mr. Foshee had two separate conversations with Mr. Kinder. During these conversations, Mr. Kinder indicated to Mr. Foshee that Kinder Morgan would be willing to consider a transaction at a price of \$26.50 per share in cash and Kinder Morgan stock and that it might be willing to raise its price subject to completion of due diligence. The willingness to consider a price higher than \$26.50 was based on the continued analysis of anticipated dividend per share accretion to Kinder Morgan stockholders, anticipated debt ratios, certain assumptions (including with respect to the value of El Paso's exploration and production business and the size of El Paso's net operating loss carry forwards for U.S. federal income tax purposes), and an assessment of negotiation strategy. In this regard, the Kinder Morgan board of directors also considered a number of risks associated with the transaction, including with respect to commodity prices, the sale of El Paso's exploration and production business, financing of the transactions, financing on the part of KMP and EPB for potential dropdowns of assets and regulatory approval. Mr. Foshee told Mr. Kinder that he believed there were a number of factors that should provide a basis for Kinder Morgan to increase its offer, including the fact that the amount of El Paso's net operating loss carryforwards for U.S. federal income tax purposes would likely be greater than Kinder Morgan had previously assumed. Mr. Foshee indicated that El Paso might consider a slightly lower price and that \$27.80 per share might be acceptable. On September 16 and 17, 2011, Kinder Morgan management had a number of conversations with Evercore, Barclays Capital, Bracewell and Weil regarding the terms of the potential acquisition of El Paso and the process for completing a merger agreement.

On September 18, 2011, the Kinder Morgan board of directors held a discussion with management and representatives of Evercore, Barclays Capital and Weil to receive an update on the status of negotiations between Kinder Morgan and El Paso. The members of the Kinder Morgan board of directors indicated their support for Kinder Morgan management to continue discussions with El Paso regarding a possible transaction at a price higher than \$26.50 per El Paso share.



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Later on September 18, 2011, after further discussion, Mr. Kinder and Mr. Foshee preliminarily agreed that a price of \$27.55 per share in cash and Kinder Morgan stock, subject to agreement on certain material terms and completion of mutual due diligence and negotiation of definitive documentation, could be a basis for further negotiation. This discussion between Mr. Kinder and Mr. Foshee on September 18, 2011 was designed to arrive

at a price which could form a basis for permitting Kinder Morgan to perform due diligence and for the transaction to proceed to the next step. There was no new information exchanged and no new issues or factors raised. It was exclusively a pricing discussion.

On September 19, 2011, EP Energy Corporation filed an amended registration statement on Form 10 with the SEC in connection with the proposed spin-off.

On September 20, 2011, El Paso and Kinder Morgan executed a confidentiality agreement with respect to certain limited information. The agreement did not include standstill provisions, as Kinder Morgan indicated that it would only be willing to execute a confidentiality agreement with standstill provisions if Kinder Morgan first received certain tax information from El Paso and if El Paso and Kinder Morgan could agree in concept on the general terms of a proposed transaction. In this regard, Weil delivered a draft term sheet to El Paso and Wachtell Lipton summarizing Kinder Morgan's proposed terms for a merger agreement to be entered into between El Paso and Kinder Morgan.

In the initial meetings involving senior management and financial advisors of Kinder Morgan and El Paso and prior to the execution of the confidentiality agreement that included any standstill provisions, Kinder Morgan indicated that Kinder Morgan intended to sell El Paso's exploration and production business as soon as possible after the closing of the proposed combination. The draft term sheet noted Kinder Morgan's desire that El Paso cooperate with Kinder Morgan to prepare for a sale of El Paso's exploration and production business.

On September 21, 2011, representatives from El Paso, Kinder Morgan, Wachtell Lipton, and Weil met in Houston, Texas to discuss the proposed term sheet delivered by Weil, and later that night El Paso and Kinder Morgan discussed certain preliminary terms for the proposed transaction, including a proposed purchase price of \$27.55, 60% of which would be paid in cash and 40% of which would be paid in Kinder Morgan stock (with cash and stock election options), subject to completion of mutual due diligence and negotiation of definitive documentation. The cash and stock election options were determined during the negotiation of the term sheet at this meeting.

On September 22, 2011, El Paso and Kinder Morgan executed an additional confidentiality agreement. The agreement included customary provisions for the confidentiality of discussions and the exchange of information. It also included a mutual standstill agreement effective for six months. The standstill provisions did not impede El Paso's ability to pursue an asset sale or spin-off of its exploration and production business. Also on September 22, 2011, Wachtell Lipton delivered a draft voting agreement to Weil.

Commencing September 22, 2011, officers and other representatives and advisors of El Paso (other than Goldman Sachs) and Kinder Morgan conducted mutual due diligence. Representatives and advisors of the companies held a number of in person and telephonic meetings with each other, and each company established virtual data rooms to enable the parties and their representatives and advisors to engage in documentary due diligence.

On September 23, 2011, Weil delivered a draft merger agreement to Wachtell Lipton, and on September 24, 2011, Wachtell Lipton delivered a revised draft merger agreement to Weil.

On September 25, 2011, the board of directors of Kinder Morgan held a discussion with management and representatives of Evercore, Barclays Capital and Weil to review the preliminary findings of the due diligence regarding El Paso. The assumptions used by Kinder Morgan in arriving at the \$27.55 per share price were based on publicly available information, including research reports of securities analysts, and certain information provided by El Paso regarding net operating loss carry forwards. During due diligence Kinder Morgan became

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concerned that assumptions underlying its model were too aggressive. Kinder Morgan believed EBITDA generated as a result of the merger could be less than modeled and could adversely impact dividend accretion for its stockholders, as well as its debt ratios.

From September 25, 2011 through September 29, 2011, members of senior management of Kinder Morgan and Evercore had several meetings and discussions with members of senior management of El Paso and Morgan Stanley concerning valuation matters. Such meetings involved a discussion of the concerns that Kinder Morgan had regarding its model.

On September 28, 2011, in light of the matters discussed following September 25, 2011, representatives of Kinder Morgan notified representatives of El Paso that they would not be able to proceed with a transaction on the terms discussed on September 18, 2011 and as set forth in the term sheet discussed on September 21, 2011. Kinder Morgan then presented an alternative proposal to purchase each El Paso share for consideration equal to \$15.30 in cash, 0.3774 of a share of Kinder Morgan and 0.577 warrants to purchase Kinder Morgan stock with an exercise price of \$40.00 per share of Kinder Morgan stock and a term of five years, with an indicated aggregate value of \$25.50 per El Paso share (excluding the value of the warrant consideration) and based on Kinder Morgan's closing price on September 27, 2011. The representatives of Kinder Morgan indicated their view that the aggregate consideration (including the value of the warrant consideration, which was added to attempt to bridge any potential valuation gaps between the parties) was \$27.55 per El Paso share. Senior management of El Paso was of the view that Kinder Morgan's September 28 proposal had a value less than \$27.55 per El Paso share.

From September 28, 2011 to September 29, 2011, representatives of Morgan Stanley held several meetings and discussions with members of El Paso senior management to discuss a response to Kinder Morgan's proposal of September 28, 2011. In formulating its response, El Paso considered its desire to obtain a purchase price valued at no less than \$27.55 per share, Kinder Morgan's position that it would not be willing to improve the cash and stock portion of the consideration and Kinder Morgan's willingness to provide warrants as part of the consideration.

On September 29, 2011, representatives of El Paso met with representatives of Kinder Morgan. El Paso presented an alternative proposal. El Paso's alternative proposal provided for consideration for each El Paso share of \$15.73 in cash, \$11.02 worth of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock (with the appropriate exchange ratio to result in \$11.02 per share to be agreed by the parties) and 0.640 of a warrant to purchase Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, with the warrant terms including an exercise price of \$40.00, a term of five years and customary dividend protection, which El Paso was advised by Morgan Stanley could have a potential value of \$0.80 per share of El Paso common stock (using a Black-Scholes option valuation model, assuming a volatility of 25% as well as certain other assumptions) and which would represent an indicated aggregate proposal value of \$27.55 per share.

On September 30, 2011, Mr. Kinder sent a letter to Mr. Foshee with a revised proposal to purchase each outstanding El Paso share for consideration equal to \$14.65 in cash, 0.4187 of a share of Kinder Morgan stock and 0.577 of a warrant to purchase a share of Kinder Morgan stock with an exercise price of \$40.00 per share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and a term of five years, with an indicated aggregate value of \$25.67 per El Paso share (excluding the value of the warrant consideration) and based on Kinder Morgan's closing price on September 29, 2011. The proposal indicated that in Kinder Morgan's view the aggregate consideration (including the value of the warrant consideration) was \$27.55 per El Paso share. In addition, Mr. Kinder had a telephonic conversation with Mr. Foshee indicating that this represented Kinder Morgan's best and final offer.

Also, on September 30, 2011, the El Paso board of directors met with management and representatives from Morgan Stanley and Wachtell Lipton. At the meeting, Mr. Foshee provided the board with an update on the discussions with Kinder Morgan and the terms of Kinder Morgan's latest proposal. The board discussed Kinder Morgan's latest proposal as well as the mix of consideration and Morgan Stanley's preliminary views on the warrant portion of the consideration and indicative value of the proposal, including Morgan Stanley's view that

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the value of the warrant consideration was less than that stated by Kinder Morgan and that therefore Kinder Morgan's proposal should be considered to have a value below \$27.55 per El Paso share. The board of directors authorized Mr. Foshee to negotiate further with Kinder Morgan to obtain more consideration for El Paso's stockholders in the transaction.

Later on September 30, 2011, Mr. Foshee delivered a letter to Mr. Kinder noting that the El Paso board of directors believes that Kinder Morgan's latest offer reflects a value to El Paso's stockholders of less than \$27.55. In addition, the letter noted that El Paso would be willing to proceed to further negotiate a transaction that included cash and Kinder Morgan stock consideration equal to \$26.00 per share and warrants that had a value approximately 10% in excess of the warrants proposed by Kinder Morgan so long as the warrants included certain dividend protection. Later on September 30, 2011, Kinder Morgan confirmed to El Paso that its offer of September 30, 2011 represented Kinder Morgan's best and final offer.

From October 1, 2011 through October 5, 2011, representatives of Kinder Morgan and Evercore had several meetings and discussions with representatives of El Paso and Morgan Stanley concerning valuation matters, including the valuation of the proposed warrant portion of the consideration.

On October 5, 2011, Mr. Kinder delivered a letter to Mr. Foshee that included a revised proposal. The letter noted that while there has been weakness in commodity prices and capital markets since Kinder Morgan's August 30, 2011 proposal, Kinder Morgan would propose to exchange an improved combination of cash, stock and warrants structured to preserve the tax-free attributes of the transaction. The revised offer was for \$14.65 in cash, 0.4187 shares of Kinder Morgan stock and 0.640 Kinder Morgan warrants with an exercise price of \$40.00 per Kinder Morgan share and a term of five years, for an indicated aggregate value of \$25.78 (excluding the value of the warrant consideration), based on Kinder Morgan's closing price on October 5, 2011. Kinder Morgan decided to increase the warrant consideration from 0.577 Kinder Morgan warrants to 0.640 Kinder Morgan warrants in order to successfully conclude the negotiations. Although Kinder Morgan's original proposal had provided for 40% of the merger consideration to be paid in the form of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, the warrants would not be treated as stock for purposes of the 40% continuity of interest threshold necessary in order to make the stock component tax free to El Paso stockholders. As a result, and due to a desire to maintain a cushion above the 40% threshold, the total number of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock to be issued as merger consideration will be greater than 40% of the total amount of cash and stock. The letter indicated Kinder Morgan's belief that the value of the offered consideration, including the warrants, could significantly exceed \$27.55 per share, given Kinder Morgan's expectations for future share price performance. The letter further provided that the warrants would not have dividend protection, as such dividend protection is neither customary nor reasonable with respect to a company such as Kinder Morgan, where stock value increases as quarterly dividends increase. The letter stated, however, that Kinder Morgan would be willing to provide for protection in connection with extraordinary, special dividends.

On October 6, 2011, the El Paso board of directors met with management and representatives from Morgan Stanley, Goldman Sachs and Wachtell Lipton. At the meeting, with Morgan Stanley present, representatives from Goldman Sachs presented a revised financial analysis of a potential separation of El Paso's pipeline and exploration and production businesses in connection with the proposed spin-off. The revised financial analyses related to a potential spin-off included a range of hypothetical trading prices for the exploration and production business as a standalone entity of \$4.84 to \$7.42 per share based on trading multiples of selected exploration and production companies and a range of hypothetical trading prices for the pipeline business as a standalone entity of \$11.92 to \$16.87 per share based on trading yields of selected pipeline companies, resulting in an aggregate hypothetical trading range of \$16.75 to \$24.29 per share. These financial analyses were based on forecasts for El Paso's exploration and production business and pipeline business provided by El Paso management and forecasts from Wall Street research for the selected exploration and production and pipeline companies utilized in the analysis. Goldman Sachs indicated that the lower hypothetical trading prices for El Paso's exploration and production business relative to Goldman Sachs' prior similar analysis resulted primarily from applying lower trading multiples given market conditions and the trading multiples of the selected exploration and production

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companies utilized in the analysis. Following such presentation, Goldman Sachs left the meeting and Mr. Foshee then provided the board with an update on the discussions with Kinder Morgan and the terms of Kinder Morgan's latest proposal. Morgan Stanley then presented an analysis of Kinder Morgan's latest proposal and related matters, including indicative values of the proposal. The analysis also set forth a comparable company sum-of-the-parts analysis for the pipeline business and exploration and production business resulting in an aggregate potential trading range of \$14.86 to \$21.93 per share. Morgan Stanley indicated that the decreased estimated trading range relative to its prior analysis resulted primarily from applying lower valuation multiples to the exploration and production business, given market conditions and trading multiples of companies in the exploration and production business. In addition, Wachtell Lipton discussed with the board the legal framework relevant to consideration of Kinder Morgan's latest proposal. The board discussed Kinder Morgan's latest proposal, and the board of directors authorized Mr. Foshee to negotiate a transaction based on the terms set forth in Kinder Morgan's latest proposal, subject to the satisfactory completion of definitive documentation and resolution of certain matters. Later on October 6, 2011, Mr. Foshee met with Mr. Kinder and noted that the board of directors of El Paso had authorized him to negotiate a transaction based on the terms set forth in Kinder Morgan's October 5th proposal.

While Goldman Sachs was available to continue to provide advice to El Paso with respect to the spin-off following the October 6, 2011 meeting of El Paso's board, no further advice was requested by El Paso or provided by Goldman Sachs.

On October 7, 2011, Kinder Morgan management held a discussion with the Kinder Morgan board of directors to update the directors on the status of discussions with El Paso and El Paso's willingness to negotiate a transaction based on Kinder Morgan's October 5th proposal.

On October 7, 2011, Wachtell Lipton delivered a draft form of warrant agreement to Weil. On or about October 7, 2011, Kinder Morgan and El Paso also agreed to provide El Paso stockholders with the ability to make a mixed election with respect to the merger consideration.

Between October 7, 2011 and October 15, 2011, each of Kinder Morgan and El Paso completed its due diligence with respect to the other company.

On October 9, 2011, Weil delivered a revised draft of a merger agreement to Wachtell Lipton.

On October 10, 2011, Kinder Morgan delivered to El Paso a draft of the debt commitment letter to be received from Barclays Bank to finance the cash portion of the merger consideration and, if necessary, to refinance certain indebtedness of El Paso and Kinder Morgan. Also on October 10, 2011, Weil delivered a revised draft of the voting agreement to Wachtell Lipton.

On October 11, 2011, the Kinder Morgan board of directors held a discussion with management and representatives of Evercore, Barclays Capital and Weil to review, in detail, the due diligence findings regarding El Paso.

On October 12, 2011, Wachtell Lipton delivered a revised draft of the merger agreement to Weil, and during the period from October 13, 2011 through October 16, 2011, representatives of El Paso, Kinder Morgan, Wachtell Lipton, Weil and Bracewell negotiated the provisions of the proposed merger agreement and the form of warrant agreement. The negotiations, among other things, addressed the structure for the transaction, the nature of the representations and warranties to be made by the parties, the conditions to closing, financing related matters, termination rights and the fees payable upon termination in certain circumstances, remedies for breaches of the covenants and agreements in the merger agreement, non-solicitation obligations, matching right provisions, the limitations on the conduct of business by both parties between signing and closing and the anti-dilution provisions and other terms of the form of warrant agreement. Although a go-shop provision was previously discussed internally by members of El Paso's management and its advisors, as well as with Kinder Morgan, El Paso determined that given the ability of El Paso to terminate the transaction for a superior proposal

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and that a go-shop provision was not customary in strategic transactions of this type, pursuing such a provision was not necessary or appropriate. Also during such time, Wachtell Lipton and the legal advisors to certain of the stockholders to the voting agreement negotiated certain provisions of the voting agreement.

On October 12, 2011, a representative of Weil had a telephone conversation with in-house counsel for Goldman Sachs to discuss whether Goldman Sachs would agree to become a party to the voting agreement in its capacity as a stockholder of Kinder Morgan. Later that day, Weil sent a draft of the voting agreement to in-house counsel for Goldman Sachs. On October 14, 2011, Weil also forwarded the most recent drafts of the proposed merger agreement and proposed warrant agreement to in-house counsel for Goldman Sachs. Also on October 14, 2011, El Paso's general counsel informed in-house counsel for Goldman Sachs that El Paso had no objection to Goldman Sachs executing the voting agreement. Between October 12, 2011 and October 14, 2011, representatives of Weil had discussions with in-house counsel for Goldman Sachs (and a member of Kinder Morgan's senior management had discussions with one of the Goldman Directors) regarding whether or not the Goldman Directors would continue to recuse themselves with respect to Kinder Morgan board of director meetings and discussions to the extent relating to the proposed acquisition of El Paso. On October 14, 2011, in-house counsel for Goldman Sachs informed Weil that the Goldman Directors would not participate in any Kinder Morgan board of directors meetings to the extent relating to the proposed acquisition of El Paso but that the Goldman Directors would like to receive board materials to be sent in connection with the meeting at which such acquisition would be considered for approval. One of the Goldman Directors also confirmed to a member of Kinder Morgan's senior management that the Goldman Directors would not participate in any Kinder Morgan board of directors meeting to the extent relating to the proposed acquisition of El Paso but that, given that Goldman Sachs would be signing the voting agreement as a stockholder of Kinder Morgan, the Goldman Directors would like to receive the materials being sent to Kinder Morgan directors. On October 14, 2011, in preparation for a board of directors meeting to be held on October 16, 2011, Kinder Morgan sent such materials to all members of the Kinder Morgan board of directors, including the Goldman Directors.

On October 13, 2011, Sherpa Merger Sub, Inc. was incorporated in the State of Delaware and Sherpa Acquisition, LLC was formed in the State of Delaware.

On October 14, 2011, Sirius Holdings Merger Corporation and Sirius Merger Corporation were incorporated in the State of Delaware.

On or about October 14, 2011, El Paso and Kinder Morgan jointly agreed on an indicative value of \$1.50 per warrant (\$0.96 per share of El Paso common stock applying the 0.640 Kinder Morgan warrants per share of El Paso common stock exchange ratio) as of the date prior to the announcement of the transaction, which was within the ranges calculated by Morgan Stanley, Evercore and Barclays in their independent valuations conducted using Black-Scholes and other valuation methods.

On October 15, 2011, the Kinder Morgan board of directors had a telephone conference with management and representatives of Weil to discuss the regulatory implications of a transaction with El Paso.

During the period from the receipt of Kinder Morgan's initial proposal through October 16, 2011, El Paso continued to work on the proposed spin-off and on October 14, 2011, EP Energy Corporation received comments from the SEC with respect to the amended registration statement on Form 10 that it filed with the SEC in connection with the proposed spin-off on September 19, 2011.

On October 16, 2011, the El Paso board of directors held a special board meeting attended by all members of the El Paso board, as well as members of management and representatives of Morgan Stanley and Wachtell Lipton. At the meeting, Wachtell Lipton reviewed with the El Paso board of directors the legal framework relevant to consideration of the transactions. Wachtell Lipton explained and discussed with the board the principal terms and conditions of the merger agreement. Morgan Stanley presented its financial analyses of the proposed transactions with Kinder Morgan and delivered its oral opinion to the El Paso board of directors, which

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was confirmed by delivery of a written opinion dated October 16, 2011, that, as of such date and based upon and subject to the limitations and assumptions set forth therein, the merger consideration to be received by the El Paso stockholders pursuant to the merger agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to such holders, which analysis also set forth a comparable company sum-of-the-parts analysis for the pipeline business and exploration and production business resulting in an aggregate potential trading range of \$14.47 to \$22.20 per share. Mr. Foshee discussed his view of the principal benefits to El Paso and its stockholders of the combination of the two companies and recommended, on behalf of management, that the board approve the transaction. For a discussion of such principal benefits of the transaction, see

Recommendation of El Paso's Board of Directors and Reasons for the Transactions. Following review and discussion among the members of the El Paso board of directors, the El Paso board of directors unanimously determined that the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement were advisable and in the best interests of El Paso stockholders, and all of the El Paso directors voted to approve the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement.

On October 16, 2011, the Kinder Morgan board of directors held a special board meeting attended by all members of the Kinder Morgan board (other than the Goldman Directors), as well as members of management and representatives of Evercore, Barclays Capital, Weil and Bracewell. At the meeting, Weil reviewed with the Kinder Morgan board of directors the legal framework relevant to consideration of the transactions. Weil explained and discussed with the board the principal terms and conditions of the merger agreement. Each of Evercore and Barclays Capital presented its financial analyses of the proposed transactions with El Paso and delivered its oral opinion to the Kinder Morgan board of directors, which was confirmed by delivery of a written opinion dated October 16, 2011, that, as of such date and based upon and subject to the limitations and assumptions set forth therein, the merger consideration to be paid by Kinder Morgan pursuant to the merger agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to Kinder Morgan. Mr. Kinder discussed his view of the principal benefits to Kinder Morgan and its stockholders of the combination of the two companies and recommended, on behalf of management, that the board approve the transaction. For a discussion of such principal benefits of the transaction, see Recommendation of Kinder Morgan's Board of Directors and Reasons for the Transactions. Following review and discussion among the members of the Kinder Morgan board of directors present at the meeting, the Kinder Morgan board of directors determined that the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement were advisable and in the best interests of Kinder Morgan stockholders, and all of the Kinder Morgan directors present at the meeting voted to approve the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and recommend that Kinder Morgan stockholders approve the share and warrant issuance proposal.

On October 16, 2011, Mr. Foshee and Mr. Kinder conferred to discuss the results of the El Paso and Kinder Morgan board meetings.

Later on October 16, 2011, the merger agreement was finalized and was executed and delivered by El Paso and Kinder Morgan, the voting agreement was finalized and was executed and delivered by El Paso and the Kinder Morgan stockholders signatory to the voting agreement and the first merger agreement was executed and delivered by El Paso, Merger Sub One and New El Paso. Also on October 16, 2011, the debt commitment letter was finalized, executed and delivered by Kinder Morgan and Barclays Capital.

Following the execution and delivery of the merger agreement and the voting agreement, El Paso and Kinder Morgan issued a joint press release announcing the transaction. Various communications and the merger agreement, voting agreement and form of warrant agreement were filed with the SEC on October 17, 2011 and thereafter.

On October 17, 2011, EP Energy Corporation filed a request with the SEC that its registration statement on Form 10 previously filed in connection with the proposed spin-off be withdrawn. Also on October 17, 2011, EP Energy Corporation sent a request to the IRS to withdraw its request for a ruling in connection with the proposed spin-off.

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**Recommendation of El Paso's Board of Directors and Reasons for the Transactions**

By a vote at a meeting held on October 16, 2011, the El Paso board of directors unanimously determined that the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement were advisable and in the best interests of El Paso and its stockholders and approved the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement, including the first merger and second merger. **The El Paso board of directors unanimously recommends that the El Paso stockholders vote FOR the proposal to adopt the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and to approve the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement at the El Paso special meeting.**

In evaluating the proposed transactions, the El Paso board of directors consulted with El Paso's management and legal and financial advisors and, in reaching its determination and recommendation, the El Paso board of directors considered a number of factors. The El Paso board of directors also consulted with outside legal counsel regarding its obligations, legal due diligence matters and the terms of the merger agreement and the first merger agreement.

Many of the factors considered favored the conclusion of the El Paso board of directors that the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement are advisable and in the best interests of El Paso and its stockholders, including the following:

The aggregate value and composition of the merger consideration to be received by El Paso stockholders in the merger;

That the merger consideration with a value of \$26.87 per share of El Paso common stock, based upon the closing price of Kinder Morgan Class P Common Stock on October 14, 2011 (the last trading date before the date of the El Paso board meeting) and a value per fractional warrant of \$0.96 per share of El Paso common stock, represented a premium of:

37.2% to the closing price of El Paso common stock on the same date;

45.5% to the average closing prices of El Paso common stock for the 30 days prior to such date; and

24.7% to El Paso's 52-week intraday high.

The potential stockholder value that might result from other alternatives available to El Paso, including the alternative of completing the previously announced spin-off of El Paso's exploration and production business, entering into an alternative transaction with another third party, or remaining an independent public company, in each case, considering the potential for El Paso stockholders to share in any future earnings growth of El Paso's businesses and continued costs, as well as the risks and uncertainties associated with continuing to operate as one or two public companies and the ability to achieve the valuations in comparison to the proposed transaction.

The belief of the El Paso board of directors that the shared core values of the two companies, including those of safety, employee development, ethics, operational excellence and customer satisfaction, will assist in integration of the companies and enhance customer service going forward.

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That the proposed transactions would enhance El Paso's assets, customer opportunities and service offerings by creating the largest energy infrastructure company in North America with an enterprise value of approximately \$94 billion and approximately 80,000 miles of pipelines.

The complementary nature and geographic diversity of the respective businesses.

The board's familiarity with, and understanding of, El Paso's business, assets, financial condition, results of operations, current business strategy and prospects.



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The financial analysis of Morgan Stanley presented to the El Paso board of directors at the meeting held on October 16, 2011 and the oral opinion of that firm delivered to El Paso's board on that date, which was confirmed by delivery of a written opinion dated October 16, 2011, that, as of such date and based upon and subject to the limitations and assumptions set forth therein, the merger consideration to be received by the El Paso stockholders pursuant to the merger agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to such holders, as more fully described below under Opinion of El Paso's Financial Advisor. The full text of the written opinion of Morgan Stanley, dated October 16, 2011, which sets forth assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the review undertaken in connection with the opinion, is attached as Annex E to this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.

Information and discussions with El Paso's management and Morgan Stanley regarding Kinder Morgan's business, assets, financial condition, results of operations, business plan and prospects, including the size and scale of the combined company and the expected pro forma effect of the proposed transactions on the combined company.

Information and discussions with El Paso's management and Morgan Stanley with respect to Kinder Morgan's credit profile following the proposed transactions, including the viability of the financing plan and expected proceeds from the sale of assets.

The possibility that the combined company would achieve a higher trading multiple than El Paso as a stand-alone company or as two publicly traded companies should the spin-off have been consummated and the risk to consummation of the proposed spin-off given market conditions.

That the merger consideration is payable in cash and Kinder Morgan stock, providing El Paso stockholders with the opportunity to participate in the equity value of the combined company following the proposed transactions while at the same time providing immediate value through the cash component of the merger consideration, with El Paso stockholders expected to hold approximately 32% of the combined company's stock outstanding immediately after the proposed transactions and two El Paso directors bringing their experience to the combined company's board.

That although the market for the warrant portion of the merger consideration could be less liquid and the trading range of the warrants could be more volatile relative to other forms of consideration, it would provide the El Paso stockholders with an additional opportunity to participate in the value of the combined company following the proposed transactions.

That stockholders currently holding more than 75% of the outstanding voting power of Kinder Morgan have agreed to vote in favor of the share and warrant issuance proposal.

That the merger agreement has no financing condition and the belief of the El Paso board of directors, supported by the financing commitment letter, and established after consultation with El Paso's financial and legal advisors regarding the terms and degree of conditionality of the financing commitment letter, that Kinder Morgan would be able to obtain the financing necessary to pay the cash portion of the merger consideration payable under the merger agreement.

That Kinder Morgan currently pays regular quarterly cash dividends on its Class P common stock and that, after the transactions, El Paso's stockholders will be entitled to receive dividends, if any, paid by Kinder Morgan on its Class P common stock.

The review by the El Paso board of directors with its legal and financial advisors of the structure of the proposed transactions and the financial and other terms of the merger agreement, including the parties' representations, warranties and covenants, the conditions to

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their respective obligations and the termination provisions, as well as the likelihood of consummation of the proposed transactions and the El Paso board's evaluation of the likely time period necessary to close the transactions. The El Paso board of directors also considered the following specific aspects of the merger agreement:

The combination of stock, cash and warrant consideration contemplated by the merger agreement and the election between the stock and cash components (and that such elections are subject to proration).

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The nature of the closing conditions included in the merger agreement, including the exceptions to the events that would constitute a material adverse effect on either El Paso or Kinder Morgan for purposes of the agreement, as well as the likelihood of satisfaction of all conditions to the consummation of the transactions.

The agreement to use best efforts to obtain approvals of applicable antitrust and competition authorities, including disposing of any assets and agreeing to any limitations on the combined company's freedom of action.

The obligation of Kinder Morgan to use its best efforts to take all actions necessary to arrange the financing provided for in the commitment letter and, if such financing is unavailable, to use its best efforts to arrange to obtain alternate financing for an amount that will enable Kinder Morgan to consummate the transactions.

The fact that Kinder Morgan's obligation to close the transactions is not subject to a financing condition.

That, while El Paso agreed to reasonably assist Kinder Morgan in the preparation for the sale of certain or all of El Paso's exploration and production business, the entering into of an agreement or the consummation of any such sale is not, in and of itself, a condition to Kinder Morgan's obligation to close the transaction.

El Paso's right to engage in negotiations with, and provide information to, a third party that makes an unsolicited written acquisition proposal, if the El Paso board of directors determines in good faith, after consultation with its legal and financial advisors, that such proposal constitutes or could reasonably be expected to result in a transaction that is superior to the proposed transactions with Kinder Morgan.

The right of El Paso's board to change its recommendation in favor of adoption of the merger and/or terminate the merger agreement in order to accept a superior proposal, subject to certain conditions (including considering any adjustments to the merger agreement proposed by Kinder Morgan and payment to Kinder Morgan of a \$650 million termination fee).

The right of El Paso's board to change its recommendation in favor of the adoption of the merger agreement if, in response to a material event that arises after the date of the merger agreement and was not, prior to the date of the merger agreement, reasonably foreseeable by El Paso (other than the existence or terms of a takeover proposal or any matter relating thereto or consequences thereof), El Paso's board of directors determines in good faith after consultation with outside counsel and its financial advisors, that the exercise of its fiduciary duties require such action.

The obligation of El Paso to hold a shareholders meeting to vote on the merger agreement even if the El Paso board changes its recommendation in favor of adoption of the merger agreement, unless certain conditions are met.

That the termination fee of \$650 million or the expense reimbursement up to \$20 million plus certain of Kinder Morgan's financing related expenses, in each case, payable by El Paso to Kinder Morgan under the circumstances specified in the merger agreement, were not unreasonable in the judgment of the El Paso board of directors after consultation with its legal and financial advisors.

The requirement that El Paso stockholder approval be obtained as a condition to consummation of the transactions.

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El Paso's right to designate two individuals to the board of directors of Kinder Morgan and that one of such directors will be appointed to Kinder Morgan's audit committee and one to Kinder Morgan's governance committee.

That the Kinder Morgan stock and warrant portion of the merger consideration will generally not be taxable for U.S. federal income tax purposes to El Paso's stockholders.

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The review by the El Paso board of directors with its legal and financial advisors of the terms of the form of warrant agreement, including the 5-year term, \$40 exercise price and anti-dilution protections.

In the course of its deliberations, the El Paso board of directors also considered a variety of risks and other potentially negative factors, including the following:

That because the merger consideration is a fixed dollar amount and a fixed exchange ratio of Kinder Morgan stock and warrants to El Paso common stock, El Paso stockholders could be adversely affected by a decrease in the trading price of Kinder Morgan's stock during the pendency of the transactions and the fact that the merger agreement does not provide El Paso with a price-based termination right or other similar protection.

That El Paso will no longer continue to proceed with the proposed spin-off and that Kinder Morgan indicated an intent to sell El Paso's exploration and production business, in which case El Paso stockholders who continued to hold stock in the combined company following consummation of the transactions would no longer have exposure to the exploration and production business and therefore no longer be able to participate in potential upsides associated with the business.

That, while retention arrangements would be put in place, the intent of Kinder Morgan to sell El Paso's exploration and production business may have a negative impact on such business.

That, while the transactions are expected to be completed, there is no assurance that all conditions to the parties' obligations to complete the transactions will be satisfied or waived, and as a result, it is possible that the transactions might not be completed even if approved by El Paso's stockholders.

That, while there is no financing condition in the merger agreement and Kinder Morgan is required to enforce its rights under the debt commitment letter, El Paso does not have the right to bring claims against Kinder Morgan's financing sources and El Paso cannot seek specific performance to cause Kinder Morgan to effect the closing if the debt financing would not be funded at the closing.

That completion of the second merger is subject to the satisfaction of a condition that there has not been a reduction in El Paso's good faith estimate of its net operating loss carryforwards for federal income tax purposes as of January 1, 2012 below \$2.6 billion (subject to certain assumptions and exclusions).

The restrictions on the conduct of El Paso's business prior to completion of the proposed transactions, requiring El Paso to conduct its business only in the ordinary course, subject to specific limitations, which could delay or prevent El Paso from undertaking business opportunities that may arise pending completion of the transactions and could negatively impact El Paso's ability to attract and retain employees and decisions of customers and vendors.

That the cash portion of the merger consideration will generally be taxable for U.S. federal income tax purposes to El Paso's stockholders.

The limitations imposed on El Paso's ability to solicit alternative transactions prior to closing or termination of the merger agreement, including the requirement to pay a \$650 million termination fee in the event El Paso accepts a superior proposal.

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That, if the merger agreement is terminated under certain circumstances, El Paso would be required to reimburse Kinder Morgan for its expenses up to \$20 million plus certain of its financing related expenses.

The governance structure of Kinder Morgan, including the ability of Mr. Kinder and the Sponsor Investors to nominate a majority of the board of directors of Kinder Morgan and their ability to control many actions of the combined company and the right of El Paso to designate only two directors to the board of directors of Kinder Morgan.

That sales of Kinder Morgan stock by the Sponsor Investors could have a negative impact on the trading price of Kinder Morgan's Class P common stock and warrants and decrease the value of the stock and warrant portion of the merger consideration.

The transaction costs to be incurred in connection with the proposed transactions.

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Risks of the type and nature described under the section titled Risk Factors.

El Paso's board of directors considered all of these factors as a whole and, on balance, concluded that they supported a determination to approve the merger agreement. The foregoing discussion of the information and factors considered by the El Paso board of directors is not exhaustive. In view of the wide variety of factors considered by the El Paso board of directors in connection with its evaluation of the proposed transactions and the complexity of these matters, the El Paso board of directors did not consider it practical to, nor did it attempt to, quantify, rank or otherwise assign relative weights to the specific factors that it considered in reaching its decision. The El Paso board of directors evaluated the factors described above, among others, and reached a consensus that the proposed transactions were advisable, fair to and in the best interests of El Paso and its stockholders. In considering the factors described above and any other factors, individual members of the El Paso board of directors may have viewed factors differently or given different weight or merit to different factors.

In considering the recommendation of the El Paso board of directors to adopt the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and to approve the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement, El Paso stockholders should be aware that the executive officers and directors of El Paso may have certain interests in the proposed transactions that may be different from, or in addition to, the interests of El Paso stockholders more generally and that Goldman Sachs may have certain interests in the proposed transactions that may be different from, or in addition to, the interests of El Paso stockholders more generally. The El Paso board of directors was aware of these interests and considered them when approving the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and recommending that El Paso stockholders vote to adopt the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement. See The Transactions Interests of Certain Persons in the Transactions El Paso Executive Officers and Directors and Interests of Certain Persons in the Transactions Goldman Sachs.

**Recommendation of Kinder Morgan's Board of Directors and Reasons for the Transactions**

At its meeting on October 16, 2011, the Kinder Morgan board of directors determined that the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby were advisable and in the best interests of Kinder Morgan and its stockholders, and approved the merger agreement. The Kinder Morgan board of directors recommends that Kinder Morgan stockholders vote FOR the share and warrant issuance proposal. In making this determination, the Kinder Morgan board of directors consulted with Kinder Morgan's management and with its financial and legal advisors, and considered a number of factors. The decision of the Kinder Morgan board of directors was based upon a number of potential benefits of the transactions and other factors that it believed would contribute to the success of the combined company, and thus benefit the Kinder Morgan stockholders, including the following factors, the order of which does not necessarily reflect their relative significance:

*Increased Scale, Scope and Growth Opportunities.* The combination of Kinder Morgan and El Paso would create the largest midstream and natural gas pipeline company in North America. In addition, the combined company is expected to create growth opportunities through expansions and extensions of existing pipelines.

*Complementary Assets.* El Paso's and Kinder Morgan's natural gas pipeline assets are complementary in that they primarily serve different supply sources and markets in the United States.

*Accretive Impact.* The transactions are expected to deliver meaningful accretion, both immediate and long-term, to stockholders of Kinder Morgan. In addition, based upon the expected sale (drop-down) of certain of El Paso's natural gas pipeline assets to KMP, the transactions are expected to be accretive to unitholders and shareholders of KMP and KMR.

*Future Sales to Reduce Leverage.* The opportunity to sell (drop-down) El Paso's natural gas pipeline assets to KMP and EPB and sell El Paso's exploration and production business, and the availability of certain net operating loss carryforwards to help offset taxable gains in connection with such sales, is expected to reduce substantially the level of indebtedness incurred to finance the transactions.

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*Impact on Liquidity.* The issuance of additional shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock in the second merger is expected to significantly increase the liquidity of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock.

*Synergies.* The combined company is expected to have the opportunity to achieve improvements in both organic growth and synergies, including approximately \$350 million of cost savings per year.

*Stable Cash Flow.* El Paso's natural gas pipeline assets are expected to provide additional steady, fee-based cash flow.

*Opinions of Financial Advisors to Kinder Morgan.* The Kinder Morgan board of directors took into account the opinions of each of Evercore and Barclays Capital to the effect that, as of October 16, 2011, and based upon and subject to the assumptions and qualifications set forth therein, the merger consideration to be paid by Kinder Morgan pursuant to the merger agreement was fair to Kinder Morgan from a financial point of view, in each case, as more fully described under "Opinions of Kinder Morgan's Financial Advisors."

In addition, the Kinder Morgan board of directors also identified and considered several potentially negative factors to be balanced against the positive factors listed above, including the following, the order of which does not necessarily reflect their relative significance:

that the pendency of the transactions for an extended period of time following the announcement of the execution of the merger agreement could have an adverse impact on Kinder Morgan or El Paso;

the potential for diversion of management and employee attention during the period prior to completion of the merger, and the potential negative effect on Kinder Morgan's and El Paso's business;

the risk that Kinder Morgan may not be able to sell El Paso's exploration and production assets in a timely manner, on satisfactory terms and conditions, at a satisfactory price, or at all;

the risk that potential benefits and synergies sought in the transactions may not be realized, or may not be realized within the expected time period, and the risks associated with integration of the operations of the two companies;

the risks that the regulatory approvals and clearances necessary to complete the transactions might not be obtained or that governmental authorities would condition approval of the transactions on the companies' compliance with certain burdensome conditions or require certain burdensome divestitures, or that regulatory approvals may be delayed;

the risks inherent in completing over \$11.5 billion in new financing necessary to consummate the transactions, given the recent volatility in the U.S. debt markets;

the risk that Kinder Morgan may be liable for damages to El Paso if it is unable to obtain the financing necessary to consummate the transactions;



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the potential negative consequences that could result from the combined company's significant amount of indebtedness following the closing of the transactions;

the risk that Kinder Morgan may not be able to consummate the sale (drop-down) of El Paso's natural gas pipeline assets to KMP and EPB on satisfactory terms and conditions;

the risks inherent in completing financing on the part of KMP and EPB for the potential drop-down of assets from Kinder Morgan;

the risk that commodity prices may fluctuate and impact the proceeds expected to be received from the anticipated sale of El Paso's exploration and production assets;

the merger agreement's restrictions on the conduct of Kinder Morgan's and El Paso's business during the period between execution of the merger agreement and the consummation of the transactions;

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the risk that, despite the efforts of Kinder Morgan and El Paso prior to the consummation of the transactions, the combined company may lose key personnel; and

the potential that the combined company might not achieve its projected financial results.

In view of the variety of factors and the quality and amount of information considered, the Kinder Morgan board of directors as a whole did not find it practicable to and did not quantify or otherwise assign relative weights to the specific factors considered in reaching its determination but conducted an overall analysis of the transaction. Individual members of the Kinder Morgan board of directors may have given different relative considerations to different factors.

The explanation of the reasoning of the Kinder Morgan board of directors and certain information presented in this section are forward-looking in nature and, therefore, the information should be read in light of the factors discussed in the sections entitled "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" and "Risk Factors."

**Certain El Paso Financial Projections**

El Paso does not as a matter of course make public forecasts as to future performance, earnings or other results, and El Paso is especially reluctant to disclose forecasts due to the unpredictability of the underlying assumptions and estimates. However, El Paso has included below certain information that was furnished to third parties and that was considered by El Paso's financial advisor and by the board of directors of El Paso for the purposes of evaluating the proposed transactions with Kinder Morgan.

	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E	2015E
	(in millions)				
Pipeline Segment EBITDA(1)(2)	\$ 2,050	\$ 2,077	\$ 2,171	\$ 2,374	\$ 2,509
Exploration and Production Segment EBITDA(1)(2)	\$ 1,374	\$ 1,630	\$ 1,997	\$ 2,396	\$ 2,811
Total El Paso Consolidated Segment EBITDA(1)(2)	\$ 3,423	\$ 3,707	\$ 4,167	\$ 4,771	\$ 5,320

(1) Segment EBITDA is defined as net income (loss) adjusted for interest and debt expense, depreciation, depletion and amortization and income taxes. The projected Segment EBITDA was also adjusted for certain items that El Paso has historically adjusted for in reporting its earnings that it believes are useful in analyzing the company's ongoing earnings potential and understanding certain significant items impacting the comparability of El Paso's results. It does not reflect a reduction for any amounts attributable to noncontrolling interests. Segment EBITDA is not a measurement of financial performance under GAAP and should not be considered as an alternative to net income (loss), operating income or other performance measures derived in accordance with GAAP.

(2) With respect to El Paso's unconsolidated affiliates, Segment EBITDA includes El Paso's equity income.

El Paso had previously furnished to Morgan Stanley information relevant to the calculation of Pipeline Segment EBITDA and Total El Paso Consolidated Segment EBITDA which would have resulted in an estimate for such items of \$2,120 million and \$3,493 million for 2011, respectively. Morgan Stanley has advised El Paso that it did not utilize a 2011 estimate of Pipeline Segment EBITDA or Total El Paso Consolidated Segment EBITDA in its analysis or its opinion.

The internal financial forecasts were not prepared with a view toward public disclosure, nor were they prepared with a view toward compliance with the published guidelines of the SEC, the guidelines established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants for preparation and presentation of financial forecasts or generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, referred to as "GAAP." Neither Ernst & Young LLP, nor any other independent accountants, have compiled, examined or performed any procedures with respect to the prospective financial information contained herein, nor have they expressed any opinion or any other form of assurance on such information or its achievability, and assume no responsibility for, and disclaim any association with, the prospective financial information. The Ernst & Young LLP report incorporated by reference in this document relates to El Paso's historical financial information. It does not extend to the prospective financial information and should not be read to do so. The summary of these internal financial forecasts is being included in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus not to influence your decision whether to vote for adoption of the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and approval of the transactions.



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contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement, but because these internal financial forecasts were made available to Kinder Morgan and to El Paso's and Kinder Morgan's financial advisors.

These internal financial forecasts were based on numerous variables and assumptions that are inherently uncertain and may be beyond the control of El Paso's management. Important factors that may affect actual results and cause the internal financial forecasts not to be achieved include, but are not limited to, risks and uncertainties relating to El Paso's business (including its ability to achieve strategic goals, objectives and targets over applicable periods), industry performance, the regulatory environment, general business and economic conditions and other matters described under the section entitled "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements." The internal financial forecasts also reflect assumptions as to certain business decisions that are subject to change. As a result, actual results may differ materially from those contained in these internal financial forecasts. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the internal financial forecasts will be realized.

The inclusion of these internal financial forecasts in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus should not be regarded as an indication that any of El Paso, Kinder Morgan or any of their respective affiliates, advisors, officers, directors, partners or representatives considered the internal financial forecasts to be predictive of actual future events, and the internal financial forecasts should not be relied upon as such. None of El Paso, Kinder Morgan or any of their respective affiliates, advisors, officers, directors, partners or representatives can give you any assurance that actual results will not differ from these internal financial forecasts, and none undertakes any obligation to update or otherwise revise or reconcile these internal financial forecasts to reflect circumstances existing after the date the internal financial forecasts were generated or to reflect the occurrence of future events in the event that any or all of the assumptions underlying the projections are shown to be in error. El Paso does not intend to make publicly available any update or other revision to these internal financial forecasts. El Paso has made publicly available its actual results of operations for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, and you should review carefully El Paso's Form 10-K for such period, which is incorporated by reference into this document. None of El Paso or its affiliates, advisors, officers, directors, partners or representatives has made or makes any representation to any stockholder or other person regarding El Paso's ultimate performance compared to the information contained in these internal financial forecasts or that forecasted results will be achieved. El Paso has made no representation to Kinder Morgan, in the merger agreement or otherwise, concerning these internal financial forecasts.

**Certain Kinder Morgan Financial Projections**

Kinder Morgan does not as a matter of course make public forecasts as to future performance, earnings or other results, and Kinder Morgan is especially reluctant to disclose forecasts due to the unpredictability of the underlying assumptions and estimates. However, Kinder Morgan has included below certain information that was furnished to third parties and that was considered by Kinder Morgan's financial advisors and by the board of directors of Kinder Morgan for the purposes of evaluating the proposed transactions with El Paso.

*Projections Provided by Kinder Morgan's Management:*

	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E	2015E
	(in millions)				
Kinder Morgan Distributable Cash Flow(1)(2)	\$ 834.8	\$ 923.2	\$ 1,012.2	\$ 1,104.3	\$ 1,186.8
KMP EBITDA(1)(3)	3,516.9	4,120.2	4,520.2	4,907.9	5,118.1
El Paso Consolidated EBITDA(1)(4)	3,458.2	3,896.4	4,378.6	4,920.8	5,426.9

- (1) Distributable cash flow and EBITDA are not measurements of financial performance under GAAP and should not be considered as alternatives to net income (loss), operating income, or other performance measures derived in accordance with GAAP.

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- (2) Kinder Morgan Distributable Cash Flow is defined as total distributions (including share distributions from KMR) received by Kinder Morgan from its investments in KMP and NGPL less cash interest expense, cash taxes, G&A, and sustaining capital expenditures.
- (3) KMP EBITDA is defined as net income plus DD&A, including KMP's share of DD&A for REX, MEP, FEP, KinderHawk, Cypress, Parkway and EagleHawk (in the case of KinderHawk through the second quarter of 2011), plus income tax expense and interest expense.
- (4) Including EPB. With respect to El Paso's unconsolidated joint ventures, EBITDA only takes into account El Paso's proportional share of its joint ventures' free cash flow.

The internal financial forecasts were not prepared with a view toward public disclosure, nor were they prepared with a view toward compliance with the published guidelines of the SEC, the guidelines established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants for preparation and presentation of prospective financial information or GAAP. The prospective financial information of Kinder Morgan included in this document was prepared by, and is the responsibility of, Kinder Morgan. Neither Kinder Morgan's independent accountants, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, nor any other independent accountants, have compiled, examined or performed any procedures with respect to the prospective financial information contained herein, nor have they expressed any opinion or any other form of assurance on such information or its achievability, and assume no responsibility for, and disclaims any association with, the prospective financial information. The PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP report included in this document relates to Kinder Morgan's historical financial information. It does not extend to the prospective financial information and should not be read to do so. The summary of these internal financial forecasts is not being included in this document to influence your decision on how to vote on any proposal, but because these internal financial forecasts were made available to El Paso (with respect to Kinder Morgan only) and to Kinder Morgan's and El Paso's financial advisors.

These internal financial forecasts were based on numerous variables and assumptions that are inherently uncertain and may be beyond the control of Kinder Morgan's management. Important factors that may affect actual results and cause the internal financial forecasts not to be achieved include, but are not limited to, risks and uncertainties relating to Kinder Morgan's business (including its ability to achieve strategic goals, objectives and targets over applicable periods), industry performance, the regulatory environment, general business and economic conditions and other matters described under the sections entitled "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" and "Risk Factors." The internal financial forecasts also reflect assumptions as to certain business decisions that are subject to change. As a result, actual results may differ materially from those contained in these internal financial forecasts. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the internal financial forecasts will be realized.

The inclusion of these internal financial forecasts in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus should not be regarded as an indication that any of Kinder Morgan, El Paso or any of their respective affiliates, advisors, officers, directors, partners or representatives considered the internal financial forecasts to be predictive of actual future events, and the internal financial forecasts should not be relied upon as such. None of Kinder Morgan, El Paso or any of their respective affiliates, advisors, officers, directors, partners or representatives can give you any assurance that actual results will not differ from these internal financial forecasts, and none undertakes any obligation to update or otherwise revise or reconcile these internal financial forecasts to reflect circumstances existing after the date the internal financial forecasts were generated or to reflect the occurrence of future events in the event that any or all of the assumptions underlying the projections are shown to be in error. Kinder Morgan does not intend to make publicly available any update or other revision to these internal financial forecasts. None of Kinder Morgan or its affiliates, advisors, officers, directors, partners or representatives has made or makes any representation to any stockholder or other person regarding Kinder Morgan's ultimate performance compared to the information contained in these internal financial forecasts or that forecasted results will be achieved. Kinder Morgan has made no representation to El Paso in the merger agreement or otherwise, concerning these internal financial forecasts.

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**Opinion of El Paso's Financial Advisor**

El Paso retained Morgan Stanley to provide it with financial advisory services and a financial opinion in connection with the potential acquisition of El Paso by Kinder Morgan. El Paso's management recommended the retention of Morgan Stanley to El Paso's board of directors. Due to the prior relationship with Morgan Stanley and concerns regarding maintaining confidentiality in the context of the discussions with Kinder Morgan, the El Paso board of directors and management did not interview any other financial advisors in connection with the proposed transaction. El Paso's board of directors selected Morgan Stanley to act as its financial advisor based on Morgan Stanley's qualifications, reputation, expertise and experience in mergers and acquisitions. El Paso's board of directors also considered Morgan Stanley's knowledge of and familiarity with El Paso's business affairs, operations and management. El Paso's board of directors also took into account that Morgan Stanley represented the special committee of the board of directors of Kinder Morgan when Kinder Morgan was purchased in a going-private transaction in 2006. At the meeting of El Paso's board of directors on October 16, 2011, Morgan Stanley rendered to El Paso's board of directors its oral opinion, subsequently confirmed in writing, that as of October 16, 2011, and based upon and subject to the various assumptions, factors, qualifications and limitations set forth in the written opinion, the merger consideration to be received by the holders of shares of El Paso common stock pursuant to the merger agreement was fair from a financial point of view to such holders.

**The full text of the written opinion of Morgan Stanley, dated as of October 16, 2011, is attached hereto as Annex E and is incorporated into this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus by reference. The opinion sets forth, among other things, the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and qualifications and limitations on the scope of the review undertaken by Morgan Stanley in rendering its opinion. Stockholders are urged to, and should, read the opinion carefully and in its entirety. Morgan Stanley's opinion is directed to El Paso's board of directors and addresses only the fairness from a financial point of view of the consideration to be received by the holders of shares of El Paso common stock pursuant to the merger agreement, as of the date of the opinion. Morgan Stanley's opinion does not address any other aspect of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and expresses no opinion or recommendation as to the underlying decision of El Paso to engage in the proposed transactions or as to how any stockholder of El Paso or Kinder Morgan should vote at any stockholders' meeting held in connection with the proposed transactions. Morgan Stanley's opinion does not in any manner address the prices at which the Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and the Kinder Morgan warrants will trade following consummation of the transactions or any time in the future. The summary of the opinion of Morgan Stanley set forth in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the opinion.**

In connection with rendering its opinion, Morgan Stanley, among other things:

reviewed certain publicly available financial statements and other business and financial information of El Paso and Kinder Morgan, respectively;

reviewed certain internal financial statements and other financial and operating data concerning El Paso and Kinder Morgan, respectively;

reviewed certain financial projections prepared by the managements of El Paso and Kinder Morgan, respectively;

attended a presentation made by the financial advisor engaged by El Paso in connection with the proposed spin-off of El Paso's exploration and production business;

discussed the past and current operations and financial condition and the prospects of El Paso with senior executives of El Paso;

discussed the past and current operations and financial condition and the prospects of Kinder Morgan with senior executives of Kinder Morgan;



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reviewed the pro forma impact of the transactions on Kinder Morgan's cash flow, cash flow per share and various credit statistics;

reviewed the reported prices and trading activity for El Paso common stock and Kinder Morgan Class P common stock;

compared the financial performance of El Paso and Kinder Morgan and the prices and trading activity of El Paso common stock and Kinder Morgan Class P common stock with that of certain other publicly traded companies comparable with El Paso and Kinder Morgan, respectively, and their securities;

compared the implied volatility of call options of Kinder Morgan, call options of El Paso and call options of certain other publicly traded companies comparable with Kinder Morgan;

reviewed the historical stock price volatility of El Paso and of certain other publicly traded companies comparable with Kinder Morgan;

reviewed the financial terms, to the extent publicly available, of certain comparable acquisition transactions;

participated in certain discussions and negotiations among management representatives of El Paso and Kinder Morgan and each of their respective financial and legal advisors;

reviewed the merger agreement and certain related documents; and

performed such other analyses, reviewed such other information and considered such other factors as Morgan Stanley deemed appropriate.

In arriving at its opinion, Morgan Stanley assumed and relied upon, without independent verification, the accuracy and completeness of the information that was publicly available or supplied or otherwise discussed with or made available to Morgan Stanley by El Paso and Kinder Morgan, and formed a substantial basis for its opinion. With respect to the financial projections, or material derived or extrapolated therefrom, Morgan Stanley assumed that they had been reasonably prepared on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of the respective managements of El Paso and Kinder Morgan of the future financial performance of El Paso and Kinder Morgan.

In addition, Morgan Stanley assumed that the transactions will be consummated in accordance with the terms set forth in the merger agreement without any waiver, amendment or delay of any terms or conditions, including, among other things that (1) the first merger and the LLC conversion, taken together, and (2) the second merger and the third merger, taken together, will each be treated as a tax-free reorganization, pursuant to the Code. Morgan Stanley assumed that in connection with the receipt of all the necessary governmental, regulatory or other approvals and consents required for the transactions, no delays, limitations, conditions or restrictions will be imposed that would have a material adverse effect on the contemplated benefits expected to be derived in the transactions. Morgan Stanley is not a legal, tax or regulatory advisor. Morgan Stanley is a financial advisor only and relied upon, without independent verification, the assessment of El Paso and its legal, tax or regulatory advisors with respect to legal, tax or regulatory matters. Morgan Stanley expressed no opinion with respect to the fairness of the amount or nature of the compensation to any of El Paso's officers, directors or employees, or any class of such persons, relative to the consideration to be received by the holders of shares of El Paso common stock in the transactions. Morgan Stanley did not make any independent valuation or appraisal of the assets or liabilities of El Paso or Kinder Morgan, nor was Morgan Stanley furnished with any such valuations or appraisals. Morgan Stanley's opinion was necessarily based on financial, economic, market and other conditions as in effect on, and the information made available to Morgan Stanley as of, October 16, 2011. Events occurring after October 16, 2011 may affect Morgan Stanley's opinion and the assumptions used in preparing it, and Morgan Stanley did not assume any obligation to update, revise or reaffirm its opinion. See the section entitled "Risk Factors."



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In arriving at its opinion, Morgan Stanley was not authorized to solicit, and did not solicit, interest from any party with respect to an acquisition, business combination or other extraordinary transaction, involving El Paso or certain of its constituent businesses, nor did Morgan Stanley negotiate with any party, other than Kinder Morgan.

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The following is a brief summary of the material analyses performed by Morgan Stanley in connection with its oral opinion and the preparation of its written opinion letter dated October 16, 2011. Some of these summaries of financial analyses include information presented in tabular format. In order to fully understand the financial analyses used by Morgan Stanley, the tables must be read together with the text of each summary. The tables alone do not constitute a complete description of the financial analyses.

In arriving at its opinion regarding the consideration to be paid to holders of El Paso common stock, Morgan Stanley performed an analysis of the value of 0.640 Kinder Morgan warrants per share of El Paso common stock (referred to as the Per Share Warrant Consideration) using a Black-Scholes option valuation model, assuming a volatility range of 25% to 35% as well as certain other assumptions. The assumed volatility range was based on the historical stock price volatility and implied volatility of call options for Kinder Morgan, El Paso and other companies engaged in a business similar to Kinder Morgan (including Spectra Energy Corp., Energy Transfer Equity, L.P. and ONEOK, Inc.). The analysis indicated an estimated value range for the Per Share Warrant Consideration of \$0.33 to \$2.02 per share of El Paso common stock. Based on the experience and judgment of Morgan Stanley, Morgan Stanley estimated a value of \$0.96 per share of El Paso common stock. Morgan Stanley then noted that the consideration to be received by holders of shares of El Paso common stock in the proposed transactions pursuant to the merger agreement is \$25.91 (excluding the Per Share Warrant Consideration) and \$26.87 (including the Per Share Warrant Consideration), each based on the closing share price for Kinder Morgan Class P common stock on October 14, 2011 of \$26.89.

***Historical Share Price Analysis***

Morgan Stanley reviewed the share price performance of El Paso and Kinder Morgan during various periods ending on October 14, 2011 (the last trading day prior to El Paso board meeting approving the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement). Morgan Stanley noted that the range of low and high intra-day prices of El Paso common stock during the prior 52-week period was \$12.51 to \$21.54. Morgan Stanley noted that the range of low and high intra-day prices of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock during the period since Kinder Morgan's February 10, 2011 initial public offering was \$23.51 to \$32.14.

Morgan Stanley next compared the implied transaction consideration of \$25.91 (excluding the Per Share Warrant Consideration) and \$26.87 (including the Per Share Warrant Consideration) to each of (1) the closing share price of El Paso common stock on October 14, 2011 of \$19.59, (2) the average closing price per share of El Paso common stock during the 30-day period ending October 14, 2011 of \$18.47 and (3) the 52-week intra-day high price of \$21.54 per share of El Paso common stock. The following table lists the implied transaction premiums based on such calculations:

<b>Date/Time Period</b>	<b>Transaction Premium Excluding the Per Share Warrant Consideration</b>	<b>Transaction Premium Including the Per Share Warrant Consideration</b>
October 14, 2011 Price of \$19.59	32.3%	37.2%
Last 30 Trading Day Price of \$18.47	40.3%	45.5%
52-Week Intra-Day High Price of \$21.54	20.3%	24.7%

***Equity Research Future Price Targets***

Morgan Stanley reviewed the public market trading price targets for El Paso common stock prepared and published by equity research analysts prior to October 14, 2011 (the last trading day prior to El Paso board meeting approving the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement). These targets reflected each analyst's estimate of the future public market trading price of El Paso common stock one year in the future. Morgan Stanley noted that the range of one-year research analyst price targets for El Paso was \$22.00 to \$29.50 per share. Using a discount rate

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of 10%, reflecting estimates of the cost of equity for El Paso, Morgan Stanley discounted the analysts' price targets back one-year to arrive at a range of present values for these targets. Morgan Stanley's analysis of the present value of equity research analysts' future price targets implied a value per share of El Paso common stock in the range of approximately \$20.00 to \$26.82 per share.

Morgan Stanley noted that the consideration to be received by holders of shares of El Paso common stock in the proposed transactions pursuant to the merger agreement is \$25.91 (excluding the Per Share Warrant Consideration) and \$26.87 (including the Per Share Warrant Consideration), each based on the closing share price for Kinder Morgan common stock on October 14, 2011 of \$26.89.

In addition, Morgan Stanley reviewed the public market trading price targets for Kinder Morgan Class P common stock prepared and published by equity research analysts prior to October 14, 2011. These targets reflected each analyst's estimate of the future public market trading price of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock one year in the future. Morgan Stanley noted that the range of one-year research analyst price targets for Kinder Morgan was \$29.50 to \$34.00 per share. Using a discount rate of 7.5%, reflecting estimates of the cost of equity for Kinder Morgan, Morgan Stanley discounted the analysts' price targets back one-year to arrive at a range of present values for these targets. Morgan Stanley's analysis of the present value of equity research analysts' future price targets implied a value per share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock in the range of approximately \$27.44 to \$31.63 per share.

The public market trading price targets published by equity research analysts do not necessarily reflect current market trading prices for El Paso common stock or Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, and these estimates are subject to uncertainties, including the future financial performance of El Paso, Kinder Morgan and future financial market conditions.

***Comparable Company Sum-of-the-Parts Analysis***

Morgan Stanley performed a comparable company sum-of-the-parts analysis with respect to El Paso and Kinder Morgan. This valuation methodology is designed to provide an implied public trading value of a company by comparing segments of a company's business to trading levels of other companies engaged in a similar business and aggregating the implied valuations of each segment. With respect to El Paso, Morgan Stanley compared certain financial information of El Paso with publicly available information for peers that operate in and are exposed to similar lines of business as El Paso's primary two segments of business (1) the pipeline segment, primarily consisting of United States-based interstate natural gas transmission systems (referred to in this section as the Pipeline Segment) and (2) the exploration and production segment, primarily consisting of exploration and production of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids (referred to in this section as the Exploration and Production Segment).

With respect to the Pipeline Segment, the peer group included the following companies (collectively referred to in this section as the Pipeline Peer Group Companies):

Enbridge Inc.

Kinder Morgan

ONEOK, Inc.

Spectra Energy Corp

Questar Corporation

Targa Resources, Inc.

TransCanada Corporation

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With respect to analysis of the Pipeline Segment, Morgan Stanley analyzed the following statistics, among other things, for each of these companies, as of October 14, 2011, and based on estimates for the peer group companies provided by Institutional Broker's Estimate System (referred to in this section as IBES), equity research analysts, and public filings:

the ratio of aggregate value, defined as market capitalization, plus consolidated total debt, plus minority interests (including market value of minority interests associated with master limited partnership (referred to in this section as MLP) interests, as applicable) and less consolidated total cash and cash equivalents (referred to in this section as Aggregate Value), to estimated calendar year 2012 earnings before interest taxes and depreciation on a fully consolidated basis (including minority interests associated with MLP interests, as applicable) (referred to in this section as Aggregated EBITDA or EBITDA);

the ratio of disaggregated value, defined as Aggregate Value less debt associated with MLPs, less minority interests and plus cash and cash equivalents associated with MLPs, to disaggregated EBITDA, defined as estimated calendar year 2012 EBITDA, less EBITDA associated with MLPs, plus cash flows associated with MLP general partnership (referred to in this section as GP) interests and plus cash flows associated with MLP limited partnership (referred to in this section as LP) interests (referred to in this section as Disaggregated EBITDA); and

yield, defined as annualized estimated calendar year dividends per share divided by current market trading price per share (referred to in this section as Yield) for 2012.

A summary of the reference ranges of trading multiples is set forth below:

<b>Trading Multiples</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Low</b>
Aggregate Value to Estimated 2012 EBITDA	11.0x	11.0x	14.1x	8.4x
Disaggregated Value to Disaggregated EBITDA	13.0x	13.0x	18.5x	8.5x
Estimated 2012 Yield	4.0%	4.1%	4.9%	3.3%

Based on the analysis of the relevant metrics for each of the comparable companies and on the experience and judgment of Morgan Stanley, Morgan Stanley selected a representative range of financial multiples of the comparable companies and applied this range of multiples to the relevant financial statistics for the Pipeline Segment.

For purposes of valuing the Pipeline Segment, Morgan Stanley also employed a disaggregated valuation approach (referred to in this section as the Disaggregated Approach), pursuant to which Morgan Stanley aggregated the separate valuations of El Paso's Disaggregated EBITDA for the Pipeline Segment, the value of El Paso's limited partner units held in EPB as of October 14, 2011 and the value of El Paso's GP cash flows using the following multiples and statistics. The value of El Paso's Disaggregated EBITDA for the Pipeline Segment were valued based on a comparable company multiple range of 9.5x to 11.0x (which range was computed using applicable estimates for the Pipeline Peer Group Companies provided by IBES, equity research analysts and public filings and based on the experience and judgment of Morgan Stanley). The value of El Paso's limited partner units held in EPB were valued based on the number of limited partner units held by El Paso and the closing price on October 14, 2011 of \$38.01 per unit of EPB. The value of El Paso's GP cash flows were valued based on a comparable company yield range of 4.0% to 3.0% (which range was computed using applicable estimates for the Pipeline Peer Group Companies provided by IBES, equity research analysts and public filings and based on the experience and judgment of Morgan Stanley).

For purposes of estimated EBITDA, dividends and GP and LP cash flows of El Paso, Morgan Stanley utilized financial forecasts prepared by the management of El Paso.

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Based on El Paso's current outstanding shares and options, Morgan Stanley estimated the implied equity value per share of the Pipeline Segment as of October 14, 2011 as follows:

<b>Ratio</b>	<b>Comparable Company Multiple Statistic Range</b>	<b>Pipeline Segment Implied Equity Value Per Share of El Paso Common Stock</b>
Aggregate Value to Estimated 2012 EBITDA	10.0x - 12.0x	\$ 9.10 - \$15.31
Aggregate Value to Estimated 2012 Disaggregated EBITDA	12.0x - 14.0x	\$ 10.82 - \$14.55
Estimated 2012 Yield per share	5.00% - 3.75%	\$ 12.00 - \$16.00
Disaggregated Approach	Various <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 10.55 - \$14.03

(1) The various multiple statistic ranges used in the Disaggregated Approach are as described in the above paragraph.

Based on the data in the table above, Morgan Stanley calculated an implied equity value per share of El Paso's Pipeline Segment of \$10.62 to \$14.97 as of October 14, 2011 (referred to in this section as the Pipeline Comparable Company Valuation).

With respect to the Exploration and Production Segment, the peer group included the following (collectively referred to in this section as the E&P Peer Group Companies):

Cabot Oil & Gas Corporation

Comstock Resources, Inc.

EXCO Resources Inc.

Forest Oil Corporation

Newfield Exploration Company

QEP Resources, Inc.

SM Energy Company

With respect to analysis of the Exploration and Production Segment, Morgan Stanley analyzed the following statistics for each of these companies, as of October 14, 2011, and based on estimates for the peer group companies provided by IBES, equity research analysts and public filings:

the ratio of Aggregate Value to estimated calendar year 2012 EBITDA;

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the ratio of adjusted Aggregate Value, defined as Aggregate Value less Aggregate Value associated with non-exploration and production assets, as applicable (referred to in this section as Adjusted Aggregate Value ), to estimated calendar year 2011 production; and

the ratio of Adjusted Aggregate Value to proved reserves for the calendar year 2010.

A summary of the reference ranges of trading multiples is set forth below:

Trading Multiples	Mean	Median	High	Low
Aggregate Value to Estimated 2012 EBITDA	4.7x	4.2x	8.2x	3.0x
Adjusted Aggregate Value to Estimated 2011 Production (MMcfepd)	\$ 8,851	\$ 8,347	\$ 16,451	\$ 4,297
Adjusted Aggregate Value to 2010 Proved Reserves (\$ / Mcfe)	\$ 2.41	\$ 1.51	\$ 5.29	\$ 1.40

Based on the analysis of the relevant metrics for each of the comparable companies and on the experience and judgment of Morgan Stanley, Morgan Stanley selected a representative range of financial multiples of the comparable companies and applied this range of multiples to the relevant financial statistics for the Exploration and Production Segment. For purposes of estimated EBITDA, estimated production and proved reserves data, Morgan Stanley utilized financial forecasts prepared by the management of El Paso.

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Based on El Paso's current outstanding shares and options and an estimated net debt of \$2.25 billion for the Exploration and Production Segment, Morgan Stanley estimated the implied equity value per share of the Exploration and Production Segment as of October 14, 2011 as follows:

Ratio	Comparable Company		Exploration and Production Segment	
	Multiple Statistic Range		Implied Equity Value Per Share of El Paso Common Stock	
Aggregate Value to Estimated 2012 EBITDA	3.5x	4.5x	\$4.40	\$6.47
Adjusted Aggregate Value to Estimated 2011 Production	\$6,000	\$9,500	\$3.60	\$7.37
	(per MMcfepd)			
Adjusted Aggregate Value to 2010 Proved Reserves	\$1.50	\$2.50 (per Mcfe)	\$3.56	\$7.84

Based on the data in the table above, Morgan Stanley calculated an implied equity value per share of the Exploration and Production Segment of \$3.85 to \$7.23 as of October 14, 2011 (referred to in this section as the E&P Comparable Company Valuation).

Morgan Stanley aggregated the Pipeline Comparable Company Valuation and the E&P Comparable Company Valuation and, based on El Paso's current outstanding shares and options, estimated the implied equity value per share of El Paso common stock as of October 14, 2011 to be \$14.47 to \$22.20.

Morgan Stanley noted that the consideration to be received by holders of shares of El Paso common stock in the transactions pursuant to the merger agreement is \$25.91 (excluding the Per Share Warrant Consideration) and \$26.87 (including the Per Share Warrant Consideration), each based on the closing share price for Kinder Morgan common stock on October 14, 2011 of \$26.89.

With respect to Kinder Morgan, Morgan Stanley compared certain financial information of Kinder Morgan with publicly available information for peer group companies that operate in and are exposed to similar lines of business as Kinder Morgan, primarily consisting of United States-based interstate natural gas transmission systems. Specifically, Morgan Stanley looked at the Pipeline Peer Group Companies and analyzed statistics for such companies that are similar to those described above for the comparable company sum-of-the-parts analysis of El Paso's Pipeline Segment.

Based on the analysis of the relevant metrics for each of the comparable companies and on the experience and judgment of Morgan Stanley, Morgan Stanley selected a representative range of financial multiples of the comparable companies and applied this range of multiples to the relevant financial statistics for Kinder Morgan.

Based on Kinder Morgan's current outstanding shares, Morgan Stanley estimated the implied equity value per share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock as of October 14, 2011 by using a Disaggregated Approach. The value of Kinder Morgan's limited partner units held in KMP and shares in KMR were valued based on the number of units or shares held by Kinder Morgan and the closing prices on October 14, 2011 of KMP (\$71.51 per unit) and KMR (\$62.46 per share). The value of Kinder Morgan's after-tax GP cash flows were valued based on a comparable company Yield range of 5.5% to 4.5%. The value of Kinder Morgan's after-tax distributions from its equity interest in NGPL were valued based on a comparable company multiple of 10.0x. For purposes of estimated GP cash flows and after-tax distributions from NGPL, Morgan Stanley utilized estimates of equity research analysts. Based on the Disaggregated Approach, Morgan Stanley calculated an implied equity value per share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock of \$24.07 to \$31.19.

No company utilized in the comparable company sum-of-the-parts analysis is identical to El Paso or Kinder Morgan. In evaluating peer companies, Morgan Stanley made judgments and assumptions with regard to industry performance, general business, economic, market and financial conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of El Paso and Kinder Morgan, such as the impact of competition on the businesses of El Paso



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and Kinder Morgan and the industry generally, industry growth and the absence of any adverse material change in the financial condition and prospects of El Paso, Kinder Morgan or the industry or in the financial markets in general. Mathematical analysis, such as determining the average or median, is not in itself a meaningful method of using peer group data.

***Discounted Future Equity Value Analysis***

Morgan Stanley performed a discounted future equity value analysis with respect to El Paso, which is designed to provide insight into the estimated future implied value of a company's common equity as a function of (1) with respect to the Pipeline Segment, estimated future dividends per share and a potential range of Yields and (2) with respect to the Exploration and Production Segment, estimated future EBITDA and a potential range of Aggregate Value to EBITDA multiples. Each of the resulting implied value is subsequently discounted and then aggregated to arrive at an implied present value for such company's stock price. In connection with this analysis, Morgan Stanley calculated a range of present equity values per share of the common stock on a standalone basis of each of the Pipeline Segment and the Exploration and Production Segment and using both estimates from El Paso's management and estimates of equity research analysts, as follows:

*Estimates of El Paso Management:* To calculate the discounted equity value for the Pipeline Segment, Morgan Stanley computed the 2012-2014 calendar year-end hypothetical stock price using next twelve months dividend per share for such calendar year based on El Paso's management estimates, applied an assumed Yield of 3.75% to 5.00%, which was based on Yield for the Pipeline Peer Group Companies, to each such calendar year next twelve months dividend per share, added the estimated interim dividends paid between September 30, 2011 and the respective 2012-2014 calendar year-end period and discounted such aggregated per share values back to September 30, 2011 using a discount rate of 8.0% to 9.0%, reflecting estimates of the cost of equity for El Paso's Pipeline Segment. To calculate the discounted equity value for the Exploration and Production Segment, Morgan Stanley computed the 2012-2014 calendar year-end hypothetical stock price using next twelve months EBITDA for such calendar year based on El Paso's management estimates, applied an assumed next twelve months EBITDA multiple of 3.5x to 4.5x, which was based on EBITDA multiples for the E&P Peer Group Companies, to each such calendar year next twelve months EBITDA, subtracted estimated net debt and discounted such per share values back to September 30, 2011 using a discount rate of 10.5% to 11.5%, reflecting estimates of the cost of equity for El Paso's Exploration and Production Segment. Morgan Stanley then aggregated the calculated values for each of the Pipeline Segment and the Exploration and Production Segment. Based on the calculations set forth above, this analysis implied a value range for El Paso's common stock of approximately \$17.49 to \$27.49 based on El Paso's management estimates.

*Estimates of Equity Research Analysts:* To calculate the discounted equity value for the Pipeline Segment, Morgan Stanley computed the 2012 calendar year-end hypothetical stock price based on 2013 calendar year dividend per share from estimates of equity research analysts, applied an assumed Yield of 3.75% to 5.00%, which was based on Yield for the Pipeline Peer Group Companies, to such dividend per share, added the estimated interim dividends paid between September 30, 2011 and the 2012 calendar year-end period and discounted such aggregated per share values back to September 30, 2011 using a discount rate of 8.0% to 9.0%, reflecting estimates of the cost of equity for El Paso's Pipeline Segment. To calculate the discounted equity value for the Exploration and Production Segment, Morgan Stanley computed the 2012 calendar year-end hypothetical stock price based on 2013 calendar year EBITDA from estimates of equity research analysts, applied an assumed next twelve months EBITDA multiple of 3.5x to 4.5x, which was based on EBITDA multiples for the E&P Peer Group Companies, to such calendar year EBITDA, subtracted estimated 2012 net debt and discounted such per share values back to September 30, 2011 using a discount rate of 10.5% to 11.5%, reflecting estimates of the cost of equity for El Paso's Exploration and Production Segment. Morgan Stanley then aggregated the calculated values for each of the Pipeline Segment and the Exploration and Production Segment. Based on the calculations set forth above, this analysis implied a value range for El Paso's common stock of approximately \$17.94 to \$24.50 based on estimates of equity research analysts.

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Morgan Stanley noted that the consideration to be received by holders of shares of El Paso common stock in the proposed transactions pursuant to the merger agreement is \$25.91 (excluding the Per Share Warrant Consideration) and \$26.87 (including the Per Share Warrant Consideration), each based on the closing share price for Kinder Morgan common stock on October 14, 2011 of \$26.89.

In addition, Morgan Stanley performed a discounted future equity value analysis with respect to Kinder Morgan, which is designed to provide insight into the estimated future implied value of a company's common equity as a function of estimated future dividends per share and a range of potential Yields. The resulting implied value is subsequently discounted to arrive at an implied present value for such company's stock price. In connection with this analysis, Morgan Stanley calculated a range of present equity values per share of the common stock using both estimates from Kinder Morgan's management and estimates of equity research analysts, as follows:

*Estimates of Kinder Morgan Management:* To calculate the discounted equity value for Kinder Morgan, Morgan Stanley computed the 2012-2014 calendar year-end hypothetical stock price using next twelve months dividend per share for such calendar year based on Kinder Morgan's management estimates, applied an assumed Yield of 4.5% to 5.5%, which was based on Yield for the Pipeline Peer Group Companies, to each such calendar year next twelve months dividend per share, added the estimated interim dividends paid between September 30, 2011 and the respective 2012-2014 calendar year-end period and discounted such aggregated per share values back to September 30, 2011 using a discount rate of 7.0% to 8.0%, reflecting estimates of the cost of equity for Kinder Morgan. Based on the calculations set forth above, this analysis implied a value range for Kinder Morgan's common stock of approximately \$25.45 to \$34.29 based on Kinder Morgan's management estimates.

*Estimates of Equity Research Analysts:* To calculate the discounted equity value for Kinder Morgan, Morgan Stanley computed the 2012-2014 calendar year-end hypothetical stock price using next twelve months dividend per share for such calendar year based on estimates of equity research analysts, applied an assumed Yield of 4.5% to 5.5%, which was based on Yield for the Pipeline Peer Group Companies, to each such calendar year next twelve months dividend per share, added the estimated interim dividends paid between September 30, 2011 and the respective 2012-2014 calendar year-end period and discounted such aggregated per share values back to September 30, 2011 using a discount rate of 7.0% to 8.0%, reflecting estimates of the cost of equity for Kinder Morgan. Based on the calculations set forth above, this analysis implied a value range for Kinder Morgan's common stock of approximately \$25.27 to \$32.16 based on estimates of equity research analysts.

**Morgan Stanley noted this was merely an illustrative hypothetical market value analysis and should not be interpreted as a market value or stock price prediction.**

***Discounted Cash Flow Analysis***

Morgan Stanley calculated a range of implied equity values per share for El Paso and Kinder Morgan based on a discounted cash flow analysis. A discounted cash flow analysis is designed to provide an implied value of the present value of a company's future cash flows and terminal value of a company.

With respect to the valuation of El Paso common stock using estimates of El Paso's management, Morgan Stanley separately valued (i) the Pipeline Segment, (ii) the Exploration and Production Segment and (iii) the value of net operating loss carryforwards for U.S. federal income tax purposes of El Paso (referred to in this section as the "NOLs") using the following methodologies:

The value of the Pipeline Segment was based on an aggregated valuation approach and a Disaggregated Approach.

The aggregated approach for the Pipeline Segment was based on the net present value of the consolidated free cash flows for the years 2012 through 2015 based on the estimates of El Paso management and terminal values in the year 2015 based on an EBITDA exit multiple of 9.25x to 10.75x, which was based on EBITDA multiples for the Pipeline Peer Group Companies. These

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values were discounted to present values as of September 30, 2011 at a discount rate ranging from 5.0% to 6.5%, reflecting estimates of the weighted average cost of capital for the Pipeline Segment.

The Disaggregated Approach for the Pipeline Segment separately valued the cash flows for El Paso for the years 2012 through 2015 associated with (a) LP distributions received, (b) GP distributions received and (c) the remaining value of the Pipeline Segment. For the LP distributions received, terminal values in the year 2015 were based on a terminal Yield of 5.25% to 6.25%, which was based on Yield for the Pipeline Peer Group Companies, and these values were discounted to present values as of September 30, 2011 at a discount rate ranging from 9.5% to 10.5%, reflecting estimates of the cost of equity based on EPB and selected comparable companies. For the GP distributions received terminal values in the year 2015 were based on a terminal Yield of 3.5% to 4.5%, which was based on Yield for the Pipeline Peer Group Companies and these values were discounted to present values as of September 30, 2011 at a discount rate ranging from 11.5% to 12.5%, reflecting estimates of the cost of equity based on selected comparable companies. For the remaining value of the Pipeline Segment, terminal values in the year 2015 were based on an exit EBITDA multiple of 8.75x to 10.25x, which was based on EBITDA multiples for the Pipeline Peer Group Companies and these values were discounted to present values as of September 30, 2011 at a discount rate ranging from 5.0% to 6.5%, reflecting estimates of the weighted average cost of capital for the Pipeline Segment.

With respect to the Exploration and Production Segment, Morgan Stanley calculated the net present value of free cash flows for the years 2012 through 2015 based on the estimates of El Paso management and calculated terminal values in the year 2015 based on an EBITDA exit multiple of 4.75x to 5.50x, which was based on EBITDA multiples for the E&P Peer Group Companies. These values were discounted to present values as of September 30, 2011 at a discount rate ranging from 8.0% to 9.5%, reflecting estimates of the weighted average cost of capital for the Exploration and Production Segment.

With respect to the valuation of the NOLs, Morgan Stanley calculated the net present value of free cash flows for the years 2012 through 2015 based on the estimates of El Paso management. These values were discounted to present values as of September 30, 2011 at a discount rate ranging from 6.5% to 8.0%, reflecting estimates of the weighted average cost of capital for El Paso. Morgan Stanley then aggregated the valuation of the Pipeline Segment, the Exploration and Production Segment and the NOLs.

With respect to the valuation of El Paso common stock using estimates of equity research analysts, Morgan Stanley calculated (i) the net present value of consolidated free cash flows for El Paso for the years 2012 through 2015 based on the estimates of equity research analysts and (ii) the NOLs based on estimates of El Paso management. Morgan Stanley then calculated terminal values in the year 2015 based on an EBITDA exit multiple of 7.0x to 8.5x, which was based on EBITDA multiples for selected comparable companies. These values were discounted to present values as of September 30, 2011 at a discount rate ranging from 6.5% to 8.0%, reflecting estimates of the weighted average cost of capital for El Paso.

The following table summarizes Morgan Stanley's analysis with respect to El Paso:

<b>Estimate Source</b>	<b>Implied Present Value Per Share of El Paso Common Stock</b>	
El Paso Management	\$ 22.13	\$30.37
Equity Research Analysts	\$ 18.43	\$26.21

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Morgan Stanley noted that the consideration to be received by holders of shares of El Paso common stock in the proposed transactions pursuant to the merger agreement is \$25.91 (excluding the Per Share Warrant Consideration) and \$26.87 (including the Per Share Warrant Consideration), each based on the closing share price for Kinder Morgan common stock on October 14, 2011 of \$26.89.

With respect to valuation of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock using estimates of Kinder Morgan's management, Morgan Stanley utilized projections from estimates of Kinder Morgan management and estimates of equity research analysts. With respect to estimates from Kinder Morgan management, Morgan Stanley calculated the net present value of dividends per share for Kinder Morgan for the second half of 2011 through 2015 based on the estimates of Kinder Morgan management and calculated terminal values in the year 2015 based on a terminal Yield of 4.0% to 5.0%, which was based on Yield for the Pipeline Peer Group Companies. These values were discounted to present values as of September 30, 2011 at a discount rate ranging from 7.0% to 8.0%, reflecting estimates of the cost of equity for Kinder Morgan.

With respect to valuation of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock using estimates of equity research analysts, Morgan Stanley calculated the net present value of dividends per share for Kinder Morgan for the second half of 2011 through 2015 based on the estimates of equity research analysts and calculated terminal values in the year 2015 based on a terminal Yield of 4.0% to 5.0%, which was based on Yield for the Pipeline Peer Group Companies. These values were discounted to present values as of September 30, 2011 at a discount rate ranging from 7.0% to 8.0%, reflecting estimates of the cost of equity for Kinder Morgan.

The following table summarizes Morgan Stanley's analysis with respect to Kinder Morgan:

<b>Estimate Source</b>	<b>Implied Present Value Per Share of Kinder Morgan Class P Common Stock</b>	
Kinder Morgan Management	\$ 29.74	\$37.11
Equity Research Analysts	\$ 27.92	\$34.79

***Precedent Transaction Analysis***

Morgan Stanley performed a precedent transactions analysis with respect to El Paso, which is designed to imply a value of a company based on publicly available financial terms of selected transactions that share some characteristics with the transactions pursuant to the merger agreement. In connection with its analysis, Morgan Stanley compared publicly available statistics for both transactions in the same sector as the Pipeline Segment (occurring between January 18, 2000 and July 19, 2011) and transactions in the same sector as the Exploration and Production Segment (occurring between May 7, 2001 and July 15, 2011). The following is a list of the transactions reviewed:

Selected transactions for the Pipeline Segment analysis (Acquiror/Target (date of transaction)):

Energy Transfer Equity, L.P. / Southern Union Company (7/19/2011)

Enterprise Products Partners L.P. / TEPPCO Partners, L.P. (6/29/2009)

Investor Group / Kinder Morgan (5/29/2006)

Kinder Morgan / Terasen (8/1/2005)

CCE Holdings / CrossCountry Energy (9/2/2004)

Enterprise Products Partners, L.P. / GulfTerra Energy Partners, L.P. (12/15/2003)

Duke Energy / Westcoast Energy Inc. (9/20/2001)

NiSource Inc. / Columbia Energy Group (2/28/2000)

El Paso / Coastal Corp. (1/18/2000)

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Selected transactions for the Exploration and Production Segment analysis (Acquiror/Target (date of transaction)):

BHP Billiton Group / Petrohawk Energy Corporation (7/15/2011)

Chevron Corporation / Atlas Energy Inc. (11/8/2010)

SandRidge Energy Inc. / Arena Resources Inc. (6/2/2010)

Apache Corporation / Mariner Energy Inc. (4/15/2010)

Exxon Mobil Corporation / XTO Energy Inc. (12/14/2009)

Denbury Resources Inc. / Encore Acquisition Company (11/1/2009)

Plains Exploration & Production Co. / Pogo Producing Company (7/17/2007)

Anadarko Petroleum Corporation / Western Gas Resources Inc. (6/23/2006)

Anadarko Petroleum Corporation / Kerr-McGee Corporation (6/23/2006)

Petrohawk Energy Corporation / KCS Energy Inc. (4/21/2006)

ConocoPhillips / Burlington Resources Inc. (12/12/2005)

Occidental Petroleum Corporation / Vintage Petroleum Inc. (10/13/2005)

Chevron Corporation / Unocal Corporation (7/18/2005)

Noble Energy Inc. / Patina Oil & Gas Corporation (12/16/2004)

En Cana Corporation / Tom Brown Inc. (4/15/2004)

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Kerr-McGee Corporation / Westport Resources Corporation (4/7/2004)

Devon Energy Corporation / Ocean Energy Inc. (2/24/2003)

Phillips Petroleum Corporation / Conoco Inc. (11/18/2001)

Devon Energy Corporation / Mitchell Energy & Development Corp. (8/14/2001)

Williams Companies Inc. / Barrett Resources Corp. (5/7/2001)

Based on the analysis of the relevant metrics for each of the comparable transactions related to the Pipeline Segment, and on the experience and judgment of Morgan Stanley, Morgan Stanley selected a representative range of Aggregate Value divided by next twelve months EBITDA multiples of the comparable transactions listed above of 11.0x to 12.0x and applied this range of multiples to the relevant Disaggregated EBITDA for the Pipeline Segment. In addition, Morgan Stanley applied a range of premia of 0% to 30%, which was based on premia for select comparable transactions, to the market price of the units of EPB held by El Paso and a range of multiples of 30x to 50x, which was based on multiples for select comparable transactions, to GP distributions received by El Paso. Based on the analysis of the relevant metrics for each of the comparable transactions related to the Exploration and Production Segment, and on the experience and judgment of Morgan Stanley, Morgan Stanley selected a representative range of Aggregate Value divided by last twelve months EBITDA multiples of the comparable transactions listed above of 5.5x to 7.0x and applied this range of multiples to the relevant EBITDA for the Exploration and Production Segment. Morgan Stanley then aggregated the valuations of the Pipeline Segment and the Exploration and Production Segment and, based on El Paso's current outstanding shares and options, estimated the implied equity value per share of El Paso common stock as of October 14, 2011 to be \$20.21 to \$28.60.

In addition, Morgan Stanley analyzed data with respect to historical premiums paid for precedent transactions for U.S. publicly listed targets with transaction values greater \$1 billion since September 15, 1991, since September 15, 2001 and since October 1, 2008, each as provided by Thomson Reuters. From such analysis, Morgan Stanley selected a representative range of implied premia of 30% to 40% and applied it to the closing share price of El Paso common stock on October 14, 2011 of \$19.59. Morgan Stanley estimated the implied equity value per share of El Paso common stock as of October 14, 2011 to be \$25.47 to \$27.43.

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Morgan Stanley noted that the consideration to be received by holders of shares of El Paso common stock in the proposed transactions pursuant to the merger agreement is \$25.91 (excluding the Per Share Warrant Consideration) and \$26.87 (including the Per Share Warrant Consideration), each based on the closing share price for Kinder Morgan common stock on October 14, 2011 of \$26.89.

No company or transaction utilized as a comparison in the selected precedent transactions analysis is identical to El Paso or Kinder Morgan, nor are the transactions identical to the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. In evaluating the transactions listed above, Morgan Stanley made judgments and assumptions with regard to industry performance, general business, economic, market and financial conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of El Paso and Kinder Morgan, such as the impact of competition on the business of El Paso, Kinder Morgan or the industry generally, industry growth and the absence of any adverse material change in the financial condition and prospects of El Paso, Kinder Morgan or the industry or in the financial markets in general, which could affect the public trading value of the companies and the aggregate value of the transactions to which they are being compared. Mathematical analysis, such as determining the average or median, is not in itself a meaningful method of using comparable transaction data.

***Relative Implied Exchange Ratio Analysis***

Morgan Stanley also performed an implied exchange ratio analysis which reviewed implied exchange ratios based on certain analyses for El Paso and Kinder Morgan compared to an estimated all-stock exchange ratio. The estimated all-stock exchange ratio for the transactions based on El Paso and Kinder Morgan share prices on October 14, 2011 was 0.9635x (excluding the Per Share Warrant Consideration) and 0.9992x (including the Per Share Warrant Consideration). This metric is calculated by taking the consideration to be received by holders of shares of El Paso common stock in the proposed transactions pursuant to the merger agreement, \$25.91 (excluding the Per Share Warrant Consideration) and \$26.87 (including the Per Share Warrant Consideration), and dividing such consideration by Kinder Morgan Class P common stock price of \$26.89 on October 14, 2011. Such analyses included in this implied exchange ratio analysis include 52-week share price ranges, discounted analyst price targets, comparable company sum-of-the-parts analysis, discounted equity value analysis, discounted cash flow analysis and precedent transactions analysis. Implied exchange ratios were calculated by estimated share prices for El Paso and Kinder Morgan based on the metrics and analyses below and dividing the applicable implied El Paso common stock price by the implied Kinder Morgan Class P common stock price. For the precedent transactions analysis, Kinder Morgan Class P common stock price of \$26.89 on October 14, 2011 was used.

The computations resulted in the following relative implied exchange ratios:

<b>Metric</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>High</b>
52-Week Trading Range	0.5321x	0.6702x
Discounted Analyst Price Targets	0.6515x	0.7761x
Comparable Company Sum-of-the-Parts Analysis	0.6012x	0.7118x
Discounted Equity Value Analysis		
(using estimates of El Paso and Kinder Morgan management)	0.6871x	0.8019x
Discounted Equity Value Analysis		
(using estimates of equity research analysts)	0.7099x	0.7619x
Discounted Cash Flow Analysis		
(using estimates of El Paso and Kinder Morgan management)	0.7441x	0.8182x
Discounted Cash Flow Analysis		
(using estimates of equity research analysts)	0.6601x	0.7535x
Precedent Transactions Premium Paid Analysis	0.9471x	1.0199x
Precedent Transactions Analysis	0.7516x	1.0636x



**Table of Contents****Index to Financial Statements*****Implied Offer Value Analysis***

Morgan Stanley also performed an implied offer value analysis which reviewed the implied offer values to holders of El Paso common stock based on the per share value of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock computed using certain analyses. The implied offer value per share of El Paso common stock was calculated using (i) \$14.65 per share cash consideration, (ii) \$0.96 value of the Per Share Warrant Consideration and (iii) 0.4187 shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock per share of El Paso common stock (converted to dollars per share using the per share value of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock computed using certain analyses). Morgan Stanley compared the resulting implied offer values per share of El Paso common stock to the estimated per share values of El Paso common stock computed using certain corresponding analyses described herein (referred to in this section as the "El Paso Reference Range"). Such analyses included in this implied offer value analysis include 52-week share price ranges, discounted analyst price targets, comparable company sum-of-the-parts analysis, discounted equity value analysis and discounted cash flow analysis.

The computations resulted in the following implied offer values per share of El Paso common stock compared to the applicable El Paso Reference Range:

Metric	Implied Offer Value Per Share of El Paso Common Stock		El Paso Reference Range	
	Low	High	Low	High
52-Week Trading Range	\$ 25.45	\$ 29.07	\$ 12.51	\$ 21.54
Discounted Analyst Price Targets	\$ 27.10	\$ 28.85	\$ 20.00	\$ 26.82
Comparable Company Sum-of-the-Parts Analysis	\$ 25.69	\$ 28.67	\$ 14.47	\$ 22.20
Discounted Equity Value Analysis (using estimates of El Paso and Kinder Morgan management)	\$ 26.27	\$ 29.97	\$ 17.49	\$ 27.49
Discounted Equity Value Analysis (using estimates of equity research analysts)	\$ 26.19	\$ 29.07	\$ 17.94	\$ 24.50
Discounted Cash Flow Analysis (using estimates of El Paso and Kinder Morgan management)	\$ 28.06	\$ 31.15	\$ 22.13	\$ 30.37
Discounted Cash Flow Analysis (using estimates of equity research analysts)	\$ 27.30	\$ 30.17	\$ 18.43	\$ 26.21

***General***

In connection with the review of the proposed transactions by El Paso's board of directors, Morgan Stanley performed a variety of financial and comparative analyses for purposes of rendering its opinion. The preparation of a financial opinion is a complex process and is not necessarily susceptible to a partial analysis or summary description. In arriving at its opinion, Morgan Stanley considered the results of all of its analyses as a whole and did not attribute any particular weight to any analysis or factor it considered. Furthermore, Morgan Stanley believes that selecting any portion of its analyses, without considering all analyses as a whole, would create an incomplete view of the process underlying Morgan Stanley's analyses and opinion. In addition, Morgan Stanley may have given various analyses and factors more or less weight than other analyses and factors, and may have deemed various assumptions more or less probable than other assumptions. As a result, the ranges of valuations resulting from any particular analysis or combination of analyses described above should not be taken to be Morgan Stanley's view of the actual value of El Paso or Kinder Morgan.

In performing its analyses, Morgan Stanley made numerous assumptions with respect to industry performance, general business, regulatory, economic, market and financial conditions and other matters. Many of these assumptions are beyond the control of El Paso and Kinder Morgan. Any estimates contained in Morgan Stanley's analyses are not necessarily indicative of future results or actual values, which may be significantly more or less favorable than those suggested by such estimates.

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Morgan Stanley conducted the analyses described above solely as part of its analysis of the fairness from a financial point of view of the consideration to be received by the holders of shares of El Paso common stock

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pursuant to the merger agreement in the proposed transactions to such holders and in connection with the delivery of its opinion, dated October 16, 2011, to El Paso's board of directors. These analyses do not purport to be appraisals or to reflect the prices at which shares of El Paso common stock or Kinder Morgan Class P common stock might actually trade. The consideration to be received by the holders of shares of El Paso common stock was determined through arm's length negotiations between El Paso and Kinder Morgan and was approved by El Paso's board of directors. Morgan Stanley provided advice to El Paso's board of directors during these negotiations. Morgan Stanley did not, however, recommend any specific consideration to El Paso or El Paso's board of directors or that any specific consideration constituted the only appropriate consideration for the transactions. In addition, Morgan Stanley's opinion and its presentation to El Paso's board of directors was one of many factors taken into consideration by El Paso's board of directors in deciding to approve and declare advisable the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement. Consequently, the Morgan Stanley analyses as described above should not be viewed as determinative of the opinion of El Paso's board of directors with respect to the consideration or the value of El Paso or Kinder Morgan, or of whether El Paso's board of directors would have been willing to agree to different consideration.

Morgan Stanley's opinion was approved by a committee of Morgan Stanley investment banking and other professionals in accordance with its customary practice.

El Paso's board of directors selected Morgan Stanley to act as its financial adviser based upon Morgan Stanley's qualifications, experience and expertise and its knowledge of the business affairs of El Paso and took into account that Morgan Stanley advised the special committee of the board of directors of Kinder Morgan when Kinder Morgan was purchased in a going-private transaction in 2006. Morgan Stanley is a global financial services firm engaged in the securities, investment management and individual wealth management businesses. Its securities business is engaged in securities underwriting, trading and brokerage activities, foreign exchange, commodities and derivatives trading, prime brokerage, as well as providing investment banking, financing and financial advisory services. Morgan Stanley, its affiliates, directors and officers may at any time invest on a principal basis or manage funds that invest, hold long or short positions, finance positions, and may trade or otherwise structure and effect transactions, for their own account or the accounts of its customers, in debt or equity securities or loans of El Paso, Kinder Morgan, or any other company, or any currency or commodity, that may be involved in the transactions, or any related derivative instrument. In the two years prior to the date of its opinion, Morgan Stanley has not provided financial advisory or financing services to Kinder Morgan and has not received fees from Kinder Morgan. In the two years prior to the date of its opinion, Morgan Stanley has provided financial advisory and financing services to El Paso, its affiliates and certain affiliates of Kinder Morgan and has received fees in connection with such services. Morgan Stanley may also seek to provide such services to El Paso and its affiliates and Kinder Morgan and its affiliates in the future and expects to receive fees for the rendering of those services.

Under the terms of its engagement letter, Morgan Stanley provided El Paso financial advisory services and a financial opinion in connection with the transactions, and El Paso has agreed to pay Morgan Stanley an aggregate fee of \$35 million, \$7 million of which was payable upon public announcement of the merger agreement and the balance of which is contingent upon completion of the transactions. El Paso has also agreed to reimburse Morgan Stanley for its expenses incurred in performing its services, including reasonable fees and expenses of its legal counsel. In addition, El Paso has agreed to indemnify Morgan Stanley and its affiliates, their respective directors, officers, agents and employees and each person, if any, controlling Morgan Stanley or any of its affiliates against certain liabilities and expenses, including certain liabilities under the federal securities laws, relating to or arising out of Morgan Stanley's engagement.

**El Paso's Engagement of Goldman Sachs**

El Paso engaged Goldman Sachs to act as its financial advisor in connection with its previously announced spin-off transaction and related matters in connection with the transaction with Kinder Morgan. Prior to receipt

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of Kinder Morgan's proposal, El Paso entered into an engagement letter with Goldman Sachs related to the spin-off and had paid Goldman Sachs \$5 million in connection with advice provided prior to El Paso's public announcement of its consideration of the proposed spin-off. Under the terms of such engagement letter, El Paso also agreed to pay Goldman Sachs a fee of \$25 million upon the closing of the spin-off. On October 6, 2011, El Paso entered into another engagement letter with Goldman Sachs pursuant to which Goldman Sachs agreed to provide El Paso with financial advice and assistance in connection with the possible sale of El Paso, including to Kinder Morgan, and in this regard Goldman Sachs specifically agreed to review and analyze El Paso's business plan in connection with the proposed spin-off for purposes of aiding El Paso in its analysis of the Kinder Morgan transaction. For these services, El Paso agreed to pay Goldman Sachs a fee of \$20 million upon completion of the transaction with Kinder Morgan. El Paso has also agreed under both engagement letters to reimburse Goldman Sachs for its expenses incurred in performing its services, including fees and expenses of its legal counsel. In addition, under both engagement letters El Paso has agreed to indemnify Goldman Sachs and its affiliates and their respective partners, directors, agents, employees and controlling persons against certain liabilities in connection with or as a result of Goldman Sachs' engagement. The engagement letter related to the Kinder Morgan transaction also contained an acknowledgment that none of the Goldman Sachs personnel working for El Paso had communicated or shared, and provided that none of such persons would communicate or share, any confidential information with respect to the transactions with Goldman Sachs personnel having responsibility for managing the investment by funds managed by an affiliate of Goldman Sachs in Kinder Morgan or any other member of such affiliate and that Goldman Sachs implemented procedures reasonably designed to monitor compliance with such restrictions. As of the date of this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus, to the best of El Paso's and Kinder Morgan's knowledge, this confidentiality was maintained throughout the course of the discussions between Kinder Morgan and El Paso. Furthermore, Goldman Sachs and El Paso agreed that Goldman Sachs personnel who are working for El Paso who have historically been involved in banking transactions for Kinder Morgan and its affiliates would continue to work with El Paso on the transactions and would not work on any transaction for Kinder Morgan during the term of the engagement. At the request of El Paso, on October 15, 2011, Goldman Sachs also delivered a letter to El Paso confirming that there would be no obligation of El Paso to retain Goldman Sachs as exclusive financial advisor in connection with sales of all or any portion of El Paso's exploration and production business in connection with the sale of El Paso to another party or to Kinder Morgan. See "Background of the Transactions" for a further description of Goldman Sachs' role in connection with the transactions.

**Opinions of Kinder Morgan's Financial Advisors*****Opinion of Evercore Group L.L.C. to the Kinder Morgan Board of Directors***

In connection with the transactions, Kinder Morgan retained Evercore Group L.L.C., or Evercore, to act as a financial advisor to the Kinder Morgan board of directors. On October 16, 2011, at a meeting of the Kinder Morgan board of directors, Evercore rendered its oral opinion, subsequently confirmed by delivery of a written opinion on October 16, 2011, that, as of October 16, 2011 and based upon and subject to the factors, procedures, assumptions, qualifications and limitations set forth in its opinion, the merger consideration pursuant to the merger agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to Kinder Morgan.

**The full text of the written opinion of Evercore, dated as of October 16, 2011, which sets forth, among other things, the procedures followed, assumptions made, matters considered and qualifications and limitations on the scope of review undertaken in rendering its opinion, is attached as Annex F to this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus and is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus. You are urged to read this opinion carefully and in its entirety. Evercore's opinion was addressed to, and provided for the information and benefit of, the Kinder Morgan board of directors (in its capacity as such) in connection with its evaluation of the merger consideration from a financial point of view, and did not address any other aspects or implications of the transactions. The opinion does not constitute a recommendation to the Kinder Morgan board of directors or to any other persons in respect of the transactions, including as to how any holder of shares of Kinder Morgan common stock should act or vote in respect of the Kinder Morgan share and warrant issuances.**

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Evercore's opinion does not address the relative merits of the transactions as compared to any other business or financial strategies that might be available to Kinder Morgan, nor does it address the underlying business decision of Kinder Morgan to engage in the transactions. Finally, Evercore did not express any opinion as to the price at which Kinder Morgan common stock and, when listed for trading, the Kinder Morgan warrants, the common units of KMP, the shares of KMR, El Paso common stock or the common units of EPB will trade at any time.

In connection with rendering its opinion and performing its related financial analysis, Evercore, among other things:

reviewed certain publicly available business and financial information that Evercore deemed to be relevant filed with the SEC by Kinder Morgan and certain of its affiliates, including KMP, and by El Paso and certain of its affiliates, including EPB, as well as publicly available research analysts' estimates;

reviewed certain oil and gas reserve reports of El Paso (referred to in this section as the Reserve Reports) prepared by El Paso and audited by Ryder Scott Company, L.P.;

reviewed certain non-public projected financial and operating data and assumptions relating to Kinder Morgan and certain of its affiliates, including KMP, prepared and furnished to Evercore by management of Kinder Morgan;

reviewed certain non-public projected financial and operating data and assumptions relating to El Paso and certain of its affiliates, including EPB, prepared and furnished to Evercore by management of El Paso;

discussed past and current operations, current financial condition and financial projections of Kinder Morgan and certain of its affiliates, including KMP, with management of Kinder Morgan;

discussed past and current operations, current financial condition and financial projections of El Paso and certain of its affiliates, including EPB, with management of El Paso;

reviewed the amount and timing of the synergies expected to result from the transactions, the timing and use of certain tax attributes of El Paso, as well as certain transaction expenses and one-time cash costs arising from the transaction, each as estimated by management of Kinder Morgan;

reviewed certain non-public pro forma projected financial data and assumptions regarding Kinder Morgan and certain of its affiliates, including KMP, and El Paso and certain of its affiliates, including EPB, prepared and furnished to Evercore by management of Kinder Morgan and El Paso;

reviewed the reported prices and the historical trading activities for Kinder Morgan common stock, El Paso common stock, KMP common units, EPB common units, and KMR common stock;

compared the financial performance of Kinder Morgan and El Paso and their market trading multiples with those of certain other publicly traded master limited partnerships that Evercore deemed relevant;

compared the financial performance of KMP and EPB and their market trading multiples with those of certain other publicly traded companies that Evercore deemed relevant;

compared the proposed financial terms of the transactions with publicly available financial terms of certain transactions that Evercore deemed relevant;

reviewed a draft merger agreement dated October 16, 2011, which Evercore assumed was in substantially final form and from which Evercore assumed the final form would not vary in any respect material to its analyses; and

performed such other analyses and studies and considered such other information and factors as Evercore deemed appropriate. For purposes of its analysis and opinion, Evercore assumed and relied upon, without undertaking any independent verification of, the accuracy and completeness of all of the information publicly available, and all of

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the information supplied or otherwise made available to, discussed with, or reviewed by Evercore, and Evercore assumed no liability therefor. With respect to the projected financial and operating data relating to Kinder Morgan, El Paso and certain of their respective affiliates (including KMP and EPB) prepared by the respective managements of Kinder Morgan and El Paso, Evercore assumed, based on the advice of the respective managements of Kinder Morgan and El Paso, that such data had been reasonably prepared on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and good faith judgments of the respective managements of Kinder Morgan and El Paso as to the future financial and operating performance of Kinder Morgan, El Paso and such affiliates. Evercore relied on the projections prepared by the respective managements of Kinder Morgan and El Paso with respect to projected financial and operating data of Kinder Morgan, El Paso and certain of their respective affiliates (including KMP and EPB). Evercore expressed no view as to such financial and operating data, or as to the assumptions on which they were based. Evercore was made aware that the management of Kinder Morgan considered possible asset divestitures and concessions that may have to be made in connection with obtaining governmental, regulatory and other consents, approvals and releases necessary for the consummation of the transactions, and that such asset divestitures and concessions were reflected in the projected financial and operating data relating to Kinder Morgan and certain of its affiliates, including KMP, prepared and furnished to Evercore by the management of Kinder Morgan. Evercore expressed no view as to the sufficiency of, or the assumptions underlying such projected financial and operating data regarding such possible divestitures and concessions. With respect to the expected synergies and integration costs estimated by Kinder Morgan management to result from the transactions, and the timing and use of the tax attributes of El Paso, Evercore assumed that the timing, use and amounts of such synergies, integration costs and tax attributes were reasonable and that the transactions will qualify for federal income tax purposes as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code.

For purposes of rendering its opinion, Evercore assumed, in all respects material to its analysis, that the executed merger agreement was substantially the same as the draft dated October 16, 2011 and reviewed by Evercore, that the representations and warranties of each party contained in the merger agreement are true and correct, that each party will perform all of the covenants and agreements required to be performed by it under the merger agreement, and that all conditions to the consummation of the transactions will be satisfied without any material modification or waiver thereof. Evercore further assumed that there has been no material change in the business, assets, liabilities, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects of Kinder Morgan, El Paso or any of their respective affiliates since the date of the most recent financial statements provided to Evercore. Finally, Evercore assumed that all governmental, regulatory and other consents, approvals and releases necessary for the consummation of the transactions will be obtained without any material delay, limitation, restriction or condition that would have an adverse effect on Kinder Morgan, El Paso or the consummation of the transactions or materially reduce the benefits of the transactions to Kinder Morgan other than with respect to the possible asset divestitures and concessions.

Evercore did not make or assume any responsibility for making any physical inspection, independent valuation or appraisal of the assets or liabilities of Kinder Morgan, El Paso or any of their respective affiliates and, except for the Reserve Reports, Evercore was not furnished with any such valuation or appraisal. Evercore did not evaluate the solvency or fair value of Kinder Morgan, El Paso or any of their respective affiliates under any state or federal laws relating to bankruptcy, insolvency or similar matters. In addition, at Kinder Morgan's direction, Evercore assumed that the outcome of any current and pending litigation affecting El Paso would not be material to Evercore's analysis. Evercore's opinion was necessarily based upon information made available to it as of the date of the opinion and financial, economic, market and other conditions as they existed and as could be evaluated on the date of the opinion. It is understood that subsequent developments may affect Evercore's opinion and that Evercore does not have any obligation to update, revise or reaffirm its opinion.

Evercore was not asked to opine upon, and expressed no opinion with respect to, any matter other than the fairness, from a financial point of view, to Kinder Morgan of the merger consideration to be paid by Kinder Morgan to holders of shares of El Paso common stock, taken together in the aggregate, pursuant to the merger agreement. Evercore did not express any view on, and its opinion did not address, any other term or aspect of the

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merger agreement or the transactions or any term or aspect of any other agreement or instrument contemplated by the merger agreement or entered into or amended in connection with the transactions, including, without limitation (i) the fairness of the transactions to, or of the merger consideration received in connection therewith by, the creditors or other constituencies of Kinder Morgan or El Paso or the stockholders of El Paso, or (ii) the fairness of the amount or nature of any compensation to be paid or payable to any of the directors, officers or employees of Kinder Morgan, or any class of such persons, whether relative to the merger consideration or otherwise. Evercore's opinion did not address the relative merits of the transactions as compared to other business or financial strategies that might be available to Kinder Morgan, nor did it address the underlying business decision of Kinder Morgan to engage in the transactions. Evercore's opinion did not constitute a recommendation as to how any holder of Kinder Morgan common stock or Kinder Morgan warrants should act or, if applicable, vote in respect of the issuance of Kinder Morgan common stock or Kinder Morgan warrants in the transactions. Evercore expressed no opinion as to the price at which Kinder Morgan common stock and, when listed, the Kinder Morgan warrants, the common units of KMP, the shares of KMR, El Paso common stock or EPB common units will trade at any time. Evercore is not a legal, regulatory, accounting or tax expert and assumed, with Kinder Morgan's consent, the accuracy and completeness of assessments by Kinder Morgan, El Paso and their respective advisors with respect to legal, regulatory, accounting and tax matters.

Set forth below is a summary of the material financial analyses performed and reviewed by Evercore with the Kinder Morgan board of directors on October 16, 2011 in connection with rendering its oral opinion and the preparation of its written opinion letter dated October 16, 2011. Each analysis was provided to the Kinder Morgan board of directors. The following summary, however, does not purport to be a complete description of the analyses performed and reviewed by Evercore. In connection with arriving at its opinion, Evercore considered all of its analyses as a whole and the order of the analyses described and the results of these analyses do not represent any relative importance or particular weight given to these analyses by Evercore. Except as otherwise noted, the following quantitative information, to the extent that it is based on market data, is based on market data (including the closing prices for the common stock or common units, as the case may be, of Kinder Morgan, El Paso, KMP, KMR and EPB) that existed on October 13, 2011, and is not necessarily indicative of current market conditions.

**The following summary of financial analyses includes information presented in tabular format. These tables must be read together with the text of each summary in order to fully understand the financial analyses performed by Evercore. The tables alone do not constitute a complete description of the financial analyses performed by Evercore. Considering the tables below without considering the full narrative description of the financial analyses, including the methodologies and assumptions underlying the analyses, could create a misleading or incomplete view of Evercore's financial analyses.**

*Valuation of the Merger Consideration*

Evercore performed a series of analyses to derive an indicative valuation range of the per share merger consideration, which includes cash and Kinder Morgan common stock and warrants to be issued by Kinder Morgan pursuant to the merger agreement, by utilizing the following methodologies to value the Kinder Morgan common stock and warrants.

*Kinder Morgan Common Stock: Discounted Cash Flow Analysis*

Evercore performed a discounted cash flow analysis of Kinder Morgan to determine indicative values of Kinder Morgan common stock based on the present value as of July 1, 2011 of its projected standalone dividends from July 1, 2011 through December 31, 2015 and forecasted terminal values as of December 31, 2015. In performing this discounted cash flow analysis, Evercore utilized Kinder Morgan management forecasts of projected standalone dividends for each calendar year and terminal values as of December 31, 2015 based on a range of terminal value yields ranging from 3.75% to 5.50%, relative to Kinder Morgan's yield range of 3.70% to 5.07% since Kinder Morgan's initial public offering in February 2011. Evercore discounted all free cash flows



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and the terminal values to July 1, 2011 using discount rates ranging from 9.0% to 10.0% derived from the capital asset pricing model and 14.0% to 18.0%, derived from the total expected annual market return model from comparable general partners as of October 13, 2011.

Using the discount rates derived from the capital asset pricing model, Evercore's analysis indicated a range of implied values per share of Kinder Morgan common stock of \$23.86 to \$32.51. Using the discount rates derived from the total annual expected market return of comparable general partners as of October 31, 2011, Evercore's analysis indicated a range of implied values per share of Kinder Morgan common stock of \$18.24 to \$24.56. Evercore then used the mean of the low ends and the high ends of these calculations to arrive at a range of implied values per share of Kinder Morgan common stock of \$21.05 to \$28.53. This equals a range of implied values for 0.4187 shares of Kinder Morgan common stock of \$8.81 to \$11.95.

*Kinder Morgan Common Stock: Peer Group Trading Analysis*

Evercore performed a peer group trading analysis of Kinder Morgan by reviewing the market values and trading multiples of the following six publicly traded general partners of master limited partnerships that Evercore deemed comparable to KMP's general partner:

**Peer Group:**

Alliance Holdings GP, L.P.

Atlas Energy, L.P.

Crosstex Energy, Inc.

Energy Transfer Equity, L.P.

NuStar GP Holdings, LLC

Targa Resources Corp.

Although the peer group was compared to KMP's general partner for purposes of this analysis, no entity included in the peer group analysis is identical to KMP's general partner because of differences between the business mix of the underlying master limited partnership, position in the general partner incentive distribution right tier and also other characteristics of the peer group and KMP's general partner. In evaluating the peer group, Evercore relied on publicly available filings and equity research analyst estimates, which estimates are based in part on judgments and assumptions with regard to industry performance, general business, economic, market and financial conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of KMP's general partner, such as the impact of competition on the business of KMP's general partner, as well as on the industry, generally, industry growth and the absence of any adverse material change in the financial condition and prospects of KMP's general partner or the industry or in the markets generally.

All peer group multiples were based on closing stock or unit prices on October 13, 2011. For each of the peer group entities, Evercore calculated the following:

Enterprise Value of GP Only/2011E GP Distribution, which is defined as market value of equity, plus debt and preferred stock, less cash and the value of limited partner units at their current common unit price (Enterprise Value of GP Only), as a multiple of the general partner's estimated general partner unit and incentive distribution right (GP-IDR) cash flows to be received by the general partner for the calendar year 2011.

Enterprise Value of GP Only/2012E GP Distribution, which is defined as Enterprise Value of GP Only as a multiple of the general partner's estimated GP-IDR cash flows to be received by the general partner for the calendar year 2012.



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A summary of the reference ranges of trading multiples is set forth below:

<b>Peer Group Comparable Companies</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Low</b>
Enterprise Value of GP Only /2011E GP Distribution	20.9x	19.4x	29.5x	15.5x
Enterprise Value of GP Only / 2012E GP Distribution	17.7x	17.2x	21.7x	14.5x

Evercore calculated a range of implied values of Kinder Morgan's interest in KMP's general partner by applying comparable trading value multiples to estimates of the GP-IDR cash flows for calendar years 2011 and 2012, as provided by Kinder Morgan management. Based on trading value multiples ranging from 16.0x to 20.0x applied to estimated GP-IDR cash flows for calendar year 2011, Evercore arrived at a range of implied values of Kinder Morgan's interest in KMP's general partner of approximately \$19.0 billion to approximately \$23.7 billion. Based on trading value multiples ranging from 15.0x to 18.0x applied to estimated GP-IDR cash flows for calendar year 2012, Evercore calculated a range of implied values of Kinder Morgan's interest in KMP's general partner of approximately \$21.2 billion to approximately \$25.4 billion. Evercore then used the mean of the low ends and the high ends of these calculations to determine a range of implied values of Kinder Morgan's interest in KMP's general partner of approximately \$20.1 billion to approximately \$24.6 billion. Evercore then added the market values of the KMP common units and KMR common stock as of October 13, 2011 held by Kinder Morgan to determine a range of implied enterprise values of Kinder Morgan of approximately \$22.4 billion to approximately \$26.9 billion. Evercore then subtracted the unconsolidated net debt of Kinder Morgan as of June 30, 2011 of approximately \$3.2 billion and divided the resulting range of implied total equity values of Kinder Morgan of approximately \$19.3 billion to approximately \$23.7 billion by the number of fully diluted shares of outstanding Kinder Morgan common stock to determine a range of implied values per share of Kinder Morgan common stock of \$27.24 to \$33.59. This equals a range of implied values for 0.4187 shares of Kinder Morgan common stock of \$11.41 to \$14.07.

*Kinder Morgan Common Stock: Present Value of Future Share Price Analysis*

Evercore performed a present value of future share price analysis of Kinder Morgan to determine indications of the implied value per share of Kinder Morgan common stock based on the present value as of July 1, 2011. In performing this analysis, Evercore calculated the potential future share prices of Kinder Morgan common stock in the calendar years 2011 through 2015 by applying the Kinder Morgan common stock yield of 4.46% as of October 13, 2011 to the projected standalone Kinder Morgan dividend. Evercore then discounted the resulting potential future share prices of Kinder Morgan common stock to July 1, 2011 using discount rates ranging from 9.0% to 10.0% derived from the capital asset pricing model and 14.0% to 18.0%, derived from the total expected annual market return from comparable general partners as October 13, 2011.

Using the discount rates derived from the capital asset pricing model, Evercore's analysis indicated a range of implied values per share of Kinder Morgan common stock of \$25.72 to \$27.06. Using the discount rates derived from the total expected annual market return, Evercore's analysis indicated a range of implied values per share of Kinder Morgan common stock of \$19.42 to \$26.05. Evercore then used the mean of the low ends and the high ends of these calculations to arrive at a range of implied values per share of Kinder Morgan common stock of \$22.57 to \$26.56. This equals a range of implied values for 0.4187 shares of Kinder Morgan common stock of \$9.45 to \$11.12.

*Kinder Morgan Common Stock: Summary*

Evercore's discounted cash flow analysis, peer group trading analysis and present value of future stock price analysis of Kinder Morgan resulted in indicative valuation ranges for 0.4187 shares of Kinder Morgan common stock of \$8.81 to \$11.95, \$11.41 to \$14.07 and \$9.45 to \$11.12, respectively. Given these results, Evercore arrived at a final range of implied values for 0.4187 shares of Kinder Morgan common stock of \$8.81 to \$14.07.

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**Table of Contents****Index to Financial Statements***Kinder Morgan Warrants: Black-Scholes Analysis*

Evercore performed an analysis for the Kinder Morgan warrants included in the merger consideration based on the Black-Scholes pricing model. The Kinder Morgan warrant is an American-style option that can be exercised any time prior to its expiration in five years. Evercore assumed a volatility range of 20.0% to 30.0% relative to: (i) Kinder Morgan common stock's 100-day and 150-day historical volatility as of October 13, 2011 of 34.2632% and 29.6370%, respectively; (ii) other C-corporation pipeline companies that Evercore deemed to have certain characteristics similar to that of Kinder Morgan (including El Paso, Enbridge Inc., Spectra Energy Corp., TransCanada Corporation and The Williams Companies, Inc.), which as of October 13, 2011 traded at a median 100-day, 200-day, 250-day and 400-day historical volatility of 29.7972%, 24.6460%, 23.1366% and 25.0684%, respectively; and (iii) the Alerian MLP Index, which as of October 13, 2011 traded at a 100-day, 200-day, 250-day and 400-day historical volatility of 26.1845%, 20.7129%, 19.0322% and 18.6770%, respectively. Evercore's Black-Scholes analysis indicated an implied value range for 0.640 Kinder Morgan warrants of \$0.51 to \$1.57.

*Kinder Morgan Warrants: Theoretical Present Value Analysis*

Evercore performed a theoretical present value analysis to determine indications of the implied value for Kinder Morgan warrants included in the merger consideration. In performing this analysis, Evercore calculated an implied future share price of Kinder Morgan common stock for calendar year 2016 by assuming an estimated pro forma dividend per share of \$2.00 for calendar year 2016 and applying a yield range of 4.25% to 5.00%. Evercore then subtracted the strike price of \$40.00 per warrant from such implied future share price of Kinder Morgan common stock to determine the implied future value per Kinder Morgan warrant. Evercore then discounted the implied future value per Kinder Morgan warrant to July 1, 2011 using discount rates ranging from 9.0% to 10.0% derived from the capital asset pricing model and 14.0% to 18.0%, derived from the total expected annual market return model from comparable general partners as of October 13, 2011.

Using the discount rates derived from the capital asset pricing model, Evercore's analysis indicated a range of implied values per Kinder Morgan warrant of \$0.04 to \$4.84. Using the discount rates derived from the total expected market return model, Evercore's analysis indicated a range of implied values per Kinder Morgan warrant of \$0.03 to \$3.95. Evercore then used the mean of the low ends and the high ends of these calculations to arrive at a range of implied values per Kinder Morgan warrant of \$0.03 to \$4.84. Evercore then multiplied each value per Kinder Morgan warrant by 0.640 to derive a value of \$0.02 to \$2.69 for 0.640 Kinder Morgan warrants.

*Kinder Morgan Warrants: Summary*

Evercore's Black-Scholes analysis and theoretical present value analysis of the Kinder Morgan warrants resulted in indicative valuation ranges for 0.640 Kinder Morgan warrants of \$0.51 to \$1.57 and \$0.02 to \$2.69, respectively. Using the mean of the low ends and the high ends of these calculations, Evercore determined a final indicative valuation range for 0.640 Kinder Morgan warrants of \$0.27 to \$2.13.

*Valuation of Per Share Merger Consideration*

Based on the sum of the indicative valuations of each of the cash, stock and warrant components, Evercore calculated an indicative valuation range of the per share merger consideration. As discussed above, Evercore's analysis arrived at indicative valuation ranges for 0.4187 shares of Kinder Morgan common stock of \$8.81 to \$14.07, and Evercore determined a range of implied values for 0.640 Kinder Morgan warrants of \$0.27 to \$2.13. Adding the cash consideration of \$14.65 per share, Evercore arrived at an indicative valuation range for the per share merger consideration pursuant to the discounted cash flow analysis, peer group trading analysis and present value of future stock price analysis of \$23.46 to \$30.85, excluding and including the value of the Kinder Morgan warrants. From that range, Evercore then selected a range of \$23.46 to \$28.73 as the indicative value of the per share merger consideration.

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**Table of Contents****Index to Financial Statements***Valuation of El Paso*

Evercore performed a series of analyses to derive an indicative valuation range for shares of El Paso common stock and compared each one of the resulting implied values per share from its various analyses to the indicative valuation range of the per share merger consideration of \$23.46 to \$28.73.

*Sum-of-the-Parts Analysis*

Given the different natures of the constituent business segments operated and interests owned by El Paso, Evercore analyzed El Paso on the basis of the sum of its constituent business segments and interests, or as the sum of the parts of El Paso. In this analysis, Evercore valued separately El Paso's (1) pipelines segment (including its midstream business), (2) exploration and production (E&P) segment, (3) general partner interest in EPB, and (4) limited partner interest in EPB. Evercore valued each part by performing a discounted cash flow analysis, peer group trading analysis and precedent transactions analysis and applying various multiples to selected financial or operational measures of each part of El Paso.

**(a) Discounted Cash Flow/Risked Net Asset Value Analyses**

Evercore calculated a range of implied values of El Paso common stock based on the sum of its parts resulting from Evercore's discounted cash flow analyses of El Paso's pipelines segment, general partner interest in EPB and limited partner interest in EPB, and from its risked net asset value analysis of El Paso's E&P segment. By totaling the low ends and the high ends of the valuations range for each of El Paso's parts, Evercore determined a range of implied enterprise values for El Paso of approximately \$23.6 billion to approximately \$32.1 billion. Evercore then subtracted El Paso's unconsolidated net debt as of June 30, 2011 of approximately \$10.1 billion from the range of implied enterprise values to arrive at a range of implied total equity values for El Paso of approximately \$13.4 billion to approximately \$22.0 billion. By dividing the range of implied total equity values by the number of fully diluted shares of outstanding El Paso common stock, Evercore determined a range of implied values per share of El Paso common stock of \$17.26 to \$28.00. Evercore then added the estimated net present value of synergies of \$3.85 to \$4.86 per share. Evercore based the implied value per share of the expected synergies on a discounted cash flow analysis of the after-tax cash flows projected to be derived from the expected synergies from July 1, 2011 through December 31, 2015 and a forecasted terminal value as of December 31, 2015 using the perpetuity growth method based on perpetuity growth rates ranging from (0.5%) to 0.5%. Evercore discounted the projected free cash flows projected to be derived from the expected synergies and the resulting terminal value to July 1, 2011 using discount rates ranging from 7.0% to 8.0%, reflecting estimates of the weighted average cost of capital of El Paso, to arrive at a range of implied values per share of El Paso common stock of \$21.11 to \$32.86.

**(b) Peer Group Trading Analyses**

Evercore calculated a range of implied values of El Paso common stock based on the sum of its parts resulting from Evercore's peer group analysis. By totaling the low ends and the high ends of the valuations range for each of El Paso's parts, Evercore determined a range of implied enterprise values for El Paso of approximately \$22.2 billion to approximately \$30.5 billion. Evercore then subtracted El Paso's unconsolidated net debt as of June 30, 2011 of approximately \$10.1 billion from the range of implied enterprise values to arrive at a range of implied total equity values for El Paso of approximately \$12.1 billion to approximately \$20.4 billion. By dividing the range of implied total equity values by the number of fully diluted shares of outstanding El Paso common stock, Evercore determined a range of implied values per share of El Paso common stock of \$15.55 to \$25.98. Evercore then added the estimated net present value of synergies to arrive at a range of implied values per share of El Paso common stock of \$19.39 to \$30.84.

**(c) Precedent Transactions Analyses**

Evercore calculated a range of implied values of El Paso common stock based on the sum of its parts resulting from its precedent transactions analysis. By totaling the low ends and the high ends of the valuations

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range for each of El Paso's parts, Evercore determined a range of implied enterprise values for El Paso of approximately \$22.0 billion to approximately \$29.5 billion. Evercore then subtracted El Paso's unconsolidated net debt as of June 30, 2011 of approximately \$10.1 billion from the range of implied enterprise values to arrive at a range of implied total equity values for El Paso of approximately \$11.9 billion to approximately \$19.4 billion. By dividing the range of implied total equity values by the number of fully diluted shares of outstanding El Paso common stock, Evercore determined a range of implied values per share of El Paso common stock of \$15.30 to \$24.71. Evercore then added the estimated net present value of synergies to arrive at a range of implied values per share of El Paso common stock of \$19.15 to \$29.57.

*El Paso Consolidated*

## (a) Discounted Cash Flow Analysis

Evercore performed a discounted cash flow analysis of El Paso to determine indications of implied values of El Paso common stock based on the present value as of July 1, 2011 of its unlevered free cash flows from July 1, 2011 through December 31, 2015 and forecasted terminal values as of December 31, 2015. In performing the discounted cash flow analysis, Evercore calculated unlevered free cash flows using El Paso management forecasts of EBITDA as adjusted by Kinder Morgan, existing tax, depreciation and capital expenditure bases, and net operating loss carryforwards available to El Paso. Evercore calculated terminal values based on estimated terminal value multiples ranging from 8.0x to 9.0x based on enterprise value multiples of a selected group of similar publicly traded companies. Evercore also calculated terminal values using the perpetuity growth method based on perpetuity growth rates ranging from 0.5% to 1.5%. Evercore discounted all free cash flows and terminal values to July 1, 2011 using discount rates ranging from 7.0% to 8.0%, reflecting estimates of the weighted average cost of capital for El Paso.

Using terminal value multiples, Evercore's analysis indicated a range of implied values per share of El Paso common stock of \$25.45 to \$31.50. Using the perpetuity growth method, Evercore's analysis indicated a range of implied values per share of El Paso common stock of \$17.32 to \$28.87. Evercore determined a range of implied values per share of El Paso common stock of \$17.32 and \$31.50 and added the estimated net present value of synergies to arrive at a range of implied values per share of El Paso common stock of \$21.17 to \$36.37.

## (b) Peer Group Trading Analysis

Evercore performed a peer group trading analysis of El Paso by reviewing the market values and trading multiples of the following seven publicly traded companies that Evercore deemed comparable to El Paso:

**Peer Group:**

Enbridge Inc.

EQT Corporation

National Fuel Gas Company

NiSource Inc.

Spectra Energy Corporation

TransCanada Corporation

The Williams Companies, Inc.

Although the peer group was compared to El Paso for purposes of this analysis, no company used in the peer group analysis is identical to El Paso because of differences between the business mix, markets served, operations and other characteristics of the peer group and El Paso. In evaluating the peer group, Evercore relied on publicly available filings and equity research analyst estimates, which estimates are based in part on judgments and assumptions with regard to industry performance, general business, economic, market and financial conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of El Paso, such as the impact of competition on the business of El Paso, as well as on the industry, generally, industry growth and the absence of any adverse material change in the financial condition and prospects of El Paso or the industry or in the markets generally.



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All peer group multiples were based on closing stock prices on October 13, 2011. For each of the peer group companies, Evercore calculated the following:

Total Enterprise Value/2011E EBITDA, which is defined as market value of equity, plus debt and preferred stock, less cash (Total Enterprise Value), as a multiple of estimated EBITDA for the calendar year 2011.

Total Enterprise Value/2012E EBITDA, which is defined as Total Enterprise Value as a multiple of estimated EBITDA for the calendar year 2012.

A summary of the reference ranges of trading multiples is set forth below:

<b>Peer Group Comparable Companies</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Low</b>
Total Enterprise Value/2011E EBITDA	9.8x	9.5x	13.5x	7.1x
Total Enterprise Value/2012E EBITDA	8.8x	8.7x	12.4x	6.3x

Evercore calculated a range of implied enterprise values of El Paso by applying comparable trading value multiples to estimates of EBITDA of El Paso for calendar years 2011 and 2012, net of unallocated general and administrative expenses, as provided by El Paso and adjusted by Kinder Morgan. Based on trading value multiples ranging from 9.0x to 10.5x applied to estimated EBITDA of El Paso for calendar year 2011, net of unallocated general and administrative expenses, Evercore arrived at a range of implied enterprise values of El Paso of approximately \$24.4 billion to approximately \$28.5 billion. Based on trading value multiples ranging from 7.5x to 9.0x applied to estimated EBITDA of El Paso for calendar year 2012, net of unallocated general and administrative expenses, Evercore calculated a range of implied enterprise values of El Paso of approximately \$24.4 billion to approximately \$29.3 billion. Evercore then used the mean of the low ends and the high ends of these calculations to determine a range of implied enterprise values of El Paso of approximately \$24.4 billion to approximately \$28.9 billion. Evercore then subtracted El Paso's unconsolidated net debt as of June 30, 2011 of approximately \$10.1 billion from the range of implied enterprise values to arrive at a range of implied total equity values for El Paso of approximately \$14.3 billion to approximately \$18.8 billion. By dividing the range of implied total equity values by the number of fully diluted shares of outstanding El Paso common stock, Evercore determined a range of implied values per share of El Paso common stock of \$18.32 to \$23.95. Evercore then added the estimated net present value of synergies to arrive at a range of implied values per share of El Paso common stock of \$22.17 to \$28.81.

(c) Present Value of Future Stock Price Analysis

Evercore performed a present value of future share price analysis of El Paso to determine indications of the implied value per share of El Paso common stock based on the present value as of July 1, 2011.

In performing this analysis, Evercore calculated the potential future share prices of El Paso common stock in the calendar years 2011 through 2015 by applying El Paso's enterprise value/estimated 2011 EBITDA multiple as of October 13, 2011 of 9.5x to arrive at a range of implied enterprise values of El Paso of approximately \$25.2 billion to approximately \$45.4 billion. Evercore then subtracted El Paso's unconsolidated net debt as of June 30, 2011 of approximately \$10.1 billion from the range of implied enterprise values to arrive at a range of implied total equity values for El Paso of approximately \$15.1 billion to approximately \$35.2 billion. By dividing the range of implied total equity values by the number of fully diluted shares of outstanding El Paso common stock, Evercore determined a range of implied future values per share of El Paso common stock of \$19.28 to \$44.65. Evercore then discounted the potential future share prices of El Paso common stock to July 1, 2011 using discount rates ranging from 10.5% to 11.5% derived from the capital asset pricing model to arrive at range of implied values per share of El Paso common stock of \$18.26 to \$28.49.

In performing this analysis, Evercore also applied El Paso's latest twelve months price/earnings multiple as of October 13, 2011 of 27.0x to El Paso management estimates of earnings per share of El Paso common stock as



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adjusted by Kinder Morgan for the calendar years 2011 through 2015 to arrive at a range of implied future values per share of El Paso common stock of \$28.35 to \$65.34. Evercore then discounted the potential future share prices of El Paso common stock to July 1, 2011 using discount rates ranging from 10.5% to 11.5% derived from the capital asset pricing model to arrive at a range of implied values per share of El Paso common stock of \$26.85 to \$41.69.

Evercore then used the low ends and the high ends of these calculations to arrive at a range of implied values per share of Kinder Morgan common stock of \$18.26 to \$41.69. Evercore then added the estimated net present value of synergies to arrive at a range of implied values per share of El Paso common stock of \$22.10 to \$46.55.

**(d) Premiums Paid Analysis**

Evercore reviewed the premiums offered or paid in 26 U.S. mergers and acquisitions transactions since January 1, 2009 with transaction values of greater than \$5.0 billion and applied the relevant range of premiums to El Paso's relevant share price as of October 13, 2011. These precedent transactions involved premiums ranging from a discount of 42.0% as compared to the 52-week high stock price to a premium of 130.2% as compared to the one-month average stock price. Additionally, Evercore reviewed the premiums offered or paid in a subset of the transactions described above that included both cash and stock in the consideration. This subset of the precedent transactions involved premiums ranging from a discount of 36.9% as compared to the 52-week high stock price to a premium of 96.8% as compared to the stock price one day prior to the transaction announcement. Evercore then applied the premium ranges for these transactions as compared to the stock price one day prior to transaction announcement to El Paso's closing share price on October 13, 2011, which indicated an implied per share value range for El Paso common stock of \$20.34 to \$37.69 for all transactions as well as for transactions with cash and stock consideration.

***Pro Forma Analysis***

Evercore analyzed the projected pro forma impact of the transactions on Kinder Morgan common stock, EPB common units and KMP common units by analyzing its accretive or dilutive effect on the dividend per share of common stock or distributable cash flow per common unit, as the case may be, of Kinder Morgan, El Paso, KMP and EPB for the calendar years 2012 through 2015. The results of this analysis were based on forecasts of financial data for Kinder Morgan, KMP and EPB provided by Kinder Morgan and El Paso management, including estimates of dividends per share or distributable cash flows per unit for each calendar year and, in each case, using estimates of synergies resulting from the transactions provided by Kinder Morgan management and of the impact from certain contemplated divestitures and drop downs of assets into KMP and EPB following the completion of the transactions. The results of this analysis were based on the closing prices per share of Kinder Morgan common stock and El Paso common stock as of October 13, 2011.

***Miscellaneous***

The foregoing summary of certain material financial analyses does not purport to be a complete description of the analyses or data presented by Evercore. In connection with the review of the transactions by the Kinder Morgan board of directors, Evercore performed a variety of financial and comparative analyses for purposes of rendering its opinion. The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex process and is not necessarily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. Selecting portions of the analyses or of the summary described above, without considering the analyses as a whole, could create an incomplete view of the processes underlying Evercore's opinion. In arriving at its fairness determination, Evercore considered the results of all the analyses and did not draw, in isolation, conclusions from or with regard to any one analysis or factor considered by it for purposes of its opinion. Rather, Evercore made its determination as to fairness on the basis of its experience and professional judgment after considering the results of all the analyses. In addition, Evercore may have given various analyses and factors more or less weight than other analyses and factors, and may have

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deemed various assumptions more or less probable than other assumptions. As a result, the ranges of valuations resulting from any particular analysis or combination of analyses described above should not be taken to be the view of Evercore with respect to the actual value of the common stock or common units, as the case may be, of Kinder Morgan, El Paso, KMP or EPB. No company or partnership used in the above analyses as a comparison is directly comparable to Kinder Morgan, El Paso, KMP or EPB, and no transaction used is directly comparable to the transactions. Furthermore, Evercore's analyses involve complex considerations and judgments concerning financial and operating characteristics and other factors that could affect the acquisition, public trading or other values of the companies or transactions used, including judgments and assumptions with regard to industry performance, general business, economic, market and financial conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of Kinder Morgan, El Paso and their respective advisors.

Evercore prepared these analyses solely for the purpose of providing an opinion to the Kinder Morgan board of directors as to the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the merger consideration to be paid by Kinder Morgan pursuant to the merger agreement to Kinder Morgan. These analyses do not purport to be appraisals or to necessarily reflect the prices at which the business or securities actually may be sold. Any estimates contained in these analyses are not necessarily indicative of actual future results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than those suggested by such estimates. Accordingly, estimates used in, and the results derived from, Evercore's analyses are inherently subject to substantial uncertainty, and Evercore assumes no responsibility if future results are materially different from those forecasted in such estimates.

The issuance of the fairness opinion was approved by an opinion committee of Evercore.

The merger consideration pursuant to the merger agreement was determined through arm's-length negotiations between Kinder Morgan and El Paso and was approved by the Kinder Morgan board of directors. Evercore provided advice to Kinder Morgan during these negotiations. Evercore did not, however, recommend any specific merger consideration to Kinder Morgan or the Kinder Morgan board of directors or that any specific merger consideration constituted the only appropriate consideration for the transaction. Evercore's opinion to the Kinder Morgan board of directors was one of many factors taken into consideration by the Kinder Morgan board of directors in deciding to approve the transaction. Consequently, the analyses as described above should not be viewed as determinative of the opinion of the Kinder Morgan board of directors with respect to the merger consideration or of whether the Kinder Morgan board of directors would have been willing to agree to different consideration.

Under the terms of Evercore's engagement letter with Kinder Morgan, Evercore provided Kinder Morgan financial advisory services and a financial opinion in connection with the transactions. Pursuant to the terms of its engagement letter, a success fee of \$15.0 million is payable to Evercore upon consummation of the transactions. Of the success fee, \$2.0 million was payable upon delivery of Evercore's fairness opinion to the Kinder Morgan board of directors. In addition, Kinder Morgan has agreed to reimburse Evercore for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses (including reasonable legal fees, expenses and disbursements) incurred in connection with its engagement and to indemnify Evercore and any of its members, parties, officers, directors, advisors, representatives, employees, agents, affiliates or controlling persons, if any, against certain liabilities and expenses arising out of its engagement and any related transaction.

During the two year period prior to the date of Evercore's opinion, no material relationship existed between Evercore and its affiliates, on the one hand, and Kinder Morgan, El Paso or any of their respective affiliates, on the other hand, pursuant to which compensation was received or was intended to be received by Evercore or its affiliates as a result of such a relationship, and no such relationship was mutually understood to have been contemplated. Evercore may provide financial or other services to Kinder Morgan, El Paso or any of their respective affiliates in the future (including in connection with the contemplated divestitures of assets following the completion of the transactions) and in connection with any such services Evercore may receive compensation.

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In the ordinary course of business, Evercore or its affiliates may actively trade the equity, debt or other securities, or related derivative securities, or other financial instruments, including bank loans and other obligations, of Kinder Morgan, El Paso, KMP, EPB, KMR or any of their respective affiliates, for its own account and for the accounts of its customers and, accordingly, may at any time hold a long or short position in such securities or instruments.

The management of Kinder Morgan recommended, and the Kinder Morgan board of directors determined, to engage Evercore to act as a financial advisor based on its qualifications, experience and reputation, because Evercore presented the transaction to Kinder Morgan and had a historical relationship with Kinder Morgan. For these reasons and concerns regarding maintaining confidentiality, the Kinder Morgan board of directors did not consider any other financial advisors in connection with the transactions (other than Barclays Capital). Evercore is an internationally recognized investment banking firm and is regularly engaged in the valuation of businesses in connection with mergers and acquisitions, leveraged buyouts, competitive biddings, private placements and valuations for corporate and other purposes.

***Opinion of Barclays Capital to the Kinder Morgan Board of Directors***

Kinder Morgan engaged Barclays Capital to act as a financial advisor with respect to the transactions. On October 16, 2011, Barclays Capital rendered its oral opinion (which was subsequently confirmed in writing) to Kinder Morgan's board of directors that, as of such date and based upon and subject to the qualifications, limitations and assumptions stated in its opinion, the merger consideration to be paid by Kinder Morgan in the transactions was fair, from a financial point of view, to Kinder Morgan.

**The full text of Barclays Capital's written opinion, dated as of October 16, 2011, is attached as Annex G to this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus. Barclays Capital's written opinion sets forth, among other things, the assumptions made, procedures followed, factors considered and limitations upon the review undertaken by Barclays Capital in rendering its opinion. You are encouraged to read the opinion carefully in its entirety. The following is a summary of Barclays Capital's opinion and the methodology that Barclays Capital used to render its opinion. This summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the opinion.**

Barclays Capital's opinion, the issuance of which was approved by Barclays Capital's Fairness Opinion Committee, is addressed to the board of directors of Kinder Morgan, addresses only the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the consideration to be paid by Kinder Morgan in the transactions and does not constitute a recommendation to any stockholder of Kinder Morgan as to how such stockholder should vote with respect to the transactions or any other matter. The terms of the transactions were determined through arm's-length negotiations between Kinder Morgan and El Paso and were approved by Kinder Morgan's board of directors. Barclays Capital did not recommend any specific form of consideration to Kinder Morgan or that any specific form of consideration constituted the only appropriate consideration for the transactions. Barclays Capital was not requested to address, and its opinion does not in any manner address, Kinder Morgan's underlying business decision to proceed with or effect the transactions or the likelihood of consummation of the transactions. In addition, Barclays Capital expressed no opinion on, and its opinion does not in any manner address, the fairness of the amount or the nature of any compensation to any officers, directors or employees of any parties to the transactions, or any class of such persons, relative to the merger consideration to be paid by Kinder Morgan in the transactions or otherwise. No limitations were imposed by Kinder Morgan's board of directors upon Barclays Capital with respect to the investigations made or procedures followed by it in rendering its opinion.

In arriving at its opinion, Barclays Capital reviewed and analyzed, among other things:

the merger agreement and the specific terms of the transactions;

publicly available information concerning Kinder Morgan, KMP, KMR, El Paso and EPB that Barclays Capital believed to be relevant to its analysis, including, without limitation, each of their respective Annual Reports on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended 2010 and Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2011 and June 30, 2011;

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financial and operating information with respect to the businesses, operations and prospects of Kinder Morgan, KMP and KMR furnished to Barclays Capital by Kinder Morgan, including financial projections of Kinder Morgan prepared by management of Kinder Morgan (referred to in this section as the Kinder Morgan Projections );

financial and operating information with respect to the businesses, operations and prospects of El Paso and EPB furnished to Barclays Capital by the management of El Paso and Kinder Morgan, including (i) financial projections of El Paso and EPB prepared by management of El Paso (the El Paso Projections ) and (ii) financial projections of El Paso and EPB prepared by management of Kinder Morgan (referred to in this section as the Kinder Morgan El Paso Projections );

the trading history of El Paso common stock from October 15, 2009 to October 14, 2011 and a comparison of that trading history with other companies that Barclays Capital deemed relevant;

the trading history of Kinder Morgan common stock and El Paso common stock from February 10, 2011 to October 14, 2011 and a comparison of those trading histories with each other and with those of other companies that Barclays Capital deemed relevant;

a comparison of the historical financial results and present financial condition of Kinder Morgan and El Paso with each other and with those of other companies that Barclays Capital deemed relevant;

a comparison of the financial terms of the transactions with the financial terms of certain other transactions that Barclays Capital deemed relevant;

the potential pro forma impact of the transactions on the current and future financial performance of the combined company, including (i) the amounts and timing of the cost savings and operating synergies (referred to in this section as the Expected Synergies ) expected by the management of Kinder Morgan to result from the transactions, (ii) the anticipated impact of certain asset dispositions and transfers discussed with the management of Kinder Morgan and (iii) the estimated tax savings expected to result from the historical net operating losses of El Paso expected by the management of Kinder Morgan to result from the transactions ((i) through (iii) collectively, referred to in this section as the Expected Benefits );

published estimates by independent equity research analysts with respect to the future financial performance of Kinder Morgan and El Paso;

the relative trading liquidity of Kinder Morgan common stock and the common stock of the pro forma combined company; and

estimates of certain (i) proved reserves, as of December 31, 2010, for El Paso prepared by the management of El Paso and audited by a third-party reserve engineer and rolled forward by the management of El Paso to July 1, 2011 and (ii) probable and possible reserves and contingent resources, as of July 1, 2011, prepared by the management of El Paso ((i) and (ii) collectively, referred to in this section as the El Paso Reserve Reports ).

In addition, Barclays Capital had discussions with the managements of Kinder Morgan and El Paso concerning their respective businesses, operations, assets, liabilities, financial conditions and prospects and undertook such other studies, analyses and investigations as Barclays Capital deemed appropriate.

In arriving at its opinion, Barclays Capital assumed and relied upon the accuracy and completeness of the financial and other information used by Barclays Capital without any independent verification of such information and without assuming any responsibility or liability for any

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independent verification of such information and further relied upon the assurances of the managements of Kinder Morgan and El Paso they are not aware of any facts or circumstances that would make such information inaccurate or misleading. With respect to the Kinder Morgan Projections, upon the advice of Kinder Morgan, Barclays Capital assumed that such projections had been reasonably prepared on a basis reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of the management of Kinder Morgan as to the future financial performance of Kinder Morgan and

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Barclays Capital relied on such projections in arriving at its opinion. With respect to the El Paso Projections, upon the advice of El Paso and Kinder Morgan, Barclays Capital assumed that such projections had been reasonably prepared on a basis reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of the management of El Paso as to the future financial performance of El Paso. With respect to the Kinder Morgan El Paso Projections, upon the advice of Kinder Morgan, Barclays Capital assumed that such projections had been reasonably prepared on a basis reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of the management of Kinder Morgan as to the future financial performance of El Paso and Barclays Capital relied on such projections in arriving at its opinion. With respect to the Expected Benefits, Barclays Capital assumed that the amount and timing of the Expected Benefits were reasonable as estimated by the management of Kinder Morgan and Barclays Capital also assumed, upon the advice of Kinder Morgan, that the Expected Benefits would be realized substantially in accordance with such estimates. With respect to the El Paso Reserve Reports, Barclays Capital discussed these reports with the managements of Kinder Morgan and El Paso and upon the advice of Kinder Morgan and El Paso, Barclays Capital assumed that the El Paso Reserve Reports were a reasonable basis upon which to evaluate the proved, probable and possible reserve and contingent resource levels of El Paso. In addition, at the direction of Kinder Morgan, Barclays Capital considered the possible asset divestitures and concessions that Kinder Morgan may have to make in connection with the process to obtain governmental and regulatory approval for the transactions (referred to in this section as the Possible Divestitures ), which were discussed with Barclays Capital by the management of Kinder Morgan. Barclays Capital assumes no responsibility for and Barclays Capital expressed no view as to any projections or estimates described above in this paragraph or the assumptions on which they were based.

In arriving at its opinion, Barclays Capital did not conduct a physical inspection of the properties and facilities of either Kinder Morgan or El Paso, and did not make or obtain any evaluations or appraisals of the assets or liabilities of either Kinder Morgan or El Paso. Barclays Capital's opinion necessarily is based upon market, economic and other conditions as they existed on, and could be evaluated as of, the date of its opinion letter. Barclays Capital assumes no responsibility for updating or revising its opinion based on events or circumstances that may occur after the date of its opinion. In addition, Barclays Capital expressed no opinion as to the prices at which shares of (i) Kinder Morgan Class P common stock or El Paso common stock would trade at any time following the announcement of the transactions or (ii) Kinder Morgan Class P common stock would trade at any time following the consummation of the transactions.

Barclays Capital assumed the accuracy of the representations and warranties contained in the merger agreement and all agreements related thereto. In addition, Barclays Capital assumed that the transactions would be consummated in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement without waiver, modification or amendment of any material term, condition or agreement thereof. Other than as contemplated by the Possible Divestitures, Barclays Capital also assumed, upon the advice of Kinder Morgan, that necessary governmental, regulatory and third party approvals, consents and releases for the transactions would be obtained without any adverse effect that is material to Kinder Morgan, the combined company or the benefits expected by the management of Kinder Morgan to be realized from the transactions. Barclays Capital did not express any opinion as to any tax or other consequences that might result from the transactions, nor did its opinion address any legal, tax, regulatory or accounting matters, as to which Barclays Capital understands that Kinder Morgan obtained such advice as it deemed necessary from qualified professionals.

In connection with rendering its opinion, Barclays Capital performed certain financial, comparative and other analyses as summarized below. In arriving at its opinion, Barclays Capital did not ascribe a specific range of values to the shares of El Paso common stock but rather made its determination as to fairness, from a financial point of view, to Kinder Morgan of the merger consideration to be paid by Kinder Morgan in the transactions on the basis of various financial and comparative analyses. The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex process and involves various determinations as to the most appropriate and relevant methods of financial and comparative analyses and the application of those methods to the particular circumstances. Therefore, a fairness opinion is not readily susceptible to summary description.

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In arriving at its opinion, Barclays Capital did not attribute any particular weight to any single analysis or factor considered by it but rather made qualitative judgments as to the significance and relevance of each analysis and factor relative to all other analyses and factors performed and considered by it and in the context of the circumstances of the particular transaction. Accordingly, Barclays Capital believes that its analyses must be considered as a whole, as considering any portion of such analyses and factors, without considering all analyses and factors as a whole, could create a misleading or incomplete view of the process underlying its opinion.

The following is a summary of the material financial, comparative and other analyses used by Barclays Capital in preparing its opinion to Kinder Morgan's board of directors. Certain financial, comparative and other analyses summarized below include information presented in tabular format. In order to fully understand the financial, comparative and other analyses used by Barclays Capital, the tables must be read together with the text of each summary, as the tables alone do not constitute a complete description of the financial, comparative and other analyses. In performing its analyses, Barclays Capital made numerous assumptions with respect to industry performance, general business and economic conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of Kinder Morgan or any other parties to the proposed transaction. None of Kinder Morgan, El Paso, Barclays Capital or any other person assumes responsibility if future results are materially different from those discussed. Any estimates contained in these analyses are not necessarily indicative of actual values or predictive of future results or values, which may be significantly more or less favorable than as set forth below. In addition, analyses relating to the value of the businesses do not purport to be appraisals or reflect the prices at which the businesses may actually be sold.

*Summary of Analyses*

Barclays Capital prepared separate valuations of El Paso both before and after considering the pro forma impact of the Expected Synergies from the transactions, and Kinder Morgan before considering the pro forma impact of the Expected Synergies in the transactions. In determining valuation for El Paso, Barclays Capital used the following methodologies:

discounted cash flows analysis,

comparable companies analysis,

comparable transactions analysis,

analysis of equity research analyst price targets and

sum of the parts analysis.

In determining valuation for Kinder Morgan, Barclays Capital used the following methodologies:

discounted cash flows analysis,

comparable companies analysis,

comparable transactions analysis and

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analysis of equity research analyst price targets.

Each of these methodologies was used to generate reference enterprise or equity value ranges for each of El Paso and Kinder Morgan, respectively. The enterprise value ranges for each company were adjusted for appropriate on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet assets and liabilities to arrive at implied equity value ranges (in aggregate dollars) for each company, including, as applicable without limitation, for El Paso: the after-tax net present value of El Paso's commodity hedging portfolio; the net present value of the tax savings expected to result from El Paso's historical net operating losses; the pro forma impact of applicable divestiture activity by El Paso; and El Paso's interests in EPB. The implied equity value ranges for each of El Paso and Kinder Morgan, respectively, were then divided by diluted shares outstanding, comprised of primary shares and incorporating the dilutive effect of outstanding options and restricted stock, as appropriate, in order to derive implied equity value ranges per share for each company.



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The implied equity value ranges per share of El Paso common stock were compared to the value of the merger consideration to be paid by Kinder Morgan in the transactions. In addition, the value of the merger consideration to be paid by Kinder Morgan in the transactions was compared, for each valuation methodology, to the total summation of the implied equity value range per share of Kinder Morgan common stock multiplied by the 0.4187 exchange ratio plus the cash consideration of \$14.65 per share and a range of values for the 0.640 Kinder Morgan warrants per El Paso share calculated as described below. In addition, the implied equity value ranges per share of Kinder Morgan common stock were compared to Kinder Morgan's closing stock price of \$26.89 on October 14, 2011.

Barclays Capital analyzed the equity value ranges per share of El Paso before considering the pro forma impact of the Expected Synergies from the transactions under each of the analyses listed above. In addition, Barclays Capital estimated the enterprise value range of the value attributable to the Expected Synergies using the same discounted cash flow analysis methodology outlined below for El Paso. The resultant enterprise value ranges were added to the results of the discounted cash flow analysis, the comparable companies analysis and the sum of the parts analysis, respectively, as outlined below to provide additional analyses of equity value ranges per share for El Paso after considering the pro forma impact of the Expected Synergies from the transactions.

In addition to analyzing the value of El Paso and Kinder Morgan, Barclays Capital also analyzed and reviewed (i) the pro forma impact of the transactions on the current and future financial performance of the combined company including the pro forma impact of the Expected Benefits on the projected estimates for 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 for (a) distributable cash flow per share and dividends per share for Kinder Morgan, (b) distributable cash flow and distributions per limited partner (referred to in this section as an LP unit) for KMP and (c) distributable cash flow and distributions per LP unit for EPB and (ii) certain publicly available information related to selected corporate transactions to calculate the amount of premiums paid by the acquirers to the acquired company's stockholders.

The range of values for the 0.640 Kinder Morgan warrants per El Paso share used in each of the analyses below was calculated based on (i) the Black-Scholes option valuation model and (ii) the net present value of the expected warrant valuation at the end of the warrant term. For the Black-Scholes option valuation model, Barclays Capital used a volatility range of 25% to 35% for the pro forma combined company based upon the historical volatility of each of El Paso and Kinder Morgan. For the net present value of the expected warrant valuation analysis, Barclays Capital used a discount rate range of 11.0% to 14.0% (consistent with the discount rate range for Kinder Morgan in the Discounted Cash Flow Analysis below) and an assumed dividend yield range of 4.30% to 4.70%. These analyses produced an estimated value per warrant range of \$1.25 to \$3.00, or a range of values for the 0.640 Kinder Morgan warrants per El Paso share of \$0.75 to \$2.00.

In particular, in applying the various valuation methodologies to the particular businesses, operations and prospects of El Paso and Kinder Morgan, and the particular circumstances of the transactions, Barclays Capital made qualitative judgments as to the significance and relevance of each analysis. In addition, Barclays Capital made numerous assumptions with respect to industry performance, general business and economic conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of El Paso and Kinder Morgan. Accordingly, the methodologies and the implied common equity value ranges derived therefrom must be considered as a whole and in the context of the narrative description of the financial analyses, including the assumptions underlying these analyses. Considering the implied common equity value ranges without considering the full narrative description of the financial analyses, including the assumptions underlying these analyses, could create a misleading or incomplete view of the process underlying, and conclusions represented by, Barclays Capital's opinion.

The implied equity value ranges per share, derived using the various valuation methodologies listed above, supported the conclusion that the merger consideration to be paid by Kinder Morgan in the transactions was fair, from a financial point of view, to Kinder Morgan.

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In order to estimate the present values of El Paso common stock and Kinder Morgan common stock, Barclays Capital performed discounted cash flow analyses of each of El Paso and Kinder Morgan. A discounted cash flow analysis is a traditional valuation methodology used to derive the valuation of an asset by calculating the present value of estimated future cash flows of the asset. Present value refers to the current value of future cash flows or amounts and is obtained by discounting those future cash flows or amounts by a range of discount rates that takes into account macroeconomic assumptions and estimates of risk, the opportunity cost of capital, expected returns and other appropriate factors.

To calculate the estimated enterprise value ranges of El Paso using discounted cash flow analysis, Barclays Capital added (i) projected after-tax unlevered free cash flows for fiscal years 2012 through 2015 based on the Kinder Morgan El Paso Projections to (ii) the terminal value of El Paso, as of December 31, 2015, and discounted such amounts to their present value using a range of selected discount rates. Specifically, Barclays Capital used a discount rate range of 7.0% to 10.0%. The discount rates were based on Barclays Capital's analysis of the weighted average cost of capital for El Paso as well as the weighted average cost of capital for companies with similar size and with regulated pipelines and oil and gas exploration and production (referred to in this section as E&P) operations, as applicable. The residual value of El Paso at the end of the forecast period, or terminal value, was estimated by applying enterprise value multiples ranging from 5.0x to 9.0x to Kinder Morgan's 2015 estimate of earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation and amortization (referred to in this section as EBITDA). The enterprise value range for El Paso yielded by the El Paso discounted cash flow analysis implied an equity value range for El Paso of \$20.13 to \$33.13 per share before considering the pro forma impact of the Expected Synergies from the transactions and an equity range for El Paso of \$21.98 to \$35.85 per share after considering the pro forma impact of the Expected Synergies from the transactions.

To calculate the estimated equity value ranges for Kinder Morgan, Barclays Capital added (i) projected after-tax levered free cash flows for the fiscal years 2012 through 2015 based on the Kinder Morgan Projections to (ii) the terminal value of Kinder Morgan, as of December 31, 2015, and discounted such amounts to their present value using a range of selected discount rates. Specifically, for Kinder Morgan, Barclays Capital used a discount rate range of 11.0% to 14.0%. The discount rates were based on Barclays Capital analysis of the estimated cost of Kinder Morgan equity based upon equity research analysts' estimates of 3-year compound annual growth rates for equity cash distributions to Kinder Morgan stockholders and equity analysts' estimates of long-term yields for Kinder Morgan's common stock. For Kinder Morgan, the terminal value assumed an equity yield range of 4.0% to 5.0%, which was selected based on the trading yields of selected comparable publicly traded companies with a similar focus in pipelines and midstream assets. The equity value range for Kinder Morgan yielded by the Kinder Morgan discounted cash flow analysis implied an equity value range for Kinder Morgan of \$24.75 to \$31.82 per share, as compared to Kinder Morgan's closing stock price of \$26.89 on October 14, 2011.

The valuation of the merger consideration to be paid by Kinder Morgan in the transactions implied by the discounted cash flow analysis for Kinder Morgan before considering the pro forma impact of the Expected Synergies from the transactions and the merger consideration, taken as the exchange ratio plus cash consideration of \$14.65 and the value range for the 0.640 Kinder Morgan warrants per El Paso share, implied an equity value range of \$25.76 to \$29.97 per El Paso share. Barclays Capital noted that this implied equity value range per El Paso share was in line with the implied equity value range per El Paso share yielded by Barclays Capital's discounted cash flow analysis before considering the pro forma impact of the Expected Synergies from the transactions for El Paso.

*Comparable Company Analysis*

In order to assess how the public market values shares of similar publicly traded companies, Barclays Capital reviewed and compared specific financial and operating data relating to El Paso and Kinder Morgan with selected companies that Barclays Capital deemed comparable to El Paso and Kinder Morgan, based on Barclays Capital's experience in the pipelines and midstream and E&P industries.

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With respect to El Paso, Barclays Capital reviewed the public stock market trading multiples for the following companies, which Barclays Capital selected because of their size and focus in pipelines and midstream and, for one selected company, E&P. The companies selected were:

Enbridge Inc. ( Enbridge )

ONEOK, Inc. ( ONEOK )

Spectra Energy Corp ( Spectra )

TransCanada Corporation ( TransCanada )

The Williams Companies, Inc. ( Williams )

Using publicly available information, Barclays Capital calculated and analyzed enterprise value multiples of each comparable company's estimated EBITDA for 2011, 2012 and 2013 and, in the case of El Paso's E&P business, earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization and exploration expense (referred to in this section as EBITDAX), for 2011 and 2012. The enterprise value of each comparable company was obtained by adding its outstanding debt to the sum of the market value of its common stock, the book value of its preferred stock and the book value of any minority interest minus its cash balance, as appropriate. Barclays Capital calculated the enterprise multiples of estimated EBITDA or EBITDAX, respectively, by dividing each company's calculated enterprise value by its estimated EBITDA for 2011, 2012 and 2013 or by its estimated EBITDAX for 2011 and 2012, respectively.

In addition, using publicly available information, Barclays Capital reviewed the public stock market trading multiples for selected comparable companies for each of El Paso's pipelines business and E&P business. The companies selected were:

*Pipelines Business*

Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP

Spectra Energy Partners, LP

Enbridge

Spectra

TransCanada

Williams

*E&P Business*

Bill Barrett Corporation

Cimarex Energy Co.

Newfield Exploration Company

Noble Energy, Inc.

Plains Exploration & Production Company ( Plains )

QEP Resources, Inc.

SM Energy Company

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The results of the El Paso comparable companies analysis are summarized below:

Enterprise Value as a Multiple of:	Multiple Range of Comparable Companies of El Paso:		
	Low	Median	High
<b><u>El Paso</u></b>			
2011E EBITDA	7.2x	10.5x	15.3x
2012E EBITDA	6.4x	9.5x	14.0x
2013E EBITDA	5.7x	8.4x	13.1x
<b><u>Pipelines</u></b>			
2011E EBITDA	7.2x	11.9x	15.3x
2012E EBITDA	6.4x	10.8x	14.0x
2013E EBITDA	5.7x	9.4x	13.1x
<b><u>E&amp;P</u></b>			
2011E EBITDAX	4.2x	5.3x	6.2x
2012E EBITDAX	3.6x	4.5x	5.3x
Latest Daily Production (\$/MMcfepd)	\$ 8,950	\$ 10,468	\$ 12,684
12/31/10 Pro Forma Proved Reserves (\$/Mcf)	\$ 2.19	\$ 2.48	\$ 4.96

Barclays Capital selected the comparable companies listed above because their business and operating profiles are reasonably similar to that of El Paso. However, because of the inherent differences between the business, operations and prospects of El Paso and those of the selected comparable companies, Barclays Capital believed that it was inappropriate to, and therefore did not, rely solely on the quantitative results of the selected comparable companies analysis. Accordingly, Barclays Capital also made qualitative judgments concerning differences between the business, financial and operating characteristics and prospects of El Paso and the selected comparable companies that could affect the public trading values of each of El Paso, El Paso's pipelines business and El Paso's E&P business in order to provide a context in which to consider the results of the quantitative analysis. These qualitative judgments related primarily to the differing sizes, growth prospects, profitability levels and degrees of operational risk between El Paso and the selected companies included in the comparable companies analysis. The enterprise value range for El Paso yielded by the El Paso comparable companies analysis implied an equity value range for El Paso of \$16.28 to \$27.56 per share before considering the pro forma impact of the Expected Synergies from the transactions and an equity range for El Paso of \$18.21 to \$30.28 per share after considering the pro forma impact of the Expected Synergies from the transactions.

With respect to Kinder Morgan, Barclays Capital reviewed the public stock market trading multiples for the following pipeline companies, which Barclays Capital selected because of their focus on pipelines and midstream businesses:

Energy Transfer Equity, L.P. ( Energy Transfer )

ONEOK

Targa Resources Corp.

Using publicly available information, Barclays Capital calculated and analyzed equity value yields based upon each comparable company's annualized latest quarterly distribution and equity research consensus estimates for 2012 and 2013 distributions. The results of the Kinder Morgan comparable companies analysis are summarized below:

Implied Equity Yield:	Range of Comparable Companies of Kinder Morgan:		
	Low	Median	High
Annualized Latest Quarterly Distribution	3.3%	3.6%	7.0%

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2012E Distribution	3.7%	4.7%	7.5%
2013E Distribution	4.4%	5.5%	7.8%

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Barclays Capital selected the comparable companies listed above because their businesses and operating profiles are reasonably similar to that of Kinder Morgan. However, because of the inherent differences between the business, operations and prospects of Kinder Morgan and those of the selected comparable companies, Barclays Capital believed that it was inappropriate to, and therefore did not, rely solely on the quantitative results of the selected comparable companies analysis. Accordingly, Barclays Capital also made qualitative judgments concerning differences between the business, financial and operating characteristics and prospects of Kinder Morgan and the selected comparable companies that could affect the public trading values of each in order to provide a context in which to consider the results of the quantitative analysis. These qualitative judgments related primarily to the differing sizes, growth prospects, profitability levels and degrees of operational risk between Kinder Morgan and the selected companies included in the comparable companies analysis. The comparable companies analysis implied an equity value range for Kinder Morgan of \$23.34 to \$30.41 per share, as compared to Kinder Morgan's closing stock price of \$26.89 on October 14, 2011.

The valuation of the merger consideration to be paid by Kinder Morgan in the transactions implied by the comparable companies analysis for Kinder Morgan before considering the pro forma impact of the Expected Synergies from the transactions and the merger consideration, taken as the exchange ratio plus cash consideration of \$14.65 and the value range for the 0.640 Kinder Morgan warrants per El Paso share, implied an equity value range of \$25.17 to \$29.38 per El Paso share. Barclays Capital noted that this implied equity value range per El Paso share was generally in line with the implied equity value range per El Paso share yielded by Barclays Capital's comparable companies analysis before considering the pro forma impact of the Expected Synergies from the transactions for El Paso.

*Comparable Transaction Analysis*

With respect to the comparable transactions analysis for El Paso, Barclays Capital reviewed and compared the purchase prices and financial multiples paid in selected transactions that Barclays Capital deemed relevant, based on its experience with merger and acquisition transactions, for each of El Paso's pipelines business and E&P business. Barclays Capital chose such transactions based on, among other things, the similarity of the applicable target assets and companies in the selected transactions to El Paso's pipelines business and E&P business, respectively, with respect to size, focus, portfolio composition and other characteristics of their businesses.

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The following table sets forth the transactions analyzed for El Paso's pipelines business based on such characteristics:

*Pipelines Business*

Acquirer	Seller	Target	Announcement Date
Regency Energy Partners, LP	Energy Transfer	49.9% of Midcontinent Express Pipeline LLC	May 11, 2010
Enterprise Products Partners, LP ( EPLP )	TEPPCO Partners, LP	TEPPCO Partners, LP	June 29, 2009
Myria Acquisition, Inc.	Knight Inc. (which is now known as KMK)	80% of the ownership interests of MidCon, a wholly owned subsidiary of Knight Inc.	December 12, 2007
TC Pipelines, LP	El Paso	46.45% in Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership	December 22, 2006
TransCanada	El Paso	ANR Pipeline Company and 3.55% interest in Great Lakes Gas Transmission	December 22, 2006
Energy Transfer	GE Energy Financial Services	Transwestern Pipeline Company, LLC	September 15, 2006
Plains All American Pipeline, LP	Pacific Energy Partners, LP	Pacific Energy Partners, LP	June 12, 2006
American International Group, Goldman Sachs Capital Partners, Kinder Morgan, Inc. Chairman and CEO Richard Kinder, Co-Founder Bill Morgan and a consortium of other investors	Kinder Morgan	Kinder Morgan	August 28, 2006
Loews Corporation ( Loews ), wholly owned subsidiary, TGT Pipeline, LLC	Energy-Koch, LP	Gulf South Pipeline, LP	November 22, 2004
Southern Union Company ( SUG ) / GE Commercial Finance Energy Financial Services	Enron Corporation	CrossCountry Energy, LLC	September 1, 2004
TransCanada	National Energy & Gas Transmission, Inc.	Gas Transmission Northwest Corporation	February 24, 2004
Loews	Williams Companies	Texas Gas Transmission Corporation	April 14, 2003
SUG	CMS Energy Corporation	CMS Panhandle Companies	December 22, 2002



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Acquirer	Seller	Target	Announcement Date
MidAmerican Energy Holdings Company	Dynege Incorporated	Northern Natural Gas Company	July 29, 2002
Duke Energy Corporation	Westcoast Energy Inc.	Westcoast Energy Inc.	September 20, 2001
NiSource Inc.	Columbia Energy Group	Columbia Energy Group	February 28, 2000
El Paso	Coastal Corporation	Coastal Corporation	January 18, 2000
El Paso	Sonat Inc.	Sonat Inc.	March 15, 1999
Dominion Resources, Inc.	Consolidated Natural Gas Company	Consolidated Natural Gas Company	February 22, 1999
CMS Energy Corporation	Duke Energy Corporation	Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company, Trunkline Gas Company and Trunkline LNG Company	November 2, 1998
TransCanada	NOVA Corporation	NOVA Corporation	January 26, 1998
Houston Industries Inc.	NorAm Energy Corporation	NorAm Energy Corporation	August 11, 1996
El Paso	Tenneco Corporation	Tenneco Energy	June 19, 1996

The following table sets forth transactions analyzed for El Paso's E&P business based on such characteristics:

*E&P Business*

Acquirer	Target	Announcement Date
BHP Billiton Group	Petrohawk Energy Corporation ( Petrohawk )	July 15, 2011
ExxonMobil Corporation ( XOM )	Phillips Resources Inc.	June 8, 2011
Eagle Rock Energy Partners, LP	Crow Creek Energy II, LLC	April 4, 2011
Chevron Corporation	Atlas Energy Corporation	November 9, 2010
ExxonMobil Corporation ( XOM )	Ellora Energy, Inc.	July 21, 2010
Apache Corporation	Mariner Energy, Inc.	April 15, 2010
XOM	XTO Energy, Inc. ( XTO )	December 14, 2009
XTO	Hunt Petroleum Corporation	June 10, 2008
Plains	Pogo Producing Company	July 17, 2007
Forest Oil Corporation	The Houston Exploration Company	January 7, 2007
Sandridge Energy, Inc.	American Real Estate Partners, LP	September 8, 2006
Anadarko Petroleum Corporation	Western Gas Resources, Inc.	June 23, 2006
Devon Energy Corporation	Chief Holding LLC	May 2, 2006
Petrohawk	KCS Energy, Inc.	April 21, 2006
ConocoPhillips Company	Burlington Resources Inc.	December 12, 2005
Chesapeake Energy Corporation	Columbia Natural Resources LLC	October 3, 2005
El Paso	Medicine Bow Energy Corporation	July 19, 2005
Petrohawk	Mission Resources Corporation	April 4, 2005
Cimarex Energy Corporation	Magnum Hunter Resources Inc.	January 26, 2005
XTO	Antero Resources Corporation	January 11, 2005



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Using publicly available information, Barclays Capital calculated and analyzed enterprise multiples for 2011 estimated EBITDA for the pipeline business and latest daily production and proved reserves for the E&P business, respectively, in the comparable transactions analysis. The results of the comparable transaction analysis are summarized below:

Enterprise Value as a Multiple of:	Multiple Range of Comparable Transactions of El Paso:		
	Low	Median	High
<b>Pipelines</b>			
Latest Twelve Months ( LTM ) EBITDA	6.6x	9.5x	15.0x
<b>E&amp;P</b>			
Latest Daily Production (\$/MMcfepd)	\$ 8,097	\$ 14,041	\$ 43,182
Proved Reserves (\$/Mcf)	\$ 1.96	\$ 2.91	\$ 9.34

The reasons for and the circumstances surrounding each of the selected comparable transactions analyzed were diverse and there are inherent differences between the businesses, operations, financial conditions and prospects of El Paso's pipelines business and El Paso's E&P business and the companies and assets included in the comparable transactions analysis. Accordingly, Barclays Capital believed that a purely quantitative comparable transactions analysis would not be particularly meaningful in the context of considering the transactions. Barclays Capital therefore made qualitative judgments concerning differences between the characteristics of the selected precedent transactions and the transactions which would affect the acquisition values of the selected target companies and El Paso. Based upon these judgments, Barclays Capital selected enterprise value ranges, which implied an equity value range for El Paso before considering the pro forma impact of the Expected Synergies from the transactions of \$17.57 to \$28.80 per El Paso share.

With respect to the comparable transactions analysis for Kinder Morgan, Barclays Capital reviewed and compared the purchase prices and financial multiples paid in selected transactions for comparable acquisitions of general partner (referred to in this section as a "GP") interests of master limited partnerships that Barclays Capital deemed relevant, based on its experience with merger and acquisition transactions. Barclays Capital chose such transactions based on, among other things, the similarity of the applicable target assets and partnerships in the transactions to Kinder Morgan's businesses with respect to structure, focus, portfolio composition and other characteristics of their businesses.

The following table sets forth the transactions analyzed for Kinder Morgan based on such characteristics:

Acquirer	Seller	Announcement Date
Penn Virginia Resource Partners, LP	Penn Virginia GP Holdings, LP	September 21, 2010
EPLP	Enterprise GP Holdings, LP	September 7, 2010
Inergy, LP	Inergy Holding, LP	August 9, 2010
Buckeye Partners, LP	Buckeye GP Holdings, LP	June 11, 2010
Magellan Midstream Partners, LP	Magellan Midstream Holdings, LP	March 3, 2009
Markwest Energy Partners, LP	Markwest Hydrocarbon, Inc.	September 5, 2007
Valero, LP	Kaneb Pipe Line Partners, LP & Kaneb Services LLC	November 1, 2004
Vulcan Capital	Plains Resources Inc.	November 20, 2003

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Using publicly available information, Barclays Capital calculated and analyzed enterprise multiples for Kinder Morgan based upon the annualized latest quarterly cash flow before interest expense distributed to the GP interest and distributable cash flow before interest expense to the GP interest based upon last twelve months (referred to in this section as LTM ) and one-year forward estimates, respectively, for the comparable transactions. The results of the comparable transactions analysis are summarized below:

<b>Enterprise Value as a Multiple of:</b>	<b>Multiple Range of Comparable Transactions of Kinder Morgan:</b>		
	<b>Low</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>High</b>
Annualized Latest Quarterly GP Cash Flow Distribution	12.7x	18.8x	26.1x
LTM GP Distributable Cash Flow	9.7x	15.5x	39.1x
1-Year Forward Distributable Cash Flow	9.0x	14.4x	25.6x

The reasons for and the circumstances surrounding each of the selected comparable transactions analyzed were diverse and there are inherent differences between the businesses, operations, financial conditions and prospects of Kinder Morgan's business and the companies and assets included in the comparable transactions analysis. Accordingly, Barclays Capital believed that a purely quantitative comparable transactions analysis would not be particularly meaningful in the context of considering the transactions. Barclays Capital therefore made qualitative judgments concerning differences between the characteristics of the selected precedent transactions and the transactions, which would affect the acquisition values of the selected target companies and assets and Kinder Morgan.

To the enterprise value ranges selected for the GP interest of Kinder Morgan in the comparable transactions analysis, Barclays Capital added value for the LP common units that Kinder Morgan owns of KMP and for the common units that Kinder Morgan owns of KMR, respectively, based upon the publicly traded market value of those units as of the close on October 14, 2011 and the book value of Kinder Morgan's 20% interest in Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America to calculate an enterprise value range for Kinder Morgan. Based upon these assessments, Barclays Capital selected enterprise value ranges, which implied an equity value range for Kinder Morgan of \$19.59 to \$29.49 per share, as compared to Kinder Morgan's closing stock price of \$26.89 on October 14, 2011.

The valuation of the merger consideration to be paid by Kinder Morgan in the transactions implied by the comparable transactions analysis for Kinder Morgan before considering the pro forma impact of the Expected Synergies from the transactions and the merger consideration, taken as the exchange ratio plus cash consideration of \$14.65 and the value range for the 0.640 Kinder Morgan warrants per El Paso share, implied an equity value range of \$23.60 to \$29.00 per El Paso share. Barclays Capital noted that this implied equity value range per El Paso share was in line with the implied equity value range per El Paso share yielded by Barclays Capital's comparable transactions analysis before considering the pro forma impact of the Expected Synergies from the transactions for El Paso.

*Equity Research Analyst Price Targets*

Barclays Capital evaluated the publicly available price targets of El Paso and Kinder Morgan published by independent equity research analysts associated with various Wall Street firms. Barclays Capital used these research analyst price targets to calculate implied equity value per share ranges for each of El Paso and Kinder Morgan. Barclays Capital's analysis of equity research analyst price targets for El Paso implied an equity value range for El Paso of \$22.00 to \$29.50 per share. Barclays Capital's analysis of equity research analyst price targets for Kinder Morgan implied an equity value range for Kinder Morgan of \$30.00 to \$34.00 per share, as compared to Kinder Morgan's closing stock price of \$26.89 on October 14, 2011.

The valuation of the merger consideration to be paid by Kinder Morgan in the transactions implied by the analysis of equity research analyst price targets for Kinder Morgan before considering the pro forma impact of

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the Expected Synergies from the transactions and the merger consideration, taken as the exchange ratio plus cash consideration of \$14.65 and the value range for the 0.640 Kinder Morgan warrants per El Paso share, implied an equity value range of \$27.96 to \$30.89 per El Paso share. Barclays Capital noted that this implied equity value range per El Paso share was generally in line with the implied equity value range per El Paso share yielded by Barclays Capital's analysis of equity research analyst price targets before considering the pro forma impact of the Expected Synergies from the transactions for El Paso.

*Sum of the Parts Analysis*

Barclays Capital performed a sum of the parts analysis for El Paso by performing discounted cash flow analysis and comparable transactions analysis for the pipelines business and net asset valuation analyses, comparable companies analysis and comparable transactions analysis for the E&P business.

*Pipelines Business*

With respect to the pipelines business, Barclays Capital segmented the pipelines business into the following separate enterprises:

Tennessee Gas Pipeline

Rockies Pipelines System

El Paso Natural Gas Pipeline

Citrus / Florida Gas Transmission (El Paso's 50% interest)

Ruby Pipeline (El Paso's 50% interest)

Gulf LNG (El Paso's 50% interest)

To calculate the estimated enterprise value ranges of each of the above outlined pipelines and other assets using discounted cash flow analysis, Barclays Capital added (i) projected after-tax unlevered free cash flows for fiscal years 2012 through 2015 based on the Kinder Morgan El Paso Projections to (ii) the terminal value of each pipeline and other asset, as of December 31, 2015, and discounted such amounts to their present value using a range of selected discount rates. The discount rates were based on Barclays Capital's analysis of the discount rates implied by comparable pipeline transactions. The terminal value for each pipeline and other assets was estimated by applying enterprise value multiples to each pipeline's and other assets' 2015 estimate of EBITDA minus an estimate of 2015 maintenance capital expenditures (referred to as the maintenance capex or, the annual capital cost to maintain a constant level of EBITDA). The terminal value multiples were based on Barclays Capital's analysis of EBITDA minus maintenance capex terminal value multiples implied by comparable pipeline transactions.

In addition to the discounted cash flow analysis performed for each of the above outlined pipelines and other assets, Barclays Capital performed a comparable transactions analysis for each pipeline and other asset. Barclays Capital reviewed and compared the purchase prices and financial multiples paid in selected other regulated pipeline transactions that Barclays Capital deemed relevant, based on its experience with merger and acquisition transactions. Barclays Capital chose such transactions based upon, among other things, the similarity of the applicable target in each selected transaction to El Paso's pipelines business with respect to size, location of assets, prospects and other characteristics that Barclays Capital deemed relevant. Using publicly available information, Barclays Capital calculated and analyzed enterprise value multiples of LTM EBITDA, one-year forward projected EBITDA and EBITDA minus maintenance capex. Barclays Capital calculated the enterprise value multiples of LTM EBITDA, one-year forward EBITDA and EBITDA minus maintenance capex by dividing each transaction's value by the latest disclosed LTM EBITDA, projected one-year forward EBITDA and EBITDA minus maintenance capex, respectively. Based upon the

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comparable regulated pipeline transactions, Barclays Capital applied multiples to estimates for each pipeline and other assets 2012 and 2013 EBITDA as well as 2012 and 2013 EBITDA minus maintenance capex.

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The reasons for and the circumstances surrounding each of the selected comparable transactions analyzed were diverse and there are inherent differences between the businesses, operations, financial conditions and prospects of El Paso's pipelines business and the companies and assets included in the comparable transactions analysis. Accordingly, Barclays Capital believed that a purely quantitative comparable transactions analysis would not be particularly meaningful in the context of considering the transactions. Barclays Capital therefore made qualitative judgments concerning differences between the characteristics of the selected precedent transactions and El Paso's Pipelines business which would affect the acquisition values of the selected target companies and assets and El Paso's Pipelines business.

Barclays Capital calculated and analyzed the enterprise value ranges for each pipeline and other asset outlined above as estimated by each discounted cash flow analysis and comparable transactions analysis to determine an enterprise value range for El Paso's pipelines business.

*E&P Business*

With respect to the E&P business, Barclays Capital performed two types of net asset valuation analyses (under different commodity price scenarios), comparable companies analysis and comparable transactions analysis.

For the first type of net asset valuation analysis (referred to in this section as Reserve Report NAV) performed for El Paso's E&P business, Barclays Capital estimated the present value of the future after-tax cash flows expected to be generated from El Paso's proved, probable and possible reserves as of July 1, 2011, based on reserve, production and capital cost estimates as of July 1, 2011. The present value of the future after-tax cash flows was determined using a range of discount rates and risk factors. The Reserve Report NAV analysis assumed a tax rate of 35% and a full step-up in tax basis. Barclays Capital added to such estimated value for proved, probable and possible reserves, assessments of the value of certain other assets and liabilities including, but not limited to, estimates of value for contingent resources (as estimated by El Paso), El Paso's commodity hedging portfolio and El Paso estimates of divestiture activity in the E&P business since July 1, 2011. The net asset valuation analysis was performed under four commodity price scenarios (Case I, Case II, Case III and Case IV), which are described below.

Certain of the natural gas and oil price forecasts employed by Barclays Capital were based on New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) price forecasts (Henry Hub, Louisiana delivery for natural gas and West Texas Intermediate, Cushing, Oklahoma delivery for oil) to which adjustments were made to reflect location and quality differentials. NYMEX gas price quotations stated in heating value equivalents per million British Thermal Units (MMBtu) were assumed to reflect the value per thousand cubic feet (Mcf) of gas. NYMEX oil price quotations are stated in dollars per barrel (Bbl) of crude oil.

The following table summarizes the natural gas and oil price forecasts Barclays Capital employed to estimate future after-tax cash flows for each of the reserve categories Barclays Capital considered for El Paso's E&P business Reserve Report NAV. Case IV reflects the NYMEX strip as of the close of business on October 14, 2011.

	2012E	2013E	2014E	2015E	2016E	Thereafter
<b>Oil WTI (\$/bbl)</b>						
Case I	\$ 75.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 75.00
Case II	\$ 85.00	\$ 85.00	\$ 85.00	\$ 85.00	\$ 85.00	\$ 85.00
Case III	\$ 95.00	\$ 95.00	\$ 95.00	\$ 95.00	\$ 95.00	\$ 95.00
Case IV	\$ 88.21	\$ 89.59	\$ 90.20	\$ 90.92	\$ 91.73	\$ 91.73
<b>Gas HHUB (\$/Mcf)</b>						
Case I	\$ 4.25	\$ 4.25	\$ 4.25	\$ 4.25	\$ 4.25	\$ 4.25
Case II	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.75
Case III	\$ 5.25	\$ 5.25	\$ 5.25	\$ 5.25	\$ 5.25	\$ 5.25
Case IV	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.73	\$ 5.05	\$ 5.30	\$ 5.51	\$ 5.51

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For the second type of net asset valuation analysis for El Paso's E&P business (referred to in this section as "Drill-out Plan NAV"), Barclays Capital added together (i) the estimated present value of the future after-tax cash flows expected to be generated from El Paso's proved developed reserves as per the Reserve Report NAV analysis for the (a) Eagle Ford Central, (b) Wolfcamp, (c) Altamont and (d) Haynesville Holly areas ((a) - (d) collectively, the (referred to in this section as "Development Areas"), (ii) the estimated present value of the future after-tax cash flows expected to be generated by development of the undeveloped portion of the Development Areas (referred to in this section as the "Development Areas Drill-out NAV") and (iii) values for the remainder of the E&P business consistent with the Reserve Report NAV analysis. The Development Areas Drill-out NAV was determined by using a range of discount rates and risk factors and assumed development generally consistent with El Paso's public disclosures regarding development of those respective areas. The Development Areas Drill-out NAV assumed a tax rate of 35% and a full step-up in tax basis. The Drill-out Plan NAV was performed under two commodity price scenarios consistent with Case II and Case IV, as described above. Barclays Capital added to such estimated value for the Drill-out Plan NAV, assessments of the value of certain other assets and liabilities including, but not limited to, estimates of El Paso's commodity hedging portfolio and El Paso estimates of divestiture activity in the E&P business since July 1, 2011.

In addition to the Reserve Report NAV analyses and Drill-out Plan NAV analyses for the El Paso E&P business, Barclays Capital utilized publicly available information including a review of public stock market trading multiples for selected comparable companies for El Paso's E&P business. Barclays Capital calculated and analyzed enterprise value multiples of each comparable company's estimated EBITDA for 2011 and 2012 as well as enterprise value multiples of each comparable company's latest daily production and proved reserves pro forma for any acquisition or divestiture activity. The enterprise value of each comparable company was obtained by adding its outstanding debt to the sum of the market value of its common stock, the book value of its preferred stock and the book value of any minority interest minus its cash balance, as appropriate.

Barclays Capital selected the comparable companies utilized in the comparable companies analysis of the El Paso E&P business because their business and operating profiles are reasonably similar to that of El Paso's E&P business. However, because of the inherent differences between the business, operations and prospects of El Paso's E&P business and those of the selected comparable companies, Barclays Capital believed that it was inappropriate to, and therefore did not, rely solely on the quantitative results of the selected comparable companies analysis. Accordingly, Barclays Capital also made qualitative judgments concerning differences between the business, financial and operating characteristics and prospects of El Paso's E&P business and the selected comparable companies that could affect the public trading values of each in order to provide a context in which to consider the results of the quantitative analysis. These qualitative judgments related primarily to the differing sizes, growth prospects, profitability levels and degrees of operational risk between El Paso's E&P business and the selected companies included in the El Paso E&P business comparable companies analysis.

Further, with respect to El Paso's E&P business, Barclays Capital also performed a comparable transactions analysis. Barclays Capital reviewed and compared the purchase prices and financial multiples paid in selected other corporate E&P transactions that Barclays Capital deemed relevant, based on its experience with merger and acquisition transactions. Barclays Capital chose such transactions based upon, among other things, the similarity of the applicable target in each transaction to El Paso's E&P business with respect to size, location of assets, gas weighting and other characteristics that Barclays Capital deemed relevant. Using publicly available information, Barclays Capital calculated and analyzed enterprise value multiples of latest daily production and proved reserves in the comparable transactions. Barclays Capital calculated the enterprise value multiples of latest daily production and proved reserves by dividing each transaction's value by the disclosed latest daily production and proved reserves, respectively.

The reasons for and the circumstances surrounding each of the selected comparable transactions analyzed were diverse and there are inherent differences between the businesses, operations, financial conditions and prospects of El Paso's E&P business and the targets included in the comparable transactions analysis. Accordingly, Barclays Capital believed that a purely quantitative comparable transactions analysis would not be



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particularly meaningful in the context of considering El Paso's E&P business. Barclays Capital therefore made qualitative judgments concerning differences between the characteristics of the selected precedent transactions and El Paso's E&P business which would affect the acquisition values of the selected target companies and assets and El Paso's E&P business.

Barclays Capital calculated and analyzed the enterprise value ranges for the Reserve Report NAV analyses, Drill-out NAV analyses, comparable companies analysis and comparable transactions analysis for El Paso's E&P business to determine an enterprise value range for El Paso's E&P business.

*Other Businesses*

To calculate the sum of parts analysis enterprise value range for El Paso, Barclays Capital added (i) an assessment of the range of value for El Paso's midstream business (based upon multiples implied by comparable midstream transactions Barclays Capital deemed relevant), (ii) an assessment of the range of value of El Paso's GP interest in EPB (based upon multiples of comparable publicly traded GP interests Barclays Capital deemed relevant), (iii) an assessment of the range of value attributable to the EPB LP units owned by El Paso (based upon the range of prices the EPB LP units traded in the public market from October 15, 2010 to October 14, 2011); (iv) an assessment of the after-tax net present value of unallocated corporate expenses at El Paso; (v) the enterprise value range for El Paso's pipelines business as outlined above and (vi) the enterprise value range for El Paso's E&P business as outlined above.

The enterprise value range for El Paso yielded by the El Paso sum of the parts analysis implied an equity value range for El Paso of \$18.86 to \$28.18 per share before considering the pro forma impact of the Expected Synergies from the transactions and an equity range for El Paso of \$20.75 to \$30.90 per share after considering the pro forma impact of the Expected Synergies from the transactions.

*Pro Forma Merger Consequences Analysis*

Barclays Capital analyzed the pro forma impact of the transactions including the expected pro forma impact of the Expected Benefits from the transactions on Kinder Morgan's projected distributable cash flow per share and dividends per share, KMP's projected distributable cash flow per LP unit and distribution per LP unit and EPB's projected distributable cash flow per LP unit and distribution per LP unit, respectively, for each of 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015. Barclays Capital prepared a pro forma merger model, which was based upon the Kinder Morgan El Paso Projections and the Kinder Morgan Projections and the expected pro forma impact of the Expected Benefits of the transactions. Barclays Capital then compared the pro forma distributable cash flow per share and dividends per share for Kinder Morgan and the distributable cash flow per LP unit and distribution per LP unit for each of KMP and EPB, respectively, on a standalone basis to the corresponding amounts in the pro forma combined company. Barclays Capital noted that, on a pro forma basis, assuming the achievement of the assumptions in the pro forma merger model, the transactions would be accretive to the 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 distributable cash flow per share and dividends per share at Kinder Morgan; 2013, 2014 and 2015 distributable cash flow per LP unit and distributions per LP unit at KMP and 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 distributable cash flow per LP unit and distributions per LP unit at EPB, respectively.

*Premiums Analysis*

Barclays Capital reviewed certain publicly available information related to selected corporate transactions to calculate the amount of the premiums paid by the acquirers to the acquired company's stockholders. Barclays Capital analyzed all domestic corporate energy transactions announced for the period from January 26, 1995 to October 14, 2011 with total transaction values in excess of \$1 billion.

For each of the precedent transactions analyzed, Barclays Capital calculated the premiums paid by the acquirer by comparing the per share purchase price in each transaction to the historical stock price of the acquired company as of 1-day, 5-days, and 20-days prior to the announcement date as well as based upon the

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52-week high prior to the announcement date. Barclays Capital compared the premiums paid in the precedent transactions to the premium levels in the transactions based on closing prices as of October 14, 2011. The table below sets forth the summary results of the analysis:

	Percentage Premium /(Discount) to the Closing Price Prior to Transaction Announcement			52-Week High
	1-Day	5-Days	20-Days	
<b>Selected corporate energy transactions greater than \$1 billion since January 26, 1995</b>				
Median	20.9%	22.0%	22.6%	7.6%
Mean	22.0%	22.6%	25.2%	5.8%
High	65.0%	58.0%	68.0%	43.2%
Low	(4.3%)	(5.8%)	(4.0%)	(29.4%)
Implied premium based on the merger consideration (as of October 14, 2011 close)	37.2%	46.3%	56.5%	24.7%

The premiums paid analysis yielded median premiums per share ranging from 7.6% to 20.9% for the selected corporate energy transactions greater than \$1 billion since January 26, 1995 as compared to the range of implied premiums of 24.7% to 56.5% based on the merger consideration of \$26.87 per El Paso share to be paid by Kinder Morgan in the transactions.

*General*

Barclays Capital is an internationally recognized investment banking firm and, as part of its investment banking activities, is regularly engaged in the valuation of businesses and their securities in connection with: mergers and acquisitions, investments for passive and control purposes, negotiated underwritings, competitive bids, secondary distributions of listed and unlisted securities, private placements and valuations for estate, corporate and other purposes. The management of Kinder Morgan recommended, and the Kinder Morgan board of directors determined, to select Barclays Capital because of its familiarity with El Paso and Kinder Morgan, its historical relationship with Kinder Morgan, and because of Barclays Capital's qualifications, reputation and experience in the valuation of businesses and securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions generally, knowledge of the industries in which El Paso and Kinder Morgan operate, as well as substantial experience in transactions comparable to the proposed transactions. For these reasons and concerns regarding maintaining confidentiality, the Kinder Morgan board of directors did not consider any other financial advisors in connection with the transactions (other than Evercore).

Barclays Capital is acting as financial advisor to Kinder Morgan in connection with transactions. As compensation for its services in connection with the transactions, an opinion fee of \$1,000,000 was earned by Barclays Capital upon the delivery of its fairness opinion. Additionally, an advisory fee of \$14,000,000 will be payable on consummation of the transactions. In addition, Kinder Morgan has agreed to reimburse Barclays Capital for its expenses and indemnify Barclays Capital for certain liabilities that may arise out of its engagement. Barclays Capital has performed various investment banking and financial services for Kinder Morgan and its affiliates and El Paso and its affiliates in the past, and expects to perform such services in the future, and has received, and expects to receive, customary fees for such services. Specifically, in the past two years, Barclays Capital has performed the following investment banking and financial services for Kinder Morgan and KMP and their affiliates, for which Barclays Capital received customary compensation: (i) in August 2011, Barclays Capital acted as joint bookrunner on Kinder Morgan's \$750 million notes offering; (ii) in June 2011, Barclays Capital acted as joint bookrunner on KMP's 6.7 million units offering; (iii) in February 2011, Barclays Capital acted as joint bookrunner on Kinder Morgan's 109.8 million share initial public offering; (iv) in November 2010, Barclays Capital acted as joint bookrunner on Kinder Morgan's \$750 million notes offering; (v) in May 2010, Barclays Capital acted as joint bookrunner on KMP's 6.5 million units offering, (vi) in

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May 2010, Barclays Capital acted as co-manager on KMP's \$1.0 billion notes offering and (vii) in December 2009, Barclays Capital acted as joint bookrunner on KMP's 4.5 million units offering. In addition, Barclays Capital has performed the following investment banking and financial services for El Paso and EPB and their affiliates, for which Barclays Capital received customary compensation; (i) in May 2011, Barclays Capital acted as joint bookrunner on EPB's 14.0 million units offering; (ii) in March 2011, Barclays Capital acted as joint bookrunner on EPB's 13.8 million units offering; (iii) in November 2010, Barclays Capital acted as joint bookrunner on EPB's 11.9 million units offering; (iv) in September 2010, Barclays Capital acted as co-manager on EPB's 11.5 million units offering; (v) in June 2010, Barclays Capital acted as joint bookrunner on EPB's 11.5 million units offering and (vi) in January 2010, Barclays Capital acted as joint bookrunner on EPB's 9.9 million units offering. In addition, Kinder Morgan has requested and Barclays Capital is participating in the financing required in connection with the consummation of the transactions and Barclays Capital will receive customary fees in connection therewith.

Barclays Capital is a full service securities firm engaged in a wide range of businesses from investment and commercial banking, lending, asset management and other financial and non-financial services. In the ordinary course of its business, Barclays Capital and its affiliates may actively trade and effect transactions in the equity, debt and/or other securities (and any derivatives thereof) and financial instruments (including loans and other obligations) of Kinder Morgan and its affiliates and El Paso and its affiliates for its own account and for the accounts of its customers and, accordingly, may at any time hold long or short positions and investments in such securities and financial instruments.

**Interests of Certain Persons in the Transactions – El Paso Executive Officers and Directors**

When considering the recommendation of the board of directors of El Paso with respect to the transactions, you should be aware that El Paso's executive officers and directors may have interests in the transactions that are different from, or in addition to, those of El Paso's stockholders more generally. These interests may present such executive officers and directors with actual or potential conflicts of interest. The board of directors of El Paso was aware of these interests during its deliberations on the merits of the transactions and in deciding to recommend that you vote for the adoption of the merger agreement and approval of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement at the special meeting.

***Acceleration of Vesting and Conversion of Equity Awards***

All of El Paso's executive officers hold vested and unvested stock options to purchase shares of El Paso common stock, restricted shares of El Paso common stock and/or performance-based restricted stock units granted under El Paso's equity compensation plans. In addition, certain non-employee members of the board of directors of El Paso hold vested stock options to purchase shares of El Paso common stock granted under El Paso's director stock option plans. Upon the second merger, each outstanding stock option, restricted share and performance-based restricted stock unit will, to the extent unvested, automatically vest (in the case of performance-based restricted stock units, at the target (i.e., 100%) level of attainment) and be converted into the right to receive, at the election of the holder (which election will apply to all, but not less than all, of such holder's outstanding equity awards), but subject to proration with respect to the cash portion, either cash or a mixture of cash and shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock for all shares subject to such awards (in the case of stock options, less the aggregate exercise price). Each holder will also receive warrants as part of the merger consideration in respect of such equity awards.

For an estimate of the amounts that would be payable to each of El Paso's named executive officers, including Douglas L. Foshee (Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer (referred to as "CEO")), John R. Sult (Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer), Brent J. Smolik (Executive Vice President and President of EP Energy), James C. Yardley (Executive Vice President, Pipeline Group) and D. Mark Leland (Executive Vice President and President of Midstream), for their unvested equity-based awards in connection with the second merger, see "Quantification of Change of Control and Termination Payments and Benefits to

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the El Paso Named Executive Officers. El Paso estimates that the aggregate amount that would be payable to El Paso's executive officers who are not named executive officers for their unvested equity-based awards if the effective time of the second merger were October 31, 2011 is approximately \$15,992,093. El Paso's non-employee directors do not hold any unvested equity-based awards.

***Change of Control and Termination Benefits Under El Paso Plans***

In the event of a termination of employment without cause or a resignation for good reason, in each case within two years following (or, under certain circumstances, in anticipation of) a change of control of El Paso, which would include the second merger, all of El Paso's executive officers (other than James J. Cleary) would receive certain compensation and benefits paid or provided by El Paso under its 2004 Key Executive Severance Protection Plan. Such benefits include:

- (1) a lump-sum cash severance payment within 30 days of the executive's termination of employment (subject to a six-month delay to the extent necessary to avoid the imposition of penalty taxes under Section 409A of the Code) equal to the sum of (A) a prorated amount in respect of the target bonus granted to the executive for the year in which the termination occurs, and (B) the product of (x) a severance multiple of two or three (with three applying to Mr. Foshee, the CEO, and two applying to executive vice presidents and senior vice presidents, including all other named executive officers), and (y) the sum of the executive's then-current base salary and target bonus;
- (2) continuation of life insurance and flexible spending account, medical and dental benefits for the executive and the executive's dependents for a number of years equal to the executive's severance multiple (i.e., three years for Mr. Foshee and two years for executive vice presidents and senior vice presidents, including all other named executive officers);
- (3) reimbursement, on an after-tax basis, of excise taxes imposed under Section 4999 of the Code on any severance payments and other benefits provided by El Paso or any of its affiliates under the plan or otherwise, unless the value of the payments and benefits does not exceed 110% of the maximum amount payable without triggering such excise taxes (referred to as the safe harbor amount), in which case the payments and benefits will be reduced to such safe harbor amount; and
- (4) payment of legal fees and expenses incurred by the executive to enforce any rights or benefits under the plan.

Under the 2004 Key Executive Severance Plan, good reason means any of the following events after (or, under certain circumstances, in anticipation of) the second merger: (i) a change in the executive's status, position or responsibilities (including reporting responsibilities) which, in the executive's reasonable judgment, represents a substantial reduction of the executive's status, position or responsibilities as in effect immediately prior thereto; (ii) the assignment to the executive of any duties or responsibilities which are, in the executive's reasonable judgment, inconsistent with such status, position or responsibilities; (iii) any removal of the executive from or failure to reappoint or reelect the executive to any of such positions, except in connection with the termination of the executive's employment for cause (as defined in the plan), permanent disability (as defined in the plan), as a result of the executive's death, or by the executive other than for good reason; (iv) a reduction in annual base salary; (v) the requirement (without the consent of the executive) that the executive have a principal place of employment which is outside a 35-mile radius of the principal place of employment immediately prior to the second merger, except for reasonably required travel on company business which is not materially greater than such travel requirements prior to the second merger; (vi) the failure by El Paso or any of its affiliates to (A) continue in effect any material compensation or benefit plan, program or practice in which the executive was participating immediately prior to the second merger, including, without limitation, the 2001 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan, the El Paso Corporation Pension Plan, the El Paso Corporation Supplemental Benefits Plan and the El Paso Corporation Retirement Savings Plan, with any amendments and restatements of such plans made prior to the second merger, or (B) provide the executive with compensation and benefits at least equal (in terms of benefit levels and/or reward opportunities) to those provided for under each compensation or employee

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benefit plan, program and practice of El Paso and its affiliates as in effect immediately prior to the second merger (or as in effect following the second merger, if greater); (vii) a material breach by El Paso of any provision of the plan; or (viii) any purported termination of the executive's employment for cause which does not otherwise comply with the terms of the 2004 Key Executive Severance Plan.

In the case of Mr. Cleary, in the event of a termination of employment without cause or a resignation for good reason, in each case within two years following (or, under certain circumstances, in anticipation of) a change of control of El Paso, which would include the second merger, he would receive certain compensation and benefits under the El Paso 1998 Key Executive Severance Protection Plan, including (i) a lump-sum cash severance payment within 30 days of the termination of his employment (subject to a six month delay to the extent necessary to avoid the imposition of penalty taxes under Section 409A of the Code) equal to the product of (x) a severance multiple of three, and (y) the sum of his then-current base salary and maximum bonus, (ii) continuation of life insurance and flexible spending account, medical and dental benefits for the executive and the executive's dependents (on a tax-free basis) for eighteen months, (iii) payment of legal fees and expenses incurred by the executive to enforce any rights or benefits under the plan and (iv) a lump-sum supplemental pension payment pursuant to El Paso's supplemental pension plan calculated by adding three years of additional service. In addition, Mr. Cleary is entitled to receive full reimbursement of any excise taxes imposed under Section 4999 of the Code on any severance payments and other benefits provided by El Paso or any of its affiliates under the plan or otherwise. Under the 1998 Key Executive Severance Plan, good reason, in relevant part, has the meaning set forth above in the 2004 Key Executive Severance Plan.

With respect to El Paso's executive officers, for the one-year period beginning upon a change of control of El Paso, which would include the second merger, El Paso must pay for financial and tax-planning benefits provided to each of the executives pursuant to an arrangement between El Paso and a third-party provider. Under El Paso's nonqualified deferred compensation plans for non-employee members of the board of directors of El Paso, amounts deferred under the plans with respect to a non-employee director become payable at the time such director ceases to be a member of the board of directors of El Paso, which is expected to occur for certain of El Paso's non-employee directors in connection with the transactions. Following a change of control of El Paso, which would include the second merger, El Paso's commitment to donate charitable awards designated by members of the board of directors of El Paso who participate in the El Paso Charitable Award Plan, as amended and restated, become irrevocable, and after a change of control of El Paso the board of directors may not amend, modify, or terminate a charitable award in any manner that would decrease the value of the award.

***Retention Plan Bonus Payments***

Pursuant to the merger agreement, El Paso must, in consultation with Kinder Morgan, adopt a retention plan for full-time employees of El Paso who primarily provides services to El Paso's exploration and production business (referred to as the El Paso Corporation EP Energy Retention Plan). Amounts will be earned under the El Paso Corporation EP Energy Retention Plan based on (i) the continued performance of services, (ii) the attainment of specified levels of gross sale proceeds in respect of EP Energy business assets sold within no later than 12 months after closing of the second merger and (iii) the date the EP Energy business assets are sold. As of the date of mailing of this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus, certain of El Paso's executive officers, including Brent J. Smolik and Dane Whitehead, have been designated as participants in the El Paso Corporation EP Energy Retention Plan and will be eligible to receive retention bonus payments described above (to the extent earned) in amounts expressed as a percentage interest in a pool, the value of which will depend on the attainment of specified levels of gross sale proceeds in respect of EP Energy business assets sold within no later than 12 months after closing of the second merger and the date the EP Energy business assets are sold, which is not determinable at this time. Mr. Smolik's percentage interest in the pool will be no less than 12.97%, and Mr. Whitehead's percentage interest in the pool will be no less than 8.78%. Assuming \$8.0 billion in gross sales proceeds and the EP Energy business assets are sold on or within 30 days following the closing of the second merger, Mr. Smolik's payment would be no less than approximately \$810,625, and Mr. Whitehead's payment would be no less than approximately \$548,750. Neither the overall size of, nor the allocations to particular participants in, the El Paso Corporation EP Energy Retention Plan has yet been determined.

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***Funding of Benefits Under Benefits Protection Trust***

In connection with the proposed transactions, El Paso and its affiliates may, to the extent required by the trustee of the El Paso Corporation Benefits Protection Trust, be required to contribute amounts to the El Paso Corporation Benefits Protection Trust to fund a portion of the unfunded present value of benefit and payment liabilities that may be triggered in the future under certain compensation plans of El Paso, including El Paso equity compensation plans (excluding the 2005 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan), the El Paso Supplemental Benefits Plan, and nonqualified deferred compensation plans for non-employee members of the El Paso board of directors. Certain of El Paso's executive officers and directors participate in such plans, and benefits and payments under the plans may therefore be funded in respect of such executive officers and directors under the El Paso Corporation Benefits Protection Trust in connection with the proposed transactions.

***Directors of Kinder Morgan***

The merger agreement provides that Kinder Morgan will take such actions as are necessary to expand the size of the Kinder Morgan board of directors and to appoint two individuals designated by El Paso to fill such vacancies effective as of the effective time of the second merger. As of the date of this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus, El Paso has not yet determined which two individuals will be its designees on the Kinder Morgan board of directors.

***Code Section 280G Tax Mitigation Actions***

Pursuant to the merger agreement, El Paso and Kinder Morgan may agree to take certain actions to mitigate any adverse tax consequences triggered under Code Sections 280G and 4999 in connection with the proposed transactions, including, for example, accelerating the vesting of payments or accelerating the payment of amounts that would otherwise be paid in 2012 into 2011.

***Indemnification of Executive Officers and Directors***

The merger agreement provides for indemnification in favor of the current and former directors and officers of El Paso and its subsidiaries (including El Paso's executive officers) and for the purchase of directors' and officers' liability insurance and fiduciary liability insurance tail or run-off policies with respect to matters existing or occurring at or prior to the effective time of the merger.

***New Arrangements with Kinder Morgan and 2012 Equity Grants***

Prior to the effective time of the second merger, Kinder Morgan and its affiliates may initiate negotiations of agreements, arrangements and understandings with El Paso's executive officers regarding compensation and benefits and may enter into definitive agreements regarding employment with, or the right to participate in the equity of, Kinder Morgan, in each case on a going-forward basis following the completion of the second merger.

In addition, El Paso and Kinder Morgan have agreed that on or about July 15, 2012 (if the effective time of the second merger occurs prior to July 15, 2012), or as soon as reasonably practicable after the effective time of the second merger if the second merger occurs on or after July 15, 2012), Kinder Morgan shall grant equity awards to certain El Paso employees who are retained by Kinder Morgan following the closing of the second merger on terms and conditions (including vesting) generally consistent with Kinder Morgan's equity compensation program for grants made by Kinder Morgan to its employees in 2012, as if such El Paso employees had been Kinder Morgan employees as of the date Kinder Morgan made equity grants to its employees in July 2012.

***Ownership of Equity Interests in Kinder Morgan and Affiliates***

Steven J. Shapiro, Thomas Hix, Robert Goldman and Ferrell McClean, each of whom is a member of the board of directors of El Paso, as of the date of board approval of the proposed transactions each held of record or

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may be deemed to have owned beneficially, and as of the date of mailing of this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus each continued to hold of record or may be deemed to own beneficially, shares of common stock of Kinder Morgan and/or equity interests in KMP and other affiliates of Kinder Morgan, the value of which may be affected in connection with the proposed transactions.

***Quantification of Change of Control and Termination Payments and Benefits to the El Paso Named Executive Officers***

The following table sets forth the amount of payments and benefits that each El Paso named executive officer would receive in connection with the transactions, assuming the consummation of the second merger occurred on October 31, 2011, and (except as provided otherwise in the footnotes to the table) the employment of the named executive officer were terminated other than for cause or the named executive officer resigned for good reason, in each case on such date. The payments and benefits are subject to a non-binding advisory vote of El Paso's stockholders, as described under *Interests of Certain Persons in the Transactions - El Paso Executive Officers and Directors*. For additional details regarding the terms of the payments quantified below, see *Interests of Certain Persons in the Transactions - El Paso Executive Officers and Directors*.

**Change of Control and Termination Compensation**

Named Executive Officer	Tax						Total <sup>(6)</sup>
	Cash <sup>(1)</sup>	Equity <sup>(2)</sup>	Pension/ NQDC	Perquisites / Benefits <sup>(3)</sup>	Reimbursement <sup>(4)</sup>	Other <sup>(5)</sup>	
Douglas L. Foshee	\$ 8,580,031	\$ 25,830,411	\$ 0	\$ 55,361	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 34,465,803
John R. Sult	1,957,015	4,465,613	0	27,126	972,932	0	7,622,686
Brent J. Smolik	2,820,000	7,855,473	0	42,126	0	0	10,717,599
James C. Yardley	2,316,267	7,557,302	0	35,958	0	0	9,909,527
D. Mark Leland	2,316,267	7,454,561	0	42,126	0	0	9,812,954

- (1) As described above, this amount equals the double-trigger lump-sum cash severance payment provided to the executive under the terms of the 2004 Key Executive Severance Protection Plan within 30 days following a qualifying termination of employment after (or, in certain circumstances, in anticipation of) the second merger (subject to a six-month delay to the extent necessary to avoid the imposition of penalty taxes under Section 409A of the Code), which equals the sum of (A) a prorated amount in respect of the target bonus granted to the executive for the year in which the termination occurs, and (B) the product of (x) two (three in the case of Mr. Foshee, El Paso's CEO), and (y) the sum of the executive's then-current base salary and target bonus. For purposes of calculating the pro-rated amount in respect of each executive's target bonus granted for the year in which the termination occurs, El Paso has assumed that the termination of employment occurs on the last day of the year in which the termination of employment occurs (which, for this purpose, is assumed to be December 31, 2011), which would trigger a payment equal to 100% of the target bonus granted to the executive for the 2011 fiscal year.
- (2) As described above, the amount equals the value of the single-trigger conversion upon the consummation of the second merger of all in-the-money unvested stock options to purchase El Paso common stock, restricted shares of El Paso common stock, and performance-based restricted stock units held by the executive that as of October 31, 2011 convert into the right to receive, at the election of the executive (which election applies to all, but not less than all, of the executive's outstanding equity awards), but subject to proration with respect to the cash portion, either cash or a mixture of cash and shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock for all shares subject to such awards (in the case of stock options, less the aggregate exercise price). Performance-based restricted stock units single-trigger vest upon the consummation of the second merger based on target (i.e., 100%) level of attainment. Set forth below are the values of each type of equity-based award that would be converted upon the consummation of the second merger. For purposes of these calculations, because the price per share that El Paso stockholders will receive is not a fixed dollar amount, El Paso has (as required under Item 402(t) of Regulation S-K) used the average closing price per

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share of El Paso common stock over the five business days following the public announcement of the transactions on October 16, 2011. The value reported in respect of awards of performance-based restricted stock units includes the value of dividend equivalents that would become payable with respect to the portion of the award that vests upon the effective time of the second merger (i.e., the target amount, or 100%). These amounts are:

Named Executive	Single-Trigger Vesting		Performance-based Restricted	Total
	Restricted Shares of El Paso	Common Stock		
<b>Officers</b>	<b>Stock Options</b>	<b>Common Stock</b>	<b>Stock Units</b>	<b>Total</b>
Douglas L. Foshee	\$ 10,747,128	\$ 12,111,778	\$ 2,971,505	\$ 25,830,411
John R. Sult	1,838,780	1,943,726	683,107	4,465,613
Brent J. Smolik	3,088,262	3,571,793	1,195,418	7,855,473
James C. Yardley	3,088,262	3,275,076	1,193,964	7,557,302
D. Mark Leland	3,088,262	3,341,651	1,024,648	7,454,561

- (3) As described above, the amount equals the value of the double-trigger health and welfare and life insurance continuation benefits provided to each executive under the terms of the 2004 Key Executive Severance Protection Plan upon a qualifying termination of employment. With respect to Messrs. Foshee, Smolik, Yardley and Leland, the amount also includes the single trigger cost of financial and tax-planning benefits (\$20,000 in the case of Mr. Foshee and \$15,000 in the case of each of Messrs. Smolik, Yardley and Leland) required to be paid for by El Paso pursuant to an arrangement between El Paso and a third-party provider for the one-year period immediately following a change of control of El Paso, which would include the second merger. Mr. Sult elected not to participate in such program.
- (4) As described above, the amount equals the value of the double-trigger tax reimbursement benefits provided to each executive under the terms of the 2004 Key Executive Severance Protection Plan for any excise taxes triggered under Section 4999 of the Code, assuming that the second merger occurs on October 31, 2011. If the second merger occurs in 2012 (which is the expectation of the parties), the amount of the tax reimbursement benefits provided to each executive for excise taxes triggered under Section 4999 of the Code may be different than the amount reported in the table above. Additionally, as described above, El Paso and Kinder Morgan may agree to take certain actions to mitigate any adverse tax consequences triggered under Code Sections 280G and 4999 in connection with the proposed transactions, including, for example, accelerating the vesting of payments or accelerating the payment of amounts that would otherwise be paid in 2012 into 2011, which actions could reduce the amount of each executive's tax reimbursement benefits.
- (5) As described above, the value of Mr. Smolik's retention bonus payable pursuant to the El Paso Corporation EP Energy Retention Plan will be dependent upon the level of gross sale proceeds from the sale of EP Energy assets and the time such assets are sold. Neither the overall size of, nor the allocations to particular participants in, the El Paso Corporation EP Energy Retention Plan has yet been determined. Mr. Smolik's percentage interest in the pool will be no less than 12.97%. Assuming \$8.0 billion in gross sales proceeds and the EP Energy business assets are sold on or within 30 days following the closing of the second merger, Mr. Smolik's payment would be no less than approximately \$810,625.
- (6) The amount includes the aggregate dollar value of the sum of all amounts reported in the preceding columns.

**Interests of Certain Persons in the Transactions – Goldman Sachs**

When considering the recommendation of the board of directors of El Paso with respect to the transactions, you should be aware that Goldman Sachs may have interests in the transactions that are different from, or in addition to, those of El Paso's stockholders generally. These interests may present Goldman Sachs with actual or potential conflicts of interest. The board of directors of El Paso was aware of these interests during its deliberation on the merits of the transactions and in deciding to recommend that you vote for the adoption of the merger agreement and approval of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement at the special meeting.





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Prior to the receipt of Kinder Morgan's acquisition proposal, El Paso engaged Goldman Sachs to advise it with respect to the proposed spin-off of its exploration and production business and paid Goldman Sachs \$5 million in connection with that engagement. Following receipt of Kinder Morgan's proposal, El Paso engaged Goldman Sachs to continue to act as a financial advisor to El Paso, including reviewing and analyzing El Paso's business plan in connection with the proposed spin-off for purposes of aiding El Paso in its analysis of the potential Kinder Morgan transaction. In the engagement letter for these latter services, El Paso agreed to pay Goldman Sachs a fee of \$20 million upon completion of a transaction with Kinder Morgan. In both engagement letters, El Paso agreed to reimburse Goldman Sachs for certain of its fees and expenses and indemnify it against certain liabilities if they were to arise. In addition to its role as financial advisor to El Paso, Goldman Sachs is also a stockholder of Kinder Morgan and, prior to consummation of the proposed transactions, may be deemed to beneficially own approximately 19 percent of the shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock on a fully converted basis, making it the second largest beneficial owner of Kinder Morgan. Two representatives of Goldman Sachs and its affiliates also serve on the board of directors of Kinder Morgan.

For more information relating to Goldman Sachs' role as a financial advisor to El Paso, Goldman Sachs' investment in Kinder Morgan and El Paso's and Goldman Sachs' actions to address any potential conflicts, see "Background of the Transactions" and "El Paso's Engagement of Goldman Sachs."

**Board of Directors and Management of Kinder Morgan After the Transactions**

The directors and executive officers of Kinder Morgan prior to the transactions will continue as the directors and executive officers of Kinder Morgan immediately after the transactions. In addition, the merger agreement provides that Kinder Morgan will take all action necessary, including increasing the size of the Kinder Morgan board and amending Kinder Morgan's shareholders agreement to effect such increase, to elect two individuals designated by El Paso to the Kinder Morgan board. As of the date of this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus, El Paso has not determined whom it will designate to join the Kinder Morgan board.

Set forth below is information concerning Kinder Morgan's current directors and executive officers. Kinder Morgan's directors are elected by the vote of a plurality of Kinder Morgan's various classes of capital stock, voting as a single class, each to serve until his or her successor is duly elected or appointed and qualified or until his or her earlier death, retirement, disqualification, resignation or removal. All of Kinder Morgan's officers serve at the discretion of its board of directors. The ages set forth below are as of December 31, 2011.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Position</b>
Richard D. Kinder	67	Director, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
C. Park Shaper	43	Director and President
Steven J. Kean	50	Director, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer
Henry Cornell	55	Director
Deborah A. Macdonald	60	Director
Michael Miller	53	Director
Michael C. Morgan	43	Director
Kenneth A. Pontarelli	41	Director
Fayez Sarofim	83	Director
Joel V. Staff	67	Director
John Stokes	60	Director
R. Baran Tekkora	38	Director
Glenn A. Youngkin	45	Director
Kimberly A. Dang	41	Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
David D. Kinder	37	Vice President, Corporate Development and Treasurer
Joseph Listengart	43	Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary
James E. Street	55	Vice President, Human Resources and Administration

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*Richard D. Kinder* served as Chief Manager and Chief Executive Officer of Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC from May 2007 until completion of the initial public offering in February 2011, at which time he assumed the positions of Director, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. He is also Director, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of KMR, Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. and KMK. Mr. Kinder has served as Director, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of KMR since its formation in February 2001. He was elected Director, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of KMK in October 1999. He was elected Director, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. in February 1997. Mr. Kinder was elected President of KMR, Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. and KMK in July 2004 and served as President until May 2005. Mr. Kinder is the uncle of David D. Kinder, Vice President, Corporate Development and Treasurer of Kinder Morgan, KMR, Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. and KMK. Mr. Kinder's experience as Chief Executive Officer of KMK and of KMR, combined with his service as Kinder Morgan's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer provide him with a familiarity with Kinder Morgan's strategy, operations and finances that can be matched by no one else. In addition, Mr. Kinder's significant equity ownership in Kinder Morgan aligns his economic interests with those of Kinder Morgan's other stockholders.

*C. Park Shaper* served as Manager and President of Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC from May 2007 until completion of the initial public offering in February 2011, at which time he assumed the positions of Director and President. He is also Director and President of KMR, Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. and KMK. Mr. Shaper was elected President of KMR, Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. and KMK in May 2005. He served as Executive Vice President of KMR, Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. and KMK from July 2004 until May 2005. Mr. Shaper was elected Director of KMR and Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. in January 2003 and of KMK in May 2007. He was elected Vice President, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of KMR upon its formation in February 2001, and served as its Treasurer until January 2004, and its Chief Financial Officer until May 2005. He was elected Vice President, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of KMK in January 2000, and served as its Treasurer until January 2004, and its Chief Financial Officer until May 2005. Mr. Shaper was elected Vice President, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. in January 2000, and served as its Treasurer until January 2004 and its Chief Financial Officer until May 2005. He received a Masters of Business Administration degree from the J.L. Kellogg Graduate School of Management at Northwestern University. Mr. Shaper also has a Bachelor of Science degree in Industrial Engineering and a Bachelor of Arts degree in Quantitative Economics from Stanford University. Mr. Shaper is also a trust manager of Weingarten Realty Investors. Mr. Shaper's experience as Kinder Morgan's President, together with his experience as an executive officer of various Kinder Morgan entities, provide him valuable management and operational expertise and intimate knowledge of Kinder Morgan's business operations, finances and strategy.

*Steven J. Kean* served as Manager and Chief Operating Officer of Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC from May 2007 until completion of the initial public offering in February 2011, at which time he assumed the positions of Director, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer. He is also Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of KMR, Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. and KMK. Mr. Kean was elected Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of KMR, Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. and KMK in January 2006. He served as Executive Vice President, Operations of KMR, Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. and KMK from May 2005 to January 2006. He served as President, Natural Gas Pipelines of KMR and Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. from July 2008 to November 2009. He served as President, Texas Intrastate Pipeline Group from June 2002 until May 2005. He served as Vice President of Strategic Planning for the Kinder Morgan Gas Pipeline Group from January 2002 until June 2002. Mr. Kean received his Juris Doctor from the University of Iowa in May 1985 and received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Iowa State University in May 1982. Mr. Kean's experience as one of Kinder Morgan's executives since 2002 provides him valuable management and operational expertise and a thorough understanding of Kinder Morgan's business operations and strategy.

*Henry Cornell* served as a Manager of Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC from May 2007 until completion of the initial public offering in February 2011, at which time he continued as a Director. He is a managing director of Goldman, Sachs & Co. and the Chief Operating Officer of its Merchant Banking Division, which includes all of the firm's corporate, real estate and infrastructure investment committees. He is a member of all of its global

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Merchant Banking Investment Committees. Mr. Cornell serves on the boards of directors of Apple American Group, LLC, Pro Sight Specialty Insurance, Kenan Advantage Group, McJunkin Red Man Corporation and USI Holdings Corporation. Mr. Cornell is Chairman of The Citizens Committee of New York City, Treasurer and Trustee of the Whitney Museum of American Art, a member of The Council on Foreign Relations, Trustee Emeritus of the Asia Society, Trustee Emeritus of the Japan Society and a member of Sotheby's International Advisory Board. Mr. Cornell joined Goldman, Sachs & Co. in 1984 and became a partner in 1994. Prior to joining Goldman, Sachs & Co., Mr. Cornell practiced law with Davis Polk & Wardwell from 1981 to 1984 in New York and London. Mr. Cornell holds a B.A. from Grinnell College and a J.D. from New York Law School. Mr. Cornell has significant experience with energy companies and investments and familiarity with Kinder Morgan's industry and capital markets activity, which enhance his contributions to the board of directors.

*Deborah A. Macdonald* was elected as a Director in April 2011. For the past five years, Ms. Macdonald has served on the boards of several private charitable organizations. Ms. Macdonald served as Vice President (President, Natural Gas Pipelines) of KMK, KMR and Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. from June 2002 until September 2005 and served as President of NGPL from October 1999 until March 2003. Ms. Macdonald received her Juris Doctor, summa cum laude, from Creighton University in May 1980 and received a Bachelors degree, magna cum laude, from Creighton University in December 1972. As a result of Ms. Macdonald's prior service as an executive officer of KMK, she possesses a familiarity with Kinder Morgan's business operations, financial strategy and organizational structure which enhance her contributions to the board of directors.

*Michael Miller* served as a Manager of Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC from May 2007 until completion of the initial public offering in February 2011, at which time he continued as a Director. Mr. Miller is a Partner at Highstar Capital LP and has been with the firm since 2001. He serves on Highstar's Investment Committee and Executive Committee. Mr. Miller has over 20 years of experience in direct investments, principally in the energy, waste-to-energy, conventional and renewable power sectors and utilities. Mr. Miller currently serves on the boards of directors of Star Atlantic Waste Holdings, L.P. and Utilities, Inc. Mr. Miller received a B.S. from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, an M.B.A. from the University of Chicago and is a CFA charter holder. Mr. Miller has significant experience with public companies and investments and familiarity with Kinder Morgan's industry and capital markets activity, which enhance his contributions to the board of directors.

*Michael C. Morgan* served as a Manager of Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC from May 2007 until completion of the initial public offering in February 2011, at which time he continued as a Director. From 2003 until the Going Private Transaction, Mr. Morgan served as a director of KMK. He has been Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Triangle Peak Partners, LP, a registered investment adviser and fund manager, since April 2008. He also has been President of Portcullis Partners, L.P., a private investment partnership, since October 2004. Mr. Morgan has been a director of Bunchball, Inc. since June 2011, a director of DriveCam, Inc. since July 2009, and an observer to the board of directors of SCInergy Inc., since April 2011 and was a director of Kayne Anderson MLP Investment Company and Kayne Anderson Energy Total Return Fund, Inc. from May 2007 until March 2008. Mr. Morgan was President of KMK, KMR and Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. from July 2001 to July 2004. Mr. Morgan served as Vice President Strategy and Investor Relations of KMR from February 2001 to July 2001. He served as Vice President-Strategy and Investor Relations of KMK and Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. from January 2000 to July 2001. He served as Vice President, Corporate Development of Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. from February 1997 to January 2000. Mr. Morgan was Vice President, Corporate Development of KMK from October 1999 to January 2000. Mr. Morgan received an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School and a Bachelor of Arts and a Masters of Arts from Stanford University. As a result of Mr. Morgan's prior service as a director of KMK, he possesses a familiarity with Kinder Morgan's business operations, financial strategy and organizational structure which enhance his contributions to the board of directors.

*Kenneth A. Pontarelli* served as a Manager of Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC from May 2007 until completion of the initial public offering in February 2011, at which time he continued as a Director. He is also a Director of KMK. Mr. Pontarelli is a managing director of Goldman, Sachs & Co. Mr. Pontarelli was elected Director of

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KMK upon the consummation of the Going Private Transaction in May 2007. He joined Goldman, Sachs & Co. in 1997, became a managing director in 2004 and became a partner in 2006. Mr. Pontarelli serves on the boards of directors of CCS Corporation, Cobalt International Energy, Inc., Energy Future Holdings Corp. and Expro International Group Ltd. He received a B.S. from Syracuse University and an M.B.A. from the Harvard Business School. Mr. Pontarelli's over 10 years of experience as an investment banker and experience as a director of both public and private companies provide him with an understanding of strategic planning, management and financial matters which enhance his contributions to the board of directors.

*Fayez Sarofim* served as a Manager of Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC from May 2007 until completion of the initial public offering in February 2011, at which time he continued as a Director. He has been Chairman of the Board and President of Fayez Sarofim & Co., a registered investment advisor, for more than five years. Over the past five years, Mr. Sarofim has served as a director of Unitrin, Inc. and Argo Group International Holdings, Ltd. and was a director of KMK prior to the Going Private Transaction. As a result of Mr. Sarofim's prior service as a director of KMK, he possesses a familiarity with Kinder Morgan's business operations, financial strategy and organizational structure which enhance his contributions to the board of directors.

*Joel V. Staff* was elected as a Director in April 2011. Since May 2007, Mr. Staff has acted as a private investor. Mr. Staff was Chief Executive Officer of RRI Energy, Inc. from April 2003 until his retirement in May 2007. He also served as RRI Energy, Inc.'s Chairman of the Board from April 2003 to October 2008 and Executive Chairman of the Board from October 2008 until his retirement from the board in June 2009. Mr. Staff was a director of Ensc International Incorporated between May 2002 and May 2008. Mr. Staff's experience as a senior executive in the energy industry provide him with an understanding of the issues Kinder Morgan faces, which enhance his contributions to Kinder Morgan's board of directors.

*John Stokes* served as a Manager of Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC from September 2008 until completion of the initial public offering in February 2011, at which time he continued as a Director. Mr. Stokes joined Highstar Capital LP in 2002 as a full-time consultant and became a partner in 2005. Mr. Stokes currently serves on the board of directors of Utilities, Inc. Mr. Stokes received a BS in Mechanical Engineering from Clemson University and an MBA from the University of Miami. Mr. Stokes has over 35 years of experience in various sectors of the infrastructure industry, including conventional and renewable electric power generation, fuel procurement, energy trading, and project development and finance, which enhance his contributions to the board of directors.

*R. Baran Tekkora* served as a Manager of Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC from November 2010 until completion of the initial public offering in February 2011, at which time he continued as a Director. Mr. Tekkora is a Managing Director of Riverstone Holdings LLC and has been with the firm since 2005. He is primarily engaged in generating and managing the firm's investments in the midstream and oil field services segments of the energy industry. Prior to joining Riverstone, Mr. Tekkora was a Vice President at Goldman, Sachs & Co. in the Natural Resources Group. Mr. Tekkora joined Goldman, Sachs & Co. in 1996 and focused on all segments of the energy and power industry. Mr. Tekkora serves on the boards of directors of Hudson Products Corp. and Permian Tank & Manufacturing, Inc. Previously, he served on the boards of directors of Petroplus Holdings AG and FDR Holdings Ltd. Mr. Tekkora graduated summa cum laude with a Bachelor degree in Economics and Mathematics from Hamilton College in 1996. Mr. Tekkora has a wide variety of mergers and acquisitions, strategic advisory and capital markets experience in many sectors of the energy industry, which enhance his contributions to the board of directors.

*Glenn A. Youngkin* served as a Manager of Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC from May 2007 until completion of the initial public offering in February 2011, at which time he continued as a Director. Mr. Youngkin is Chief Operating Officer of The Carlyle Group and serves on Carlyle's Management Committee. From October 2010 until March 2011, Mr. Youngkin served as Carlyle's interim chief financial officer. From 2005 to early 2008, Mr. Youngkin was the Global Head of the Industrial investment team. From 2000 to 2005, Mr. Youngkin led

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Carlyle's buyout activities in the United Kingdom, and from 1995 to 2000 he was part of the U.S. buyout team. Prior to joining Carlyle, Mr. Youngkin was a management consultant with McKinsey & Company. Mr. Youngkin also previously worked in the investment banking group at CS First Boston. Mr. Youngkin received a B.S. in mechanical engineering and a B.A. in managerial studies from Rice University and his M.B.A. from the Harvard Business School, where he was a Baker Scholar. Mr. Youngkin currently serves on the Board of Directors of PQ Corporation, and Scalina S.A., both Carlyle portfolio companies. Mr. Youngkin also serves on the Board of Trustees of the Langley School and AlphaUSA, and the Board of Directors of the Rice Management Company. Mr. Youngkin has significant experience with public companies and investments and familiarity with Kinder Morgan's industry and capital markets activity, which enhance his contributions to the board of directors.

*Kimberly A. Dang* served as Chief Financial Officer of Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC from May 2007 until completion of the initial public offering in February 2011, at which time she continued as Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. She is also Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of KMR, Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. and KMK. Mrs. Dang was elected Chief Financial Officer of KMR, Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. and KMK in May 2005. She served as Treasurer of KMR, Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. and KMK from January 2004 to May 2005. She was elected Vice President, Investor Relations of KMR, Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. and KMK in July 2002 and served in that role until January 2009. From November 2001 to July 2002, she served as Director, Investor Relations of KMR, Kinder Morgan G.P., and KMK. Mrs. Dang has received a Masters in Business Administration degree from the J.L. Kellogg Graduate School of Management at Northwestern University and a Bachelor of Business Administration degree in accounting from Texas A&M University.

*David D. Kinder* served as Treasurer of Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC from May 2007 until completion of the initial public offering in February 2011, at which time he continued as Vice President, Corporate Development and Treasurer. He is also Vice President, Corporate Development and Treasurer of KMR, Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. and KMK. Mr. Kinder was elected Treasurer of KMR, Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. and KMK in May 2005. He was elected Vice President, Corporate Development of KMR, Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. and KMK in October 2002. He served as manager of corporate development for KMK and Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. from January 2000 to October 2002. Mr. Kinder graduated cum laude with a Bachelors degree in Finance from Texas Christian University in 1996. Mr. Kinder is the nephew of Richard D. Kinder.

*Joseph Listengart* served as General Counsel and Secretary of Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC from May 2007 until completion of the initial public offering in February 2011, at which time he continued as Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary. He is also Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of KMR, Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. and KMK. Mr. Listengart was elected Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of KMR upon its formation in February 2001. He was elected Vice President and General Counsel of Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. and Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of KMK in October 1999. Mr. Listengart was elected Secretary of Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. in November 1998 and has been an employee of Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. since March 1998. Mr. Listengart received his Masters in Business Administration from Boston University in January 1995, his Juris Doctor, magna cum laude, from Boston University in May 1994, and his Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics from Stanford University in June 1990.

*James E. Street* is Vice President, Human Resources and Administration of KMR, Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. and KMK and assumed the position of Vice President, Human Resources and Administration of Kinder Morgan, Inc. upon completion of the initial public offering in February 2011. Mr. Street was elected Vice President, Human Resources and Administration of KMR upon its formation in February 2001. He was elected Vice President, Human Resources and Administration of Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. and KMK in August 1999. Mr. Street received a Masters of Business Administration degree from the University of Nebraska at Omaha and a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Nebraska at Kearney.

**Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Transactions**

The following is a general discussion of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the transactions to U.S. holders (as defined below) of El Paso common stock. This discussion does not address any

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tax consequences arising under the unearned income Medicare contribution tax pursuant to the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, nor does it address any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or foreign jurisdiction, or under any U.S. federal laws other than those pertaining to the income tax. This discussion is based upon the Code, the regulations promulgated under the Code and court and administrative rulings and decisions, all as in effect on the date of this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus. These authorities may change, possibly retroactively, and any change could affect the accuracy of the statements and conclusions set forth in this discussion.

This discussion addresses only those U.S. holders (as defined below) of El Paso common stock that hold their shares of El Paso common stock and will hold their shares of New El Paso common stock as a capital asset within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code (generally, property held for investment). Further, this discussion does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to you in light of your individual circumstances or that may be applicable to you if you are subject to special treatment under the U.S. federal income tax laws, including if you are:

a financial institution;

a tax-exempt organization;

a real estate investment trust;

an S corporation or other pass-through entity (or an investor in an S corporation or other pass-through entity);

an insurance company;

a regulated investment company or a mutual fund;

a controlled foreign corporation or a passive foreign investment company ;

a dealer or broker in stocks and securities, or currencies;

a trader in securities that elects mark-to-market treatment;

a holder of El Paso common stock subject to the alternative minimum tax provisions of the Code;

a holder of El Paso common stock that received El Paso common stock through the exercise of an employee stock option, through a tax qualified retirement plan or otherwise as compensation;

a holder of El Paso common stock that has a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar;

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a holder of El Paso common stock that holds El Paso common stock as part of a hedge, straddle, constructive sale, conversion or other integrated transaction;

a person that is not a U.S. holder (as defined below); or

a U.S. expatriate.

For purposes of this discussion, the term "U.S. holder" means a beneficial owner of El Paso common stock that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes (1) an individual citizen or resident of the United States, (2) a corporation (or any other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia, (3) a trust if (a) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (b) such trust has made a valid election to be treated as a U.S. person for U.S. federal income tax purposes or (4) an estate, the income of which is includible in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes regardless of its source.

If an entity or an arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds El Paso common stock, the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the transactions of a partner in such partnership (or owner of such entity) generally will depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership (or



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entity). Any entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes that holds El Paso common stock, and any partners in such partnership, should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences of the transactions in their specific circumstances.

The tax consequences of the transactions will depend on your specific situation. You should consult with your own tax advisor as to the tax consequences of the transactions in your particular circumstances, including the applicability and effect of the alternative minimum tax and any state, local, foreign or other tax laws and of changes in those laws.

***Tax Consequences of the Transactions***

The parties intend for each of (i) the first merger and the LLC conversion, taken together, and (ii) the second merger and the third merger, taken together, to be treated as a reorganization for U.S. federal income tax purposes within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code. It is a condition to El Paso's obligation and Kinder Morgan's obligation to complete the transactions that El Paso receive an opinion from Wachtell Lipton, dated as of the date of the first merger, to the effect that the first merger and the LLC conversion, taken together, will qualify for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code. It is also a condition to El Paso's obligation and Kinder Morgan's obligation to complete the transactions that El Paso receive an opinion from Wachtell Lipton dated as of the closing date of the second merger and the third merger, to the effect that the second merger and third merger, taken together, will qualify for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code. These conditions are waivable, and El Paso and Kinder Morgan will undertake to recirculate and resolicit if either condition is waived and the change in tax consequences is material. In addition, in connection with the filing of the registration statement of which this document is a part, Wachtell Lipton has delivered an opinion to El Paso and Kinder Morgan to the same effect as the opinions described above and addressing the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the transactions as described in the succeeding paragraphs and below under Cash Instead of a Fractional Share or Fractional Warrant. These opinions will be based on facts, representations and assumptions set forth or referred to in the opinions and on representation letters provided by El Paso and Kinder Morgan, including (i) that at least 40 percent of the proprietary interest in New El Paso will be exchanged for Kinder Morgan Class P common stock (measuring the value of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock as of the last business day before the date of the merger agreement and taking into account that the proprietary interest in New El Paso will not be preserved to the extent of any cash paid to dissenting stockholders), and (ii) that the value of the warrant per share of New El Paso common stock, based on the Black-Scholes options valuation methodology and measured as of the last business day before the date of the merger agreement, is \$0.96. None of the opinions described above will be binding on the Internal Revenue Service or any court. El Paso and Kinder Morgan have not sought and will not seek any ruling from the Internal Revenue Service regarding any matters relating to the transactions, and as a result, there can be no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service will not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a position contrary to any of the conclusions set forth below.

Accordingly, and as described in the opinion of Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz filed as Exhibit 8.1 to the registration statement of which this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus is a part, the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the transactions will be as follows.

You will not recognize gain or loss upon exchanging your El Paso common stock for New El Paso common stock. The aggregate tax basis in the shares of New El Paso common stock that you receive in the first merger will equal your aggregate adjusted tax basis in the shares of El Paso common stock you surrender. Your holding period for the shares of New El Paso common stock that you receive in the first merger will include your holding period for the shares of El Paso common stock that you surrender.

*If the merger consideration you receive pursuant to the second merger includes Kinder Morgan Class P common stock:*

Upon exchanging your New El Paso common stock for Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, warrants and, if applicable, cash (other than cash in lieu of a fractional share or fractional

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warrant), you will recognize gain (but not loss) in an amount equal to the lesser of (i) the sum of the amount of cash (other than cash in lieu of a fractional share or fractional warrant) and the fair market value of the Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and warrants received, minus the adjusted tax basis of the New El Paso common stock surrendered in exchange therefor, and (ii) the amount of cash (other than cash in lieu of a fractional share or fractional warrant) you receive;

Your aggregate adjusted tax basis in the shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and warrants that you receive in the transactions, including any fractional share or fractional warrant deemed received and sold as described below, will equal your aggregate adjusted tax basis in the New El Paso common stock you surrender (determined as described above), reduced by the amount of cash (excluding any cash received in lieu of a fractional share or fractional warrant) received and increased by the amount of gain, if any, recognized by you on the exchange (excluding any gain recognized with respect to cash received in lieu of a fractional share or fractional warrant); such aggregate adjusted tax basis will be allocated to the Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and warrants received by you based on their relative fair market values; and

Your holding period for the Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and warrants that you receive in the transactions (including any fractional share or fractional warrant deemed received and sold as described below) will include your holding period for the shares of New El Paso common stock that you surrender in the exchange (determined as described above).

*If the merger consideration you receive consists only of cash and warrants:*

Upon exchanging your New El Paso common stock for cash (other than cash in lieu of a fractional share or fractional warrant) and warrants, you will recognize gain or loss in an amount equal to the sum of the amount of cash (other than cash in lieu of a fractional share or fractional warrant) and the fair market value of the warrants received, minus the adjusted tax basis of the New El Paso common stock surrendered in exchange therefor;

Your aggregate adjusted tax basis in the warrants that you receive in the transactions, including any fractional warrant deemed received and sold as described below, will equal the fair market value thereof as of the effective time of the second merger; and

Your holding period in the warrants that you receive in the transactions will begin on the day after the effective time of the second merger.

If you acquired different blocks of El Paso common stock at different times or different prices, you should consult your tax advisor regarding the manner in which gain or loss should be determined in your specific circumstances.

Any gain recognized will generally be capital gain, and will be long-term capital gain if, as of the closing date of the second merger and third merger, your holding period with respect to New El Paso common stock surrendered (determined as described above) exceeds one year. Long-term capital gains of individuals are generally eligible for reduced rates of taxation. In some cases, if you actually or constructively own Kinder Morgan Class P common stock other than the Kinder Morgan Class P common stock you receive pursuant to the transactions, the recognized gain could be treated as having the effect of a dividend under the tests set forth in Section 302 of the Code, in which case such gain would be treated as dividend income.

In such cases, U.S. holders that are corporations should consult their own tax advisors regarding the potential applicability of the extraordinary dividend provisions of the Code in their specific circumstances. If the second merger and the third merger, taken together, were not to qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code, the second merger would be a fully taxable transaction to each U.S. holder of New El Paso common stock, and each U.S. holder would recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the sum of the amount of cash and the fair market value of the Kinder Morgan Class P common stock



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and warrants received and the U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in the New El Paso common stock surrendered (determined as described above) in the exchange therefor.

#### ***Cash Instead of a Fractional Share or Fractional Warrant***

If you receive cash instead of a fractional share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock or fractional warrant, you will be treated as having received the fractional share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock or fractional warrant pursuant to the transactions and then as having sold that fractional share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock or fractional warrant for cash. As a result, you will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount of cash received and the basis in your fractional share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock or fractional warrant as set forth above. This gain or loss generally will be capital gain or loss, and will be long-term capital gain or loss if, as of the closing date of the second merger and third merger, the holding period for such fractional share or fractional warrant (including the holding period of New El Paso common stock surrendered therefor, determined as described above) is greater than one year. Long-term capital gains of individuals are generally eligible for reduced rates of taxation. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

#### ***Backup Withholding***

If you are a non-corporate holder of El Paso common stock you may be subject, under certain circumstances, to backup withholding (currently at a rate of 28% and scheduled to increase to 31% in 2013) on any cash payments you receive. You generally will not be subject to backup withholding, however, if you:

furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, certify that you are not subject to backup withholding on the substitute Form W-9 or successor form included in the election form/letter of transmittal you will receive and otherwise comply with all the applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules; or

provide proof acceptable to Kinder Morgan and the exchange agent that you are otherwise exempt from backup withholding. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules are not an additional tax and will generally be allowed as a refund or credit against your U.S. federal income tax liability, provided you timely furnish the required information to the Internal Revenue Service.

**Holders of El Paso common stock are urged to consult their tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences of the transactions in their particular circumstances, including the applicability and effect of the alternative minimum tax and any state, local, foreign or other tax laws and of changes in those laws.**

#### **Accounting Treatment of the Transactions**

In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board's Accounting Standards Codification Topic 805-*Business Combinations*, Kinder Morgan will account for the transactions as an acquisition of a business.

#### **Regulatory Approvals**

The following is a summary of the material regulatory requirements for completion of the transactions. There can be no guarantee if and when any of the consents or approvals required for the transactions will be obtained or as to the conditions that such consents and approvals may contain.

*United States Antitrust.* Under the HSR Act, and related rules, certain transactions, including the merger, may not be completed until notifications have been given and information furnished to the Antitrust Division and

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the FTC and all statutory waiting period requirements have been satisfied. Kinder Morgan and El Paso filed Notification and Report Forms with the Antitrust Division and the FTC on November 4, 2011. On December 5, 2011, Kinder Morgan and El Paso each received a Request for Additional Information and Documentary Materials (referred to as a Second Request ) from the FTC. Consequently, the waiting period under the HSR Act is extended until 11:59 p.m., Eastern Time, on the 30th day after both Kinder Morgan and El Paso have certified their substantial compliance with the Second Request, unless earlier terminated by the FTC.

At any time before or after the effective time of the second merger, the Antitrust Division or the FTC could take action under the antitrust laws, including seeking to prevent the second merger, to rescind the second merger or to conditionally approve the second merger upon the divestiture of assets of Kinder Morgan, El Paso, KMP or EPB or subject to other remedies. In addition, U.S. state attorneys general could take action under the antitrust laws as they deem necessary or desirable in the public interest including without limitation seeking to enjoin the completion of the merger or permitting completion subject to regulatory concessions or conditions. Private parties may also seek to take legal action under the antitrust laws under some circumstances. There can be no assurance that a challenge to the second merger on antitrust grounds will not be made or, if such a challenge is made, that it would not be successful.

*Mexico Antitrust Notification.* Under Mexico's Federal Law on Economic Competition (referred to as the FLEC ), the parties must file a pre-merger notification with the Mexican Federal Competition Commission (referred to as the MFCC ) if certain economic thresholds are met. The FLEC provides that the parties must file a pre-merger notification with the MFCC if certain economic thresholds are met. The FLEC authorizes the MFCC to issue an order within ten business days of the submission of a complete notification prohibiting the parties from consummating their transaction in Mexico until a clearance decision is issued by the MFCC. The MFCC may also request additional information from the filing parties within 15 business days of submission of a complete notification. The filing parties have up to 15 business days from the MFCC's request to provide the additional information to the MFCC. Once the parties produce the additional information, the MFCC has 35 business days to complete its review of the transaction, but the MFCC may extend its review period by an additional 40 business days for complex transactions. Pursuant to the FLEC, the parties notified the MFCC on December 20, 2011. On January 16, 2012, the MFCC issued an order prohibiting the parties from consummating the transaction in Mexico until the MFCC issues a clearance decision. The parties are cooperating with the MFCC's review of the transaction. At the conclusion of its review, the MFCC could take action under the FLEC, including seeking to prevent the second merger, or to conditionally approve the second merger upon the divestiture of assets of Kinder Morgan, El Paso, KMP or EPB or subject to other remedies.

*FERC Approval.* The parties have sought the approval of the FERC under Section 203 of the Federal Power Act with respect to the indirect transfer of control to Kinder Morgan of El Paso's wholesale electric power marketing subsidiary and the wholesale power contracts to which it is a party. On January 30, 2012, the FERC issued its order approving such transfer of control to Kinder Morgan.

*Other Regulatory Approvals.* In addition to the regulatory approvals described above, the second merger may require the approval of other governmental agencies under foreign regulatory laws, such as under foreign merger control laws. Kinder Morgan and El Paso are currently in the process of reviewing whether filings or approvals may be required or advisable in other jurisdictions. If it is determined that other filings are required or advisable, it is possible that any of the governmental entities with which filings are made may seek, as conditions for granting approval of the second merger, various regulatory concessions.

Neither Kinder Morgan nor El Paso is aware of any material governmental approvals or actions that are required for completion of the second merger other than those described above. It is presently contemplated that if any such additional material governmental approvals or actions are required, those approvals or actions will be sought.

*General.* Pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement, Kinder Morgan and El Paso have agreed to use their respective best efforts to take, or cause their subsidiaries to take, all actions necessary to obtain all

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regulatory approvals required to consummate the second merger. In connection with seeking to obtain the expiration or termination of the waiting period under the HSR Act and approval of any other applicable foreign merger control law, and in order to complete the merger, Kinder Morgan also has agreed to take, or cause its subsidiaries to take, all actions necessary to resolve any objections raised by any applicable antitrust governmental authority, including the FTC and the Antitrust Division under the HSR Act, and undertake any action to obtain antitrust clearance for, and remove any antitrust impediment to, the closing of the merger.

In furtherance of its obligation in the merger agreement, Kinder Morgan has agreed to, among other things, divest or dispose of any businesses, assets, equity interests, product lines or properties of Kinder Morgan, El Paso, KMP or EPB (or any of their subsidiaries) that are necessary to address issues raised by applicable antitrust authorities. Further, in order for Kinder Morgan to comply with its obligations related to antitrust matters, if requested by Kinder Morgan, El Paso has agreed to cooperate with Kinder Morgan with respect to any transaction to divest or hold separate any of El Paso's or EPB's (or their subsidiaries') businesses, assets, equity interests, product lines or properties, including negotiating and entering into definitive contracts for such divestitures of El Paso or EPB (or their subsidiaries') assets prior to the closing of the merger; provided, that (i) any transactions to divest El Paso's or EPB's (or their subsidiaries') assets must be conditioned upon the closing of the merger or the satisfaction of all the conditions to the closing in a case where the closing will occur immediately following such transactions, and (ii) Kinder Morgan must agree to indemnify El Paso and its subsidiaries for all costs, expenses and liabilities incurred by El Paso in connection with the divestiture of any of El Paso's or EPB's or their respective subsidiaries' assets in furtherance of seeking governmental approval to complete the merger.

**New El Paso Stockholders Making Elections**

No less than thirty days prior to the anticipated effective time of the second merger, New El Paso stockholders will be receiving under separate cover a form of election for making cash, stock, mixed or no elections. New El Paso will disseminate a copy of this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus to its stockholders at the time the election forms are mailed. New El Paso stockholders will have a minimum of twenty business days from the mailing of the form of election to make their election. Any New El Paso stockholder who became a New El Paso stockholder after the record date established for the mailing of form of elections, or who did not otherwise receive a form of election, should contact MacKenzie Partners, Inc. at (800) 322-2885 or their broker, bank or other nominee to obtain a form of election. New El Paso stockholders who vote against approving the merger agreement are still entitled to make elections with respect to their shares. The form of election allows holders of New El Paso common stock to make cash, stock or mixed elections for some or all of their shares of New El Paso common stock or no election for their shares of New El Paso common stock. Shares of New El Paso common stock as to which the holder has not made a valid election prior to the election deadline will be treated as though no election has been made. To validly make a cash, stock, mixed or no election, New El Paso stockholders must properly complete, sign and send the form of election and stock certificates (or evidence of shares in book-entry form) to the exchange agent prior to the election deadline.

For information regarding the tax consequences of the transactions, please see Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Transactions.

***Exchange Agent***

Computershare Trust Company, N.A. is expected to serve as the exchange agent for purposes of effecting the election and proration procedures.

***Election Deadline***

Unless otherwise designated on the election form, the election deadline will be 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the second business day prior to the effective time of the second merger. Kinder Morgan will publicly

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announce the anticipated election deadline at least five business days prior to the election deadline. If the effective time of the second merger is delayed to a subsequent date, the election deadline will be similarly delayed to a subsequent date (which will be the second business day prior to the new effective time of the second merger), and Kinder Morgan will promptly announce any such delay.

New El Paso stockholders who hold their shares in street name may be subject to an earlier deadline. Therefore, New El Paso stockholders should carefully read any materials received from their broker, bank, trustee or other nominee.

### ***Form of Election***

The applicable form of election must be properly completed and signed and accompanied by:

duly endorsed certificates representing all of the New El Paso shares to which such form of election relates, duly endorsed in blank or otherwise in a form acceptable for transfer on New El Paso's books (or appropriate evidence as to loss, theft or destruction, appropriate evidence as to the ownership of that certificate by the claimant, and appropriate and customary indemnification, as described in the form of election); or

a properly completed and signed notice of guaranteed delivery, as described in the instructions accompanying the form of election, from a firm which is a member of a registered national securities exchange or commercial bank or trust company having an office or correspondent in the United States, provided that the actual stock certificates are in fact delivered to the exchange agent by the time set forth in the notice of guaranteed delivery; or

if the New El Paso shares are held in book-entry form, the documents specified in the instructions accompanying the form of election.

In connection with the consummation of the first merger, New El Paso does not intend to exchange New El Paso stock certificates for El Paso stock certificates. As a result, when completing the form of election, New El Paso stockholders will be expected to submit their El Paso stock certificate(s) (or evidence of share(s) in book-entry form) with their form of election in accordance with the instructions accompanying the form of election.

In order to make a cash, stock, mixed and/or no election, the properly completed and signed form of election, together with one of the items described above, must be actually received by the exchange agent at or prior to the election deadline in accordance with the instructions accompanying the form of election.

### ***Impact of Selling Shares as to which an Election has Already Been Made***

New El Paso stockholders who have made elections will be unable to sell or otherwise transfer their shares after making the election, unless the election is properly revoked before the election deadline or unless the merger agreement is terminated.

### ***Election Revocation and Changes***

An election may be revoked or changed with respect to all or a portion of the New El Paso shares covered by the election by the holder who submitted the applicable form of election, but only by written notice received by the exchange agent prior to the election deadline. If an election is revoked, or the merger agreement is terminated, and any stock certificates have been transmitted to the exchange agent, the exchange agent will promptly return those certificates to the stockholder who submitted those certificates. New El Paso stockholders will not be entitled to revoke or change their elections following the election deadline, unless the merger agreement is thereafter terminated. As a result, New El Paso stockholders who have made elections will be unable to revoke their elections or sell their New El Paso shares during the period between the election deadline and the date of completion of the second merger or termination of the merger agreement.





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New El Paso stockholders not making a valid election in respect of their shares prior to the election deadline, including as a result of revocation, will be deemed non-electing holders. If it is determined that any purported cash election, share election or mixed election was not properly made, the purported election will be deemed to be of no force or effect and the holder making the purported election will be deemed not to have made an election for these purposes, unless a proper election is subsequently made on a timely basis.

***Non-Electing Holders***

New El Paso stockholders who make no election to receive cash consideration, stock consideration or mixed consideration in the merger, whose election forms are not received by the exchange agent by the election deadline, or whose election forms are improperly completed or not signed will be deemed not to have made an election (and such shares referred to as no election shares). New El Paso stockholders not making an election in respect of some or all of their New El Paso shares will receive mixed consideration, subject to proration in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement, with respect to the New El Paso shares for which no election has been made. See Proration and Adjustment Procedures below.

***Proration and Adjustment Procedures***

New El Paso stockholders should be aware that cash elections, stock elections or mixed elections they make may be subject to the proration and adjustment procedures provided in the merger agreement. The proration and adjustment procedures work as follows:

***Proration Adjustment if Cash Consideration is Oversubscribed***

If, (A) the product of the number of cash election shares and the Per Share Cash Election Consideration (such product being the Cash Election Amount) exceeds (B) the difference between (x) the product of the Per Share Cash Amount and the total number of shares of New El Paso common stock (excluding shares held by New El Paso in treasury, any shares held by Kinder Morgan, Merger Sub Two or Merger Sub Three and any shares held by any other subsidiary of Kinder Morgan or New El Paso and dissenting shares in accordance with Delaware law, but including, for the avoidance of doubt, New El Paso restricted shares, shares of New El Paso common stock issued or deemed to be issued under or in respect of New El Paso stock options, New El Paso performance RSUs and the El Paso ESPP (on the Last Exercise Date) pursuant to the terms and conditions of the merger agreement) issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the second merger minus (y) the product of the number of mixed consideration election shares (provided that no election shares will be deemed to be mixed consideration election shares for purposes of this proration provision) and the Per Share Cash Amount (the Aggregate Mixed Consideration Cash Amount) minus (z) the Provisional Dissenters Cash Amount (such difference being the Available Cash Election Amount), then each cash election share will be converted into a right to receive (1) an amount of cash (without interest) equal to the product of (p) the Per Share Cash Election Consideration and (q) a fraction, the numerator of which will be the Available Cash Election Amount and the denominator of which will be the Cash Election Amount (such fraction being the Cash Fraction), (2) a number of validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock equal to the product of (r) the Exchange Ratio and (s) one (1) minus the Cash Fraction and (3) the Per Share Warrant Consideration.

The Provisional Dissenters Cash Amount means the product of (x) the number of shares dissenting in accordance with Delaware law and (y) the sum of the Per Share Cash Election Consideration and the Per Share Warrant Consideration Value.

The Per Share Warrant Consideration Value is \$0.96.

For example, if 75% of the shares made a cash election and 25% made a stock election (so that the cash consideration is oversubscribed), then the cash election shares would be prorated such that rather than receiving

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\$25.91 per share in cash, each share would receive \$19.53 in cash and 0.2371 shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock. Each stock election share would receive 0.9635 shares of Class P common stock. Each New El Paso share would also receive 0.640 of a warrant to purchase one share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock.

*Proration Adjustment if Cash Consideration is Undersubscribed*

If the Available Cash Election Amount exceeds the Cash Election Amount, then each stock election share will be converted into the right to receive (1) an amount of cash (without interest) equal to the amount of such excess divided by the number of stock election shares, (2) a number of validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock equal to the product of (x) the Exchange Ratio and (y) a fraction, the numerator of which will be the Per Share Cash Election Consideration minus the amount calculated in clause (1) of this paragraph and the denominator of which will be the Per Share Cash Election Consideration and (3) the Per Share Warrant Consideration.

For example, if 25% of the shares made a cash election and 75% made a stock election (so that the cash consideration is undersubscribed), then the stock election shares would be prorated such that rather than receiving 0.9635 shares of Class P common stock each, each share would receive \$10.90 in cash and 0.5583 shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock. The cash election shares would receive \$25.91 per share in cash. Each New El Paso share would also receive 0.640 of a warrant to purchase one share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock.

Across the potential scenarios, regardless of the outcome of the elections, there will be the same aggregate number of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock issued and the same aggregate amount of cash paid to New El Paso stockholders.

*Proration Adjustment to Preserve Reorganization Treatment of Transactions*

If the tax opinion condition is unable to be satisfied because the Threshold Percentage would be less than 41%, then a number of shares for which a cash election has been made will instead be converted, on a pro rata basis, into the right to received the mixed consideration such that the Threshold Percentage is equal to 41%. If following this adjustment the tax opinion condition is still unable to be satisfied because the Threshold Percentage would be less than 41%, then with respect to mixed consideration election shares (including no election shares), the Per Share Cash Amount paid for such shares will be decreased, and the Mixed Election Stock Exchange Ratio will be correspondingly increased such that the recomputed Threshold Percentage is equal to 41%.

The term **Threshold Percentage** means the quotient, expressed as a percentage, of (x) the Total Stock Consideration, divided by (y) the sum of (A) the Available Cash Election Amount, (B) the Aggregate Mixed Consideration Cash Amount (excluding any portion of such amount payable to holders of New El Paso restricted shares as to which a valid and timely election under Section 83(b) of the Code was not made ( Non-Section 83(b) Restricted Shares ) or with respect to shares of New El Paso common stock issued or deemed to be issued under or in respect of New El Paso stock options, New El Paso performance RSUs and the El Paso ESPP (on the Last Exercise Date) pursuant to the terms and conditions of the merger agreement), (C) the Total Stock Consideration, (D) the Total Warrant Consideration, (E) the Provisional Dissenters Cash Amount (excluding any portion of such amount attributable to holders of Non-Section 83(b) Restricted Shares) and (F) Transfer Taxes paid by New El Paso pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement.

The term **Total Stock Consideration** means the product of (x) the aggregate number of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock (determined after giving effect to adjustment in accordance with the merger agreement) issued to holders of New El Paso common stock (other than holders of Non-Section 83(b) Restricted Shares or with respect to shares of New El Paso common stock issued or deemed to be issued under or in respect

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of New El Paso stock options, New El Paso performance RSUs and the El Paso ESPP (on the Last Exercise Date) pursuant to the terms and conditions of the merger agreement), and (y) \$26.89.

The term **Total Warrant Consideration** means the product of (x) the aggregate number of Warrants issued to holders of New El Paso common stock (other than holders of Non-Section 83(b) Restricted Shares or with respect to shares of New El Paso common stock issued or deemed to be issued under or in respect of New El Paso stock options, New El Paso performance RSUs and the El Paso ESPP (on the Last Exercise Date) pursuant to the terms and conditions of the merger agreement), and (y) the Per Share Warrant Consideration Value.

The term **tax opinion condition** means the condition to closing that Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz, tax counsel to El Paso, deliver to El Paso (i) at the effective time of the first merger, a written opinion dated as of the date of the first merger to the effect that, on the basis of the facts, representations and assumptions set forth or referred to in such opinion, the first merger and the LLC conversion, taken together, will qualify for United States federal income tax purposes as a **reorganization** within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code, and (ii) a written opinion dated as of the closing date of the second merger and the third merger to the effect that, on the basis of the facts, representations and assumptions set forth or referred to in such opinion, the second merger and the third merger, taken together, will qualify for United States federal income tax purposes as a **reorganization** within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code.

**None of Kinder Morgan, El Paso or New El Paso is making any recommendation as to whether New El Paso stockholders should make a cash election, stock election, mixed election or no election in the transactions. You must make your own decision with respect to such election. No guarantee can be made that you will receive the amount of cash consideration or stock consideration you elect. As a result of the proration procedures and other limitations described in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus and in the merger agreement, you may receive stock consideration or cash consideration in amounts that are different from the amounts you elect to receive. Because the value of the stock consideration and cash consideration may differ, you may receive consideration having an aggregate value less than that you elected to receive. The U.S. federal income tax consequences of the transactions to an El Paso stockholder are complex and are dependent on a number of factors specific to each stockholder, including the type of consideration received in the second merger. Please see the discussion set forth in the section entitled **Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Transactions** for a description of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the transactions. You are urged to consult your own independent tax advisor concerning the U.S. federal income tax consequences to you of the transactions, as well as the application of state, local and foreign income and other tax laws.**

**Exchange of Shares**

Kinder Morgan expects to appoint Computershare Trust Company, N.A. as exchange agent for the purpose of:

receiving election forms;

determining in accordance with the merger agreement (and the election form) the merger consideration to be received by each holder of shares of New El Paso common stock; and

exchanging the applicable merger consideration for certificates formerly representing shares of New El Paso common stock or for New El Paso shares represented by book-entry.

Promptly after the closing date of the second merger, the exchange agent will send to each record holder of New El Paso common stock at the effective time of the second merger who has not submitted an effective form of election a letter of transmittal and instructions for exchanging shares of New El Paso common stock for the applicable merger consideration.

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**Listing of Kinder Morgan Class P Common Stock and Warrants Issued in the Transactions; Delisting and Deregistration of New El Paso Common Stock After the Transactions**

It is a condition to the completion of the transactions that the shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock deliverable to the stockholders of New El Paso as contemplated by the merger agreement will have been approved for listing (subject, if applicable, to notice of issuance) for trading on the NYSE. In addition, it is a condition to the completion of the transactions that the warrants deliverable to the stockholders of New El Paso as contemplated by the merger agreement will have been approved for listing (subject, if applicable, to notice of issuance) for trading on the NYSE, NASDAQ or such other exchange(s), electronic trading networks or other suitable trading platforms as are reasonably agreed to by Kinder Morgan and El Paso. Upon completion of the transactions, the New El Paso common stock, which will be listed on the NYSE at the effective time of the first merger, will cease to be listed on the NYSE and will subsequently be deregistered under the Exchange Act.

**Appraisal Rights in Connection with the Second Merger**

Holders of El Paso common stock will become holders of common stock of New El Paso as a result of the first merger. Holders of El Paso common stock will not have appraisal rights under Section 262 of the DGCL in connection with the first merger. The holders of common stock of New El Paso will be entitled to appraisal rights under Section 262 of the DGCL in connection with the second merger. After the effective time of the first merger, a notice of appraisal rights will be delivered to the holders of common stock of New El Paso, which notice will describe the appraisal rights and the procedures that holders of the common stock of New El Paso must follow in order to exercise and perfect appraisal rights and provide certain summary financial information concerning New El Paso.

Section 262 of the DGCL is reprinted in its entirety as Annex H to this document. The information in this section describing certain material aspects of Section 262 of the DGCL is summary in nature, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to Annex H. Failure to comply strictly with the procedures set forth in Section 262 of the DGCL will result in the loss of appraisal rights.

Under the DGCL, record holders of common stock of New El Paso (whether they become such holders before or after the first merger) who follow the procedures set forth in Section 262 of the DGCL will be entitled to have their shares appraised by the Delaware Court of Chancery and to receive payment in cash of the fair value of those shares, exclusive of any element of value arising from the accomplishment or expectation of the merger, together with interest from the date of the second merger to the date of the determination of appraised value. The value determined in any such proceeding could more than, less than, or the same as the consideration payable in the second merger.

If you wish to exercise appraisal rights, you must not transfer your shares of New El Paso common stock with respect to which you wish to exercise appraisal rights and you must continuously hold such shares through the effective date of the second merger. You must deliver to New El Paso a written demand for appraisal of your shares of common stock of New El Paso within 20 days after the date of mailing of the notice of appraisal that you will receive after the effective time of the first merger. A vote against the adoption of the merger agreement and the first merger agreement will not, in and of itself, constitute a demand for appraisal.

If you wish to exercise your appraisal rights, you must be the record holder of such shares of common stock of New El Paso continuously through the effective time of the second merger. Accordingly, a stockholder who is the record holder of shares of common stock of New El Paso on the date the written demand for appraisal is made, but who thereafter transfers such shares prior to the effective time of the second merger, will lose any right to appraisal in respect of such shares. If you hold shares of New El Paso in street name and wish to exercise your appraisal rights, you are not the record holder and must direct your broker, bank, trustee or other nominee to comply with the rules outlined in this section.

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Within 120 days after the effective time of the second merger, but not thereafter, any stockholder who has complied with the required conditions of Section 262 may commence an appraisal proceeding by filing a petition in the Delaware Court of Chancery, with a copy served on the New EP Surviving Company (in the case of a petition filed by a stockholder), demanding a determination of the fair value of the shares held by all dissenting stockholders. If no such petition is filed, appraisal rights will cease, and all dissenting stockholders will become entitled to receive payment of the applicable per share merger consideration, as provided in the merger agreement, without interest. Neither Kinder Morgan nor the New EP Surviving Company is under any obligation, and they have no intention, to file a petition with respect to appraisal of the fair value of the shares. Accordingly, if you wish to exercise your appraisal rights, you should regard it as your obligation to take all steps necessary to perfect your appraisal rights in the manner prescribed in Section 262 of the DGCL.

Within 120 days after the effective time of the second merger, any stockholder who has complied with the provisions of Section 262 of the DGCL will be entitled, upon written request, to receive from Merger Sub Three, as the successor in interest to New El Paso in the third merger, a statement setting forth the aggregate number of shares of common stock of the New El Paso with respect to which demands for appraisal were received by New El Paso, and the aggregate number of holders of such shares. Such written statement must be mailed to the stockholder within ten days after the written request therefor has been received by Merger Sub Three or within ten days after expiration of the period for delivery of appraisal demands, whichever is later. A person who is the beneficial owner of shares of such stock held either in a voting trust or by a nominee on behalf of such person may, in such person's own name, file an appraisal petition or request from Merger Sub Three the statement described in this paragraph.

If a petition for an appraisal is timely filed and a copy thereof served upon Merger Sub Three, as the successor in interest to New El Paso in the third merger, Merger Sub Three will then be obligated, within 20 days, to file with the Delaware Register in Chancery a duly verified list containing the names and addresses of all stockholders who have demanded appraisal of their shares and with whom agreements as to the value of their shares have not been reached. After notice to the stockholders as required by the Delaware Court of Chancery, the Delaware Court of Chancery is empowered to conduct a hearing on such petition to determine those stockholders who have complied with Section 262 of the DGCL and who have become entitled to appraisal rights thereunder. The Delaware Court of Chancery may require the stockholders who demanded appraisal rights of the shares of common stock of New El Paso to submit their stock certificates to the Register in Chancery for notation thereon of the pendency of the appraisal proceeding; and if any stockholder fails to comply with such direction, the Delaware Court of Chancery may dismiss the proceedings as to such stockholder.

After the Delaware Court of Chancery determines which stockholders are entitled to appraisal, the appraisal proceeding shall be conducted in accordance with the rules of the Delaware Court of Chancery, including any rules specifically governing appraisal proceedings. Through such proceeding, the Delaware Court of Chancery shall determine the fair value of the shares exclusive of any element of value arising from the accomplishment or expectation of the merger. If you are considering seeking appraisal, you should be aware that the fair value of your shares as determined under Section 262 of the DGCL could be more than, the same as or less than the per share merger consideration you are entitled to receive pursuant to the merger agreement if you did not seek appraisal of your shares and that investment banking opinions as to the fairness from a financial point of view of the per share merger consideration payable in a merger are not necessarily opinions as to fair value under Section 262 of the DGCL. In determining fair value of shares, the Delaware Court of Chancery will take into account all relevant factors. In *Weinberger v. UOP, Inc.*, the Delaware Supreme Court has stated that such factors include market value, asset value, dividends, earnings prospects, the nature of the enterprise and any other facts which were known or which could be ascertained as of the date of the merger which throw any light on future prospects of the merged corporation. In *Weinberger*, the Delaware Supreme Court stated, among other things, that proof of value by any techniques or methods generally considered acceptable in the financial community and otherwise admissible in court should be considered in an appraisal proceeding. In addition, the Delaware Court of Chancery has decided that the statutory appraisal remedy, depending on factual circumstances, may or may not be a dissenter's exclusive remedy.

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The Delaware Court of Chancery will direct the payment of the fair value of the shares of common stock of New El Paso to dissenting stockholders entitled thereto. Unless the Delaware Court of Chancery in its discretion determines otherwise for good cause shown, interest from the effective time of the second merger through the date of payment of the judgment shall be compounded quarterly and shall accrue at 5% over the Federal Reserve discount rate (including any surcharge) as established from time to time during the period between effective time of the second merger and the date of payment of the judgment. The costs of the action (which do not include attorneys' or expert fees or expenses) may be determined by the Delaware Court of Chancery and taxed upon the parties as the Delaware Court of Chancery deems equitable. Upon application by a stockholder, the Delaware Court of Chancery may order that all or a portion of the expenses incurred by any stockholder in connection with an appraisal, including without limitation reasonable attorneys' fees and the fees and expenses of experts utilized in the appraisal proceeding, be charged pro rata against the value of all of the shares entitled to appraisal. In the absence of such determination or assessment, each party bears its own expenses.

Any stockholder who has duly demanded and perfected an appraisal in compliance with Section 262 of the DGCL will not, from and after the effective time of the second merger, be entitled to vote his, her or its shares for any purpose or be entitled to the payment of dividends or other distributions thereon, except dividends or other distributions payable to holders of record of shares of common stock of the merger as of a date prior to the effective time of the second merger.

At any time within 60 days after the effective time of the second merger, any stockholder who has not commenced an appraisal proceeding or joined that proceeding as a named party will have the right to withdraw his, her or its demand for appraisal and to accept the applicable per share merger consideration, as set forth in the merger agreement, for his, her or its shares pursuant to the merger agreement by delivering a written withdrawal of such demand to Merger Sub Three, as the successor in interest to New El Paso in the third merger. After this period, a stockholder may withdraw his, her or its demand for appraisal and receive the applicable per share merger consideration, as set forth in the merger agreement, for his, her or its shares pursuant to the merger agreement only with the written consent of Merger Sub Three. If no petition for appraisal is filed with the Delaware Court of Chancery within 120 days after the effective time of the second merger, stockholders' rights to appraisal will cease, and all stockholders will be entitled to receive the applicable per share merger consideration, as set forth in the merger agreement, for his, her or its shares pursuant to the merger agreement, as if such stockholders had not demanded appraisal of his, her or its shares. No petition timely filed in the Delaware Court of Chancery demanding appraisal will be dismissed as to any stockholder without the approval of the Delaware Court of Chancery, and such approval may be conditioned on such terms as the Delaware Court of Chancery deems just; provided, however, that any stockholder who has not commenced an appraisal proceeding or joined that proceeding as a named party may withdraw his, her or its demand for appraisal and accept the per share merger consideration, as set forth in the merger agreement, within 60 days after the effective time of the second merger.

If you properly demand appraisal of your shares of common stock of New El Paso under Section 262 of the DGCL and you fail to perfect, or effectively withdraw or lose, your right to appraisal, as provided in the DGCL, your shares will be converted into the right to receive the applicable per share merger consideration, as set forth in the merger agreement, with respect to such shares. If you fail to perfect, or effectively withdraw or lose, your right to appraisal, as provided in the DGCL, following the Election Deadline (as defined above), your shares shall be treated as if they had been converted into and become exchangeable for the right to receive the Per Share Mixed Election Consideration, except that each of your shares shall instead be converted into the right to receive the Per Share Stock Election Consideration if the condition with respect to receiving a the Tax Opinion (as defined above) is otherwise unable to be satisfied.

You will fail to perfect, or effectively lose or withdraw, your right to appraisal if, among other things, no petition for appraisal is filed within 120 days after the effective time of the second merger, or if you deliver to New El Paso a written withdrawal of your demand for appraisal. Any such attempt to withdraw an appraisal demand more than 60 days after the effective time of the second merger will require the written approval of Merger Sub Three, as the successor in interest to New El Paso in the third merger.

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Failure to take any required step in connection with the exercise of appraisal rights will result in the termination or waiver of such rights.

APPRAISAL RIGHTS CANNOT BE EXERCISED AT THIS TIME. THE INFORMATION SET FORTH ABOVE IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY WITH RESPECT TO ALTERNATIVES AVAILABLE TO STOCKHOLDERS IF THE FIRST MERGER AND THE SECOND MERGER ARE COMPLETED. STOCKHOLDERS WHO WILL BE ENTITLED TO APPRAISAL RIGHTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SECOND MERGER WILL RECEIVE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING APPRAISAL RIGHTS AND THE PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED IN CONNECTION THEREWITH BEFORE SUCH STOCKHOLDERS HAVE TO TAKE ANY ACTION RELATING THERETO.

**Litigation Related to the Transactions**

Kinder Morgan and/or El Paso have been named in twenty-two putative class action lawsuits filed in connection with the transactions.

The following lawsuits have been filed in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware (referred to as the Delaware Court ): (i) Kahn v. Foshee, et al. (Case No. 6949), filed on October 19, 2011; (ii) Isabella v. El Paso Corp., et al. (Case No. 6952), filed on October 19, 2011; (iii) Pipefitters Local Union #537 Trust Funds v. Braniff, et al. (Case No. 6953), filed on October 19, 2011; (iv) Bacher v. El Paso Corp., et al. (Case No. 6954), filed on October 20, 2011; (v) Saratoga Advantage Trust Energy & Basic Materials Portfolio, et al. v. El Paso Corp., et al. (Case No. 6958), filed on October 20, 2011; (vi) Louisiana Municipal Police Employees Retirement System v. Braniff, et al. (Case No. 6960), filed on October 20, 2011; (vii) Oklahoma Firefighters Pension and Retirement System v. Braniff, et al. (Case No. 6967), filed on October 24, 2011; (viii) Shaev v. Braniff, et al. (Case No. 6966), filed on October 24, 2011; (ix) KBC Asset Management NV v. Braniff, et al. (Case No. 6965), filed on October 24, 2011; (x) International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 98 Pension Fund v. Foshee, et al. (Case No. 6978), filed on October 25, 2011; (xi) Pompano Beach Police and Firefighters Retirement System v. Foshee, et al. (Case No. 6986), filed on October 27, 2011; and (xii) Vitelli v. El Paso Corp., et al. (Case No. 7004), filed on November 2, 2011, and (xiii) Knowles v. Broniff, et al. (Case No. 7028) filed on November 10, 2011.

The above-referenced litigations have been consolidated in *In re El Paso Corporation Shareholder Litigation*, Case No. 6949-CS (the Delaware Action ) and the Court has appointed lead counsel and lead plaintiffs. A Verified Consolidated Class Action Complaint (the Delaware Complaint ) was filed in the Delaware Action on November 29, 2011. The Court has scheduled a preliminary injunction hearing for February 9, 2012.

The following lawsuits have been filed in the District Court of Harris County, Texas (referred to as the Texas Court ): (i) Johnson v. El Paso Corp., et al. (Case No. 62339), filed on October 17, 2011; (ii) Insulators and Asbestos Workers Local No. 14 v. El Paso Corp., et al. (Case No. 63235), filed on October 19, 2011; (iii) Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority v. El Paso Corp., et al. (Case No. 63284), filed on October 19, 2011; (iv) City of Roseville Employees Retirement System v. El Paso Corp., et al. (Case No. 63772), filed on October 20, 2011; (v) Abigt, et al. v. El Paso Corp., et al. (Case No. 63791), filed on October 20, 2011; (vi) Bushansky v. Braniff, et al. (Case No. 64336), filed on October 24, 2011; (vii) Oakland County Employees Retirement System v. El Paso Corp., et al. (Case No. 64652), filed on October 25, 2011; and (viii) Melton v. El Paso Corp., et al. (Case No. 66384), filed on November 1, 2011.

The above-referenced actions have been consolidated in *Rebecca Johnson v. El Paso Corporation*, Case No., 2011-62339 (the Texas Action ). A Consolidated Amended Petition for Breach of Fiduciary Duty (the Texas Complaint ) was filed in the Texas Action on November 22, 2011. The parties in the Texas Action have agreed to coordinate discovery with the Delaware Action and that any motion for preliminary injunctive relief related to the transactions will be adjudicated before the Delaware Court of Chancery.

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Each lawsuit is brought by purported holders of El Paso common stock, both individually and on behalf of a putative class of El Paso's stockholders, seeking to enjoin the transactions and alleging, among other things, that the members of the El Paso Board of Directors (the "El Paso Board" or the "Individual Defendants") breached their fiduciary duties by agreeing to sell El Paso for inadequate and unfair consideration and pursuant to an inadequate and unfair process, and that El Paso (and, in the Texas Complaint, Sirius Holdings Merger Corporation and Sirius Merger Corporation), Kinder Morgan (and Sherpa Merger Sub, Inc. and Sherpa Acquisition, LLC) and/or The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. and its subsidiary (referred to in this section collectively as "Goldman, Sachs & Co.") aided and abetted such alleged breaches.

The Delaware Complaint alleges that the merger agreement is the result of a flawed process because the El Paso Board did not conduct any meaningful pre- or post-signing market check and relied on a conflicted advisor, Goldman Sachs, as to whether the spin-off would produce better value for El Paso than the transactions. Plaintiffs claim that the El Paso Board was steered by Goldman Sachs to enter into the merger agreement rather than pursue the spin-off thereby advancing Goldman Sachs' own interests in seeing its investment in Kinder Morgan increase in value. The Delaware Complaint further alleges that having followed a flawed process, the El Paso Board agreed to an unfair price that provides for inadequate consideration to be paid to the company's stockholders and wrongfully transferred to Kinder Morgan the opportunity to spin off or sell the E&P assets, effectively transferring the benefits of the spin-off from El Paso stockholders to Kinder Morgan. The Delaware Complaint also alleges that the El Paso Board eliminated the prospect of a superior offer emerging for the company by agreeing to disproportionate and unreasonable deal protection devices in the merger agreement, including a prohibition on the solicitation of higher offers, allowing Kinder Morgan the right to match a superior offer, agreeing to a \$650 million termination fee and accepting a provision restricting the Board's ability to exercise its fiduciary out in the event of a third party bid for El Paso's E&P business or a proposal to otherwise acquire less than 50% of El Paso. Plaintiffs further allege that the process was tainted by the participation of supposedly interested Board members in the sales process; in particular, the Delaware Complaint alleges that Mr. Foshee was conflicted because he is allegedly to receive a \$95 million severance package in the event that the transactions are consummated that would not be paid to him if the spin-off were pursued.

The Delaware Complaint also alleges that the Individual Defendants violated their fiduciary duty of candor by disseminating a Form S-4 on November 10, 2011 (the "Preliminary Proxy") that allegedly contains material misstatements and/or omissions regarding: (i) the value the El Paso Board ascribed to the proposed spin-off and how that value compares to the merger transaction; (ii) the financial fairness of the transactions; (iii) Goldman Sachs' alleged conflict of interest; and (iv) the negotiation of the merger transactions.

The Delaware Complaint seeks compensatory damages, pre- and post-judgment interest and costs (including attorneys' and expert fees), as well as declaratory and injunctive relief, including, among other things: (i) preliminarily and permanently enjoining defendants from taking any action to consummate the transactions until such time as the Individual Defendants have fully complied with their fiduciary duties; and (ii) enjoining the El Paso shareholders' vote on the transactions until the Individual Defendants' breaches of the fiduciary duty of candor have been rectified.

The Texas Complaint similarly alleges that the proposed merger price is inadequate and is the product of a conflicted process. Plaintiffs allege that the members of the El Paso Board of Directors breached their fiduciary duties to stockholders by, among other things: (i) conducting an unfair and conflicted process to evaluate El Paso's strategic alternatives; (ii) retaining conflicted financial and legal advisors (including Goldman Sachs, Morgan Stanley and Wachtell Lipton), and otherwise failing to address and resolve conflicts on the part of its advisors and El Paso management; (iii) permitting El Paso management to manage the process and meet with Kinder Morgan outside of the presence of El Paso Board members; (iv) undervaluing El Paso's inherent value and its value to Kinder Morgan, and, in particular, El Paso's proposed spin-off of its E&P business and the stockholder value it would create; (v) transferring the value of the spin-off to Kinder Morgan to the detriment of El Paso stockholders; and (vi) including certain deal-protection mechanisms in the merger agreement. In addition, the Texas Complaint alleges that the Preliminary Proxy contains material omissions and misstatements,



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including information concerning (i) the sales process; (ii) the alleged conflicts of interest affecting the Board, management and their advisors; (iii) El Paso's intrinsic value and prospects going forward; and (iv) data and inputs underlying the financial analysis supporting the fairness opinions of Morgan Stanley, Evercore and Barclays.

The Texas Complaint seeks declaratory and injunctive relief, including, among other things, orders (i) enjoining defendants from consummating the transactions until El Paso adopts a procedure or process to maximize shareholder value; (ii) directing the Individual Defendants to exercise their fiduciary duties in connection with any transaction; (iii) rescinding the transactions to the extent already implemented; (iv) requiring defendants to issue an amended S-4 to remedy the supposed misrepresentations and omissions alleged in the Texas Complaint; and (v) awarding costs and disbursements, including attorneys' and experts' fees to plaintiffs.

Plaintiffs in the consolidated Delaware action have moved to preliminarily enjoin the vote on the transactions. The plaintiffs in the Texas Action have agreed to coordinate discovery with the Delaware action and further that any motion to enjoin the shareholder meeting or the closing will be heard by the Delaware Court of Chancery.

On January 13, 2012, plaintiffs in the consolidated Delaware action filed a brief in support of their motion for a preliminary injunction seeking to enjoin the shareholder vote on the Merger as well as the enforcement of the deal protection provisions in the merger agreement so that the El Paso board could retain what plaintiffs allege would be an independent financial advisor to assist it in evaluating its strategic alternatives. Defendants in the consolidated Delaware action filed briefs in opposition to plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction on January 23, 2012. On January 27, 2012, the Court of Chancery entered a revised scheduling order providing, among other things, for a hearing on plaintiffs' preliminary injunction motion on February 9, 2012.

On February 9, 2012, a hearing on plaintiffs' preliminary injunction motion was held before Chancellor Leo E. Strine, Jr. of the Delaware Court of Chancery. Following extensive oral argument, the Chancellor reserved judgment on the motion and indicated that he would issue a ruling prior to March 6, 2012, the current date of the El Paso stockholders' meeting.

Kinder Morgan and El Paso believe the claims asserted in these lawsuits are without merit.

The following lawsuit was filed on November 7, 2011, in the Supreme Court of the State of New York against Goldman Sachs: *Grossman v. The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.* (Index No. 11112770). The lawsuit is brought by a purported holder of El Paso common stock, both individually and on behalf of a putative class of El Paso stockholders, alleging that Goldman Sachs aided and abetted a breach of fiduciary duties by the members of the El Paso Board of Directors in connection with their agreement to sell El Paso. The lawsuit seeks damages in an unspecified amount. Neither Kinder Morgan nor El Paso is named as a defendant in the lawsuit.

The following lawsuit was filed on December 16, 2011, in the Delaware Court against El Paso and the members of the El Paso Board of Directors: *Hite Hedge LP, et al. v. El Paso Corporation, et al.* (Case No. 7117). The lawsuit is brought by purported holders of common units of EPB, both individually and on behalf of a putative class of EPB unitholders, alleging that El Paso and the members of the El Paso Board of Directors breached fiduciary duties supposedly owed to the common unitholders of EPB by agreeing to the terms of the sale of El Paso to Kinder Morgan. The lawsuit seeks damages in an unspecified amount. El Paso and the members of El Paso's Board of Directors moved to dismiss the complaint on January 10, 2012. Briefing on the motion is not complete, and no hearing on the motion has been scheduled.

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**THE FIRST MERGER AGREEMENT**

*The following describes the material provisions of the first merger agreement, which is attached as Annex B to this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus and which is incorporated by reference herein.*

*The description in this section and elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus is qualified in its entirety by reference to the first merger agreement. This summary does not purport to be complete and may not contain all of the information about the first merger agreement that is important to you. El Paso encourages you to read carefully the first merger agreement in its entirety before making any decisions regarding the transactions. The first merger agreement and this summary of its terms have been included to provide you with information regarding the terms of the first merger agreement.*

**The First Merger Agreement**

The first merger agreement, dated October 16, 2011, by and among El Paso and its two merger subsidiaries, New El Paso and Merger Sub One, sets forth the terms and conditions of the first merger, which is the first step in the series of proposed transactions pursuant to which Kinder Morgan will acquire El Paso.

***The First Merger.*** Pursuant to the terms of the first merger agreement and in accordance with Delaware law, Merger Sub One will be merged with and into El Paso. El Paso will survive the merger (referred to as the EP Surviving Company), automatically succeeding to all rights and property and becoming subject to all debts and liabilities of Merger Sub One, and the separate existence of Merger Sub One will cease. Pursuant to the first merger, El Paso will become a wholly owned subsidiary of New El Paso, and the stockholders of El Paso will become the stockholders of New El Paso.

***First Effective Time.*** The first merger will become effective at the time the certificate of merger is filed with the Secretary of the State of Delaware or at such later time as is specified in the certificate of merger (referred to as the first effective time).

***Common Stock.*** At the first effective time, each outstanding share of common stock of Merger Sub One will be converted into one share of common stock of the EP Surviving Company; each outstanding share of common stock of El Paso will be converted into one share of common stock of New El Paso; and each share of common stock of New El Paso that is owned by El Paso will be contributed to the capital of New El Paso. From and after the first effective time, each outstanding certificate representing shares of El Paso common stock will be deemed converted and exchanged for shares of New El Paso common stock, without any action on the part of El Paso stockholders.

***Stock Options, Restricted Shares, Performance-Based Restricted Stock Units and Other Securities of El Paso.*** El Paso will take all actions as may be necessary so that at the first effective time, each El Paso stock option, restricted share, performance-based restricted stock unit and other security of El Paso will automatically be converted into an equivalent New El Paso stock option, restricted share, performance-based restricted stock unit or other security of New El Paso, as applicable.

***Appraisal Rights.*** In accordance with Section 262 of the DGCL, no appraisal rights are available to the stockholders of El Paso (or to New El Paso as the sole stockholder of Merger Sub One) in connection with the first merger.

***Governance Documents.*** The certificate of incorporation and the bylaws of El Paso will be unaffected by the first merger and will become the certificate of incorporation and the bylaws of El Paso as the EP Surviving Company. The certificate of incorporation and bylaws of New El Paso will be substantially identical to those of El Paso.

***Directors and Officers.*** The directors and officers of El Paso immediately prior to the first effective time will become the directors and officers of the EP Surviving Company and will also be the directors and officers of New El Paso.

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***Conditions to the First Merger.*** Consummation of the first merger is conditioned upon the adoption of the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and approval of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the first merger agreement by the stockholders of El Paso. In other words, consummation of the first merger is conditioned upon Proposal 1 receiving the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of El Paso common stock at the El Paso special meeting.

***Termination of the First Merger Agreement.*** The first merger agreement may be terminated, and the first merger abandoned, by mutual consent of the board of directors of El Paso and the board of directors of Merger Sub One at any time prior to the first effective time, notwithstanding any approval of the first merger agreement by the stockholders of El Paso or of Merger Sub One.

***Governing Law.*** The first merger agreement is governed by the laws of the State of Delaware.

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**Table of Contents****Index to Financial Statements****THE MERGER AGREEMENT**

*The following describes the material provisions of the merger agreement, which is attached as Annex A to this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus and incorporated by reference herein. The description in this section and elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus is qualified in its entirety by reference to the merger agreement. This summary does not purport to be complete and may not contain all of the information about the merger agreement that is important to you. Kinder Morgan and El Paso encourage you to read carefully the merger agreement in its entirety before making any decisions regarding the transactions as it is the legal document governing the second merger.*

*The merger agreement and this summary of its terms have been included to provide you with information regarding the terms of the merger agreement. Kinder Morgan and El Paso are responsible for considering whether additional disclosure of material information regarding material contractual provisions is required to make the statements in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus not misleading. Factual disclosures about Kinder Morgan or El Paso contained in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus or El Paso's public reports filed with the SEC may supplement, update or modify the factual disclosures about El Paso contained in the merger agreement and described in this summary. The representations, warranties and covenants made in the merger agreement by Kinder Morgan, El Paso, New El Paso, Merger Sub One, Merger Sub Two and Merger Sub Three were qualified and subject to important limitations agreed to by Kinder Morgan, El Paso, New El Paso, Merger Sub One, Merger Sub Two and Merger Sub Three in connection with negotiating the terms of the merger agreement. In particular, in your review of the representations and warranties contained in the merger agreement and described in this summary, it is important to bear in mind that the representations and warranties were made solely for the benefit of the parties to the merger agreement, and were negotiated with the principal purposes of allocating risk between the parties to the merger agreement, rather than establishing matters as facts. The representations and warranties may also be subject to a contractual standard of materiality different from those generally applicable to stockholders and reports and documents filed with the SEC and in some cases were qualified by confidential disclosures that were made by each party to the other, which disclosures are not reflected in the merger agreement or otherwise publicly disclosed. Moreover, information concerning the subject matter of the representations and warranties may have changed since the date of the merger agreement and subsequent developments or new information qualifying a representation or warranty may have been included in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus. For the foregoing reasons, the representations, warranties and covenants or any descriptions of those provisions should not be read alone.*

**The Transactions**

Subject to the terms and conditions of the merger agreement and in accordance with Delaware law:

as soon as reasonably practicable following the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of El Paso common stock in favor of the adoption of the merger agreement and the first merger agreement, the first merger will occur in which Merger Sub One, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of El Paso and a party to the merger agreement, will merge with and into El Paso. El Paso will survive the merger as an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of New El Paso and the separate corporate existence of Merger Sub One will cease;

immediately following the first merger, the LLC conversion will occur in which the EP Surviving Company will be converted into a Delaware limited liability company in accordance with Section 266 of the DGCL and Section 18-214 of the DLLCA;

as soon as practicable on the closing date (which in no event will occur prior to a date that is at least twenty 20 days following the first merger), the second merger will occur in which Merger Sub Two, a direct wholly owned subsidiary of Kinder Morgan and a party to the merger agreement, will merge with and into New El Paso. New El Paso will survive the second merger as a direct wholly owned subsidiary of Kinder Morgan and the separate corporate existence of Merger Sub Two will cease; and

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immediately following the second merger, the third merger will occur in which New EP Surviving Company, a direct wholly owned subsidiary of Kinder Morgan as a result of the second merger, will merge with and into Merger Sub Three, a party to the merger agreement. Merger Sub Three will survive the merger as a direct wholly owned subsidiary of Kinder Morgan and the separate corporate existence of New EP Surviving Company will cease.

**Effective Time; Closing**

The effective time of the first merger will occur at 12:01 a.m. (Eastern time) on the date immediately following the date that El Paso files with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware a certificate of merger for the first merger, executed in accordance with the relevant provisions of the DGCL, or at such other time as is agreed to by the parties to the merger agreement and specified in the certificate of merger providing for the first merger.

The effective time of the LLC conversion will occur at 12:02 a.m. (Eastern time) on the date immediately following the date that EP Surviving Company files with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware a certificate of conversion for the LLC conversion, executed in accordance with the relevant provisions of the DLLCA, which filing time shall be as soon as practicable following the effective time of the first merger or at such other time as is agreed to by the parties to the merger agreement and specified in the certificate of conversion for the LLC conversion.

The effective time of the second merger will occur at 12:01 a.m. (Eastern time) on the date immediately following the date that New El Paso files with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware a certificate of merger for the second merger (which in no event will occur prior to a date that is at least twenty 20 days following the first merger), executed in accordance with the relevant provisions of the DGCL, or at such other time as is agreed to by the parties to the merger agreement and specified in the certificate of merger providing for the second merger.

The effective time of the third merger will occur at 12:02 a.m. (Eastern time) on the date immediately following the date that Merger Sub Three files with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware a certificate of merger for the third merger, executed in accordance with the relevant provisions of the DGCL and DLLCA, which filing date shall be the same date that the certificate of merger providing for the second merger is filed or at such other time as is agreed to by the parties to the merger agreement and specified in the certificate of merger providing for the third merger.

Unless the parties agree otherwise, the closing of the (i) first merger and the LLC conversion will occur as soon as reasonably practicable following the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of El Paso common stock in favor of the adoption of the merger agreement and the first merger agreement and (ii) second merger and third merger will occur on the second business day after the satisfaction or waiver of the conditions to the second merger and third merger provided in the merger agreement (other than conditions that by their nature are to be satisfied at the closing of the second merger and third merger, but subject to the satisfaction or waiver of those conditions), or at such other date and time as Kinder Morgan and El Paso agree. For further discussion on the conditions to the second merger and third merger, see Conditions to Completion of the Transactions.

Kinder Morgan and El Paso currently expect to complete the second merger and third merger during the second calendar quarter of 2012, subject to receipt of required stockholder and regulatory approvals and to the satisfaction or waiver of the other conditions to the transactions described below.

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**Conditions to Completion of the Transactions**

Kinder Morgan and El Paso may not complete the transactions unless each of the following conditions is satisfied or waived:

the merger agreement and first merger agreement must have been approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding El Paso common stock as of the record date;

the waiting period applicable to the merger under the HSR Act must have been terminated or expired;

no law, injunction, judgment or ruling enacted, promulgated, issued, entered amended or enforced by any governmental authority shall be in effect enjoining, restraining, preventing or prohibiting consummation of the transactions or making the consummation of the transactions illegal;

this registration statement of which this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus forms a part must have been declared effective by the SEC and must not be subject to any stop order or proceedings initiated or threatened by the SEC; and

El Paso must have received from Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz, tax counsel to El Paso, (i) at the effective time of the first merger, a written opinion to the effect that, on the basis of facts, representations and assumptions set forth or referred to in such opinion, the first merger and the LLC conversion, taken together, will qualify for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code, and (ii) a written opinion dated as of the date of the closing of the second merger and third merger to the effect that, on the basis of facts, representations and assumptions set forth or referred to in such opinion, the second merger and the third merger, taken together, will qualify for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code.

The obligations of each of Kinder Morgan, Merger Sub Two and Merger Sub Three to effect the transactions are subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the following additional conditions:

the representations and warranties in the merger agreement of El Paso being true and correct both when made and at and as of the date of the closing of the second merger and third merger, except to the extent expressly made as of an earlier date, in which case as of such date, except where the failure of such representations and warranties to not be so true and correct (without giving effect to any limitation as to material adverse effect or materiality contained in each representation or warranty), does not have and would not reasonably be expected to have, individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on El Paso (apart from certain identified representations and warranties (i) providing that there shall not have been a material adverse effect on El Paso from June 30, 2011 through the date of the merger agreement and from the date of the merger agreement through the closing date, and certain tax representations, which must be true and correct in all respects, (ii) with respect to such El Paso's capitalization, which must be true and correct in all respects other than immaterial misstatements and omissions and (iii) with respect to the authority to execute the merger agreement and consummate the transactions, which must be true and correct in all respects other than as would not materially delay or prevent the closing of the second merger and third merger);

El Paso, Merger Sub One and New El Paso having performed, in all material respects, all obligations required to be performed by them under the merger agreement;

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the receipt of an officer's certificate executed by an executive officer of El Paso certifying that the two preceding conditions have been satisfied; and

(1) the receipt of a certification from an authorized officer of El Paso, no earlier than 30 days prior to, and no later than ten days prior to, the date of consummation of the second merger and third merger, setting forth El Paso's good faith estimate of El Paso's net operating loss carryforwards for U.S. federal income tax purposes as of January 1, 2012 (taking into account certain assumptions), and (2) that there shall not have been an NOL MAE (as described below).

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The obligations of each of El Paso, New El Paso and Merger Sub One to effect the transactions are subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the following additional conditions:

the representations and warranties in the merger agreement of Kinder Morgan being true and correct both when made and at and as of the date of the closing of the second merger and third merger, except to the extent expressly made as of an earlier date, in which case as of such date, except where the failure of such representations and warranties to not be so true and correct (without giving effect to any limitation as to material adverse effect or materiality contained in each representation or warranty), does not have and would not reasonably be expected to have, individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on Kinder Morgan (apart from certain identified representations and warranties (i) providing that there shall not have been a material adverse effect on Kinder Morgan from June 30, 2011 through the date of the merger agreement and from the date of the merger agreement through the closing date, which must be true and correct in all respects, (ii) with respect to Kinder Morgan's capitalization, which must be true and correct in all respects other than immaterial misstatements and omissions and (iii) with respect to the authority to execute the merger agreement and consummate the transactions, which must be true and correct in all respects other than as would not materially delay or prevent the closing of the second merger and third merger);

Kinder Morgan, Merger Sub Two and Merger Sub Three having performed, in all material respects, all obligations required to be performed by them under the merger agreement prior to the closing date; and

the receipt of an officer's certificate executed by an executive officer of Kinder Morgan certifying that the two preceding conditions have been satisfied.

the issuance of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and the warrants (including shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock to be issued upon the exercise of the warrants) to be issued in connection with the second merger must have been approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the aggregate voting power of Kinder Morgan capital stock in accordance with requirements of the NYSE; and

(i) the shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock to be issued in the second merger must have been authorized for listing on the NYSE, subject to official notice of issuance and (ii) the warrants to be issued in the second merger must have been authorized for listing on either the NYSE, NASDAQ or such other exchange(s), electronic trading networks or other suitable trading platforms as are reasonably agreed to by Kinder Morgan and El Paso.

For purposes of the merger agreement, the term "material adverse effect" means, when used with respect to party to the merger agreement, any change, effect, event or occurrence that, individually or in the aggregate, has had or would reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition or operations of such party or its subsidiaries, taken as a whole; provided, however, that any changes, effects, events or occurrences will be deemed not to constitute a material adverse effect to the extent resulting from (i) changes, effects, events or occurrences generally affecting the economy, financial or securities markets or political, legislative or regulatory conditions or changes in the industries in which such party operates; (ii) the announcement or pendency of the merger agreement or the transactions contemplated thereby; (iii) any change in the market price or trading volume of the shares of common stock of such party (it being understood that the facts and circumstances giving rise to such change may be deemed to constitute, and may be taken into account in determining whether there has been or would reasonably be expected to be, a material adverse effect if such facts and circumstances are not otherwise described in clauses (i), (ii) or (iv) through (ix) of this definition); (iv) acts of war or terrorism (or the escalation of the foregoing) or natural disasters or other force majeure events; (v) changes in any laws or regulations applicable to such party or applicable accounting regulations or principles or the interpretation thereof; (vi) the performance of the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, including compliance with covenants set forth herein (excluding such party operating in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice); (vii) any legal proceedings commenced by or involving any current or former stockholders of such party (on their own or on behalf of such party) arising out of or related to





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the merger agreement or the transactions contemplated thereby; (viii) any failure by such party to meet any internal or analyst projections or forecasts or estimates of revenues, earnings or other financial metrics for any period (it being understood that the facts and circumstances giving rise to such failure may be deemed to constitute, and may be taken into account in determining whether there has been or would reasonably be expected to be, a material adverse effect if such facts and circumstances are not otherwise described in clauses (i) through (vii) of this definition), (ix) the effects on El Paso and its subsidiaries' business arising from employee departures that result from the announcement of the transactions and (x) changes, effects, events or occurrences generally affecting the prices of oil, gas, natural gas, natural gas liquids or other commodities; provided, however, that changes, effects, events or occurrences referred to in clauses (i), (iv) and (v) above shall be considered for purposes of determining whether there has been or would reasonably be expected to be a material adverse effect if and to the extent such state of affairs, changes, effects, events or occurrences has had or would reasonably be expected to have a disproportionate adverse effect on such party and its subsidiaries, as compared to other companies operating in the industries in which such party and its subsidiaries operate.

For purposes of the merger agreement, an "NOL MAE" means a reduction in El Paso's good faith estimate of its net operating loss carryforwards for U.S. federal income tax purposes as of January 1, 2012 from the Signing Estimated NOL (as defined in the merger agreement) to an amount less than \$2,600,000,000, without taking into account any such reduction (i) resulting from a change in the relevant tax law as in effect as of the date of the merger agreement, (ii) resulting from an increase of the taxable income of El Paso (before giving effect to any deduction of net operating loss carryforwards and any bonus depreciation deductions) for the year ending December 31, 2011 in excess of \$568,000,000 (which excludes any gain resulting from transfers of assets to EPB, during the fourth calendar quarter of 2011) or any increase in taxable income of El Paso for the year ending December 31, 2011 resulting from transfer of assets to EPB during the fourth calendar quarter of 2011, or (iii) to the extent that such reduction gives rise to a current deduction in the next succeeding taxable year after the taxable year ending December 31, 2011.

**El Paso Stockholder Approval**

El Paso has agreed to hold a meeting of its stockholders as soon as is reasonably practicable after this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus is declared effective by the SEC for the purpose of such stockholders voting on the adoption of the merger agreement and the first merger agreement. So long as the merger agreement remains in effect, the merger agreement requires El Paso to submit the merger agreement and first merger agreement to a stockholder vote (i) even if its board of directors no longer recommends adoption of the merger agreement or first merger agreement and (ii) irrespective of the commencement, public proposal, public disclosure or communication to El Paso of any takeover proposal (as described below). The board of directors of El Paso has approved the merger agreement, the first merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby by a unanimous vote and authorized that the merger agreement and first merger agreement be submitted to the El Paso stockholders for their consideration and agreed to recommend to El Paso stockholders that they vote to adopt the merger agreement.

For purposes of the merger agreement, the term "takeover proposal" means any inquiry, proposal or offer from any person or group (as defined in Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act), other than Kinder Morgan and its subsidiaries, relating to any (i) direct or indirect acquisition (whether in a single transaction or a series of related transactions) of assets of El Paso and its subsidiaries (including securities of subsidiaries) equal to 20% or more of El Paso's consolidated assets or to which 20% or more of El Paso's revenues or earnings on a consolidated basis are attributable, (ii) direct or indirect acquisition (whether in a single transaction or a series of related transactions) of beneficial ownership (within the meaning of Section 13 under the Exchange Act) of 20% or more of any class of equity securities of El Paso, (C) tender offer or exchange offer that if consummated would result in any person or group (as defined in Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act) beneficially owning 20% or more of any class of equity securities of El Paso or (D) merger, consolidation, share exchange, business combination, recapitalization, liquidation, dissolution or similar transaction involving El Paso which is structured to permit such person or group to acquire beneficial ownership of at least 20% of El Paso's consolidated assets or equity interests; in each case, other than the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

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**Kinder Morgan Stockholder Approval**

Kinder Morgan has agreed to hold a meeting of its stockholders as soon as is reasonably practicable after this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus is declared effective by the SEC for the purpose of approving the share and warrant issuance proposal. For further discussion on the vote required by Kinder Morgan stockholders to approve the issuance of the Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and warrants (including shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock to be issued upon the exercise of the warrants), see The Voting Agreement.

The board of directors of Kinder Morgan has approved the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby and authorized that the share and warrant issuance proposal be submitted to shareholders of Kinder Morgan for their consideration.

**No-Solicitation by El Paso of Takeover Proposals**

The merger agreement contains detailed provisions prohibiting El Paso from seeking an alternative proposal to the transactions. Under these no solicitation provisions, El Paso has agreed that it will not, and will cause its subsidiaries and use reasonable best efforts to cause its directors, officers, employees, investment bankers, financial advisors, attorneys, accountants, agents and other representatives not to, directly or indirectly:

solicit, initiate, knowingly facilitate, knowingly encourage (including by way of furnishing information) or knowingly induce or take any other action designed to lead to any inquiries or proposals that constitute, or would reasonably be expected to lead to, the submission of a takeover proposal; or

except as permitted by the merger agreement, enter into any confidentiality agreement, merger agreement, letter of intent, agreement in principle, share purchase agreement, asset purchase agreement or share exchange agreement, option agreement or other similar agreement relating to a takeover proposal.

The merger agreement requires El Paso and its subsidiaries to cease and terminate any discussions or negotiations with any persons conducted prior to the execution of the merger agreement regarding a takeover proposal and request the prompt return or destruction of all confidential information previously furnished to any such persons or their representatives.

Prior to El Paso's stockholders voting in favor of adopting the merger agreement and the first merger agreement (but in no event after such El Paso stockholder approval has been obtained), the merger agreement permits El Paso to furnish information with respect to it and its subsidiaries to any third party making a takeover proposal, and participate in discussions or negotiations regarding such takeover proposal, with regard to any written takeover proposal received by El Paso that its board believes is *bona fide* and after consultation with its financial advisors and outside legal counsel, the board determines in good faith that such takeover proposal could reasonably be expected to result in a superior proposal and such takeover proposal does not result from a material breach of the non-solicitation provisions of the merger agreement.

El Paso has also agreed in the merger agreement that it (i) will promptly, and in any event within 24 hours after receipt, notify Kinder Morgan of any takeover proposal or any request for information or inquiry with regard to any takeover proposal and the identity of the person making any such takeover proposal, request or inquiry, and (ii) that it will provide Kinder Morgan the material terms of any such takeover proposal, request or inquiry (including providing Kinder Morgan with copies of any written materials received from or on behalf of such person making a takeover proposal). In addition, El Paso has agreed to promptly keep Kinder Morgan reasonably informed of all material developments affecting the status and terms of any such takeover proposals, offers, inquiries or requests (and El Paso shall promptly provide Kinder Morgan with copies of any additional written materials received by El Paso or that El Paso has delivered to any third party making a takeover proposal) and of the status of any such discussions or negotiations.

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The merger agreement permits El Paso's board of directors to comply with Rule 14d-9, Rule 14e-2(a) and Item 1012(a) of Regulation M-A promulgated under the Exchange Act if the board of directors of El Paso determines in good faith (after consultation with outside legal counsel) that the failure to take such action could constitute a violation of applicable law.

For purposes of the merger agreement, a superior proposal means a *bona fide* written offer, obtained after the date of the merger agreement and not in breach of El Paso's no-solicitation obligations described above (other than an immaterial breach) to acquire, directly or indirectly, for consideration consisting of cash and/or securities, more than 50% of the equity securities of El Paso or assets of El Paso and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis, made by a third party, which is on terms and conditions which El Paso's board of directors determines in its good faith (after consultation with outside counsel and an independent financial advisor) to be more favorable to El Paso's stockholders from a financial point of view than the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, taking into account at the time of such determination any changes to the terms of the merger agreement that as of that time had been proposed by Kinder Morgan in writing.

**No-Solicitation by Kinder Morgan of an Alternative Transaction**

Kinder Morgan has agreed that it will not (and Kinder Morgan agrees to cause its subsidiaries not to and use reasonable best efforts to cause its directors, officers, employees, investment bankers, financial advisors, attorneys, accountants, agents and other representatives not to), directly or indirectly:

solicit, initiate, knowingly facilitate, knowingly encourage (including by way of furnishing information) or knowingly induce or take any other action designed to lead to any inquiries or proposals that constitute, or would reasonably be expected to lead to, the submission of a parent alternative transaction (which prohibition does not include, with certain exceptions, actions in connection with transfers of equity securities by Kinder Morgan stockholders that are parties to the voting agreement which are not prohibited by the voting agreement); or

enter into any confidentiality agreement, merger agreement, letter of intent, agreement in principle, share purchase agreement, asset purchase agreement or share exchange agreement, option agreement or other similar agreement with respect to any transaction that would in any material respect impede or delay the ability of the parties to satisfy any of the conditions to the transactions set forth in the merger agreement (which prohibition does not include, with certain exceptions, actions in connection with transfers of equity securities by Kinder Morgan stockholders that are parties to the voting agreement which are not prohibited by the voting agreement).

For purposes of the merger agreement, *parent alternative transaction* means, any inquiry, proposal or offer from a person or group relating to any (i) direct or indirect acquisition (whether in a single transaction or a series of related transactions) of assets of Kinder Morgan and its subsidiaries (including securities of its subsidiaries) equal to 20% or more of Kinder Morgan's consolidated assets or to which 20% or more of Kinder Morgan's revenues or earnings on a consolidated basis are attributable, (ii) direct or indirect acquisition (whether in a single transaction or a series of related transactions) of beneficial ownership (within the meaning of Section 13 under the Exchange Act) of 20% or more of any class of equity securities of Kinder Morgan, (iii) tender offer or exchange offer that if consummated would result in any person or group (as defined in Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act) beneficially owning 20% or more of any class of equity securities of Kinder Morgan or (iv) merger, consolidation, share exchange, business combination, recapitalization, liquidation, dissolution or similar transaction involving Kinder Morgan or any of its subsidiaries which is structured to permit such person or group to acquire beneficial ownership of at least 20% of Kinder Morgan's consolidated assets or equity interests.

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**El Paso Board Recommendation**

The merger agreement provides that El Paso will not, and will cause its subsidiaries and use reasonable best efforts to cause its directors, officers, employees, investment bankers, financial advisors, attorneys, accountants, agents and other representatives not to, directly or indirectly withdraw, modify or qualify, or propose publicly to withdraw, modify or qualify, in a manner adverse to Kinder Morgan, El Paso's board of directors' recommendation that its stockholders adopt the merger agreement or publicly recommend the approval or adoption of, or publicly approve or adopt, or propose to publicly recommend, approve or adopt, any takeover proposal. In addition, within five business days of receipt of a written request from Kinder Morgan, El Paso shall publicly reconfirm El Paso's board of directors' recommendation that its stockholders adopt the merger agreement; provided, that, in the event that Kinder Morgan requests such public reconfirmation of El Paso's board of directors' recommendation, then Kinder Morgan's request must be reasonable (in terms of number and timing) and El Paso may not unreasonably withhold, delay (beyond the five business day period) or condition such public reconfirmation.

El Paso taking or failing to take, as applicable, either of the actions described above is referred to as an adverse recommendation change.

Notwithstanding the terms above or any other term in the merger agreement to the contrary, subject to the conditions described below, the board of directors of El Paso may, at any time prior to the adoption of the merger agreement and the first merger agreement by the stockholders of El Paso, effect an adverse recommendation change and/or terminate the merger agreement and concurrently enter into an acquisition agreement with respect to a superior proposal if El Paso receives a written takeover proposal that El Paso's board of directors believes is bona fide and the El Paso board of directors, after consultation with its financial advisors and outside legal counsel, concludes in good faith that such takeover proposal constitutes a superior proposal and if it determines in good faith, after consultation with outside counsel, that failing to take any such action could be inconsistent with the directors' fiduciary duties under applicable law and only:

if the board of directors of El Paso provides prior written notice to Kinder Morgan (in reasonable detail) of the reasons for such action (including a description of the material terms of such takeover proposal and delivering to Kinder Morgan a copy of (i) the acquisition agreement for such superior proposal and (ii) any other relevant documents that are reasonably relevant to the assessment of such superior proposal) at least five calendar days in advance of El Paso's intention to take such action with respect to such superior proposal (unless at the time such notice is otherwise required to be given there are less than five calendar days prior to El Paso's special meeting, in which case El Paso shall provide as much notice as is reasonably practicable); and

during such five calendar day period, (i) El Paso negotiates, and uses its reasonable best efforts to cause its financial advisors and outside legal counsel to negotiate, with Kinder Morgan in good faith (to the extent Kinder Morgan desires to negotiate), (ii) El Paso shall take into account all changes to the terms of the merger agreement proposed by Kinder Morgan in determining whether the takeover proposal continues to constitute a superior proposal and (iii) any material amendment to the terms of such superior proposal requires a new two-day notice period that will be afforded Kinder Morgan before El Paso may effect an adverse recommendation change and terminate the merger agreement.

Further, notwithstanding the terms above to the contrary, El Paso's board of directors may, at any time prior to the adoption of the merger agreement and the first merger agreement by the stockholders of El Paso, effect an adverse recommendation change in response to an intervening event (as described below) if El Paso's board of directors concludes in good faith, after consultation with outside counsel and its financial advisors, that the exercise of its fiduciary duties require such adverse recommendation change.

An intervening event means, with respect to El Paso, a material event or circumstance that arises or occurs after the date of the merger agreement and was not, prior to such date, reasonably foreseeable by El Paso's board of directors; provided, however, that in no event shall the receipt, existence or terms of a takeover proposal or any matter relating thereto or consequence thereof constitute an intervening event.

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The merger agreement provides that (i) at the effective time of the first merger, each issued and outstanding share of capital stock of El Paso will be converted into and become one validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable share common stock of New El Paso and (ii) at the effective time of the LLC conversion, each issued and outstanding share of capital stock of the EP Surviving Company shall be converted into and become one validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable limited liability company interest of El Paso Converted LLC. In addition, at the effective time of the first merger, each outstanding stock option, restricted stock unit, performance-based restricted stock unit and other equity award denominated in shares of El Paso common stock granted under any El Paso stock plan will be converted into an equivalent equity award denominated in shares of common stock of New El Paso with the same terms and conditions (including vesting terms and conditions) as applied pre-conversion.

The merger agreement requires El Paso to use its reasonable best efforts to cause the shares of common stock of New El Paso to be issued in connection with the first merger to be approved for listing (subject, if applicable, to notice of issuance) for trading on the NYSE prior to the effective time of the first merger.

***Second Merger***

The merger agreement provides that, at the effective time of the second merger, each share of New El Paso common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the second merger (excluding (1) shares held by New El Paso in treasury and any shares held by Kinder Morgan, Merger Sub Two or Merger Sub Three, which shall be cancelled and cease to exist for no consideration, (2) any shares held by any other subsidiary of Kinder Morgan or New El Paso, which shall receive the Per Share Stock Election Consideration and (3) dissenting shares in accordance with Delaware law) will be converted into the right to receive, at the election of the holder but subject to proration with respect to the stock and cash portion so that approximately 57% of the aggregate merger consideration (excluding the warrants) is paid in cash and approximately 43% (excluding the warrants) is paid in Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, one of the following:

0.9635 of a share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock (referred to as the *Exchange Ratio* ) and 0.640 of a warrant (referred to as the *Per Share Warrant Consideration* and with the Exchange Ratio, the *Per Share Stock Election Consideration* ) to purchase one share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock (any such election referred to as a *stock election* and such New El Paso shares referred to as the *stock election shares* );

\$25.91 in cash without interest (referred to as the *Per Share Cash Election Consideration* ) and the Per Share Warrant Consideration (any such election referred to as a *cash election* and such New El Paso shares referred to as the *cash election shares* ); or

0.4187 of a share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock (referred to as the *Mixed Election Stock Exchange Ratio* ), \$14.65 in cash without interest (referred to as the *Per Share Cash Amount* ) and the Per Share Warrant Consideration (collectively, the *Per Share Mixed Election Consideration* ) (any such election referred to as a *mixed election* and such New El Paso shares referred to as the *mixed consideration election shares* ).

See *The Transactions New El Paso Stockholders Making Elections* for more information on how the proration procedures will work.

The merger agreement provides that each share of New El Paso common stock owned by El Paso as treasury stock or owned by Kinder Morgan, Merger Sub Two or Merger Sub Three will be cancelled without any conversion or payment of consideration and any shares held by any other subsidiary of Kinder Morgan or New El Paso shall be exchanged for the Per Share Stock Election Consideration. Shares of New El Paso common stock owned by stockholders with respect to which appraisal has been properly demanded under Delaware law, unless

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the holder shall have failed to perfect or shall have effectively withdrawn or lost rights to appraisal, will be cancelled. Such stockholders will instead be entitled to the appraisal rights provided under Delaware law as described under "The Transactions Appraisal Rights in Connection with the Second Merger." If any such holder of dissenting shares failed to perfect or shall have effectively withdrawn or lost such right following the Election Deadline (as defined below), such holder's shares shall be treated as if they had been converted into and become exchangeable for the right to receive the Per Share Mixed Election Consideration, except that such share shall instead be converted into the right to receive the Per Share Stock Election Consideration if the condition with respect to receiving a the Tax Opinion (as defined above) is otherwise unable to be satisfied.

Kinder Morgan will not issue any fractional shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock or fractional warrants in the second merger. Instead, a stockholder of New El Paso who otherwise would have received a fractional share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock or fractional warrant will be entitled to receive, from the exchange agent appointed by Kinder Morgan pursuant to the merger agreement, a cash payment in lieu of such fractional shares or fractional warrants representing such holder's proportionate interest in the proceeds from the sale by the exchange agent of the number of excess shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock or excess warrants, as applicable, represented by the aggregate amount of fractional shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and fractional warrants, as applicable.

***Third Merger***

The merger agreement provides that, at the effective time of the third merger, each issued and outstanding share of capital stock of New El Paso will be converted into and become one validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable limited liability company interest of Merger Sub Three.

**Treatment of El Paso Shares Held in El Paso 401(k) Plan Trust**

As of the date of this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus, shares of El Paso common stock are held by the El Paso Corporation Retirement Savings Plan trust (referred to as the "401(k) Trust"). El Paso anticipates taking certain actions required to ensure that the acquisition by the 401(k) Trust of warrants to purchase shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock in connection with the transactions, and the subsequent holding and disposition by the 401(k) Trust of such warrants, will comply with applicable law.

**Treatment of New El Paso Stock Options, Restricted Shares, Performance Restricted Stock Units and Employee Stock Purchase Plan**

Each option or similar right to purchase shares of New El Paso common stock (as converted in connection with the first merger) (other than an option to purchase New El Paso common stock granted under the El Paso employee stock purchase plan (referred to as the "El Paso ESPP"), as converted in connection with the first merger) outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the second merger (whether or not then vested or exercisable), by virtue of the occurrence of the consummation of the transactions and without any action on the part of any holder of any New El Paso stock option, will, immediately prior to the effective time of the second merger, be deemed exercised pursuant to a cashless exercise for the number of net exercise shares equal to, rounded down to the nearest whole share, (i) the number of shares of New El Paso common stock subject to such New El Paso stock option immediately prior to the effective time of the second merger minus (ii) the number of whole and partial (computed to the nearest four decimal places) shares of New El Paso common stock subject to such New El Paso stock option which, when multiplied by the fair market value (as such term is defined in the applicable plan governing such option to purchase shares of New El Paso common stock) of a share of New El Paso common stock as of immediately prior to the effective time of the second merger, is equal to the aggregate exercise price of such New El Paso stock option. Each net exercise share shall be deemed to be an outstanding share of New El Paso common stock as provided for in the merger agreement. Each holder of net exercise shares, subject to the terms and conditions of the merger agreement and proration, will be permitted to make either a mixed election or cash election with respect to all (but not less than all) of the net exercise shares (and, to the

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extent applicable, New El Paso restricted shares, New El Paso performance RSUs and shares of New El Paso common stock deemed purchased through the El Paso ESPP) held by such holder. The holders of net exercise shares will not be able to make a stock election.

Each award of restricted New El Paso common stock (as converted in connection with the first merger and referred to as a New El Paso restricted share ) that is outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the second merger will, as of the effective time of the second merger, automatically and without any action on the part of the holder thereof, vest and the restrictions with respect thereto will lapse, and each New El Paso restricted share will, subject to the terms and conditions of the merger agreement, be treated as an outstanding share of New El Paso common stock as provided for in the merger agreement. Each holder of New El Paso restricted shares, subject to the terms and conditions of the merger agreement and proration, will be permitted to make either a mixed election or cash election with respect to all (but not less than all) of the New El Paso restricted shares (and, to the extent applicable, net exercise shares, New El Paso performance RSUs and shares of New El Paso common stock deemed purchased through the El Paso ESPP) held by such holder. The holders of New El Paso restricted shares will not be able to make a stock election.

Each New El Paso restricted stock unit that is subject to vesting based on the achievement of performance conditions (as converted in connection with the first merger and referred to as a New El Paso performance RSU ) that is outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the second merger will, effective immediately prior to the effective time of the second merger, vest based on a target payout percentage of 100%, and the shares of New El Paso common stock deemed to be issued in settlement thereof will, subject to the terms and conditions of the merger agreement, be deemed to be outstanding shares of New El Paso common stock as provided for in the merger agreement. Each holder of New El Paso performance RSUs, subject to the terms and conditions of the merger agreement and proration, will be permitted to make either a mixed election or cash election with respect to all (but not less than all) of the New El Paso performance RSUs (and, to the extent applicable, net exercise shares, New El Paso restricted shares, and shares of New El Paso common stock deemed purchased through the El Paso ESPP) held by such holder. The holders of New El Paso performance RSUs will not be able to make a stock election.

The El Paso ESPP will continue to be operated in accordance with its terms and past practice for the Offering Period (as defined in the El Paso ESPP) in effect as of October 16, 2011 (referred to as the Current Offering Period ) and any subsequent Offering Period that begins after October 16, 2011 pursuant to the terms and conditions of the El Paso ESPP. However, if the effective time of the second merger occurs prior to the end of the Current Offering Period or any such subsequent Offering Period, New El Paso will take all action as may be necessary to shorten the Current Offering Period or such subsequent Offering Period so that (i) the Change of Control Exercise Date (as defined in the El Paso ESPP) will occur prior to the effective time of the second merger (referred to as the Last Exercise Date ) and (ii) the Current Offering Period or such subsequent Offering Period ends on the Last Exercise Date. New El Paso will, pursuant to, and in accordance with, the terms of the El Paso ESPP, notify each El Paso ESPP participant in writing at least ten Trading Days (as defined in the El Paso ESPP) prior to the Last Exercise Date, and by a date that is no later than the mailing date of the election form, that the last date during the Current Offering Period or such subsequent Offering Period on which a deemed purchase of shares of New El Paso common stock will occur has been changed to the Last Exercise Date and that his or her deemed purchase right will be exercised automatically on the Last Exercise Date, unless prior to such date, he or she has canceled his or her election to participate in the Current Offering Period, to the extent applicable. Each share of New El Paso common stock deemed to be purchased in connection with the treatment of options granted under the ESPP described above will be deemed to be an outstanding share of New El Paso common stock as provided for in the merger agreement. Each holder of shares of New El Paso common stock deemed to be purchased in respect of options, if any, outstanding as of the Last Exercise Date under the El Paso ESPP, subject to the terms and conditions of the merger agreement and proration, will be permitted to make either a mixed election or cash election with respect to all (but not less than all) of such shares (and, to the extent applicable, net exercise shares, New El Paso restricted shares, and New El Paso performance RSUs) held by such holder. The holders of shares of New El Paso common stock deemed to be purchased in respect of options, if



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any, outstanding as of the Last Exercise Date under the El Paso ESPP will not be able to make a stock election. However, shares of El Paso common stock purchased through the El Paso ESPP prior to the Last Exercise Date (and converted into shares of New El Paso common stock at the time of the first merger) will be treated like all other shares of New El Paso common stock outstanding at the time of the second merger and may make a cash, stock or mixed election.

**Adjustments to Prevent Dilution**

The transaction consideration described above under Transaction Consideration and Treatment of New El Paso Stock Options, Restricted Shares, Performance Restricted Stock Units and Employee Stock Purchase Plan (and any other similarly dependent items) will be appropriately adjusted to reflect fully the effect of any stock dividend, subdivision, reclassification, split, combination, exchange of shares or similar transaction (other than upon the conversion of any shares of Kinder Morgan Class A, Class B or Class C common stock in accordance with Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation and bylaws as in effect on the date of the merger agreement) or other similar change with respect to New El Paso common stock (or El Paso common stock prior to the effective time of the first merger) or Kinder Morgan Class P common stock prior to the effective time of the second merger.

**Withholding**

Kinder Morgan, Merger Sub Two, Merger Sub Three and the exchange agent will be entitled to deduct and withhold from the consideration otherwise payable to a holder of New El Paso stock options, New El Paso performance RSUs, shares of New El Paso common stock (including, for the avoidance of doubt, New El Paso restricted shares) or a participant in the El Paso ESPP such amounts as are required to be deducted and withheld with respect to the making of such payment under the Code, or under any provision of U.S. federal, state, local or foreign tax law. To the extent withheld, such withheld amounts will be treated as having been paid to the former holder of New El Paso stock options, New El Paso performance RSUs, shares of New El Paso common stock (including, for the avoidance of doubt, New El Paso restricted shares) or the former participant in the El Paso ESPP, as applicable, in respect of whom such withholding was made.

**Dividends and Distributions**

No dividends or other distributions with respect to shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock issued in the second merger shall be paid to the holder of any unsurrendered certificates until such certificates are surrendered. Following such surrender, there shall be paid, without interest, to the record holder of the shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock issued in exchange therefor (i) at the time of such surrender, all dividends and other distributions payable in respect of any such shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock with a record date after the effective time of the second merger and a payment date on or prior to the date of such surrender and not previously paid and (ii) at the appropriate payment date, the dividends or other distributions payable with respect to such shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock with a record date after the effective time of the second merger but with a payment date subsequent to such surrender. For purposes of dividends or other distributions in respect of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, all shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock to be issued pursuant to the second merger shall be entitled to dividends as if issued and outstanding as of the effective time of the second merger.

**Financing Covenant; El Paso Cooperation**

Kinder Morgan, Merger Sub Two and Merger Sub Three have agreed to use their best efforts to:

negotiate and enter into the definitive agreements with respect to the debt commitment letter executed in connection with the merger agreement on the terms and conditions contained therein by a date no later than the date that is three months from the date of the merger agreement (which El Paso has agreed to extend until February 13, 2012);

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satisfy (or if determined advisable by Kinder Morgan, Merger Sub Two and Merger Sub Three obtain the waiver of) on a timely basis all conditions to obtaining the financing agreements contemplated by the debt commitment letter within Kinder Morgan's, Merger Sub Two's and Merger Sub Three's control and to comply with all obligations pursuant to the debt commitment letter and the definitive agreements related thereto;

in the event that all conditions to funding the commitments contained in the debt commitment letter have been satisfied, cause the financing sources to fund the debt financing required to consummate the transactions and to pay related fees and expenses on the date of closing of the second merger (including by taking enforcement action to cause the financing sources to provide the debt financing); and

enforce all of their rights under the debt commitment letter.

Kinder Morgan, Merger Sub Two and Merger Sub Three will give El Paso prompt notice of any material breach by any party to, or termination of, the debt commitment letter or the definitive agreements related thereto. Pursuant to the merger agreement, Kinder Morgan, Merger Sub Two and Merger Sub Three have also agreed that without El Paso's prior written consent (such consent not to be unreasonably withheld) they will not permit amendments or modifications to, or waivers of, any provision or remedy under the debt commitment letter and related financing agreements unless the terms of such letters or agreements, in each case as so amended, modified or waived, are substantially similar to those in such letters or agreements prior to giving effect to such amendment, modification or waiver (other than economic terms, which shall be as good as or better for Kinder Morgan, Merger Sub Two and Merger Sub Three than those in such letters and agreements prior to giving effect to such amendment, modification or waiver). Further, Kinder Morgan is required to keep El Paso reasonably informed on a reasonably current basis of the status of Kinder Morgan's, Merger Sub Two's and Merger Sub Three's efforts to consummate the debt financing.

In addition, if any portion of the amount of the financing necessary to consummate the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement becomes unavailable, (i) Kinder Morgan is required to promptly notify El Paso and (ii) Kinder Morgan has agreed to use its best efforts to arrange and obtain alternative financing from alternative sources in an amount sufficient to consummate the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, as promptly as practicable following the occurrence of such event.

Pursuant to the merger agreement, El Paso has agreed to, and has agreed to cause its subsidiaries and representatives to, among other things, cooperate in connection with the marketing, arrangement and consummation of and satisfaction of the conditions to the debt financing as may be reasonably requested by Kinder Morgan (so long as such requested cooperation does not materially and adversely interfere with the ongoing operations of El Paso and its subsidiaries). Kinder Morgan has agreed to promptly, upon request by El Paso, reimburse El Paso for all reasonable and documented out-of-pocket costs (including reasonable and documented attorneys' fees) incurred by El Paso or any of its subsidiaries in connection with such cooperation of El Paso and its subsidiaries and Kinder Morgan has agreed to indemnify El Paso, its subsidiaries and their respective representatives from and against any and all losses, damages, claims, costs or expenses suffered or incurred by any of them in connection with the arrangement of the financing and any information used in connection therewith (other than with respect of any information relating to El Paso or its subsidiaries provided by or on behalf of El Paso or any of its subsidiaries).

Kinder Morgan, in its sole discretion, may replace any existing debt commitment letter with another debt commitment letter pursuant to which financial institutions selected by Kinder Morgan in its sole discretion commit to provide debt financing to finance the transactions; provided that, without El Paso's consent (such consent not to be unreasonably withheld), the terms of such replacement debt commitment letter shall be substantially similar to the terms of the debt commitment letter being replaced (other than economic terms, which shall be as good as or better for Kinder Morgan, Merger Sub Two and Merger Sub Three than those in the debt commitment letter being replaced). Promptly following the execution of a replacement debt commitment letter, Kinder Morgan will notify El Paso to such effect and will provide a fully executed copy of such replacement debt commitment letter and any related agreements (other than any fee letters or engagement letters).

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**Filings**

Pursuant to the merger agreement, Kinder Morgan and El Paso agreed to cooperate and use (and cause their respective subsidiaries to use) their respective best efforts to (i) take, or cause to be taken, all actions, and do, or cause to be done, all things, necessary, proper or advisable to cause the conditions to closing to be satisfied as promptly as practicable (and in any event no later than December 31, 2012) and to consummate and make effective, in the most expeditious manner practicable, the transactions, including preparing and filing promptly and fully all documentation to effect all necessary filings, notifications, notices, petitions, statements, registrations, submissions of information, applications and other documents (including any required or recommended filings under applicable antitrust laws), (ii) obtain promptly (and in any event no later than the December 31, 2012) all approvals, consents, clearances, expirations or terminations of waiting periods, registrations, permits, authorizations and other confirmations from any governmental authority or third party necessary, proper or advisable to consummate the transactions, (iii) defend any lawsuits or other legal proceedings, whether judicial or administrative, challenging the merger agreement or the consummation of the transactions and (iv) obtain all necessary consents, approvals or waivers from third parties.

**Regulatory Matters**

See The Transactions Regulatory Approvals for a description of the material regulatory requirements for completion of the transactions.

Pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement, Kinder Morgan and El Paso have agreed to use their respective best efforts to take, or cause their subsidiaries to take, all actions necessary to obtain all regulatory approvals required to consummate the second merger. In connection with seeking to obtain the termination of the waiting period under the HSR Act and approval of any other applicable foreign merger control law, and in order to complete the merger, Kinder Morgan also has agreed to take, or cause its subsidiaries to take, all actions necessary to resolve any objections raised by any applicable antitrust governmental authority, including the FTC and the Antitrust Division under the HSR Act, and undertake any action to obtain antitrust clearance for, and remove any antitrust impediment to, the closing of the transactions.

In furtherance of its obligation in the merger agreement, Kinder Morgan has agreed to, among other things, divest or dispose of any businesses, assets, equity interests, product lines or properties of Kinder Morgan, El Paso, KMP or EPB (or any of their subsidiaries) that are necessary to address issues raised by applicable antitrust authorities. Further, in order for Kinder Morgan to comply with its obligations related to antitrust matters, if requested by Kinder Morgan, El Paso has agreed to cooperate with Kinder Morgan with respect to any transaction to divest or hold separate any of El Paso's or EPB's (or their subsidiaries') businesses, assets, equity interests, product lines or properties, including negotiating and entering into definitive contracts for such divestitures of El Paso or EPB (or their subsidiaries') assets prior to the closing of the merger; provided, that (i) any transactions to divest El Paso's or EPB's (or their subsidiaries') assets must be conditioned upon the closing of the merger or the satisfaction of all of the conditions to the closing in a case where the closing will occur immediately following such transactions, and (ii) Kinder Morgan must agree to indemnify El Paso and its subsidiaries for all costs, expenses and liabilities incurred by El Paso in connection with the divestiture of any of El Paso's or EPB's or their subsidiaries' assets in furtherance of seeking governmental approval to complete the merger.

**Termination**

Kinder Morgan or El Paso may terminate the merger agreement at any time prior to effective time of the second merger, whether before or after stockholders of El Paso have approved the merger agreement, by mutual written consent.

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In addition, either Kinder Morgan and El Paso may terminate the merger agreement at any time prior to the effective time of the second merger by written notice to the other party if:

the closing of the second merger has not occurred on or before June 30, 2012 (such date, as may be extended, the termination date), except that, if, as of the termination date, the condition requiring the expiration or termination of any applicable waiting period under the HSR Act has not been satisfied or the condition that there is no law prohibiting the transactions has not been satisfied, the termination date may be extended to December 31, 2012 by either Kinder Morgan or El Paso; *provided*, that the right to terminate the merger agreement upon the termination date (as it may be extended) will not be available (i) to a party if the inability to satisfy the condition was due to the failure of such party to perform any of its obligations under the merger agreement, (ii) to a party if the other party has filed (and is then pursuing) an action seeking specific performance to enforce the obligations under the merger agreement or (iii) to El Paso if Kinder Morgan, Merger Sub Two or Merger Sub Three is pursuing an action in good faith to enforce the obligations of the lenders to fund amounts under the debt commitment letter or the definitive documents relating to the debt financing;

any governmental entity has issued a final and non-appealable law or order or taken any other final and non-appealable action that is in effect enjoining or otherwise prohibiting consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement provided, that the right to terminate the merger agreement for this reason will not be available to a party if the inability to satisfy such condition was due to the failure of such party to perform any of its obligations under the merger agreement;

stockholders of El Paso do not adopt the merger agreement and the first merger agreement at a meeting of the stockholders of El Paso or any adjournment or postponement of such meeting; or

there is a breach by the non-terminating party of any of its representations, warranties, covenants or agreements in the merger agreement such that certain closing conditions to the second merger would not be satisfied, or if capable of being cured, such breach has not been cured within 30 days following delivery of written notice by the terminating party; provided, the terminating party will not have the right to terminate the merger agreement if it is then in material breach of any of its representations, warranties, covenants or agreements contained in the merger agreement.

In addition, Kinder Morgan may terminate the merger agreement if:

either El Paso withdraws, modifies or qualifies, or proposes publicly to withdraw, modify or qualify, in a manner adverse to Kinder Morgan, El Paso's board of directors' recommendation that its stockholders adopt the merger agreement or publicly recommends the approval or adoption of, or publicly approves or adopts, or proposes to publicly recommend, approve or adopt, any takeover proposal or within five business days of receipt of a written request from Kinder Morgan (which request must be reasonable in terms of number and timing), El Paso fails to publicly reconfirm El Paso's board of directors' recommendation that its stockholders adopt the merger agreement; or

prior to the adoption of the merger agreement and the first merger agreement by the stockholders of El Paso, El Paso is in willful breach of its obligations to (i) hold a special meeting of its stockholders and, through El Paso's board of directors, recommend the adoption of the merger agreement to El Paso's stockholders or (ii) comply with the requirements described under "No-Solicitation by El Paso of Takeover Proposals"; other than in the case where (A) such willful breach is a result of an isolated action by an El Paso representative (other than an El Paso director or officer) and not caused by, or within the knowledge of, El Paso, (B) El Paso takes appropriate actions to remedy such willful breach upon discovery thereof and (C) Kinder Morgan is not significantly harmed as a result of such willful breach.



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In addition, El Paso may terminate the merger agreement if:

prior to the receipt of approval from Kinder Morgan's stockholders to issue shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and the warrants (including shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock to be issued upon exercise of the warrants), Kinder Morgan is in willful breach of its obligations to (i) hold a special meeting of its stockholders for the purpose of obtaining such approval and (ii) through Kinder Morgan's board of directors, recommend to its stockholders that such approval be obtained; or

prior to the adoption of the merger agreement by the stockholders of El Paso, if El Paso's board of directors authorizes El Paso, in compliance with the terms of the merger agreement, to enter into an agreement with respect to a superior proposal, El Paso, in compliance with the terms of the merger agreement (including its requirements under No-Solicitation by El Paso of Takeover Proposals, concurrently enters into a definitive acquisition agreement with respect to a superior proposal, and prior to or concurrently with such termination, El Paso pays the termination fee described under Termination Fee.

In some cases, termination of the merger agreement may require El Paso to pay a termination fee and expenses to Kinder Morgan, as described below under Termination Fee and Expenses.

**Termination Fee**

The merger agreement provides that El Paso is required to pay a termination fee of \$650,000,000 to Kinder Morgan in each of the following circumstances:

- (i) there was a takeover proposal made known to El Paso or been made directly to El Paso's shareholders generally or any person shall have publicly disclosed an intention to make a takeover proposal which was not withdrawn prior to the date of the special meeting of El Paso stockholders called for the purpose of adopting the merger agreement and the first merger agreement,
- (ii) following such takeover proposal, the merger agreement is terminated by Kinder Morgan or El Paso because the adoption of the merger agreement by El Paso stockholders was not obtained at a meeting of El Paso stockholders called for such purpose, and
- (iii) within 12 months of the date of such termination of the merger agreement, El Paso enters into a definitive agreement with respect to, or consummates, any takeover proposal; provided, that for purposes of the payment of the termination fee as described above, takeover proposal has the meaning provided above under El Paso Stockholder Approval, except that the references to 20% or more shall be deemed to be references to more than 50% ;

if Kinder Morgan terminates the merger agreement due to:

either (i) El Paso withdrawing, modifying or qualifying, or proposing publicly to withdraw, modify or qualify, in a manner adverse to Kinder Morgan, El Paso's board of directors' recommendation that its stockholders adopt the merger agreement or publicly recommending the approval or adoption of, or publicly approving or adopting, or proposing to publicly recommend, approve or adopt, any takeover proposal or (ii) within five business days of receipt of a written request from Kinder Morgan, El Paso failing to publicly reconfirm El Paso's board of directors' recommendation that its stockholders adopt the merger agreement (provided, that, in the event that Kinder Morgan requests such public reconfirmation of El Paso's board of directors' recommendation, then Kinder Morgan's request must be reasonable (in terms of number and timing) and El Paso may not unreasonably withhold, delay (beyond the five business day period) or condition such public reconfirmation); or

prior to the adoption of the merger agreement and the first merger agreement by the stockholders of El Paso, El Paso being in willful breach of its obligations to (i) hold a special meeting of its stockholders and, through El Paso's board of directors, recommend the adoption of the merger agreement to El Paso's stockholders or (ii) comply with the requirements described under No-



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Solicitation by El Paso of Takeover Proposals ; other than in the case where (A) such willful breach is a result of an isolated action by an El Paso representative (other than an El Paso director or officer) and not caused by, or within the knowledge of, El Paso, (B) El Paso takes appropriate actions to remedy such willful breach upon discovery thereof and (C) Kinder Morgan is not significantly harmed as a result of such willful breach.

if El Paso terminates the merger agreement prior to the adoption of the merger agreement by the stockholders of El Paso in order to concurrently enter into a definitive acquisition agreement with respect to a takeover proposal that constitutes a superior proposal.

**Expenses**

Generally, all fees and expenses incurred in connection with the transactions will be the obligation of the respective party incurring such fees and expenses, except Kinder Morgan and El Paso will each pay one-half of the expenses incurred in connection with the filing, printing and mailing of this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus. Further, Kinder Morgan has agreed to pay the amount of any documentary, sales, use, real property transfer, real property gains, registration, value-added, transfer, stamp, recording and other similar taxes imposed on Kinder Morgan, El Paso, any of El Paso's and New El Paso's subsidiaries or stockholders in connection with the merger agreement and the transactions.

If the merger agreement is terminated by either Kinder Morgan or El Paso because the requisite stockholder approval of El Paso is not obtained at the stockholders meeting duly convened therefor or any adjournment or postponement thereof, El Paso is required to pay all documented out-of-pocket expenses incurred by Kinder Morgan in connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement (subject to a cap of \$20 million) plus certain documented fees required to be paid under the debt commitment letter, any fee letters related thereto or the definitive documents relating to the debt financing.

**Conduct of Business Pending the Second Merger**

Under the merger agreement, each of Kinder Morgan and El Paso have undertaken certain covenants that place restrictions on them and their respective subsidiaries from the date of the merger agreement until the earlier of the termination of the merger agreement in accordance with its terms and the effective time of the merger, unless the other party gives its prior written consent (which, in certain instances, cannot be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed). In general, each party has agreed to (i) cause their business to be conducted in all material respects in the ordinary course and (ii) use commercially reasonable efforts to preserve intact their business organizations.

Subject to certain exceptions set forth in the merger agreement and the disclosure schedules delivered by El Paso to Kinder Morgan in connection with the merger agreement, unless Kinder Morgan consents in writing (which consent cannot be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed), El Paso has agreed to certain restrictions limiting its and its respective subsidiaries' ability to, among other things:

sell, transfer, lease, farmout or otherwise dispose of any properties or assets with a fair market value in excess of \$75 million in the aggregate, except (i) pursuant to certain contracts listed in the disclosure schedules, (ii) dispositions of obsolete or worthless equipment that is replaced with comparable or better equipment and materials, (iii) sales of produced hydrocarbons in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice and (iii) any transfers to El Paso or its subsidiaries, including certain transfers to EPB;

make any capital expenditures in excess of \$150 million through September 30, 2012 and \$25 million thereafter, in the aggregate, other than capital expenditures provided for in El Paso's expenditure forecast or as reasonably required to conduct emergency operations, repairs or replacements on a pipeline or as required by a change in law;



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directly or indirectly acquire any entity, division, business or equity interest of any third party or, except in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, any assets that, in the aggregate, have a purchase price in excess of \$50 million;

make (i) any investments in excess of \$50 million in the aggregate, or (ii) any loans or advances (A) in excess of \$5 million in the aggregate (other than travel and similar advances to its employees in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice and loans and advances to El Paso or any of its subsidiaries), or (B) to any employee of El Paso or any subsidiary in excess of \$100,000 (other than relocation expenses to its employees in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice);

except as required by applicable law (including to avoid the imposition of penalty taxed under Section 409A of the Code) or as set forth in the disclosure schedules delivered by El Paso to Kinder Morgan in connection with the merger agreement, (i) increase the salary or wages of any of its employees or directors, (ii) pay any bonus or incentive compensation, (iii) grant any new equity or non-equity based compensation award, (iv) enter into, establish, amend or terminate any El Paso benefit plan, collective bargaining agreement or trust or fund with, for or in respect of, any stockholder, director, officer, other employee, or consultant, (v) hire any new employees or (vi) except as required under or in respect of any El Paso benefit plan, fund any El Paso benefit plan or trust relating thereto;

(i) enter into, terminate or amend any material El Paso contract other than in the ordinary course of business, (ii) enter into or extend the term or scope of any contract that materially restricts El Paso or any subsidiaries or affiliates from engaging in any line of business or in any geographic area, (iii) amend or modify the engagement letters with financial advisors, (iv) enter into any material El Paso contract that would be breached by, or require the consent of any third party in order to continue in full force following, consummation of the transactions, (v) release any person from, or modify or waive any provision of, any standstill agreement or any confidentiality agreement, (vi) enter into any commitment or agreement to license or purchase seismic data, other than in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, (vii) make or assume any additional derivative transaction, other than in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, and not exceeding seventy percent (70%) of El Paso's and its subsidiaries collective expected hydrocarbon production volumes for the current, or any subsequent, calendar year;

adopt a plan or agreement of complete or partial liquidation, dissolution, restructuring, recapitalization, merger, consolidation or other reorganization (other than transactions between wholly owned subsidiaries of El Paso);

except as provided under any agreement entered into prior to the date of the merger agreement, pay, discharge, settle or satisfy any suit, action, claims or proceeding, in excess of \$10 million individually or \$25 million in the aggregate;

settle or discharge any rate case with FERC relating to any assets of El Paso or any of its subsidiaries; or

voluntarily resign, transfer, or relinquish any right as operator of any asset in El Paso's exploration and production business segment having a present value greater than, or equal to, \$125 million.

El Paso has further agreed that, subject to certain exceptions in the merger agreement and the disclosure schedules delivered by El Paso to Kinder Morgan, El Paso will not, and will not permit any of its subsidiaries to, among other things, undertake the following actions without the consent of Kinder Morgan (which consent may be withheld in Kinder Morgan's sole discretion):

issue, sell, grant, dispose of, accelerate the vesting of or modify, any shares of El Paso capital stock, voting securities or equity interests, or any securities convertible into or exchangeable for El Paso capital stock, voting securities or equity interests, except that El Paso may issue shares of El Paso common stock upon the exercise of options granted under certain plans;



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redeem, purchase or otherwise acquire any of El Paso's outstanding shares of capital stock, voting securities or equity interests, except in connection with the exercise of stock options or the vesting, settlement or forfeiture of, or tax withholding with respect to, equity or equity-based awards under certain plans;

declare, set aside for payment or pay any dividend on, or make any other distribution in respect of, any shares of El Paso's capital stock, or otherwise make any payments to El Paso's stockholders in their capacity as such, other than (i) dividends by a subsidiary to its parent, (ii) El Paso's regular quarterly dividend up to \$0.01 per share and (iii) certain permitted distributions by EPB;

split, combined, subdivide or reclassify any shares of its capital stock;

incur, refinance or assume any indebtedness for borrowed money or guarantee any such indebtedness for borrowed money or issue or sell any debt securities or options, warrants, calls or other rights to acquire any debt securities of El Paso or any of its subsidiaries or joint ventures, except that El Paso may borrow up to \$100 million in the aggregate and

if doing so would not breach, conflict with or require the consent of any third party, El Paso also may:

borrow under certain existing credit agreements;

borrow under El Paso's Fourth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement up to \$700 million and borrow under the E&P BNP Paribas Credit Agreement up to \$700 million, except that El Paso will not be subject to the maximum limits (\$700 million for each) until the last day of the month preceding the month that the closing occurs and El Paso will not be subject to the maximum limits at any time if it does not sell assets to EPB valued above a certain amount by the last day of such month;

refinance, replace or amend any indebtedness that may default or come due as a result of the transactions (provided El Paso consults with Kinder Morgan in connection with any such action) or that is required to be repaid or repurchased pursuant to its terms;

borrow from or repay a subsidiary, and El Paso's subsidiaries may borrow from or repay El Paso; and

EPB may make certain borrowings.

prepay or repurchase any long-term indebtedness for borrowed money or debt securities of El Paso or any of its subsidiaries, other than revolving indebtedness, borrowings from El Paso to a subsidiary (or vice versa) and repayments or repurchases required pursuant to the terms of such indebtedness or debt securities;

(i) make, change or revoke any material election concerning taxes or tax returns, (ii) file any U.S. federal income tax return for the taxable year ending December 31, 2011 prior to September 10, 2012 or, if the closing of the second merger has not occurred prior to September 10, 2012, make any election not to claim (or take any action that would cause Ruby Pipeline Holding Company, L.L.C., Gulf LNG Holdings Group, LLC, Citrus Corp. or any of their respective subsidiaries not to claim) bonus depreciation on any U.S.

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federal income tax return for the taxable year ending December 31, 2011 or approve or join in the making of any such election (or the taking of any such action), (iii) file any amended tax return, (iv) change any method of tax accounting or any tax accounting period, (v) enter into any closing agreement with respect to taxes, (vi) settle any material tax claim or assessment for an amount materially in excess of the reserves therefor or (vii) surrender any right to claim a material refund of taxes or obtain any tax ruling;

initiate, file or terminate any rate case with the FERC relating to the assets of El Paso or its subsidiaries or make any material change to any FERC tariff;

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make any changes in financial accounting methods, principles or practices (or change an annual accounting period), except insofar as may be required by a change in GAAP or applicable law; or

amend El Paso's certificate of incorporation or bylaws.

Subject to certain exceptions set forth in the merger agreement and the disclosure schedules delivered by Kinder Morgan to El Paso in connection with the merger agreement, unless El Paso consents in writing (which consent cannot be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed), Kinder Morgan has agreed to certain restrictions limiting its and its subsidiaries' (other than KMP and KMR and their respective subsidiaries) ability to, among other things:

issue, sell, grant, dispose of, accelerate the vesting of or modify, any shares of Kinder Morgan capital stock, voting securities or equity interests, or any securities convertible into or exchangeable for Kinder Morgan capital stock, other than in connection with (i) the exercise of certain options that are outstanding on the date of the merger agreement or thereafter granted in accordance with their terms or (ii) the conversion of Kinder Morgan common stock in accordance with its governing documents;

redeem, purchase or otherwise acquire any of Kinder Morgan's outstanding shares of capital stock, voting securities or equity interests, except in connection with (i) the exercise of stock options or the vesting, settlement or forfeiture of, or tax withholding with respect to, equity or equity-based awards outstanding on the date of the merger agreement or thereafter granted in accordance with their terms or (ii) the conversion of Kinder Morgan common stock in accordance with its governing documents;

split, combine, subdivide or reclassify any shares of its capital stock;

declare, set aside for payment or pay any dividend on, or make any other distribution in respect of, any shares of Kinder Morgan's capital stock, or otherwise make any payments to Kinder Morgan's stockholders in their capacity as such other than (i) dividends by a direct or indirect subsidiary to its parent or (ii) Kinder Morgan's regular quarterly dividend in an amount not to exceed \$0.60 per share of Kinder Morgan common stock;

incur or assume any indebtedness for borrowed money or guarantee any such indebtedness for borrowed money or issue or sell any debt securities or options, warrants, calls or other rights to acquire any debt securities of Kinder Morgan or any of its subsidiaries or joint ventures, other than (i) borrowings up to \$1 billion in the aggregate outstanding at any time and (ii) borrowings from Kinder Morgan by a wholly owned subsidiary in the ordinary course of business;

make any capital expenditures in excess of \$50 million, in the aggregate, other than as reasonably required to conduct emergency operations on a pipeline or as required by a change in law;

acquire any entity, division, business or equity interest of any third party or, except in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, any assets that, in the aggregate, have a purchase price in excess of \$50 million;

make any investments in, or any loans or advances (other than travel and similar advances to its employees in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice) to, any person or entity in excess of \$50 million, in the aggregate;

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amend Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation or bylaws or its shareholders agreement; or

adopt a plan or agreement of complete or partial liquidation, dissolution, restructuring, recapitalization, merger, consolidation or other reorganization (other than transactions between wholly owned subsidiaries of Kinder Morgan).

### **Sale of El Paso's Exploration and Production Business**

The merger agreement contemplates that it is the intent of Kinder Morgan to sell El Paso's exploration and production business segment, if reasonably practicable, around the same time as the closing of the second merger. In furtherance of selling such assets, El Paso will, and will cause its controlled subsidiaries to, (i) reasonably assist Kinder Morgan in the preparation for the sale of certain or all of El Paso's exploration and production assets, and

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(ii) as may be reasonably requested by Kinder Morgan, enter into agreement(s) with third parties to facilitate the sale of such assets; provided, however, that (i) the consummation of the sale of such exploration and production assets will be conditioned upon the requirement that the second merger will close immediately thereafter and on Kinder Morgan irrevocably confirming that it is ready, willing and able to consummate the closing, and it and its financing sources have irrevocably committed to effectuate the closing immediately following the sale of such assets and (ii) Kinder Morgan will indemnify El Paso and its subsidiaries from any and all costs, expenses, losses and liabilities incurred in connection with the sale of such exploration and production assets.

**Governance of Kinder Morgan Following the Completion of the Transactions**

Kinder Morgan has agreed to take all action necessary, including increasing the size of its board of directors and amending the Shareholders Agreement, dated as of February 10, 2011, among Kinder Morgan and certain of its stockholders, to elect two individuals designated by El Paso to Kinder Morgan's board of directors (one of which will be appointed to Kinder Morgan's audit committee and one of which will be appointed to Kinder Morgan's nominating and governance committee) as of, and subject to, the effective time of the second merger. In furtherance of the foregoing, Kinder Morgan also agreed to amend its bylaws to amend the definition of supermajority board vote from eight to ten directors.

**Indemnification; Directors and Officers Insurance**

The merger agreement provides that, upon the effective time of the second merger, Kinder Morgan and New EP Surviving Company will, jointly and severally, to the fullest extent permitted by law, indemnify, defend and hold harmless, and provide advance and reimbursement of reasonable expenses to, all past and present directors and officers of El Paso or any of its subsidiaries.

In addition, as provided by the merger agreement, Kinder Morgan and New EP Surviving Company will (i) honor the provisions regarding the elimination of liability of directors, indemnification of officers, directors and employees and advancement of expenses contained in El Paso's certificate of incorporation and bylaws and comparable governing instruments of any of its subsidiaries immediately prior to the effective time of the second merger and ensure that the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of the New EP Surviving Company will, for a period of six years following effective time of the second merger, contain provisions no less favorable with respect to indemnification, advancement of expenses and exculpation than are presently set forth in such El Paso governing documents and (ii) maintain in effect for six years from the effective time of the second merger El Paso's current directors' and officers' liability insurance policies covering acts or omissions occurring at or prior to the effective time of the second merger with respect to such indemnified persons, so long as New EP Surviving Company is not required to expend more than an amount per year equal to 300% of current annual premiums paid by El Paso for such insurance. The Company may, in its sole discretion prior to the effective time of the second merger, purchase a tail policy with respect to acts or omissions occurring or alleged to have occurred prior to the effective time of the second merger that were committed or alleged to have been committed by any past and present directors and officers and employees of El Paso or any of its subsidiaries in their capacity as such; provided, that in no event may the cost of such policy exceed six times an amount equal to 300% of the current annual premiums paid by El Paso for directors' and officers' liability insurance policies and, if such a tail policy is purchased, Kinder Morgan and the New EP Surviving Company will have no further obligations with respect to maintaining directors' and officers' liability insurance.

**Employee Matters**

Pursuant to the merger agreement, Kinder Morgan has agreed that, after completion of the second merger, it will, subject to certain exceptions as provided in the merger agreement:

honor all El Paso benefit plans and compensation arrangements and agreements in accordance with their terms as in effect immediately before the effective time of the second merger, provided that nothing shall limit the right of Kinder Morgan to amend or terminate such plans, arrangements and agreements to the extent permitted by their terms;

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for one year following the effective time of the second merger, provide, or shall cause to be provided, to each employee of El Paso or any of its subsidiaries as of immediately prior to the effective time of the second merger (other than any employee covered by a collective bargaining agreement), for so long as such employee remains employed, (i) base salary and annual bonus opportunities, each of which are no less than that provided to such employee immediately before the second merger, (ii) other than any such employee who is not a full-time employee, compensation opportunities (other than annual bonus opportunities) and benefits eligibility which are the same as those provided to similarly situated employees of Kinder Morgan and its subsidiaries; provided, that during such one year period, Kinder Morgan will provide each employee of El Paso or any of its subsidiaries as of immediately prior to the effective time of the second merger (and such employee's eligible dependents) who, as of immediately prior to the effective time of the second merger, is receiving medical care or treatment under El Paso's Select Plus Program continued medical care and treatment under the terms of such program as in effect immediately prior to the effective time of the second merger;

during the one year period following the second merger (or such longer period as may be required under the applicable El Paso benefit plan), provide severance pay and benefits to employees of El Paso and its subsidiaries, other than any employees covered by a collective bargaining agreement, whose employment terminates during the one year period following the second merger that would have been provided to such employees under the applicable severance pay plan maintained by El Paso as in effect immediately prior to the effective time of the second merger; provided, to the extent any portion of El Paso's assets are sold during the one year period following the second merger, Kinder Morgan will use its commercially reasonable efforts to ensure that the purchaser of such assets provides the foregoing benefits to the applicable employees of El Paso or its subsidiaries who will be employees of the purchaser of such assets, through the end of such one year period;

for all purposes (including purposes of vesting, eligibility to participate and level of benefits) credit years of service with El Paso or any of its subsidiaries as if such service were with Kinder Morgan with respect to Kinder Morgan retirement, welfare benefit and similar plans (provided that no credit for years will be given for purposes of benefit accrual under any defined benefit pension plan of Kinder Morgan or where the application of such credit would result in the duplication of benefits);

entitle employees of El Paso and its subsidiaries to participate in Kinder Morgan retirement, welfare benefit and similar plans without regard to waiting periods, exceptions for pre-existing conditions, requirements of insurability or any actively at work requirement or exclusion; and

take into account under Kinder Morgan's group health plans all deductibles and co-payments and amounts paid toward out-of-pocket limits by El Paso employees under the group health plans maintained by El Paso prior to the effective time of the second merger. In addition, El Paso, Kinder Morgan, New El Paso and their respective subsidiaries and controlled affiliates, as applicable, agreed to take all actions necessary to implement (i) the retention plan listed in El Paso's disclosures schedules to the merger agreement regarding employees of El Paso's exploration and production business segment (see Sale of El Paso's Exploration and Production Business for a discussion of the sale of such business segment in connection with the closing of the second merger) and (ii) the grant of equity awards on or about July 15, 2012 described in the disclosure schedules to the merger agreement in respect of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock to El Paso employees on terms and conditions generally consistent with the Kinder Morgan equity compensation program for grants made by Kinder Morgan in 2012 as if such El Paso employees were Kinder Morgan employees on the date of such grant.



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**Amendment and Waiver**

Subject to compliance with applicable law, at any time prior to the effective time of the second merger, whether before or after adoption of the merger agreement and first merger agreement by the stockholders of El Paso, the parties may, by written agreement, amend the merger agreement; provided, however, that following approval of the transactions by the stockholders of El Paso or Kinder Morgan, no amendment or change to the provisions of the merger agreement will be made which by law would require further approval by the stockholders of El Paso or by the stockholders of Kinder Morgan without such approval.

At any time prior to the effective time of the second merger, Kinder Morgan and El Paso may by written agreement, to the extent legally allowed:

extend the time for the performance of any of the obligations or other acts of the other party provided for in the merger agreement;

waive any inaccuracies in the representations and warranties of the other party contained in the merger agreement; and

waive compliance by the other party with any of the agreements or conditions contained in the merger agreement.

**Remedies; Specific Performance**

The merger agreement provides that, in the event El Paso pays the termination fee (described under Termination Fee and Expenses ) to Kinder Morgan when required, El Paso will have no further liability to Kinder Morgan, Merger Sub Two or Merger Sub Three except that nothing contained in the merger agreement will relieve El Paso from liability for its fraud or a willful breach of any covenant or other agreement contained in the merger agreement. In addition, notwithstanding any termination of the merger agreement, the merger agreement provides that nothing in the agreement will relieve any party from any liability for any failure to consummate the transactions when required pursuant to the merger agreement (it being understood that the failure of Kinder Morgan to receive the proceeds of the debt financing or the approval of its shareholders for the share and warrant issuance does not relieve Kinder Morgan from any such liability under the merger agreement) or any party from liability for fraud or a willful breach of any covenant or agreement contained in the merger agreement. In addition, the merger agreement provides that each party to the merger agreement agrees and acknowledges that in the event of a party's willful breach or failure to consummate the transactions when required pursuant to the merger agreement or fraud, the other party shall have the right to pursue all legally available damages against such alleged breaching party, and the alleged breaching party shall have the right to assert all legally available defenses.

The merger agreement also provides that the parties are entitled to obtain an injunction to prevent breaches of the merger agreement and to specifically enforce the merger agreement. El Paso may seek specific performance to cause Kinder Morgan, Merger Sub Two or Merger Sub Three to consummate the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including the closing of the second merger if, and only if, (i) all conditions to the closing of the second merger of Kinder Morgan, Merger Sub Two and Merger Sub Three (other than those conditions that by their nature are to be satisfied at the closing of the second merger) have been satisfied or are then capable of being satisfied on or prior to the closing of the second merger, (ii) Kinder Morgan Merger Sub Two and Merger Sub Three fail to complete the closing of the second merger by the date required in the merger agreement, (iii) the debt financing has been funded or will be funded at the closing of the second merger and (iv) El Paso has irrevocably confirmed that if specific performance is granted and the debt financing is funded, then the closing of the second merger will occur. Further, El Paso is entitled to seek specific performance to cause Kinder Morgan, Merger Sub Two and Merger Sub Three to enforce, including against anticipatory breach, the obligations of the lenders to fund the debt financing under the debt commitment letter or definitive agreements relating thereto, but only in the event that each of the following has been satisfied: (i) all conditions to the closing of the second merger of Kinder Morgan, Merger Sub Two and Merger Sub Three (other

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than those conditions that by their nature are to be satisfied at the closing of the second merger) have been satisfied or are then capable of being satisfied on or prior to the closing of the second merger, (ii) Kinder Morgan, Merger Sub Two and Merger Sub Three fail to complete the closing of the second merger by the date required in the merger agreement, (iii) all of the conditions to the consummation of the financing provided by the debt commitment letters (or, if alternative financing is being used, pursuant to the commitments with respect thereto) have been satisfied (other than those conditions that by their nature are to be satisfied at the closing of the second merger).

**Representations and Warranties**

The merger agreement contains representations and warranties by Kinder Morgan and El Paso. These representations and warranties have been made solely for the benefit of the other parties to the merger agreement and:

may be intended not as statements of fact, but rather as a way of allocating the risk to one of the parties if those statements prove to be inaccurate;

have been qualified by disclosures that were made to the other parties in connection with the negotiation of the merger agreement, which disclosures may not be reflected in the merger agreement;

may apply standards of materiality in a way that is different from what may be viewed as material to you or other investors; and

were made only as of the date of the merger agreement or such other date or dates as may be specified in the merger agreement and are subject to more recent developments.

The representations and warranties made by both Kinder Morgan and El Paso relate to, among other things:

corporate organization, standing and similar corporate matters;

capital structure;

subsidiaries;

approval and authorization of the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and any conflicts created by such transactions;

required consents and approvals of governmental entities in connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

documents filed with the SEC, financial statements included in those documents and regulatory reports filed with governmental entities;

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absence of undisclosed liabilities since June 30, 2011;

absence of certain changes or events from June 30, 2011 through the date of the merger agreement and from the date of the merger agreement;

legal proceedings;

tax matters;

property;

compliance with applicable laws, licenses and permits;

environmental matters;

labor matters;

employee benefits;

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intellectual property;

contracts of each party;

opinion of financial advisor;

information supplied in connection with this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus and the registration statement of which it is a part;

insurance;

state takeover statutes and rights plan;

brokers and finders;

the reorganization treatment of the transactions under the Code; and

absence of additional representations and warranties.

Additional representations and warranties made only by El Paso relate to, among other things:

a report containing estimates of the hydrocarbon reserves that are owned by El Paso or its subsidiaries;

El Paso's exploration and production business segment; and

certain of El Paso's net operating loss carryforwards for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Additional representations and warranties made only by Kinder Morgan relate to, among other things, financing of the transactions.

**Additional Agreements**

The merger agreement also contains covenants relating to cooperation in the preparation of this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus and additional agreements relating to, among other things, access to information, notice of specified matters and public announcements.

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**THE WARRANT AGREEMENT**

*The following describes the material provisions of the warrant agreement, which is attached as Annex D to this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus and which is incorporated by reference herein, and the warrants to purchase shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock that will be issued as part of the merger consideration to New El Paso stockholders in connection with the closing of the second merger (see The Merger Agreement Transaction Consideration ). The warrant agreement will be entered into at or prior to the effective time of the second merger.*

*The description in this section and elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus is qualified in its entirety by reference to the warrant agreement. This summary does not purport to be complete and may not contain all of the information about the warrant agreement that is important to you. Kinder Morgan and El Paso encourage you to read carefully the warrant agreement in its entirety before making any decisions regarding the transactions. The warrant agreement and this summary of its terms have been included to provide you with information regarding the terms of the warrant agreement and the issuance of the warrants thereunder.*

**Exercise Price; Expiration**

The warrants issued as part of the consideration to New El Paso stockholders in connection with the closing of the second merger will entitle holders to purchase shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, on a one-for-one basis, subject to adjustments as provided by the warrant agreement and summarized below. The warrants will be exercisable at an exercise price of \$40.00 per share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, subject to adjustments as provided by the warrant agreement and summarized below. All of the warrants to purchase shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock will be exercisable at any time prior to five years from the date of closing of the second merger.

**Exercise**

The registered holder of warrants to purchase shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock can exercise all or any portion of the warrants evidenced by a warrant certificate by delivering to the warrant agent identified in the warrant agreement: (1) a warrant certificate duly completed and signed, which signature shall be guaranteed by a member of a recognized guarantee medallion program and (2) either (i) an amount equal to the aggregate exercise price for the number of full shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock as to which warrants are exercised, which such exercise price may be delivered either in cash or by certified or official bank check payable to the warrant agent or (ii) by directions to the warrant agent to exercise the warrants pursuant to a cashless exercise , in which case the registered holder will receive a number of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock that is equal to the aggregate number of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock for which the warrants are being exercised less the number of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock that have an aggregate Market Price (as such term is defined in the warrant agreement) on the trading day on which such warrants are exercised that is equal to the aggregate exercise price for all such shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock. The warrant agreement also provides that if warrants are exercised such that the aggregate exercise price would exceed the aggregate Market Price of the shares of Class P common stock issuable upon exercise, the exercise shall be null and void, no shares will be issued upon that exercise, and such warrants will continue in effect subject to their terms.

**Adjustments to Prevent Dilution**

The number of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock issuable upon exercise of a warrant, and the exercise price of such warrant, will be subject to adjustment in order to protect warrant holders from dilution in case of:

stock splits or combinations;

cash dividends that exceed:

\$0.50 per share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock in any quarter during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012;



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\$0.60 per share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock in any quarter during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013;

\$0.70 per share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock in any quarter during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014;

\$0.80 per share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock in any quarter during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015;

\$0.90 per share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock in any quarter during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016; and

\$1.00 per share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock in any quarter during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017; in each case, as adjusted for any stock split, stock dividend, reverse stock split, reclassification or similar transaction;

distributions of securities, evidences of indebtedness, assets, rights or warrants; and

specified share repurchases.

**Listing of Warrants**

The warrant agreement provides that Kinder Morgan will register the warrants with the SEC and list them on the NYSE, NASDAQ or such other exchange as is reasonably agreed to by Kinder Morgan and El Paso.

**Effect of a Business Combination Transaction**

In case of any merger, consolidation, statutory share exchange or similar transaction that requires the approval of Kinder Morgan's stockholders or reclassification of the Kinder Morgan Class P common stock (other than a reclassification that is otherwise provided for in the anti-dilution provisions of the warrant agreement), the warrant holder will upon exercise be entitled to receive, during the period specified by the warrant, an equivalent number of shares of common stock or other securities or property of the surviving entity that the holder would have been entitled to in such sale if the warrant to purchase shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock had been exercised immediately prior to such transaction. Appropriate adjustments shall be made to the warrant to purchase shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock so that the right to exercise the warrant in exchange for any such shares of stock or other securities or property will remain substantially the same as prior to such transaction.

**Transfer**

At the option of the holder of a warrant, each warrant and all rights thereunder may be sold, assigned, transferred, pledged, encumbered or in any other manner transferred or disposed of, in whole or in part, by the registered holder.

**Share Rights**

A warrant will not, prior to its exercise, confer upon its holder or such holder's transferee, the right to vote or receive dividends, or consent or receive notice as stockholders in respect of any meeting of stockholders for the election of directors of Kinder Morgan or any other matter, or any rights whatsoever as stockholders of Kinder Morgan.

**Legends**

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Each certificate evidencing a warrant will have such insertions as are required or permitted by the warrant agreement and may have such letters, numbers or other marks of identification and such legends and endorsements, stamped, printed, lithographed or engraved thereon, as may be required to comply with the warrant agreement, any applicable law or any rule of any securities exchange on which the warrants may be listed.



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**THE VOTING AGREEMENT**

*The following describes the material provisions of the voting agreement, which is attached as Annex C to this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus and which is incorporated by reference herein.*

*The description in this section and elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus is qualified in its entirety by reference to the voting agreement. This summary does not purport to be complete and may not contain all of the information about the voting agreement that is important to you. Kinder Morgan and El Paso encourage you to read carefully the voting agreement in its entirety before making any decisions regarding the transactions. The voting agreement and this summary of its terms have been included to provide you with information regarding the terms of the voting agreement.*

In order to issue Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and warrants as part of the merger consideration, and the Kinder Morgan Class P common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants, Kinder Morgan must obtain approval of the share and warrant issuance proposal by its stockholders. Approval of the share and warrant issuance proposal is being submitted to Kinder Morgan's stockholders at the Kinder Morgan special meeting. As a result of the voting agreement, approval of the share and warrant issuance proposal at the Kinder Morgan special meeting is assured.

The voting agreement was entered into simultaneously with the execution of the merger agreement, on October 16, 2011, by and among El Paso and certain of Kinder Morgan's stockholders, solely in their capacity as stockholders, including Richard Kinder (the Chairman and CEO of Kinder Morgan) and the Sponsor Investors. In the aggregate, these stockholders held shares of Kinder Morgan representing approximately 75% of the voting power of the outstanding capital stock of Kinder Morgan. Pursuant to the terms of the voting agreement, each of these stockholders agreed, among other things, to vote all of its shares:

in favor of the share and warrant issuance proposal;

against an acquisition proposal, if any, for at least 20% of the assets or equity of Kinder Morgan and its subsidiaries, on a consolidated basis;

against any proposal that would reasonably be expected to materially impede or materially delay consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement; and

in favor of the election of El Paso's two nominees to the board of directors of Kinder Morgan (if such stockholder is still a stockholder at the time of the first annual stockholders meeting of Kinder Morgan following the acquisition of El Paso).

Each such stockholder also agreed to execute the amendment to the shareholders agreement of Kinder Morgan in order to increase the size of the board to accommodate the two director nominees of El Paso. In addition, these stockholders agreed to retain collectively, until Kinder Morgan stockholder approval of the share and warrant issuance proposal is obtained or until the voting agreement is terminated, whichever is earlier, an amount of shares of Kinder Morgan voting common stock that is sufficient to approve the issuance.

The voting agreement will remain in effect until the earlier to occur of the termination of the merger agreement in accordance with its terms and completion of the acquisition of El Paso by Kinder Morgan. The covenant to vote in favor of El Paso's director nominees, however, will survive until the first annual shareholders meeting of Kinder Morgan following the acquisition of El Paso.

**Table of Contents****Index to Financial Statements****DESCRIPTION OF THE DEBT FINANCING****Overview**

On February 10, 2012, Kinder Morgan entered into the following agreements: (i) an amendment (referred to as the *Revolving Amendment*) to KMK's existing \$1.0 billion revolving credit facility dated May 30, 2007 (such facility, prior to its amendment and restatement pursuant to such amendment, referred to as the *Existing Revolving Facility*) to permit, among other things, the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, to fund, in part, the transactions and related costs and expenses, to provide for KMK to directly or indirectly merge with Kinder Morgan, with Kinder Morgan succeeding KMK as borrower under such facility (referred to as the *KMK Merger*) and to provide for ongoing working capital and for other general corporate purposes, (ii) an incremental joinder agreement (the *Incremental Joinder*) which provides for \$750 million in additional commitments under the Existing Revolving Facility, effective upon the amendment and restatement of the Existing Revolving Facility (such Existing Revolving Facility, as amended and restated by the *Revolving Amendment* and as modified by the *Incremental Joinder*, referred to as the *Amended and Restated Credit Facility*) and (iii) an acquisition debt facilities credit agreement containing a \$6.8 billion 364-day facility and a \$5.0 billion 3-year term loan facility (referred to as the *Acquisition Credit Facility*), the proceeds of which shall be used to finance a portion of the cash consideration and related fees and expenses to be paid in connection with the transactions.

The *Revolving Amendment*, *Incremental Joinder* and *Acquisition Credit Facility* are herein collectively referred to as the *Financing Documentation*. The *Amended and Restated Credit Facility* and the *Acquisition Credit Facility* are herein collectively referred to as the *Credit Facilities*.

**Interest Rate and Amortization*****Amended and Restated Credit Facility***

The *Amended and Restated Credit Facility* provides that revolving loans thereunder will bear interest, at Kinder Morgan's option, at either (i) adjusted LIBOR plus an applicable margin per annum varying from 2.50% per annum to 4.25% per annum depending on the publicly announced debt ratings for senior secured non-credit enhanced long term indebtedness for borrowed money of Kinder Morgan (such applicable debt rating the *Debt Rating*) or (ii) an alternate base rate plus an applicable margin varying from 1.50% per annum to 3.25% per annum depending on the *Debt Rating*.

The *Amended and Restated Credit Facility* will mature on May 30, 2013 (or if such day is not a business day, the next preceding business day).

***Acquisition Credit Facility***

The *Acquisition Credit Facility* provides that (i) loans under the 364-day facility will bear interest, at Kinder Morgan's option, at either (a) adjusted LIBOR plus an applicable margin varying from 2.50% per annum to 4.25% per annum depending on the *Debt Rating* or (b) an alternate base rate plus an applicable margin varying from 1.50% per annum to 3.25% per annum depending on the *Debt Rating* and (ii) term loans under the 3-year term loan facility will bear interest, at Kinder Morgan's option, at either (a) adjusted LIBOR plus an applicable margin varying from 3.00% per annum to 4.75% per annum depending on the *Debt Rating* or (b) an alternate base rate plus an applicable margin varying from 2.00% per annum to 3.75% per annum depending on the *Debt Rating*.

The *Acquisition Credit Facility* provides that (i) the entire outstanding principal amount of the 364-day facility, together with all amounts owed with respect thereto, will be repayable on the date that is 364 days after the closing date of the second merger (referred to in this section as the *Closing Date*), subject to, at Kinder Morgan's option, a 180-day extension of such maturity date on a portion of the 364-day facility conditioned on, among other things, the payment of an extension fee on the extension date and (ii) the outstanding principal

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amount of the term facility will be repayable in an amount equal to \$500,000,000 on each of the dates that is 18 months following the Closing Date, 24 months following the Closing Date and 30 months following the Closing Date, with any remaining balance, together with all amounts owed with respect thereto, payable on the third anniversary of the Closing Date.

***Certain Ticking and Duration Fees***

The Acquisition Credit Facility and Incremental Joinder each provide for a ticking fee, payable at a rate varying from 0.25% per annum to 0.50% per annum, depending on the Debt Rating, on the amount of the outstanding commitments thereunder from February 10, 2012 through the earlier of the Closing Date and the Outside Date (as defined below).

The 364-day facility under the Acquisition Credit Facility provides for a duration fee equal to (i) 0.50% of the outstanding principal amount of loans under the 364-day facility outstanding on the later of May 16, 2012 and the date that is 90 days after the Closing Date (such date referred to as the Reference Date ), (ii) 1.00% of the outstanding principal amount of loans under the 364-day facility outstanding on the date that is 90 days after the Reference Date and (iii) 1.75% of the outstanding principal amount of loans under the 364-day facility outstanding on the date that is 180 days after the Reference Date.

***Guarantees and Security***

The Credit Facilities provide that all obligations thereunder, certain hedging arrangements and certain cash management arrangements will, subject to certain exceptions, be jointly and severally guaranteed by:

the guarantors under the Existing Revolving Facility;

El Paso;

Sherpa Acquisition, LLC, which will be the direct parent company of El Paso; and

the guarantors under El Paso's existing Fourth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated May 27, 2011 (referred to as the Existing EP Facility ), in each case subject to certain terms and exceptions.

The Credit Facilities provide that all obligations thereunder and the guarantees will be secured by:

a lien on all assets and a pledge of all of the capital stock of Kinder Morgan's restricted subsidiaries that secure the Existing KMK Facility;

upon consummation of the transactions, a pledge of 100% of the capital stock of El Paso; and

a lien on the assets and a pledge of all equity interests of El Paso and its restricted subsidiaries that secure the Existing EP Facility, in each case subject to certain terms and exceptions.

Certain existing notes and hedging agreements of Kinder Morgan and its restricted subsidiaries (other than El Paso and its subsidiaries) shall be secured on a pari passu basis with the Credit Facilities and benefit from the same guarantees as the Credit Facilities. Certain existing notes and indebtedness of El Paso and certain of its restricted subsidiaries will benefit from the collateral and guarantees provided by El Paso and its restricted subsidiaries to the same extent as, and on a pari passu basis with, the collateral and guarantees provided by El Paso and its restricted subsidiaries that benefit the Credit Facilities.

***Prepayments and Commitment Reductions***

On or prior to the Closing Date, the commitments in respect of the 364-day facility and the term facility under the Acquisition Credit Facility shall be reduced by, and after the Closing Date Kinder Morgan shall make, the following mandatory prepayments in respect of the 364-day facility and term facility (after giving effect to

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any prepayment required pursuant to the terms of indebtedness of Kinder Morgan's subsidiaries): (a) 100% of the net cash proceeds of issuances of debt obligations, subject to certain exceptions and thresholds, (b) 100% of the net cash proceeds of issuances of equity of Kinder Morgan, subject to certain exceptions and thresholds and (c) 100% of the net cash proceeds of asset sales (including insurance and condemnation proceeds), subject to thresholds, reinvestment rights (in the case of insurance and condemnation proceeds) and certain other exceptions; provided that in each case, in no event shall the commitments in respect of the 364-day facility and term facility under the Acquisition Credit Facility be reduced prior to the Closing Date as a result of any mandatory prepayment event at El Paso or its subsidiaries, except to the extent the net cash proceeds thereof are dividended or distributed to the shareholders of El Paso; provided further that dividends and distributions permitted by the merger agreement as in effect on October 16, 2011 shall not reduce the commitments thereunder. All mandatory prepayments shall be applied first, pro rata to loans outstanding under the 364-day facility and second, pro rata to loans outstanding under the term facility.

Kinder Morgan shall be permitted at any time to make voluntary prepayments of the loans under the Credit Facilities without premium or penalty, subject only to the obligation to reimburse the lenders under the Credit Facilities for breakage costs.

***Representations, Covenants and Events of Default***

The Credit Facilities provide for (a) certain representations, warranties and affirmative covenants, (b) certain negative covenants, including limitations on incurring indebtedness, liens, fundamental changes, asset sales, investments, dividends and repayment of certain indebtedness, sale leasebacks and change of business, in each case with baskets, thresholds and exceptions and (c) certain events of default, including for non-payment of principal and interest, breach of affirmative or negative covenants, certain cross defaults, change in control, bankruptcy events, certain ERISA events, certain unsatisfied judgments, actual or asserted invalidity of guarantees or security documents and certain events relating to the consummation of the transactions. The Credit Facilities provide that commencing with the last date of the fourth full fiscal quarter following the Closing Date, Kinder Morgan shall be required to comply with a financial maintenance covenant requiring a maximum leverage ratio of 6.00 to 1.00.

***Conditions***

The obligation of the lenders to provide loans under the Acquisition Credit Facility and the effectiveness of the Amended and Restated Revolving Facility, in each case on the Closing Date, is subject to a number of conditions, including, without limitation:

the execution and delivery of the credit agreement governing the Amended and Restated Revolving Facility, certain security documentation and certain other ancillary documentation substantially consistent with the forms of such documentation attached as exhibits to the Revolving Amendment and Acquisition Credit Facility;

the accuracy of certain representations and warranties of El Paso in the merger agreement and certain specified representations and warranties in the Financing Documentation;

consummation of the Acquisition in accordance with the merger agreement (without giving effect to any waivers, amendments, supplements or modifications to the merger agreement that are materially adverse to any material interest of the lenders under the Acquisition Credit Facilities without the consent of the administrative agent thereunder);

the termination of the Existing EP Facility and the repayment in full of amounts outstanding thereunder;

delivery of certain customary closing documents (including, among others, a customary solvency certificate and a customary borrowing notice), specified items of collateral and certain financial statements;

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compliance with certain know your customer and anti-money laundering rules and regulations;

consummation of the KMK Merger;

absence of a default (subject to certain exceptions) under certain agreements governing material indebtedness of Kinder Morgan, El Paso and their respective subsidiaries resulting from the execution, delivery and borrowings under the documentation governing the Credit Facilities; and

payment of applicable costs, fees and expenses.

The final termination date for the availability of the loans under the Acquisition Credit Facility and the effectiveness of the Amended and Restated Revolving Facility is 11:59 p.m (New York time) on June 30, 2012 (referred to as the Outside Date ); provided that the Outside Date may be extended to December 31, 2012 under certain circumstances at Kinder Morgan's election, such election obligating Kinder Morgan to pay an extension fee.

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**DESCRIPTION OF KINDER MORGAN CAPITAL STOCK**

The following information is a summary of the material terms of the Kinder Morgan certificate of incorporation and bylaws. Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation and bylaws are filed as exhibits to the registration statement of which this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus forms a part.

**General**

Kinder Morgan's authorized capital stock consists of:

2,000,000,000 shares of Class P common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, 170,921,140 of which were outstanding as of December 31, 2011;

707,000,000 shares of Class A convertible common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, issued in nine series, which are referred to as Kinder Morgan's Class A common stock or Class A shares, 535,972,387 of which were outstanding as of December 31, 2011, and none of the rest of which may be reissued;

100,000,000 shares of Class B convertible common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, issued in nine series, which are referred to as Kinder Morgan's Class B shares, 94,132,596 of which were outstanding as of December 31, 2011, and none of the rest of which may be reissued;

2,462,927 shares of Class C convertible common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, issued in nine series, which are referred to as Kinder Morgan's Class C shares, 2,318,258 of which were outstanding as of December 31, 2011, and none of the rest of which may be reissued; and

10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$0.01 par value per share, none of which were outstanding as of December 31, 2011.

**Classes of Kinder Morgan Common Stock**

**General**

As of December 31, 2011, the Class A shares, the Class B shares and the Class C shares were convertible into a total of 535,972,387 shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, which represented 75.8% of the outstanding shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock on a fully-converted basis. The number of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock into which the Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares will convert is determined in accordance with Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation. As described under "Voluntary Conversion Automatic Conversion of Class B Shares and Class C Shares," the relative portion of the total number of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock issuable upon conversion to the holders of the Class A Shares, the Class B Shares and the Class C Shares, respectively, and the portion of Kinder Morgan's dividends to be received by the holders of the Class A Shares, the Class B Shares and the Class C Shares, respectively, will depend on the total value that has been received by such holders in connection with dividends and conversions of such shares into shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock. Because the aggregate amount of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock into which the Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares can convert is fixed, however, neither conversions of any Class A shares, Class B shares or Class C shares into Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, nor the portion of Kinder Morgan's distributions that may be received by the Class B shares or Class C shares rather than the Class A shares, will impact the per share distribution paid on Kinder Morgan Class P common stock or the aggregate distributions Kinder Morgan pays to its stockholders. The conversion of Kinder Morgan's Class B shares and Class C shares into shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock will result in a corresponding decrease in the number of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock into which Kinder Morgan's Class A shares will be able to convert because its Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares are convertible into a fixed aggregate number of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock.





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Since the Investors may decide to sell shares at different times and at different prices or values, and because those sales may affect the relative conversion and distribution rights of the Class B shares and the Class C shares vis-a-vis the Class A shares, Kinder Morgan's Class A shares were issued in nine series to the following groups of Investors:

five series to the Sponsor Investors;

one series to Richard D. Kinder;

two series to the Original Stockholders; and

one series to Other Management.

Each series of Class A shares has a corresponding series of Class B shares and of Class C shares in order to track the dividends and conversions of each series. Class B shares are held by members of management, and each series of Class A shares has a similar corresponding series of Class B shares. Class C shares also are held by members of management, and each series of Class A shares has a similar corresponding series of Class C shares. The relationship among the Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares is the same for all series of Class A shares. The determinations described below are made on a series-by-series basis.

The economic rights of the holders of the Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares will adjust as described in Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation. The holders of the Class C shares are not entitled to any distributions until the holders of the Class A shares have received total value of distributions and of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock issued upon conversion of Class A shares equal to 100% of their originally invested capital; thereafter, the holders of the Class C shares are entitled to a proportion of distributions as if the Class C shares were Class A shares. Other than the priority distributions described below under Dividends, the holders of the Class B shares are not entitled to any distributions until the holders of the Class A shares and the holders of the Class C shares have received total value equal to 150% of their original capital, which includes the capital originally invested by the holders of the Class A shares and an amount of notional capital for the Class C shares (collectively referred to in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus as the original capital). Thereafter, the holders of Class B shares as a group are entitled to varying percentages of distributions that would cause such holders to have received total value equal to between 5% and 20% of the amount by which the total value of distributions and of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock issued upon conversion received with respect to Kinder Morgan's Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares exceeds the original capital. At May 31, 2015, any remaining Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares will convert into shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock based on the fair market value of those shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, which will be calculated based on the volume weighted average price of one share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock during the regular director and officer blackout period for its first quarterly periodic report for the 2015 calendar year. A mandatory conversion event may occur earlier with respect to one or more series of the Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares upon the occurrence of specified events. See Mandatory Conversion.

The number of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock into which the Class A shares, the Class B shares and the Class C shares in the aggregate can convert was fixed in connection with Kinder Morgan's February 2011 initial public offering. Out of that aggregate number, the portion into which the Class A shares can convert may grow smaller, to the extent the Class B shares and Class C shares convert into Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, depending on the amount by which the total value received with respect to Kinder Morgan's Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares exceeds the original capital. The Class C shares will not convert into any shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock unless the holders of Class A shares have received total value in excess of 100% of the originally invested capital of the holders of the Class A shares, after which time the Class C shares will generally be treated as Class A shares. The Class B shares will not convert into any shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock unless the holders of Class A shares and Class C shares have received total value in excess of 150% of the original capital of the holders of the Class A shares and Class C shares. Class B shares and Class C shares will automatically convert into shares of Kinder Morgan

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Class P common stock after specified thresholds of total value received have been exceeded as a result of the voluntary conversion of Class A shares. See [Voluntary Conversion](#) [Automatic Conversion of Class B Shares and Class C Shares](#).

All of the Class A shares of the two series issued to the Original Stockholders and the series issued to Other Management, together with the corresponding series of Class B shares and Class C shares, have been converted into Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, and those three series of Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares are no longer outstanding. See [Mandatory Conversion](#).

***Voluntary Conversion***

*Voluntary Conversion of Class A Shares.* A holder of Class A shares may elect to convert some, or all, of its Class A shares in order to sell the resulting shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock to a third party or to make a distribution of such resulting shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock to its investors or partners by delivering a conversion notice to Kinder Morgan and its transfer agent. Richard D. Kinder, Kinder Morgan's chief executive officer, also may convert his Class A shares in order to donate the resulting shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock to certain charitable organizations. Mr. Kinder and Park Shaper, Kinder Morgan's president, are subject to certain transfer restrictions on the sale of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock resulting from their conversion of Class A shares. See [Additional Information About Kinder Morgan](#) [Certain Relationships and Related Transactions Involving Kinder Morgan](#) [Shareholders Agreement](#) [Transfer Restrictions](#).

Holders of Class A shares, or shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock received by such holder upon a mandatory conversion occurring prior to May 31, 2015, may not convert any Class A shares or transfer any shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock during the fair market value calculation period prior to the final conversion date on May 31, 2015. See [General](#). Holders of Class B shares and Class C shares are not entitled to voluntarily convert their shares.

*Automatic Conversion of Class B Shares and Class C Shares.* The voluntary conversion of shares of a Class A series that causes certain thresholds of total value received to be exceeded will result in the automatic conversion of Class B shares or Class C shares. Class C shares will not convert into any shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock unless the holders of the corresponding series of Class A shares have received total value in excess of 100% of the originally invested capital of the holders of those Class A shares, after which time such Class C shares will generally be treated as Class A shares. Thereafter, each time that a holder of Class A shares voluntarily converts some, or all, of its Class A shares in order to sell, distribute or donate the resulting shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, a number of Class C shares will automatically convert into shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock so that the holders of Class C shares receive their proportion of the total value that the holders of Class A shares received in such transaction. The Class B shares of a series will not convert into any shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock unless the holders of the corresponding Class A shares and Class C shares have received total value in excess of 150% of the original invested and notional capital of the holders of the Class A shares and Class C shares. Thereafter, the holders of Class B shares as a group will begin receiving their proportion of total value. Each time thereafter that a holder of Class A shares voluntarily converts some, or all, of its Class A shares in order to sell, distribute or donate the resulting shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, a number of Class B shares will automatically convert into shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock so that the holders of Class B shares receive their proportion of total value, which is equal to between 5% and 20% of the amount by which the total value of distributions and of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock issued upon conversion received with respect to Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares exceeds the original capital.

***Mandatory Conversion***

Any Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares of a series outstanding on May 31, 2015 will automatically convert into the remaining shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock allocable to such

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series, as described above under General. Mandatory conversion may occur earlier if the holders of two-thirds of the shares of a Class A series and two-thirds of the shares of the corresponding Class B series select an earlier date, if the remaining number of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock originally allocable to such series falls below 0.5% of the maximum number of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock allocable to such series or upon the occurrence of specified change of control events. See Certain Anti-takeover Provisions of Kinder Morgan's Charter and Bylaws and Delaware Law Approval Requirements for Certain Changes of Control. An early mandatory conversion date may not be selected with respect to Richard D. Kinder's Class A shares until at least two of the Sponsor Investors have selected an early mandatory conversion date or unless no Sponsor Investor holds any Class A shares or shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock received upon a mandatory conversion. In November 2011, an early mandatory conversion date was selected by the requisite holders of the two series of Class A shares issued to the Original Stockholders and the series of Class A shares issued to Other Management and by the requisite holders of the corresponding series of Class B shares. Accordingly, all of the Class A shares in those three series, and all shares in the corresponding three series of Class B shares and Class C shares, were converted into Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, and none of the Class A shares, Class B shares or Class C shares in those three series remain outstanding.

***Accelerated Conversion of Class B Shares and Class C Shares***

A holder of Class B shares or Class C shares may convert all or a portion of such shares into shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock in order to provide such holder with liquidity in the event that such holder must pay certain taxes with respect to its ownership of such Class B shares or Class C shares that exceed the amount of total value received by such holder with respect to such Class B shares or Class C shares as of such time. Adjustments would be made to subsequent distributions or conversions that otherwise would be made or would occur with respect to the Class B shares or Class C shares that are subject to such accelerated conversion. Alternatively, the holders of Class A shares of the series corresponding to such Class B shares or Class C shares may elect to make a non-interest-bearing cash loan to the holder of such Class B shares or Class C shares to provide such holder with the required liquidity and, to the extent that such holder would incur certain taxable compensation income in connection with such non-interest-bearing loan, will make a tax gross-up payment in cash to such holder.

***Voting Rights***

Each share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and each Class A share entitles the holder to one vote (subject to anti-dilution adjustments in the case of the Class A shares) with respect to each matter presented to Kinder Morgan's stockholders on which the holders of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock are entitled to vote. Each Class B share and Class C share entitles the holder to 1/10th of a vote with respect to the election of directors. All classes of capital stock vote as a single class for the election and removal of directors on Kinder Morgan's board of directors and as provided by law, and the Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and the Class A shares vote as a single class on most other matters. Certain classes have specific votes with respect to certain amendments of Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation. See Certain Other Provisions of Kinder Morgan's Charter and Bylaws and Delaware Law Amending Kinder Morgan's Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws.

Holders of Kinder Morgan's capital stock do not have cumulative voting rights.

***Dividends***

Holders of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock share equally in any dividend declared by Kinder Morgan's board of directors, subject to the rights of the holders of any outstanding preferred stock. The holders of Kinder Morgan's outstanding Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares are entitled to receive in the aggregate the proportion of any such dividend allocable to the maximum number of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock into which they would then convert (measured on the record date for such dividend). The

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dividends received by holders of Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares will adjust over time as described above under General. The Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares will receive in the aggregate dividends on a fully-converted Kinder Morgan Class P common stock basis, and the payment of those dividends will not otherwise affect the per share dividends received by holders of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock since the aggregate number of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock into which Kinder Morgan's Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares can convert was fixed in connection with its initial public offering.

Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation provides that, in general, no dividends will be paid to holders of Class A shares and Class C shares until annual dividends of up to \$50 million are paid to the holders of Class B shares. Subject to certain limitations set forth in Kinder Morgan's charter, such priority dividends are payable to the holders of Class B shares until such holders have received dividends of approximately \$200 million, sixteen quarters have elapsed since Kinder Morgan's first dividend payment date after the closing of its initial public offering, or the holders of the Class A shares, the holders of the Class B shares and the holders of the Class C shares have received total value equal to 150% of the original capital, whichever is earlier.

***Liquidation Rights***

In the event of any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of Kinder Morgan's affairs, holders of Kinder Morgan's capital stock would be entitled to share ratably in its assets that are legally available for distribution to its stockholders after payment of liabilities in accordance with the provisions regarding the payment of dividends in Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation. See Dividends above. If Kinder Morgan has any preferred stock outstanding at such time, holders of the preferred stock may be entitled to distributions and/or liquidation preferences. In either such case, Kinder Morgan must pay the applicable distribution to the holders of its preferred stock, if required pursuant to the terms of any such preferred stock, before it may pay distributions to the holders of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, Class A shares, Class B shares or Class C shares.

***Other Rights***

Kinder Morgan's stockholders have no preemptive or other rights to subscribe for additional shares. All outstanding shares are, and all shares issued in the second merger will be, when issued, validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable.

***Appraisal Procedure***

Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation provides for appraisal procedures to be used in the event of disputes relating to, among other things, the calculation of fair market value of illiquid consideration and determination of values upon a mandatory conversion. Kinder Morgan has agreed to pay all costs of such dispute resolution procedures, including the fees of all appointed investment banking firms or other appraisers.

***Kinder Morgan Preferred Stock***

Kinder Morgan's board of directors is authorized, subject to the limits imposed by the DGCL, and the board of directors approval requirements contained in Kinder Morgan's bylaws, to issue up to 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock in one or more series, to establish from time to time the number of shares to be included in each series of preferred stock, and to fix the rights, preferences, privileges, qualifications, limitations and restrictions of the shares of each wholly unissued series of preferred stock. Kinder Morgan's board of directors also is authorized to increase or decrease the number of shares of any series, but not below the number of shares of that series of preferred stock then outstanding and not above the total number of shares of preferred stock authorized by Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation, without any further vote or action by its stockholders.

Kinder Morgan's board of directors may authorize the issuance of preferred stock with voting rights that affect adversely the voting power or other rights of its other classes of stock. The issuance of preferred stock,

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while providing flexibility in connection with possible acquisitions and other corporate purposes, also could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control or causing the market price of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock to decline. Kinder Morgan has no current plans to issue any shares of preferred stock.

**Certain Anti-takeover Provisions of Kinder Morgan's Charter and Bylaws and Delaware Law**

In addition to the supermajority board voting approvals required by Kinder Morgan's bylaws, its certificate of incorporation and bylaws have the following provisions that could deter, delay or prevent a third party from acquiring Kinder Morgan, even if doing so would benefit its stockholders.

***Undesignated Preferred Stock***

The ability to authorize undesignated preferred stock makes it possible for Kinder Morgan's board of directors to issue preferred stock with super voting, special approval, dividend or other rights or preferences on a discriminatory basis that could impede the success of any attempt to acquire Kinder Morgan. These and other provisions may have the effect of deferring, delaying or discouraging hostile takeovers, or changes in control or management of Kinder Morgan. Further, the rights of the holders of Kinder Morgan's other classes of stock will be subject to, and may be adversely affected by, the rights of the holders of any preferred shares that may be issued in the future.

***Requirements for Advance Notification of Stockholder Meetings, Nominations and Proposals***

Kinder Morgan's bylaws provide that special meetings of the stockholders may be called only upon the request of the chairman of the board, the chief executive officer, the president or the board of directors or upon the written request of stockholders of record of not less than 10% of all voting power entitled to vote at such meeting. Kinder Morgan's bylaws prohibit the conduct of any business at a special meeting other than as specified in the notice for such meeting.

Kinder Morgan's bylaws establish advance notice procedures with respect to stockholder proposals for annual meetings and the nomination of candidates for election as directors, other than nominations made by or at the direction of the board of directors or a committee of the board of directors. In order for any matter to be properly brought before a meeting, a stockholder will have to comply with advance notice requirements and provide Kinder Morgan with specified information. Kinder Morgan's bylaws provide that any director or the board of directors may be removed, with or without cause, by an affirmative vote of shares representing the majority of all voting power then entitled to vote at an election of directors. Its bylaws also provide that vacancies may be filled only by a vote of a majority of the directors then in office, even though less than a quorum, and not by its stockholders. Kinder Morgan's bylaws allow the chairman of a meeting of the stockholders to adopt rules and regulations for the conduct of meetings that may have the effect of precluding the conduct of certain business at a meeting if the rules and regulations are not followed. These provisions also may defer, delay or discourage a potential acquiror from conducting a solicitation of proxies to elect the acquiror's own slate of directors or otherwise attempting to obtain control of Kinder Morgan. In addition, the nomination and removal of directors, including the filling of board vacancies, must comply with the provisions of the shareholders agreement regarding composition of Kinder Morgan's board of directors. See Additional Information About Kinder Morgan's Certain Relationships and Related Transactions Involving Kinder Morgan's Shareholders Agreement.

***No Stockholder Action by Written Consent***

Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation provides that any vote or similar action required or permitted to be taken by holders of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock must be effected at a duly called annual or special meeting of its stockholders and may not be effected by consent in writing by such stockholders. Holders of Kinder Morgan's Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares may effect any action requiring the consent of such class of stock by written consent.

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***Approval Requirements for Certain Changes of Control***

Kinder Morgan's organizational documents contain additional approval requirements for certain non-cash changes of control. Kinder Morgan's shareholders agreement prohibits it 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 its stockholders 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 Kinder Morgan's 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 Kinder Morgan Class P common stock as they exist on the date of such transaction. A determination that a change of control meets the above requirements requires approval by each of the following:

Sponsor Investors holding a majority of Kinder Morgan's outstanding shares of capital stock then entitled to vote for the election of directors then held by Sponsor Investors that hold Class A shares,

Richard D. Kinder (so long as he and his permitted transferees hold Class A shares),

holders of a majority of Kinder Morgan's outstanding Class B shares and

holders of a majority of Kinder Morgan's outstanding Class C shares.

If all requisite stockholders other than the holders of Class C shares approve such a transaction, Kinder Morgan generally may engage in such transaction so long as the Class C shares receive the consideration provided in its charter. In addition, if the transaction is otherwise approved by the requisite holders of Kinder Morgan's capital stock, the Sponsor Investors and Mr. Kinder may decide that the holders of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares receive the consideration provided in Kinder Morgan's charter, regardless of whether such transaction is determined to meet the above requirements. See *Additional Information About Kinder Morgan Certain Relationships and Related Transactions Involving Kinder Morgan Shareholders Agreement Certain Actions Relating to Kinder Morgan and Its Subsidiaries and Other Affiliates*.

***Section 203 of the DGCL***

Kinder Morgan is subject to the provisions of Section 203 of the DGCL. In general, Section 203 prohibits a publicly held Delaware corporation from engaging in a business combination with any interested stockholder for a three-year period following the time that such stockholder becomes an interested stockholder, unless the business combination is approved in a prescribed manner. A business combination includes, among other things, a merger, asset or stock sale or other transaction resulting in a financial benefit to the interested stockholder. An interested stockholder is a person who, together with affiliates and associates, owns, or did own within three years prior to the determination of interested stockholder status, 15% or more of the corporation's voting stock. Under Section 203, a business combination between a corporation and an interested stockholder is prohibited unless:

before the stockholder became an interested stockholder, the board of directors approved either the business combination or the transaction which resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder;

upon consummation of the transaction which resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder, the interested stockholder owned at least 85% of the voting stock of the corporation outstanding at the time the transaction commenced, excluding for purposes of determining the voting stock outstanding, shares owned by persons who are directors and also officers, and employee

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stock plans, in some instances, but not the outstanding voting stock owned by the interested stockholder; or

at or after the time the stockholder became an interested stockholder, the business combination was approved by the board of directors of the corporation and authorized at an annual or special meeting of

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the stockholders, but not by written consent, by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the outstanding voting stock which is not owned by the interested stockholder.

Section 203 defines a business combination to include:

any merger or consolidation involving the corporation and the interested stockholder;

any sale, transfer, pledge or other disposition involving the interested stockholder of 10% or more of the assets of the corporation;

subject to exceptions, any transaction that results in the issuance or transfer by the corporation of any stock of the corporation to the interested stockholder;

subject to exceptions, any transaction involving the corporation that has the effect of increasing the proportionate share of the stock of any class or series of the corporation beneficially owned by the interested stockholder; and

the receipt by the interested stockholder of the benefit of any loans, advances, guarantees, pledges or other financial benefits provided by or through the corporation.

A Delaware corporation may opt out of this provision either with an express provision in its original certificate of incorporation or in an amendment to its certificate of incorporation or bylaws approved by its stockholders. Kinder Morgan has not opted out, and does not currently intend to opt out, of this provision so Section 203 will apply to any stockholder that becomes an interested stockholder after Kinder Morgan's initial public offering. The statute, as it applies to interested stockholders other than Richard D. Kinder or any Sponsor Investor that is an interested stockholder prior to Kinder Morgan's initial public offering, could prohibit or delay mergers or other takeover or change in control attempts and, accordingly, may discourage attempts to acquire Kinder Morgan. These provisions of the DGCL could have the effect of deferring, delaying or discouraging hostile takeovers, and may also have the effect of preventing changes in control or management of Kinder Morgan. It is possible that these provisions could make it more difficult to accomplish transactions other Kinder Morgan stockholders might deem desirable.

**Certain Other Provisions of Kinder Morgan's Charter and Bylaws and Delaware Law**

***Board of Directors***

Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation provides that the number of directors will be fixed in the manner provided in its bylaws. Its bylaws provide that the number of directors initially will be thirteen, subject to increase or decrease in accordance with its shareholders agreement. The shareholders agreement provides that the number of directors may not be reduced below eleven until such time that the Sponsor Investors have the right to choose fewer than three director nominees and a majority of the board approves such reduction. In such case, the number of director nominees that Richard D. Kinder has the right to choose also will be reduced. The shareholders agreement also provides that the number of directors may be increased in order to meet the majority independence requirements of the NYSE if Kinder Morgan is unable to qualify for a controlled company exemption at such time. See Additional Information About Kinder Morgan Certain Relationships and Related Transactions Involving Kinder Morgan Shareholders Agreement.

Kinder Morgan has agreed in the merger agreement to take all action necessary, including increasing the size of its board of directors and amending the shareholders agreement to effect such increase, to elect two individuals designated by El Paso to the Kinder Morgan board of directors as of the effective time of the merger. In the voting agreement, Kinder Morgan stockholders owning sufficient shares to amend the shareholders agreement have agreed to sign such amendment. Kinder Morgan also agreed that one of those individuals would be appointed to its audit committee and one to its nominating and governance committee.

***Supermajority Board Approval***



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Kinder Morgan's bylaws state that, unless otherwise provided, so long as the Sponsor Investors have the right to choose at least five nominees to the board of directors pursuant to the shareholders agreement, any matter

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brought before the board of directors will be decided by a supermajority vote, which is defined as the affirmative vote of eight directors. Kinder Morgan has agreed in the merger agreement to take all action necessary to cause its bylaws to be amended to provide that a supermajority vote is defined as the affirmative vote of ten directors rather than eight.

Kinder Morgan's bylaws further provide a list of actions that, so long as the Sponsor Investors have the right to choose at least five nominees to the board of directors pursuant to the shareholders agreement, must be brought before the board of directors and decided by supermajority vote, including the following actions with respect to Kinder Morgan and its subsidiaries (other than KMR or KMP or any of their respective subsidiaries and other than Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. solely to the extent it is acting to approve actions taken by KMR or matters on behalf of KMP, in its capacity as a shareholder of KMR or as the general partner of KMP):

commencement of any bankruptcy or similar proceeding by Kinder Morgan or any of its subsidiaries,

commencement of any liquidation or dissolution proceedings,

commencement or settlement of any litigation over \$50 million,

any change to Kinder Morgan's dividend policy or distributions made outside of the dividend policy,

amendment or waiver of any material terms of Kinder Morgan's or its subsidiaries' corporate governance documents, outstanding securities, or governance structure (to the extent not required by law),

adoption of Kinder Morgan's annual budget,

approval of certain actions not contemplated by the annual budget, including the issuance of equity securities or the entry into mergers or divestitures, with various exceptions,

certain transactions with affiliates (including KMP and KMR),

increase of employee compensation or benefits of management, with certain exceptions,

material changes to or waivers of material terms of any agreement or transaction that requires a supermajority board approval,

take certain actions in its capacity as shareholder, member or partner of its subsidiaries (other than Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. solely to the extent it is acting in its capacity as a shareholder of KMR or as the general partner of KMP, but not, among other things, to amend or waive its rights under KMP's organizational documents),

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enter into an agreement or take an action that would restrict Kinder Morgan's ability to make distributions or limit the rights of the board and/or its stockholders under its certificate of incorporation, bylaws or shareholders agreement and

adoption or modification of a shareholder rights plan.

### ***Limitations of Liability and Indemnification of Officers and Directors***

The DGCL authorizes corporations to limit or eliminate the personal liability of directors to corporations and their stockholders for monetary damages for breaches of directors' fiduciary duties. Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation eliminates the personal liability of directors for monetary damages for actions taken as a director to the fullest extent authorized by the DGCL. The DGCL does not permit exculpation for liability:

for breach of duty of loyalty;

for acts or omissions not in good faith or involving intentional misconduct or knowing violation of law;

under Section 174 of the DGCL (unlawful dividends and stock repurchases); or

for transactions from which the director derived improper personal benefit.

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Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation and bylaws provide that it shall indemnify its directors and officers, and may indemnify its employees, agents and other persons, to the fullest extent permitted by law. Kinder Morgan also is expressly authorized to carry directors' and officers' insurance providing indemnification for its directors, officers and certain employees and agents for any liabilities incurred in any such capacity, whether or not it would have the power to indemnify such person against such liability. Kinder Morgan believes that these indemnification provisions and insurance are useful to attract and retain qualified directors and executive officers.

The limitation of liability and indemnification provisions in Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation and bylaws may discourage stockholders from bringing a lawsuit against directors for breach of their fiduciary duty. These provisions also may have the effect of reducing the likelihood of derivative litigation against directors and officers, even though such an action, if successful, might otherwise benefit Kinder Morgan and its stockholders. In addition, an investment in Kinder Morgan stock may be adversely affected to the extent Kinder Morgan pays the costs of settlement and damage awards against directors and officers pursuant to these indemnification provisions.

***Corporate Opportunities***

Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation provides that the Sponsor Investors and certain of their affiliates (including any director nominated by the Sponsor Investors) have no obligation to offer Kinder Morgan or its wholly owned subsidiaries an opportunity to participate in business opportunities presented to the Sponsor Investors or such affiliates (other than Kinder Morgan and its wholly owned subsidiaries) even if the opportunity is one that Kinder Morgan or one of its wholly owned subsidiaries might reasonably have pursued, and that neither the Sponsor Investors nor their respective affiliates will be liable to Kinder Morgan or any of its wholly owned subsidiaries for breach of any duty by reason of any such activities. However, each such person serving as a director of Kinder Morgan or one of its wholly owned subsidiaries must tell Kinder Morgan about any business opportunity offered to such person solely in his or her capacity as such a director.

***Amending Kinder Morgan's Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws***

Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation may be amended in any manner provided by the DGCL. Kinder Morgan's bylaws provide that amendments of its certificate of incorporation require supermajority approval by the board of directors. See Supermajority Board Approval. In addition, certain amendments of Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation may only be effected with the following additional affirmative votes:

any amendment to provisions of Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation relating to its authorized shares, distributions, conversions, voting, amendments, anti-dilution, delivery of notices or corporate opportunities requires the affirmative vote of holders of at least a majority of the issued and outstanding Class A shares of each Class A series issued to the Sponsor Investors and Richard D. Kinder;

any amendment to provisions of Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation other than as described above requires the affirmative vote of holders of at least seventy-five percent (75%) of the issued and outstanding Class A shares;

any amendment to Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation that amends, alters, repeals, impairs or modifies the rights of a particular class of stock requires the affirmative vote of holders of at least a majority of the issued and outstanding shares of such class of stock; and

any amendment to any provision of Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation that modifies the rights of a particular series of a class of stock in a manner adversely and differently from other series of the same class of stock requires the affirmative vote of holders of at least a majority of the issued and outstanding shares of such series of stock.

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Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation and its bylaws provide that its bylaws may be amended, altered, repealed or new bylaws may be adopted by its board of directors (with supermajority approval of the board of directors so long as the Sponsor Investors have the right to nominate five of Kinder Morgan's director nominees) or by the affirmative vote of holders of shares representing two-thirds of the total voting power of all of Kinder Morgan's outstanding capital stock then entitled to vote at any annual or special meeting for the election of directors. In addition, any adoption, alteration, amendment or repeal of any bylaw by the board of directors requires the affirmative vote of:

a majority of the directors chosen for nomination by Richard D. Kinder (if any),

a majority of the directors chosen for nomination by the Sponsor Investors (if any),

two-thirds of the directors chosen for nomination by the Sponsor Investors in the case of an alteration, amendment or repeal of specified provisions of Kinder Morgan's bylaws with respect to directors, removal of officers, securities of other corporations and amendments of the bylaws, and

the director(s) chosen by a Sponsor Investor in the case of an alteration, amendment or repeal of any provision of Kinder Morgan's bylaws that would treat such Sponsor Investor adversely.

### **Transfer Agent and Registrar**

The transfer agent and registrar of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock is Computershare Trust Company, N.A. It may be contacted at 525 Washington Blvd., Jersey City, New Jersey 07310.

### **New York Stock Exchange Listing**

Kinder Morgan Class P common stock is listed on the NYSE under the symbol KML.

### **Shareholders Agreement**

Kinder Morgan is party to a shareholders agreement with the Investors regarding voting, transfer and registration for resale of shares of Kinder Morgan stock held by them, among other things. See Additional Information About Kinder Morgan Certain Relationships and Related Transactions Involving Kinder Morgan Shareholders Agreement. Holders of El Paso common stock who receive shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock in the second merger will not become parties to the shareholders agreement, but the shareholders agreement will continue in effect.

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**COMPARISON OF RIGHTS OF COMMON STOCKHOLDERS OF  
KINDER MORGAN AND EL PASO**

Kinder Morgan and El Paso are both Delaware corporations subject to the provisions of the DGCL. El Paso stockholders' rights are currently governed by El Paso's certificate of incorporation and bylaws. If the merger is completed, the rights of El Paso stockholders who become stockholders of Kinder Morgan will continue to be governed by the DGCL, but also will be governed by Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation and bylaws. Although El Paso stockholders will not become parties to Kinder Morgan's shareholders agreement, that agreement affects the nomination and election of Kinder Morgan's directors, the composition and operation of its board of directors and other matters. The following description summarizes the material differences that may affect the rights of Kinder Morgan stockholders and El Paso stockholders but does not purport to be a complete statement of all those differences, or a complete description of the specific provisions referred to in this summary. The identification of specific differences is not intended to indicate that other equally significant or more significant differences do not exist. Stockholders should read carefully the relevant provisions of the Kinder Morgan certificate of incorporation, bylaws and shareholders agreement, and of the El Paso certificate of incorporation and bylaws. Copies of the documents referred to in this summary may be obtained as described under [Where You Can Find More Information](#).

**Capital Stock**

*Classes of Capital Stock*

*Kinder Morgan*

Kinder Morgan's authorized capital stock consists of:

2,000,000,000 shares of Class P common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, 170,921,140 of which were outstanding as of December 31, 2011;

707,000,000 shares of Class A convertible common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, issued in nine series, which are referred to as Kinder Morgan's Class A common stock or Class A shares, 535,972,387 of which were outstanding as of December 31, 2011, and none of the rest of which may be reissued;

100,000,000 shares of Class B convertible common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, issued in nine series, which are referred to as Kinder Morgan's Class B shares, 94,132,596 of which were outstanding as of December 31, 2011, and none of the rest of which may be reissued;

2,462,927 shares of Class C convertible common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, issued in nine series, which are referred to as Kinder Morgan's Class C shares, 2,318,258 of which were outstanding as of December 31, 2011, and none of the rest of which may be reissued; and

10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$0.01 par value per share, none of which were outstanding as of December 31, 2011. Kinder Morgan's board of directors is authorized, subject to the limits imposed by the DGCL, and the board of directors approval requirements contained in Kinder Morgan's bylaws, to issue the preferred stock in one or more series, to establish from time to time the number of shares to be included in each series of preferred stock, and to fix the rights, preferences, privileges, qualifications, limitations and restrictions, including voting rights, dividend rights, liquidation preferences, conversion privileges and redemption rights, of the shares of each wholly unissued series of preferred stock.

*El Paso*

El Paso's authorized capital stock consists of:

1,500,000,000 shares of common stock, \$3.00 par value per share, 773,432,040 of which were outstanding as of December 31, 2011;  
and

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50,000,000 shares of preferred stock having a par value of \$0.01 per share, 900,000 of which are designated as 4.99% Convertible Perpetual Preferred Stock, none of which were outstanding as of December 31, 2011. El Paso's board of directors is authorized to fix by resolution any of the designations and the powers, preferences and rights, and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions which are permitted by the DGCL in respect of any class or classes of stock or any series of any class of stock of El Paso.

***Convertibility of Capital Stock***

*Kinder Morgan*

As of December 31, 2011, the Class A shares, the Class B shares and the Class C shares were convertible into a total of 535,972,387 shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, which represented 75.8% of the outstanding shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock on a fully-converted basis.

The aggregate number of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock into which Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares will convert is fixed.

As described under "Description of Kinder Morgan Capital Stock - Classes of Kinder Morgan Common Stock - Voluntary Conversion - Automatic Conversion of Class B Shares and Class C Shares," the relative portion of the total number of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock issuable upon conversion to the holders of the Class A shares, the Class B shares and the Class C shares, respectively, and the portion of Kinder Morgan's dividends to be received by the holders of the Class A shares, the Class B shares and the Class C shares, respectively, will depend on the total value that has been received by such holders in connection with dividends and conversions of those shares into shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock. The conversion of Kinder Morgan's Class B shares and Class C shares into shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock will result in a corresponding decrease in the number of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock into which Kinder Morgan's Class A shares will be able to convert because its Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares are convertible into a fixed aggregate number of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock.

The aggregate amount of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock into which the Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares can convert is fixed. Therefore, neither conversions of any Class A shares, Class B shares or Class C shares into Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, nor the portion of Kinder Morgan's distributions that may be received by the Class B shares or Class C shares rather than the Class A shares, will impact the per share distribution paid on Kinder Morgan Class P common stock or the aggregate distributions it pays to its stockholders.

For additional information with respect to the conversion of Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares into Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, see "Description of Kinder Morgan Capital Stock - Classes of Kinder Morgan Common Stock."

*El Paso*

None of El Paso's outstanding capital stock is convertible.

***Voting Rights***

*Kinder Morgan*

Each share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and each Class A share entitles the holder to one vote (subject to anti-dilution adjustments in the case of the Class A shares) with respect to each matter presented to Kinder Morgan's stockholders on which the holders of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock are entitled to vote. Each Class B share and Class C share entitles the holder to 1/10th of a vote with respect to the election of directors. All classes of capital stock vote as a single class for the election and removal of directors on Kinder





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Morgan's board of directors and as provided by law, and the Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and the Class A shares vote as a single class on most other matters. Certain classes have specific votes with respect to certain amendments of Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation. See Amending the Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws.

*El Paso*

Each share of El Paso common stock entitles the holder to one vote with respect to each matter presented to El Paso's stockholders on which a vote is to be taken. In all matters other than the election of directors, if a quorum is present, the affirmative vote of a majority in voting power of the shares present in person or represented by proxy at the meeting and entitled to vote on the matter will be the act of the El Paso stockholders. With respect to the election of directors, a nominee for director shall be elected to the El Paso board of directors if the votes cast for such nominee's election exceed the votes cast against such nominee's election; provided, however, that El Paso directors are to be elected by a plurality of the votes cast at any meeting of stockholders for which (i) the Secretary of El Paso receives a notice that a stockholder has nominated a person for election to the El Paso board of directors in compliance with the advance notice requirements for stockholder nominees for director set forth in El Paso's bylaws and (ii) such nomination has not been withdrawn by such stockholder on or prior to the day next preceding the date El Paso first mails its notice of meeting for such meeting to the stockholders.

**Board of Directors**

***Number of Directors***

*Kinder Morgan*

Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation provides that the number of directors will be fixed in the manner provided in its bylaws. Its bylaws provide that the board at present will have thirteen directors, subject to increase or decrease in accordance with its shareholders agreement.

The shareholders agreement provides that Richard D. Kinder and the Sponsor Investors have rights to appoint eleven of the director nominees to Kinder Morgan's board of directors and committees, subject to adjustment as described under Additional Information About Kinder Morgan Certain Relationships and Related Transactions Involving Kinder Morgan Shareholders Agreement.

At present five directors were chosen for nomination by Mr. Kinder, two directors were chosen for nomination by the funds affiliated with each of Goldman Sachs and Highstar Capital LP, one director was chosen for nomination by the funds affiliated with each of The Carlyle Group and Riverstone Holdings LLC, and two additional independent directors were chosen for nomination by Kinder Morgan's nominating and governance committee.

Kinder Morgan has agreed in the merger agreement to take all action necessary, including increasing the size of its board of directors and amending the shareholders agreement to effect such increase, to elect two individuals designated by El Paso to the Kinder Morgan board of directors as of the effective time of the merger. In the voting agreement, Kinder Morgan stockholders owning sufficient shares to amend the shareholders agreement have agreed to sign such amendment. Kinder Morgan also agreed that one of El Paso's designees would be appointed to its audit committee, and one would be appointed to its nominating and governance committee.

The shareholders agreement provides that the number of directors may not be reduced below eleven until such time that the Sponsor Investors have the right to choose fewer than three director nominees and a majority of the board approves such reduction. In such case, the number of director nominees that Richard D. Kinder has the right to choose also will be reduced. The shareholders agreement also provides that the number of directors may be increased in order to meet the majority independence requirements of the NYSE if Kinder Morgan is unable to qualify for a controlled company exemption at such time.



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*El Paso*

El Paso's bylaws provide that the number of directors will be fixed, from time to time, by a vote of a majority of the directors then in office. At present, El Paso has twelve directors.

***Nomination and Election of Directors***

*Kinder Morgan*

Directors are elected by a plurality of the votes of the shares present in person or represented by proxy and entitled to vote on the election of directors.

At a meeting of the stockholders, only such nominations of persons for the election of directors and such other business shall be conducted as shall have been properly brought before the meeting. To be properly brought before an annual meeting, nominations or such other business must be: (1) specified in Kinder Morgan's notice of meeting, (2) otherwise properly brought before the meeting by or at the direction of its board of directors or any committee thereof, or (3) otherwise properly brought before an annual meeting by a stockholder who is a stockholder of record of Kinder Morgan at the time such notice of meeting is given, who is entitled to vote at the meeting and who complies with the procedures described under Stockholder Proposals and Director Nominations.

In the shareholders agreement, Kinder Morgan agrees to include the persons nominated as directors in accordance with the shareholders agreement in the slate of nominees recommended by the board of directors, and Richard D. Kinder and the Sponsor Investors agree with each other to take all necessary action within their power as stockholders to vote in favor of such persons nominated to the board of directors in accordance with the shareholders agreement and to remove any directors as required by the shareholders agreement. As of December 31, 2011, Mr. Kinder and the Sponsor Investors held approximately 78.4% of the total voting power for the election of Kinder Morgan's directors. Immediately after the completion of the transactions, assuming Mr. Kinder and the Sponsor Directors retain all the Kinder Morgan stock they currently hold, Mr. Kinder and the Sponsor Investors are expected to have at least 53.7% of the total voting power for the election of Kinder Morgan's directors. The shareholders agreement also provides that nominees of Mr. Kinder and the Sponsor Investors must be appointed to specified committees of the Board. For additional information with respect to the shareholders agreement provision relating to the nomination, election and removal of directors and board committees, see Additional Information About Kinder Morgan Certain Relationships and Related Transactions Involving Kinder Morgan Shareholders Agreement.

*El Paso*

Directors are elected if the votes cast for such nominee's election by the shares present in person or represented by proxy and entitled to vote on the election of directors exceed the votes cast against such nominee's election.

Only persons nominated in accordance with the procedures set forth in the bylaws shall be eligible for election as directors at an annual meeting of stockholders of El Paso. Nominations may be made only by or at the direction of the board of directors or by any holder of El Paso's common stock entitled to vote for the election of directors at such annual meeting who complies with the required notice procedure. To comply with the notice procedure, a stockholder's notice must: (1) be received by the Secretary at the principal executive offices of the corporation not earlier than 120 days nor less than 90 days prior to the first anniversary of the preceding year's annual meeting and (2) provide information with respect to the nominee and the nominating stockholder as required by the bylaws.

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#### ***Removal of Directors***

##### *Kinder Morgan*

Kinder Morgan's bylaws provide that except as otherwise provided in its charter or bylaws, at any meeting of stockholders expressly called for that purpose, any director or the entire board of directors may be removed, with or without cause, by a vote of holders of shares representing a majority of the total voting power in the election of directors. As described above, in the shareholders agreement Mr. Kinder and the Sponsor Investors have made agreements about how their shares will be voted.

##### *El Paso*

El Paso's bylaws provide that any director may be removed, with or without cause, at any special meeting of stockholders called for that purpose, by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority in number of shares entitled to vote for the election of such director.

#### ***Filling Vacancies on the Board***

##### *Kinder Morgan*

Vacancies on the board of directors, however resulting, may be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors then in office, even if less than a quorum. However, at any time prior to the termination of a specified provision of the shareholders agreement, such vacancies shall be filled only with nominees chosen to fill such vacancies in accordance with the provisions of the shareholders agreement. Vacancies may not be filled by the stockholders.

##### *El Paso*

Vacancies on the board of directors, however resulting, may be filled by a vote of a majority of the directors then in office, although less than a quorum, at any regular or special meeting of the board.

#### ***Term of Office***

##### *Kinder Morgan*

Each director chosen shall hold office until the first annual meeting of stockholders held after his or her election and until his or her successor is elected and qualified or, if earlier, until his death, resignation, or removal from office.

##### *El Paso*

Each director chosen shall hold office until the first annual meeting of stockholders held after his or her election and until his or her successor is elected and qualified.

#### ***Supermajority Board Voting Provisions***

##### *Kinder Morgan*

Kinder Morgan's bylaws state that, unless otherwise provided, so long as the Sponsor Investors have the right to choose at least five nominees to the board of directors pursuant to Kinder Morgan's shareholders agreement, any matter brought before the board of directors will be decided by a supermajority vote, which is defined as the affirmative vote of eight directors. Kinder Morgan has agreed in the merger agreement to take all action necessary to cause its bylaws to be amended to provide that a supermajority vote is defined as the affirmative vote of ten directors rather than eight.



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Kinder Morgan's bylaws further provide a list of actions that, so long as the Sponsor Investors have the right to choose at least five nominees to the board of directors pursuant to the shareholders agreement, must be brought before the board of directors and decided by supermajority vote. See Description of Kinder Morgan Capital Stock Certain Other Provisions of Kinder Morgan's Charter and Bylaws and Delaware Law Supermajority Board Approval.

*El Paso*

El Paso has no supermajority board voting provisions.

**Dividends**

*Kinder Morgan*

Holders of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock share equally in any dividend declared by Kinder Morgan's board of directors. If any preferred stock were outstanding, dividends on Kinder Morgan Class P common stock would be subject to the rights of the holders of that preferred stock. Dividends may be paid out of the corporation's surplus, or in the case no surplus exists, out of the net profits for the fiscal year and may be paid in cash, property, or shares of the corporation's capital stock.

The holders of Kinder Morgan's outstanding Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares are entitled to receive in the aggregate the proportion of any such dividend allocable to the maximum number of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock into which they would then convert (measured on the record date for such dividend). The dividends received by holders of Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares will adjust over time as described under Description of Kinder Morgan Capital Stock Classes of Kinder Morgan Common Stock Dividends.

The Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares will receive in the aggregate dividends on a fully-converted Kinder Morgan Class P common stock basis, and the payment of those dividends will not otherwise affect the per share dividends of the holders of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock since the aggregate number of Kinder Morgan Class P common shares into which Kinder Morgan's Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares can convert was fixed at the closing of its initial public offering.

Kinder Morgan has adopted a dividend policy providing that, subject to applicable law, Kinder Morgan will pay quarterly cash dividends on all classes of its capital stock equal to the cash it receives from its subsidiaries and other sources less any cash disbursements and reserves established by a majority vote of its board of directors, including for general and administrative expenses, interest and cash taxes. Any change to this dividend policy or distributions made outside of this dividend policy require supermajority board vote. The division of Kinder Morgan's dividends among its classes of capital stock will be in accordance with its charter.

*El Paso*

The board of directors may declare dividends upon the shares of El Paso's capital stock whenever, and in such amounts as, in its opinion, the condition of the affairs of the corporation renders such payment advisable. Dividends may be paid out of the corporation's surplus, or in the case no surplus exists, out of the net profits for the fiscal year and may be paid in cash, property, or shares of the corporation's capital stock.

**Written Consents by Stockholders**

*Kinder Morgan*

Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation provides that any vote or similar action required or permitted to be taken by holders of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock must be effected at a duly called annual or special meeting of its stockholders and may not be effected by consent in writing by such stockholders.

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Holders of Kinder Morgan's Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares may effect any action requiring the consent of such class of stock by written consent.

#### ***El Paso***

El Paso's certificate of incorporation states that action to be taken by holders of El Paso's common stock may not be effected by the written consent of such stockholders.

### **Stockholder Proposals and Director Nominations**

#### ***Kinder Morgan***

Kinder Morgan's bylaws establish advance notice procedures with respect to stockholder proposals for annual meetings and stockholder nomination of candidates for election as directors. In order for any matter to be properly brought before a meeting, a stockholder will have to comply with advance notice requirements and provide Kinder Morgan with specified information. Generally, that notice must be given to the Secretary of Kinder Morgan no later than the 90th day, and no earlier and the 120th day, in advance of the anniversary of the previous year's annual meeting. In the case of Kinder Morgan's first annual meeting, which will occur in 2012, such notice must be delivered not later than the later of the 90th day prior to such annual meeting or the 10th day following the day on which public announcement of the meeting date is first made. In addition, the nomination and removal of directors, including the filling of board vacancies, must comply with the provisions of the shareholders agreement regarding composition of Kinder Morgan's board of directors.

#### ***El Paso***

El Paso's bylaws establish advance notice procedures with respect to stockholder proposals for annual meetings and stockholder nomination of candidates for election as directors. In order for any matter to be properly brought before a meeting, a stockholder will have to comply with advance notice requirements and provide El Paso with specified information. Generally, that notice must be given to the Secretary of El Paso no later than the 90th day, and no earlier and the 120th day, in advance of the anniversary of the previous year's annual meeting.

### **Special Meetings of Stockholders**

#### ***Kinder Morgan***

Kinder Morgan's bylaws provide that special meetings of the stockholders may be called only upon the request of the chairman of the board, the chief executive officer, the president or the board of directors or upon the written request of stockholders of record of not less than 10% of all voting power entitled to vote at such meeting. Kinder Morgan's bylaws prohibit the conduct of any business at a special meeting other than as specified in the notice for such meeting.

#### ***El Paso***

El Paso's bylaws provide that special meetings of the stockholders may be called only by a majority of the board of directors, the chairman of the board, the chief executive officer, the president or the lead director or upon the written request of holders of at least 25% of the outstanding common stock of El Paso. El Paso's bylaws limit the business conducted at a special meeting to the proposals set forth in the notice of such meeting; provided that the board of directors may submit additional matters to the stockholders at any special meeting.



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**Business Combinations**

***General***

Under the DGCL, the consummation of a merger or consolidation requires the approval of the board of directors of a corporation that is a constituent corporation in the merger or consolidation and requires that the agreement of merger or consolidation be adopted by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the stock of that corporation entitled to vote thereon at an annual or special meeting for the purpose of acting on the agreement. However, no such approval and vote are required if such constituent corporation is the surviving corporation and:

such corporation's certificate of incorporation is not amended;

the stockholders of the surviving corporation whose shares were outstanding immediately before the effective date of the merger will hold the same number of shares, with identical designations, preferences, limitations, and rights, immediately after; and

either no shares of common stock of the surviving corporation and no shares, securities or obligations convertible into such stock are to be issued or delivered under the plan of merger, or the authorized unissued shares or the treasury shares of common stock of the surviving corporation to be issued or delivered under the plan of merger do not exceed 20% of the shares of common stock of such corporation outstanding immediately prior to the effective date of the merger.

In the case of the merger, although Kinder Morgan's Class P common stock and warrants are being issued in the merger, it is not one of the constituent corporations in the merger. Therefore the only stockholder vote necessary is that required by the NYSE to approve the issuance of the Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and warrants in the second merger.

***Section 203 of the DGCL***

Kinder Morgan and El Paso are both subject to the provisions of Section 203 of the DGCL. In general, Section 203 prohibits a publicly held Delaware corporation from engaging in a business combination with any interested stockholder for a three-year period following the time that such stockholder becomes an interested stockholder, unless the business combination is approved in a prescribed manner. A business combination includes, among other things, a merger, asset or stock sale or other transaction resulting in a financial benefit to the interested stockholder. An interested stockholder is a person who, together with affiliates and associates, owns, or did own within three years prior to the determination of interested stockholder status, 15% or more of the corporation's voting stock. For a description of the prohibitions and requirements of Section 203, see Description of Kinder Morgan Capital Stock Certain Anti-takeover Provisions of Kinder Morgan's Charter and Bylaws and Delaware Law Section 203 of the DGCL.

***Kinder Morgan***

Kinder Morgan's organizational documents contain additional approval requirements for certain non-cash changes of control. Kinder Morgan's shareholders agreement prohibits it 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 its stockholders 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 Kinder Morgan's 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 Kinder Morgan Class P common stock as they exist on the date of such transaction. A determination that a change of control meets the above requirements requires approval by each of the following:

Sponsor Investors holding a majority of Kinder Morgan's outstanding shares of capital stock then entitled to vote for the election of directors then held by Sponsor Investors that hold Class A shares,



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Richard D. Kinder (so long as he and his permitted transferees hold Class A shares),

holders of a majority of Kinder Morgan's outstanding Class B shares and

holders of a majority of Kinder Morgan's outstanding Class C shares.

If all requisite stockholders other than the holders of Class C shares approve such a transaction, Kinder Morgan generally may engage in such transaction so long as the Class C shares receive the consideration provided in Kinder Morgan's charter. In addition, if the transaction is otherwise approved by the requisite holders of Kinder Morgan's capital stock, the Sponsor Investors and Mr. Kinder may decide that the holders of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares receive the consideration provided in Kinder Morgan's charter, regardless of whether such transaction is determined to meet the above requirements.

### ***El Paso***

El Paso's organizational documents have no additional provisions with respect to business combinations or changes of control.

### **Limitations of Liability and Indemnification of Officers and Directors**

#### ***Limitations of Liability***

The DGCL authorizes corporations to limit or eliminate the personal liability of directors to corporations and their stockholders for monetary damages for breaches of directors' fiduciary duties. The DGCL does not permit exculpation for liability:

for breach of duty of loyalty;

for acts or omissions not in good faith or involving intentional misconduct or knowing violation of law;

under Section 174 of the DGCL (unlawful dividends and stock repurchases); or

for transactions from which the director derived improper personal benefit.

#### ***Kinder Morgan***

Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation eliminates the personal liability of directors for monetary damages for actions taken as a director to the fullest extent authorized by the DGCL.

Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation also provides that the Sponsor Investors and certain of their affiliates (including any director nominated by the Sponsor Investors) have no obligation to offer Kinder Morgan or its wholly owned subsidiaries an opportunity to participate in business opportunities presented to the Sponsor Investors or such affiliates (other than Kinder Morgan and its wholly owned subsidiaries) even if the opportunity is one that Kinder Morgan or one of its wholly owned subsidiaries might reasonably have pursued, and that neither the Sponsor Investors nor their respective affiliates will be liable to Kinder Morgan or any of its wholly-owned subsidiaries for breach of any duty by reason of any such activities. However, each such person serving as a director of Kinder Morgan or one of its wholly owned subsidiaries must tell Kinder Morgan about any business opportunity offered to such person solely in his or her capacity as such a director.

#### ***El Paso***

## Edgar Filing: KINDER MORGAN, INC. - Form POS AM

El Paso's certificate of incorporation eliminates the personal liability of directors for monetary damages for actions taken as a director to the fullest extent authorized by the DGCL.

### ***Indemnification***

#### *Kinder Morgan*

Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation and bylaws provide that it shall indemnify its directors and officers, and may indemnify its employees, agents and other persons, to the fullest extent permitted by law.

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Kinder Morgan also is expressly authorized to carry directors' and officers' insurance providing indemnification for its directors, officers and certain employees and agents for any liabilities incurred in any such capacity, whether or not it would have the power to indemnify such person against such liability.

#### *El Paso*

El Paso's bylaws provide that it will indemnify its directors and officers, and may indemnify its employees, agents and other persons, to the fullest extent permitted by law. El Paso also is expressly authorized to carry directors' and officers' insurance providing indemnification for its directors, officers, employees and agents for any liabilities incurred in any such capacity, whether or not it would have the power to indemnify such person against such liability.

### **Amending the Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws**

#### ***Certificate of Incorporation***

##### *Kinder Morgan*

Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation may be amended in any manner provided by the DGCL. Kinder Morgan's bylaws provide that amendments of its certificate of incorporation require supermajority approval by the board of directors. See Board of Directors Supermajority Board Voting Provisions. In addition, certain amendments of Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation may only be effected with the following additional affirmative votes:

any amendment to provisions of Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation relating to its authorized shares, distributions, conversions, voting, amendments, anti-dilution, delivery of notices or corporate opportunities requires the affirmative vote of holders of at least a majority of the issued and outstanding Class A shares of each Class A series issued to the Sponsor Investors and Richard D. Kinder;

any amendment to provisions of Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation other than as described above requires the affirmative vote of holders of at least 75% of the issued and outstanding Class A shares;

any amendment to Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation that amends, alters, repeals, impairs or modifies the rights of a particular class of stock requires the affirmative vote of holders of at least a majority of the issued and outstanding shares of such class of stock; and

any amendment to any provision of Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation that modifies the rights of a particular series of a class of stock in a manner adversely and differently from other series of the same class of stock requires the affirmative vote of holders of at least a majority of the issued and outstanding shares of such series of stock.

##### *El Paso*

In its certificate of incorporation, El Paso reserves the right to amend or repeal any of the provisions contained in its certificate of incorporation in any manner provided by law, and the rights of the stockholders are granted subject to such reservation.

#### ***Bylaws***

##### *Kinder Morgan*

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Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation and its bylaws provide that its bylaws may be amended, altered, repealed or new bylaws may be adopted by its board of directors (with supermajority approval of the board of directors so long as the Sponsor Investors have the right to nominate five of Kinder Morgan's director nominees) or by the affirmative vote of holders of shares representing two-thirds of the total voting power of all

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of Kinder Morgan's outstanding capital stock then entitled to vote at any annual or special meeting for the election of directors. In addition, any adoption, alteration, amendment or repeal of any bylaw by the board of directors requires the affirmative vote of:

a majority of the directors chosen for nomination by Richard D. Kinder (if any),

a majority of the directors chosen for nomination by the Sponsor Investors (if any),

two-thirds of the directors chosen for nomination by the Sponsor Investors in the case of an alteration, amendment or repeal of specified provisions of Kinder Morgan's bylaws with respect to directors, removal of officers, securities of other corporations and amendments of the bylaws and

the director(s) chosen by a Sponsor Investor in the case of an alteration, amendment or repeal of any provision of Kinder Morgan's bylaws that would treat such Sponsor Investor adversely.

*El Paso*

El Paso's certificate of incorporation and its bylaws provide that its bylaws may be adopted, amended, or repealed by its board of directors, subject to the rights of the stockholders to adopt, amend or repeal such bylaws. The bylaws may also be adopted, amended or repealed by the affirmative vote of holders of record of a majority in aggregate voting power of the shares of the outstanding stock of El Paso present or represented at any meeting of the stockholders and entitled to vote thereon.

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**SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF KINDER MORGAN**

The following tables set forth, as of the close of business on January 20, 2012, information known to Kinder Morgan regarding the beneficial ownership of each class of its capital stock by:

each of its directors, each of its named executive officers and all of its directors and executive officers as a group, and

each person known by it to own beneficially more than 5% of any class of its capital stock.

Kinder Morgan's named executive officers consist of its principal executive officer, its principal financial officer and its three most highly compensated executive officers (other than its principal executive officer and principal financial officer) serving at fiscal year end 2011.

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC. Based on information provided to Kinder Morgan, except as indicated in the footnotes to this table or as provided by applicable community property laws, the persons named in the tables have sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares indicated. Except as otherwise indicated, the address for each of the following is c/o Kinder Morgan, Inc., 500 Dallas Street, Suite 1000, Houston, Texas 77002.



**Table of Contents****Index to Financial Statements****Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock**

The following table sets forth as of January 20, 2012, the number of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock of which the individuals and entities have beneficial ownership, assuming the outstanding Class A shares are fully converted into all the shares of Class P common stock underlying the investor retained stock on a one-for-one basis and that the Class B and Class C shares are converted into zero shares of Class P common stock. As of January 20, 2012, there were 170,921,140 shares of Class P common stock and 535,972,387 Class A shares outstanding, resulting in a total of 706,893,527 Class P shares outstanding on a fully converted basis. Since the Kinder Morgan Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares are convertible into a fixed aggregate number of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, the conversion of Class B shares and Class C shares into shares of Class P common stock will result in a corresponding decrease in the number of shares of Class P common stock into which the Class A shares will be able to convert. See Description of Kinder Morgan Capital Stock Classes of Kinder Morgan Common Stock Voluntary Conversion and Mandatory Conversion.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	
	Number	% of Class
Richard D. Kinder(1)	238,067,001	33.7
C. Park Shaper(2)	1,581,861	*
Steven J. Kean	884,774	*
Henry Cornell(3)	134,826,138	19.1
Deborah Macdonald	10,000	*
Michael Miller(4)	82,114,453	11.6
Michael C. Morgan(5)	5,174,537	*
Kenneth A. Pontarelli(3)	134,826,138	19.1
Fayez Sarofim(6)	29,011,743	4.1
Joel V. Staff	14,270	*
John Stokes(4)	82,114,453	11.6
R. Baran Tekkora(7)		
Glenn A. Youngkin(8)		
Kimberly A. Dang(9)	165,549	*
Joseph Listengart	667,576	*
Directors and executive officers as a group (17 persons)(10)	493,191,811	69.8
The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.(3)	134,826,138	19.1
TCG Holdings, L.L.C.(11)	51,246,481	7.2
Investment funds associated with Carlyle/Riverstone Global Energy and Power Fund III, L.P.(12)	51,246,481	7.2
Highstar Capital LP(4)	82,114,453	11.6

\* Represents ownership of less than 1%.

- (1) Includes 46,664 Class A shares owned by Mr. Kinder's wife. Mr. Kinder disclaims any and all beneficial or pecuniary interest in these shares. Also includes 551,434 Class P shares held by a limited partnership of which Mr. Kinder controls the voting and disposition power. Mr. Kinder disclaims 99% of any beneficial and pecuniary interest in these shares.
- (2) Includes 97,504 Class P shares held by a limited partnership of which Mr. Shaper controls the voting and disposition power. Mr. Shaper disclaims 98% of any beneficial and pecuniary interest in these shares.
- (3) Consists of 16,227,644 Class A shares owned by GS Capital Partners V Fund, L.P.; 8,382,523 Class A shares owned by GSCP V Offshore Knight Holdings, L.P., which is controlled by GS Capital Partners V Offshore Fund, L.P.; 5,564,682 Class A shares owned by GS Capital Partners V Institutional, L.P.; 643,371 Class A shares owned by GSCP V Germany Knight Holdings, L.P., which is controlled by GS Capital

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- Partners V GmbH & Co. KG; 15,764,854 Class A shares owned by GS Capital Partners VI Fund, L.P., 13,112,651 Class A shares owned by GSCP VI Offshore Knight Holdings, L.P., which is controlled by GS Capital Partners VI Offshore Fund, L.P.; 4,335,066 Class A shares owned by GS Capital Partners VI Parallel, L.P.; 560,283 Class A shares owned by GSCP VI Germany Knight Holdings, L.P., which is controlled by GS Capital Partners VI GmbH & Co. KG; 6,784,786 Class A Shares owned by GS Global Infrastructure Partners I, L.P.; 724,828 Class A shares owned by GS Institutional Infrastructure Partners I, L.P.; 19,227,228 Class A shares owned by GS Infrastructure Knight Holdings, L.P., which is controlled by GS International Infrastructure Partners I, L.P.; 16,886,427 Class A shares owned by Goldman Sachs KMI Investors, L.P.; 23,245,978 Class A shares owned by GSCP KMI Investors, L.P.; 3,365,816 Class A shares owned by GSCP KMI Investors Offshore, L.P. (collectively the GS Entities ). The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. and certain affiliates, including Goldman, Sachs & Co., may be deemed to directly or indirectly own the 134,826,138 Class A shares which are owned directly or indirectly by the GS Entities, of which affiliates of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. and Goldman, Sachs & Co. are the general partner, limited partner or the managing partner. Goldman, Sachs & Co. is the investment manager for certain of the GS Entities. Goldman, Sachs & Co. is a direct and indirect wholly owned subsidiary of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., Goldman, Sachs & Co. and the GS Entities share voting power and investment power with certain of their respective affiliates. Henry Cornell and Kenneth Pontarelli are managing directors of Goldman, Sachs & Co. Each of Mr. Cornell, Mr. Pontarelli, The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., Goldman, Sachs & Co. and the GS Entities disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares owned directly or indirectly by the GS Entities except to the extent of their pecuniary interest therein, if any. The address of the GS Entities, The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Mr. Cornell and Mr. Pontarelli is 200 West Street, 28th Floor, New York, New York 10282.
- (4) Consists of 20,743,460 Class A shares owned by Highstar III Knight Acquisition Sub, L.P.; 41,131,509 Class A shares owned by Highstar KMI Blocker LLC; and 20,239,484 Class A shares owned by Highstar Knight Partners, L.P. (collectively the Highstar Entities ). Affiliates of PineBridge Investments LLC ( PineBridge ) serve as the general partner of Highstar III Knight Acquisition Sub, L.P. and Highstar Knight Partners, L.P., and the managing member of Highstar KMI Blocker LLC, and accordingly may be deemed to beneficially own the Class A shares owned of record by the Highstar Entities. PineBridge has delegated management authority for such general partners and managing member to Highstar Capital LP, which also serves as the investment manager for the Highstar Entities. Highstar Capital LP is controlled by Christopher Lee, Mr. Miller, Mr. Stokes, Christopher Beall and Scott Litman and, in such capacities, these individuals may be deemed to share beneficial ownership of the Class A shares beneficially owned by the Highstar Entities. Such individuals expressly disclaim any such beneficial ownership, except to the extent of their pecuniary interest therein, if any. The address of Highstar Capital LP and the Highstar Entities is 277 Park Avenue, 45th floor, New York, New York 10172.
- (5) Consists of 5,174,537 Class P shares owned by Portcullis Partners, LP, a private investment partnership. Mr. Morgan is President of Portcullis Partners, LP and therefore may be deemed to have beneficial ownership of the shares owned by Portcullis Partners, LP.
- (6) Includes 7,608,288 Class P shares held in entities indirectly controlled by Mr. Sarofim, in trusts and/or in advisory/managed accounts over which Mr. Sarofim or entities controlled by him have shared voting and/or dispositive power. Also includes 13,800 Class P shares held by trusts of which Mr. Sarofim is the sole trustee, but in which he has no pecuniary interest.
- (7) Does not include Class A shares held by the Carlyle/Riverstone Funds (as defined in footnote (12) below) or Riverstone Coinvestment (as defined in footnote (12) below), each of which is an affiliate of Riverstone, or Class A shares held by Carlyle Coinvestment (as defined in footnote (12) below). Mr. Tekkora is a director of Kinder Morgan and a Managing Director of Riverstone. Mr. Tekkora disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares held by Carlyle/Riverstone Funds, Riverstone Coinvestment or Carlyle Coinvestment.
- (8) Does not include Class A shares held by Carlyle Partners IV Knight, L.P. and CP IV Coinvestment, L.P., each of which is an affiliate of Carlyle. Mr. Youngkin is a director of Kinder Morgan and a Managing Director of Carlyle. Mr. Youngkin disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares held by Carlyle Partners IV Knight, L.P. and CP IV Coinvestment, L.P.

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- (9) Includes 103,394 Class P shares held by a limited partnership of which Mrs. Dang controls the voting and disposition power. Mrs. Dang disclaims 10% of any beneficial and pecuniary interest in these shares.
- (10) Includes 46,664 Class A shares owned by Mr. Kinder's wife, in which Mr. Kinder disclaims any and all beneficial or pecuniary interest. Also includes 551,434, 97,504 and 103,394 Class P shares held by limited partnerships of which Mr. Kinder, Mr. Shaper and Mrs. Dang, respectively, control the voting and disposition power. These executive officers disclaim 99%, 98% and 10%, respectively, of any beneficial and pecuniary interest in such Class P shares. Also includes 134,826,138 Class A shares in which Mr. Cornell and Mr. Pontarelli disclaim beneficial ownership except to the extent of their pecuniary interest therein, if any.
- (11) Consists of 46,933,698 Class A shares owned by Carlyle Partners IV Knight, L.P. and 4,312,782 Class A shares owned by CP IV Coinvestment, L.P. TC Group IV, L.P. is the sole general partner of Carlyle Partners IV Knight, L.P. and CP IV Coinvestment, L.P. TC Group IV Managing GP, L.L.C. is the sole managing member of TC Group IV, L.P. TC Group, L.L.C. is the sole managing member of TC Group IV Managing GP, L.L.C. TCG Holdings, L.L.C. is the sole managing member of TC Group, L.L.C. Accordingly, TC Group IV, L.P., TC Group IV Managing GP, L.L.C., TC Group, L.L.C. and TCG Holdings, L.L.C. each may be deemed to share beneficial ownership of Class A shares owned of record by each of Carlyle Partners IV Knight, L.P. and CP IV Coinvestment, L.P. William E. Conway, Jr., Daniel A. D. Aniello and David M. Rubenstein are managing members of TCG Holdings, L.L.C. and, in such capacity, may be deemed to share beneficial ownership of the Class A shares beneficially owned by TCG Holdings, L.L.C. Such individuals expressly disclaim any such beneficial ownership. The principal address and principal offices of TCG Holdings, L.L.C. and certain affiliates is c/o The Carlyle Group, 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Suite 220 South, Washington, D.C. 20004-2505.
- (12) Consists of 7,442,137 Class A shares owned by C/R Energy III Knight Non-U.S. Partnership, L.P. ( Knight Partnership ), 25,623,240 Class A shares owned by C/R Knight Partners, L.P. ( Knight Partners ), 17,318,221 Class A shares owned by Carlyle/Riverstone Knight Investment Partnership, L.P. ( Knight Investment Partnership ) and together with Knight Partnership and Knight Partners, the Carlyle/Riverstone Funds ), 711,382 Class A shares owned by Riverstone Energy Coinvestment III, L.P. ( Riverstone Coinvestment ) and 151,500 Class A shares owned by Carlyle Energy Coinvestment III, L.P. ( Carlyle Coinvestment ). C/R Energy GP III, LLC exercises investment discretion and control over the shares held by each of Knight Partnership, Knight Partners and Knight Investment Partnership through their mutual general partner, Carlyle/Riverstone Energy Partners III, L.P., of which C/R Energy GP III, LLC is the sole general partner. Riverstone Coinvestment GP LLC, a subsidiary of Riverstone Holdings, LLC, exercises investment discretion and control over the shares held by Riverstone Coinvestment, subject to contractual commitments that Riverstone Coinvestment invest and divest side-by-side with the Carlyle/Riverstone Funds. Carlyle Energy Coinvestment III GP, L.L.C., a subsidiary of TCG Holdings, L.L.C., exercises investment discretion and control over the shares held by Carlyle Coinvestment, subject to contractual commitments that Carlyle Coinvestment invest and divest side-by-side with the Carlyle/Riverstone Funds. C/R Energy GP III, LLC is managed by a managing committee comprising Daniel A. D. Aniello, William E. Conway, Jr., David M. Rubenstein and Edward J. Mathias, as Carlyle designees, and Pierre F. Lapeyre, Jr., David M. Leuschen and Michael B. Hoffman, as Riverstone designees. Actions of the managing committee require consent of at least five members of the managing committee, including at least one Carlyle designee and one Riverstone designee. The members of the managing committee of C/R Energy GP III, LLC may be deemed to share beneficial ownership of the shares beneficially owned by C/R Energy GP III, LLC. Such individuals expressly disclaim any such beneficial ownership. The principal address and principal offices of the Carlyle/Riverstone Funds and Riverstone Coinvestment and certain affiliates is 712 Fifth Avenue, 51st Floor, New York, NY 10019. The principal address and principal offices of Carlyle Coinvestment, TCG Holdings, L.L.C. and certain affiliates is c/o The Carlyle Group, 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Suite 220 South, Washington, D.C. 20004-2505.

**Table of Contents****Index to Financial Statements****Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership of Kinder Morgan Class A, Class B and Class C Shares**

The following table sets forth as of January 20, 2012, the number of shares of Kinder Morgan Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares of which the individuals and entities listed below have beneficial ownership. The Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares are convertible into shares of Class P common stock under certain circumstances. See Description of Kinder Morgan Capital Stock Classes of Kinder Morgan Common Stock Voluntary Conversion and Mandatory Conversion.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Class A Shares		Class B Shares		Class C Shares	
	Number	% of Class(1)	Number	% of Class(1)	Number	% of Class(1)
Richard D. Kinder(2)	216,538,834	40.4	37,653,039	40.0		
C. Park Shaper(3)			10,354,586	11.0	655,836	28.3
Steven J. Kean			7,530,608	8.0	322,360	13.9
Henry Cornell	134,826,138	25.2				
Deborah Macdonald						
Michael Miller	82,114,453	15.3				
Michael C. Morgan						
Kenneth A. Pontarelli	134,826,138	25.2				
Fayez Sarofim						
Joel V. Staff						
John Stokes	82,114,453	15.3				
R. Baran Tekkora						
Glenn A. Youngkin						
Kimberly A. Dang(4)			2,353,315	2.5	36,172	1.6
Joseph Listengart			3,765,304	4.0	292,232	12.6
Directors and executive officers as a group (17 persons)(5)	433,479,425	80.9	66,645,880	70.8	1,542,384	66.5
The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.	134,826,138	25.2				
TCG Holdings, L.L.C.	51,246,481	9.6				
Investment funds associated with Carlyle/Riverstone						
Global Energy and Power Fund III, L.P.	51,246,481	9.6				
Highstar Capital LP	82,114,453	15.3				

- (1) As of January 20, 2012, Kinder Morgan had 535,972,387 Class A shares, 94,132,596 Class B shares and 2,318,258 Class C shares issued and outstanding.
- (2) Includes 46,664 Class A shares owned by Mr. Kinder's wife. Mr. Kinder disclaims any and all beneficial or pecuniary interest in these shares. Also includes 12,551,013 Class B shares that Mr. Kinder transferred to a limited partnership of which Mr. Kinder controls the voting and disposition power. Mr. Kinder disclaims 99% of any beneficial and pecuniary interest in these shares.
- (3) Includes 10,354,586 Class B shares that Mr. Shaper transferred to a limited partnership of which Mr. Shaper controls the voting and disposition power. Mr. Shaper disclaims 21% of any beneficial and pecuniary interest in these shares.
- (4) Includes 2,353,315 Class B shares that Mrs. Dang transferred to a limited partnership of which Mrs. Dang has voting and disposition power. Mrs. Dang disclaims 10% of any beneficial and pecuniary interest in these shares.
- (5) Includes 46,664 Class A shares owned by Mr. Kinder's wife. Mr. Kinder disclaims any and all beneficial or pecuniary interest in these shares. Also includes 12,551,013 Class B shares that Mr. Kinder transferred to a limited partnership, 10,354,586 Class B shares that Mr. Shaper transferred to a limited partnership and 2,353,315 Class B shares that Mrs. Dang transferred to a limited partnership. These executive officers disclaim 99%, 21% and 10%, respectively, of any beneficial and pecuniary interest in such Class B shares.

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**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT KINDER MORGAN**

**Kinder Morgan's Business**

***Overview***

Kinder Morgan owns the general partner and approximately 11% of the limited partner interests of Kinder Morgan Energy Partners, L.P., 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 Kinder Morgan's subsidiary that manages KMP, Kinder Morgan Management, LLC, are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol KMR. Through Kinder Morgan's indirect ownership of all of KMR's voting shares, Kinder Morgan has the ability to elect all of the directors of KMR. KMP is one of the largest energy transportation and storage companies in North America in terms of market capitalization.

As of December 31, 2011, Kinder Morgan's interests in KMP and its affiliates consisted of the following:

the general partner interest, which Kinder Morgan holds through its ownership of the common equity of the general partner of KMP and which entitles Kinder Morgan to receive incentive distributions;

21.7 million of the 238.0 million outstanding KMP units, representing an approximately 6.4% limited partner interest; and

14.1 million of KMP's 98.5 million outstanding i-units, representing an approximately 4.2% limited partner interest, through Kinder Morgan's ownership of 14.1 million KMR shares (i-units are a class of KMP's limited partner interests that receive distributions in the form of additional i-units instead of cash).

Kinder Morgan also owns a 20% equity interest in NGPL, the owner of Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America, a major interstate natural gas pipeline and storage system which Kinder Morgan operates.

Through Kinder Morgan's subsidiaries, including KMP, it operates or owns 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 16,200 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;

*CO<sub>2</sub>* Produces, markets and transports, through approximately 2,000 miles of pipelines, carbon dioxide, commonly called CO<sub>2</sub> to oil fields that use carbon dioxide to increase production of oil; owns interests in and/or operates eight oil fields in West Texas; and owns and operates a 450-mile crude oil pipeline system in West Texas;

*Terminals* Consists of approximately 115 owned or operated liquids and bulk terminal facilities and approximately 35 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

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*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.

***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 population centers in the United States, including California; Las Vegas and Reno, Nevada; and the Phoenix-Tucson, Arizona corridor. In 2011, the SFPP mainline pipeline system transported approximately 1,071,400 barrels per day of refined products, with the product mix being approximately 59% gasoline, 24% 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 KMP's 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 2011, the Calnev Pipeline system transported approximately 118,800 barrels per day of refined products, with the product mix being approximately 41% gasoline, 33% diesel fuel, and 26% 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 15.3 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 9.1 million barrels of storage for both petroleum products and chemicals. KMP's West Coast Products Pipelines and associated West Coast Terminals together handled 17.6 million barrels of ethanol in 2011.

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 29 customer-owned terminals, 11 commercial airports and 15 military bases. The West Coast Products Pipelines operations' pipelines serve approximately 70 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***

KMP owns 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. KMP

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operates the system pursuant to agreements with Plantation and its wholly owned subsidiary, Plantation Services LLC. The Plantation pipeline system originates in Louisiana and terminates in the Washington D.C. area. It connects to approximately 130 shipper delivery terminals throughout eight states and 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 approximately 49% ownership interest, and ExxonMobil has historically been one of the largest shippers on the Plantation system both in terms of volumes and revenues. In 2011, Plantation delivered approximately 518,000 barrels per day of refined petroleum products, with the product mix being approximately 67% gasoline, 20% diesel fuel, and 13% jet fuel. 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, from other products pipeline systems, and via marine facilities located along the Mississippi River. 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 and fuel wholesalers.

*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. Central Florida pipeline operations also include two separate liquids terminals located in Tampa and Taft, Florida, which KMP owns and operates. In addition to being connected to KMP's Tampa terminal, the pipeline system is connected to terminals owned and operated by TransMontaigne, Citgo, BP, and Marathon Petroleum. The 10-inch diameter pipeline is connected to KMP's Taft 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 2011, the pipeline system transported approximately 93,000 barrels per day of refined products, with the product mix being approximately 69% gasoline and ethanol, 11% diesel fuel, and 20% jet fuel.

KMP's Tampa terminal contains approximately 1.6 million barrels of refined products storage capacity and is connected to two ship dock facilities in the Port of Tampa. The Taft terminal contains approximately 0.8 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. 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. In 2011, the pipeline system transported approximately 26,500 barrels per day of propane, and in 2012, KMP expects to begin transporting additional natural gas liquids products.

*Cypress Pipeline*

KMP owns 50% of Cypress Interstate Pipeline LLC, the sole owner of the Cypress pipeline system. KMP operates the system pursuant to a long-term agreement. 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. 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. The Cypress pipeline system has a current capacity of approximately 55,000 barrels per day of natural gas liquids. In 2011, the system transported approximately 45,000 barrels per day of natural gas liquids.



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**Table of Contents****Index to Financial Statements***Southeast Terminals*

The Southeast terminal operations consist of 27 high-quality, liquid petroleum products terminals located along the Plantation/Colonial pipeline corridor in the Southeastern United States. The marketing activities of the Southeast terminal operations are focused on the Southeastern United States from Mississippi through Virginia, including Tennessee. The primary function involves the receipt of petroleum products from common carrier pipelines, short-term storage in terminal tankage, and subsequent loading onto tank trucks. Combined, the Southeast terminals have a total storage capacity of approximately 9.1 million barrels. In 2011, these terminals transferred approximately 353,000 barrels of refined products per day and together handled 9.2 million barrels of ethanol.

*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, pipeline transmix is processed and separated 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 10.6 million barrels of transmix in 2011.

*Competition*

KMP's 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. KMP's terminals in this segment compete with proprietary terminals owned and operated by major oil companies and other independent terminal operators, and its 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 16,200 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 destinations.

*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. These pipelines essentially operate as a single pipeline system, providing customers and 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 5.5 billion cubic feet per day of natural gas and approximately 144 billion cubic feet of on-system natural gas storage capacity including 11 billion cubic feet contracted from a third party (which will be reduced to 5 billion cubic feet in April 2012). In addition, the combined system (i) has facilities to both treat approximately 180 million cubic feet per day of natural gas for carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide removal and to process 685 million cubic feet per day of natural gas for liquids extraction and (ii) holds contractual rights to process natural gas at certain third-party facilities.

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

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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 electricity generating facility located in Forney, Texas, 15 miles east of Dallas, Texas. It has the capacity to transport 325 million cubic feet per day of natural gas and is fully subscribed under a long-term contract that expires in 2032. The system is bi-directional, permitting deliveries of additional supply from the Barnett Shale area to NGPL's pipeline as well as power plants in the area.

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.

Collectively, the Texas intrastate natural gas pipeline system primarily serves the Texas Gulf Coast by selling, transporting, processing and treating natural gas from multiple onshore and offshore supply sources to serve the Houston/Beaumont/Port Arthur/Austin industrial markets, local natural gas distribution utilities, electric utilities and merchant power generation markets. It serves as a buyer and seller of natural gas, as well as a transporter of natural gas. In 2011, the four natural gas pipeline systems in the Texas intrastate group provided an average of approximately 2.23 billion cubic feet per day of natural gas transport services. The Texas intrastate group also sold approximately 804.7 billion cubic feet of natural gas in 2011.

The purchases and sales of natural gas are primarily priced with reference to market prices in the consuming region of the system. The difference between the purchase and sale prices is the rough equivalent of a transportation fee and fuel costs. Generally, 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.

*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. Additionally, its subsidiary KM Treating Production LLC designs, constructs, and sells custom and stock natural gas treating plants. Combined, KMP's rental fleet of treating assets include approximately 213 natural gas amine-treating plants, approximately 56 hydrocarbon dew point control plants, and more than 140 mechanical refrigeration units that are used to remove impurities and hydrocarbon liquids from natural gas streams prior to entering transmission pipelines. In addition, on November 30, 2011, KMP acquired certain natural gas treating assets from SouthTex Treating, Inc., a leading manufacturer, designer and fabricator of natural gas treating plants.

*KinderHawk and EagleHawk*

On July 1, 2011, KMP acquired from Petrohawk Energy Corporation both the remaining 50% equity ownership interest in KinderHawk Field Services LLC that KMP did not already own and a 25% equity

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ownership interest in EagleHawk Field Services LLC. Further information about this acquisition is discussed above in (a) General Development of Business Recent Developments Natural Gas Pipelines KMP. On August 25, 2011, mining and oil company BHP Billiton completed its previously announced acquisition of Petrohawk Energy Corporation through a short-form merger under Delaware law. The merger was closed with Petrohawk being the surviving corporation as a wholly owned subsidiary of BHP Billiton. The acquisition will not affect the terms of KMP's contracts with Petrohawk.

KinderHawk Field Services LLC gathers and treats natural gas in the Haynesville shale gas formation located in northwest Louisiana. Its assets currently consist of more than 450 miles of natural gas gathering pipeline currently in service, with average throughput of approximately 1.1 billion cubic feet per day of natural gas. Ultimately, KinderHawk is expected to have approximately 2.0 billion cubic feet per day of throughput capacity, which will make it one of the largest natural gas gathering and treating systems in the United States. Additionally, the system's natural gas amine treating plants have a current capacity of approximately 2,600 gallons per minute.

KinderHawk owns life of lease dedications to gather and treat all of Petrohawk's operated Haynesville and Bossier shale gas production in northwest Louisiana at agreed upon rates, as well as minimum volume commitments from Petrohawk for a five year term that expires in May 2015. During 2011, KinderHawk executed firm gathering and treating agreements with a third-party producer for the long-term dedication of five sections. KinderHawk also holds additional third-party gas gathering and treating commitments. In total, these contracts provide for the dedication of 36 sections, from four shippers, for three to ten years.

EagleHawk Field Services LLC provides natural gas gathering and treating services in the Eagle Ford shale formation in South Texas. Petrohawk operates EagleHawk Field Services LLC and owns the remaining 75% ownership interest. EagleHawk owns two midstream gathering systems in and around Petrohawk's Hawkville and Black Hawk areas of the Eagle Ford shale formation and combined, its assets consist of more than 280 miles of gas gathering pipelines and approximately 140 miles of condensate lines. It also has a life of lease dedication of Petrohawk's Eagle Ford reserves that will provide Petrohawk and other Eagle Ford producers with natural gas and condensate gathering, treating and condensate stabilization services.

*Endeavor Gathering LLC*

KMP owns a 40% equity interest in Endeavor Gathering LLC, which provides natural gas gathering service to GMX Resources' exploration and production activities in its Cotton Valley Sands and Haynesville/Bossier Shale horizontal well developments located in East Texas. GMX Resources, Inc. operates and owns the remaining 60% ownership interest in Endeavor Gathering LLC. Endeavor's gathering system consists of over 100 miles of gathering lines and 25,000 horsepower of compressors that collect and compress natural gas from GMX Resources' operated natural gas production from wells located in its core area. The natural gas gathering system has takeaway capacity of approximately 115 million cubic feet per day.

*Eagle Ford Gathering LLC*

KMP owns a 50% equity interest in Eagle Ford Gathering LLC, which provides natural gas gathering, transportation and processing services to natural gas producers in the Eagle Ford shale gas formation in south Texas.

*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% ownership interest in the Red Cedar Gathering Company, a joint venture in which 51% is owned by the Southern Ute Indian Tribe. Casper and Douglas are the only natural gas

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processing plants which provide straddle processing of natural gas flowing into KMP's Kinder Morgan Interstate Gas Transmission LLC pipeline system. KMP also owns the operations of a carbon dioxide/sulfur treating facility located in the West Frenchie Draw field of the Wind River Basin of Wyoming, and includes this facility as part of its Casper and Douglas operations. The West Frenchie Draw treating facility has a capacity of 50 million cubic feet per day of natural gas. Red Cedar owns and operates natural gas gathering, compression and treating facilities in the Ignacio Blanco Field in La Plata County, Colorado. Red Cedar's gas gathering system currently consists of approximately 750 miles of gathering pipeline connecting more than 900 producing wells, 104,600 horsepower of compression at 22 field compressor stations and three carbon dioxide treating plants. The capacity and throughput of the Red Cedar gathering system is approximately 600 million cubic feet per day of natural gas.

*Interstate Pipelines**Western Interstate Natural Gas Pipeline Group*

Kinder Morgan Interstate Gas Transmission LLC, referred to as KMIGT, owns approximately 5,100 miles of transmission lines in Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska. The KMIGT pipeline system is powered by 23 transmission and storage compressor stations having approximately 155,000 horsepower. Kinder Morgan Interstate Gas Transmission LLC also owns the Huntsman natural gas storage facility, located in Cheyenne County, Nebraska, which has approximately 35 billion cubic feet of total capacity, consisting of 15 billion cubic feet of working capacity and 20 billion cubic feet of cushion gas. KMIGT has 11 billion cubic feet of firm capacity commitments and provides for withdrawals of up to 179 million cubic feet of natural gas per day.

Under transportation agreements and FERC tariff provisions, KMIGT offers its customers firm and interruptible transportation and storage services, including no-notice service and park and loan services. KMIGT also has the authority to make gas purchases and sales, as needed for system operations, pursuant to its currently effective FERC natural gas tariff. The KMIGT system also offers its Cheyenne Market Center service, which provides nominated storage and transportation service between its Huntsman storage field and multiple interconnecting pipelines at the Cheyenne Hub, located in Weld County, Colorado. Additionally, the KMIGT pipeline system includes the Colorado Lateral, which is a 41-mile, 12-inch pipeline extending from the Cheyenne Hub southward to the Greeley, Colorado area. In 2011, KMIGT transported an average of approximately 451 million cubic feet per day of natural gas.

TransColorado Gas Transmission Company LLC owns a 300-mile interstate natural gas pipeline that extends from approximately 20 miles southwest of Meeker, Colorado to the Blanco Hub near Bloomfield, New Mexico. It has multiple points of interconnection with various interstate and intrastate pipelines, gathering systems, and local distribution companies. The TransColorado system is powered by eight compressor stations having an aggregate of approximately 39,000 horsepower and has a capacity of 1.0 billion cubic feet per day of natural gas and the ability to flow gas north or south. In 2011, KMP's TransColorado pipeline system transported an average of approximately 420 million cubic feet per day of natural gas.

The TransColorado pipeline system receives natural gas from a single coal seam natural gas treating plant, located in the San Juan Basin of Colorado, and from pipeline, processing plant and gathering system interconnections within the Paradox and Piceance Basins of western Colorado. It provides transportation services to third-party natural gas producers, marketers, gathering companies, local distribution companies and other shippers. Pursuant to transportation agreements and FERC tariff provisions, TransColorado offers its customers firm and interruptible transportation and interruptible park and loan services. TransColorado also has the authority to negotiate rates with customers if it has first offered service to those customers under its reservation and commodity charge rate structure.

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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 Rockies Express system consists of the following three pipeline segments: (i) a 327-mile pipeline that extends from the Meeker Hub in northwest Colorado, across southern Wyoming to the Cheyenne Hub in Weld County, Colorado; (ii) a 713-mile pipeline from the Cheyenne Hub to an interconnect in Audrain County, Missouri; and (iii) a 639-mile pipeline from Audrain County, Missouri to Clarington, Ohio. KMP's ownership is through its 50% equity interest in Rockies Express Pipeline LLC, the sole owner of the Rockies Express pipeline system. Sempra Pipelines & Storage, a unit of Sempra Energy, and ConocoPhillips each own 25% of Rockies Express Pipeline LLC.

The Rockies Express pipeline system is powered by 18 compressor stations totaling approximately 427,000 horsepower. The system is capable of transporting 2.0 billion cubic feet per day of natural gas from Meeker, Colorado to the Cheyenne Market Hub in northeastern Colorado and 1.8 billion cubic feet per day from the Cheyenne Hub to the Clarington Hub in Monroe County in eastern Ohio. Capacity on the Rockies Express system is nearly fully contracted under ten year firm service agreements with producers from the Rocky Mountain supply basin. These agreements provide the pipeline with fixed monthly reservation revenues for the primary term of such contracts through 2019, with the exception of one agreement representing approximately 10% of the pipeline capacity that grants a shipper the one-time option to terminate effective late 2014. With its connections to numerous other pipeline systems along its route, the Rockies Express system has access to almost all of the major gas supply basins in Wyoming, Colorado and eastern Utah. Rockies Express is capable of delivering gas to multiple markets along its pipeline system, primarily through interconnects with other interstate pipeline companies and direct connects to local distribution companies.

*Central Interstate Natural Gas Pipeline Group*

Trailblazer Pipeline Company LLC owns the 436-mile Trailblazer natural gas pipeline system. 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. NGPL manages, maintains and operates Trailblazer for KMP, for which it is reimbursed at cost. Trailblazer offers its customers firm and interruptible transportation, and in 2011, it transported an average of approximately 717 million cubic feet per day of natural gas. All of the system's firm transport capacity is currently subscribed.

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 and transports natural gas to various delivery points located in Cameron, Calcasieu, Jefferson Davis, Acadia and Evangeline parishes in Louisiana. The system capacity is fully supported by 20 year take-or-pay customer commitments with Chevron and Total that expire in 2029. The Kinder Morgan Louisiana pipeline system consists of two segments. The first is a 132-mile, 42-inch diameter pipeline with firm capacity of approximately 2.0 billion cubic feet per day of natural gas that extends from the Sabine Pass terminal to a point of interconnection with an existing Columbia Gulf Transmission line in Evangeline Parish, Louisiana (an offshoot consists of approximately 2.3 miles of 24-inch diameter pipeline extending away from the 42-inch diameter line to the Florida Gas Transmission Company compressor station located in Acadia Parish, Louisiana). The second segment is a one-mile, 36-inch diameter pipeline with firm capacity of approximately 1.2 billion cubic feet per day that extends from the Sabine Pass terminal and connects to NGPL's natural gas pipeline. In 2011, KMP's Kinder Morgan Louisiana pipeline system transported an average of approximately 21 million cubic feet per day of natural gas.

KMP owns a 50% interest in Midcontinent Express Pipeline LLC, the sole owner of the approximately 500-mile Midcontinent Express natural gas pipeline system. KMP also operates the Midcontinent Express pipeline system. Regency Midcontinent Express LLC owns the remaining 50% interest in Midcontinent Express Pipeline LLC. The Midcontinent Express pipeline system originates near Bennington, Oklahoma and extends

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eastward through Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, and terminates at an interconnection with the Transco Pipeline near Butler, Alabama. It interconnects with numerous major pipeline systems and provides an important infrastructure link in the pipeline system moving natural gas supply from newly developed areas in Oklahoma and Texas into the United States eastern markets.

The pipeline system is comprised of approximately 30-miles of 30-inch diameter pipe, 275-miles of 42-inch diameter pipe and 197-miles of 36-inch diameter pipe. Midcontinent Express also has four compressor stations and one booster station totaling approximately 144,500 horsepower. It has two rate zones: (i) Zone 1 (which has a capacity of 1.8 billion cubic feet per day) beginning at Bennington and extending to an interconnect with Columbia Gulf Transmission near Delhi, in Madison Parish Louisiana and (ii) Zone 2 (which has a capacity of 1.2 billion cubic feet per day) beginning at Delhi and terminating at an interconnection with Transco Pipeline near the town of Butler in Choctaw County, Alabama. Capacity on the Midcontinent Express system is 99% contracted under long-term firm service agreements that expire between 2012 and 2021. The majority of volume is contracted to producers moving supply from the Barnett shale and Oklahoma supply basins.

KMP owns a 50% interest in Fayetteville Express Pipeline LLC, the sole owner of the Fayetteville Express natural gas pipeline system. The 187-mile Fayetteville Express pipeline system originates in Conway County, Arkansas, continues eastward through White County, Arkansas, and terminates at an interconnect with Trunkline Gas Company's pipeline in Panola County, Mississippi. The system also interconnects with NGPL's pipeline in White County, Arkansas, Texas Gas Transmission's pipeline in Coahoma County, Mississippi, and ANR Pipeline Company's pipeline in Quitman County, Mississippi. On January 1, 2011, Fayetteville Express Pipeline LLC began firm contact pipeline transportation service to its customers. Capacity on the Fayetteville Express system is over 90% contracted under long-term firm service agreements.

*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. KMP believes the principal elements of competition in its 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 KMP's pipelines. Some proposed pipelines may deliver natural gas to markets KMP serves from new supply sources closer to its markets. KMP does not know whether or when any such project would be built, or the extent of its impact on its 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.

*CO<sub>2</sub>*

The CO<sub>2</sub> segment consists of Kinder Morgan CO<sub>2</sub> Company, L.P. and its consolidated affiliates, referred to as KMCQ. The CO<sub>2</sub> business segment produces, transports and markets carbon dioxide for use in enhanced oil recovery projects as a flooding medium for recovering crude oil from mature oil fields. KMCO<sub>2</sub>'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 CO<sub>2</sub> segment also includes ownership interests in several oil-producing fields and a crude oil pipeline, all located in the Permian Basin region of West Texas.

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*Oil Producing Activities*

KMCO<sub>2</sub> 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 99% working interest in the Katz Strawn unit, and lesser interests in the Sharon Ridge unit, the Reinecke unit and the MidCross unit.

The SACROC unit is one of the largest and oldest oil fields in the United States using carbon dioxide flooding technology. The field is comprised of approximately 56,000 acres located in the Permian Basin in Scurry County, Texas. KMCO<sub>2</sub> has expanded the development of the carbon dioxide project initiated by the previous owners and increased production and ultimate oil recovery over the last several years. The Yates unit is also one of the largest oil fields ever discovered in the United States. The field is comprised of approximately 26,000 acres located about 90 miles south of Midland, Texas. In 2011, the average purchased carbon dioxide injection rate at SACROC was 154 million cubic feet per day. The average oil production rate for 2011 was approximately 28,600 barrels of oil (23,800 net barrels to KMCO<sub>2</sub>) per day.

KMCO<sub>2</sub>'s plan has been to maintain overall production levels and increase ultimate recovery from Yates by combining horizontal drilling with carbon dioxide injection to ensure a relatively steady production profile over the next several years. In 2011, the average purchased carbon dioxide injection rate at SACROC was 107 million cubic feet per day, and during 2011, the Yates unit produced approximately 21,700 barrels of oil (9,600 net barrels to KMCO<sub>2</sub>) per day.

KMCO<sub>2</sub> also operates and owns an approximately 65% gross working interest in the Claytonville oil field unit and operates and owns an approximate 99% working interest in the Katz Strawn unit, both located in the Permian Basin area of West Texas. The Claytonville unit is located nearly 30 miles east of the SACROC unit in Fisher County, Texas, and the unit produced approximately 200 gross barrels of oil (100 net barrels to KMCO<sub>2</sub>) per day during 2011.

KMCO<sub>2</sub> also operates and owns working interests in the Katz Strawn unit, located in the Permian Basin area of West Texas. During 2011, the Katz Strawn unit produced 500 barrels of oil per day (400 net barrels to KMCO<sub>2</sub>) per day. In 2011, the average purchased carbon dioxide injection rate at the Katz Strawn unit was 46 million cubic feet per day.

See note 21 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus for additional information with respect to operating statistics and supplemental information on oil and gas producing activities.

KMCO<sub>2</sub> 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 natural 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 natural gas. Production of natural gas liquids at the Snyder gasoline plant during 2011 averaged approximately 16,600 gross barrels (8,300 net barrels to KMCO<sub>2</sub> excluding the value associated with KMCO<sub>2</sub>'s 28% net profits interest) per day.

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KMCO<sub>2</sub> owns approximately 45% of, and operates, the McElmo Dome unit in Colorado, which contains more than 6.6 trillion cubic feet of recoverable carbon dioxide. It also owns approximately 87% of, and operates, the Doe Canyon Deep unit in Colorado, which contains more than 870 billion cubic feet of carbon dioxide. For both units combined, compression capacity exceeds 1.4 billion cubic feet per day of carbon dioxide and during 2011, the two units produced approximately 1.25 billion cubic feet per day of carbon dioxide.

KMCO<sub>2</sub> also owns approximately 11% of the Bravo Dome unit in New Mexico, which contains more than 800 billion cubic feet of recoverable carbon dioxide and produced approximately 300 million cubic feet per day in 2011.

KMP's principal market for carbon dioxide is for injection into mature oil fields in the Permian Basin, where industry demand is expected to remain strong for the next several years.

*Carbon Dioxide Pipelines*

As a result of KMP's 50% ownership interest in Cortez Pipeline Company, KMCO<sub>2</sub> 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 tariffs charged by the Cortez pipeline are not regulated, but are based on a consent decree.

The Central Basin pipeline consists of approximately 143 miles of mainline pipe 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 pipeline (operated by KMCO<sub>2</sub>) and the Bravo and Sheep Mountain pipelines. Central Basin's mainline terminates near McCamey, where it interconnects with the Canyon Reef Carriers pipeline and the Pecos pipeline. The tariffs charged by the Central Basin pipeline are not regulated.

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. The tariffs charged by the Centerline pipeline are not regulated.

KMCO<sub>2</sub>'s Eastern Shelf carbon dioxide pipeline, which consists of approximately 91 miles of pipe located in the Permian Basin, begins near Snyder, Texas and ends west of Knox City, Texas. The pipeline has a current capacity of 70 million cubic feet per day, expandable to 200 million cubic feet per day in the future. The Eastern Shelf Pipeline system is currently flowing 56 million cubic feet per day. The tariffs charged on the Eastern Shelf pipeline are not regulated.

KMCO<sub>2</sub> owns a 13% undivided interest in the 218-mile Bravo pipeline, which delivers CO<sub>2</sub> 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. Tariffs on the Bravo pipeline are not regulated. Occidental Petroleum owns 81% and XTO Energy owns the remaining 6% of the Bravo pipeline.

In addition, KMCO<sub>2</sub> 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 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



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feet per day and makes deliveries to the Yates unit. The tariffs charged on the Canyon Reef Carriers and Pecos pipelines are not regulated.

The principal market for transportation on KMCO<sub>2</sub>'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*

KMCO<sub>2</sub> 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 pipeline allows KMCO<sub>2</sub> to better manage crude oil deliveries from its oil field interests in West Texas. KMCO<sub>2</sub> has entered into a long-term throughput agreement with Western Refining Company, L.P.'s 120,000 barrel per day refinery in El Paso, Texas. This 20-inch pipeline that runs from Wink to El Paso has a total capacity of 130,000 barrels of crude oil per day, and it transported an average of approximately 112,000 barrels of oil per day in 2011. The Kinder Morgan Wink Pipeline is regulated by both the FERC and the Texas Railroad Commission.

#### *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.

#### *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 service facilities, including all transloading, engineering, conveying and other in-plant services. Combined, the segment is composed of approximately 115 owned or operated liquids and bulk terminal facilities, and approximately 35 rail transloading and materials handling facilities located throughout the United States, and in portions of Canada. KMP believes the location of its facilities and its ability to provide flexibility to customers helps keep customers at its terminals and provides opportunities for expansion.

#### *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, KMP's approximately 25 liquids terminals facilities possess liquids storage capacity of approximately 60.2 million barrels and in 2011, these terminals handled approximately 616 million barrels of liquids products, including petroleum products, ethanol and chemicals.

#### *Bulk Terminals*

The bulk terminal operations primarily involve dry-bulk material handling services. KMP also provides conveyor manufacturing and installation, engineering and design services and in-plant services covering material handling, conveying, maintenance and repair, truck-railcar-marine transloading, railcar switching and miscellaneous marine services. KMP owns or operates approximately 90 dry-bulk terminals in the United States

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and Canada, and combined, its dry-bulk and material transloading facilities handled approximately 100.6 million tons of coal, petroleum coke, fertilizers, steel, ores and other dry-bulk materials in 2011.

*Materials Services (Rail Transloading)*

The materials services operations include rail or truck transloading shipments from one medium of transportation to another conducted at approximately 35 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. Many of the facilities are equipped for bi-modal operation (rail-to-truck, and truck-to-rail) or connect via pipeline to storage facilities. Several facilities provide railcar storage services. KMP also designs and builds transloading facilities, performs inventory management services, and provides value-added services such as blending, heating and sparging.

*Competition*

KMP is one of the largest independent operators of liquids terminals in the United States based on barrels of liquids terminaling capacity. KMP's liquids terminals compete with other publicly or privately held independent liquids terminals, and terminals owned by oil, chemical and pipeline companies. KMP's 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, KMP's competitors are smaller, independent operators with lower cost structures. KMP's rail transloading material services operations compete with a variety of single- or multi-site transload, warehouse and terminal operators across the United States. KMP's ethanol rail transload operations compete with a variety of ethanol handling terminal sites across the United States, many offering waterborne service, truck loading, and unit train capability serviced by Class 1 rail carriers.

*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 pipeline systems was approximately two years as of December 31, 2011.

*Trans Mountain*

The Trans Mountain pipeline system originates at Edmonton, Alberta and transports crude oil and refined petroleum products to destinations in the interior and on the west coast of British Columbia. Trans Mountain's pipeline is 715 miles in length. KMP also owns a connecting pipeline that delivers crude oil to refineries in the state of Washington. The capacity of the line at 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 and refined petroleum products from Alberta to the west coast. KMP believes these facilities provide it the opportunity to consider capacity expansions to the west coast, either in stages or as one project.

In 2011, deliveries on Trans Mountain delivered an average of 274,000 barrels per day. The crude oil and refined petroleum products transported through Trans Mountain's pipeline system originates in Alberta and British Columbia. The refined and partially refined petroleum products 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 offshore.

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Trans Mountain also operates a 5.3 mile spur line from its Sumas Pump Station to the U.S. - Canada international border where it connects with KMP's approximate 63-mile, 16-inch to 20-inch diameter Puget Sound pipeline system. The Puget Sound pipeline system in the state of Washington has a sustainable throughput capacity of approximately 135,000 barrels per day when heavy crude represents approximately 25% of throughput, and it connects to four refineries located in northwestern Washington State. The volumes of crude oil shipped to the state of Washington fluctuate in response to the price levels of Canadian crude oil in relation to crude oil produced in Alaska and other offshore sources.

In the January 2012, Trans Mountain completed negotiations with the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers for a new negotiated toll settlement effective for the period beginning January 1, 2012 and ending December 31, 2012. Trans Mountain anticipates National Energy Board approval in the second quarter of 2012.

*Express*

KMP owns a one-third interest in the Express pipeline system, and a subordinated debenture issued by Express US Holdings LP, the partnership that maintains ownership of the U.S. portion of the Express pipeline system. KMP operates the Express pipeline system and accounts for its one-third investment under the equity method of accounting. The Express pipeline system is a batch-mode, a common-carrier, crude oil pipeline system comprised of the Express Pipeline and the Platte Pipeline, collectively referred to in this report as the Express pipeline system. The approximate 1,700-mile integrated oil transportation pipeline connects Canadian and United States producers to refineries located in the U.S. Rocky Mountain and Midwest regions. The Express Pipeline is a 780-mile, 24-inch diameter pipeline that begins at the crude oil pipeline terminal at Hardisty, Alberta and terminates at the Casper, Wyoming facilities of the Platte Pipeline. The Express Pipeline has a design capacity of 280,000 barrels per day. Receipts at Hardisty averaged 175,000 barrels per day during 2011. The Platte Pipeline is a 926-mile, 20-inch diameter pipeline that runs from the crude oil pipeline terminal at Casper, Wyoming to refineries and interconnecting pipelines in the Wood River, Illinois area. The Platte Pipeline has a current capacity of approximately 150,000 barrels per day downstream of Casper, Wyoming and approximately 140,000 barrels per day downstream of Guernsey, Wyoming. Platte deliveries averaged 148,000 barrels per day during 2011.

KMP also owns and operates the approximate 25-mile aviation fuel pipeline that serves the Vancouver International Airport, located in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. The turbine fuel pipeline is referred to in this report as the Jet Fuel pipeline system. In addition to its receiving and storage facilities located at the Westridge Marine terminal, located in Port Metro Vancouver, the Jet Fuel pipeline system's operations include a terminal at the Vancouver airport that consists of five jet fuel storage tanks with an overall capacity of 15,000 barrels.

*Competition*

Trans Mountain and the Express pipeline system are each one of several pipeline alternatives for western Canadian crude oil and refined petroleum production, and each competes against other pipeline providers.

*Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America*

Kinder Morgan owns a 20% interest in NGPL and accounts for its interest as an equity method investment. Kinder Morgan continues to operate NGPL's assets pursuant to an operations and reimbursement agreement effective through February 15, 2023.

NGPL owns a major interstate gas pipeline and storage system, 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.

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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 278 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 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 including 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 that source gas from multiple supply basins in the U.S. and Canada, and serve multiple markets. From time to time, other pipelines are proposed which would compete with NGPL. Kinder Morgan cannot predict whether or when any such pipeline might be built, or its impact on NGPL's operations or profitability.

*Major Customers*

Kinder Morgan's total operating revenues are derived from a wide customer base. For each of the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, no revenues from transactions with a single external customer accounted for 10% or more of total consolidated revenues. KMP's Texas intrastate natural gas pipeline group buys and sells significant volumes of natural gas within the state of Texas, and, to a far lesser extent, the CO<sub>2</sub> KMP business segment also sells natural gas. Combined, total revenues from the sales of natural gas from the Natural Gas Pipelines KMP and CO<sub>2</sub> KMP business segments in 2011, 2010 and 2009 accounted for 40.4%, 44.1% and 43.7%, respectively, of total consolidated revenues. To the extent possible, KMP attempts to balance the pricing and timing of its natural gas purchases to its natural gas sales, and these contracts are often settled in terms of an index price for both purchases and sales. Kinder Morgan does not believe that a loss of revenues from any single customer would have a material adverse effect on its business, financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

***Regulatory and Compliance Matters****Interstate Common Carrier Refined Petroleum Products and Oil Pipeline Rate Regulation U.S. Operations*

Some of KMP's 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 (referred to as the ICA). The ICA requires that Kinder Morgan maintain its tariffs on file with the FERC. Those tariffs set forth the rates Kinder Morgan charges for providing transportation services on its 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. Certain rates on KMP's Pacific operations pipeline system were subject to protest during the 365-day period

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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 16 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.

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.

*Common Carrier Pipeline Rate Regulation - Canadian Operations*

The Canadian portion of KMP's 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 Pipeline*

Trans Mountain previously had a one-year toll settlement with shippers that expired on December 31, 2011. In January 2012, Trans Mountain Pipeline L.P. completed negotiations with the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers for a new negotiated toll settlement for its Trans Mountain Pipeline to be effective for 2012. Trans Mountain anticipates approval from the NEB in the second quarter of 2012. The toll charged for the portion of Trans Mountain's pipeline system located 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*

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 contract 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 Kinder Morgan charges shippers on its 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. 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. There are a variety of rates that different shippers may pay, and while rates may vary by shipper and circumstance, the terms and conditions of pipeline transportation and storage services are not generally negotiable.

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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 of 1938. 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 certain constraints on the interaction between interstate natural gas pipelines and their marketing affiliates and imposing certain 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 the natural gas commodity, transportation and storage).

The FERC also promulgates 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 employee relationships using a functional approach to ensure that natural gas transmission is provided on a nondiscriminatory basis.

Pursuant to the FERC's standards of conduct, a natural gas transmission provider is prohibited from disclosing to a marketing function employee non-public information about the transmission system or a transmission customer. Additionally, no-conduit provisions prohibit a transmission function provider from disclosing non-public information to marketing function employees by using a third party conduit. The FERC standards of conduct address and clarify multiple issues, including (i) the definition of transmission function and transmission function employees; (ii) the definition of marketing function and marketing function employees; (iii) the definition of transmission function information; (iv) independent functioning; (v) transparency; and (vi) the interaction of FERC standards with the North American Energy Standards Board business practice standards. Rules also require 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.

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*

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The intrastate common carrier operations of the 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 Kinder Morgan with the CPUC have been established on the basis of revenues, expenses and investments allocated as applicable to the California intrastate portion of the 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

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affect the rates of return permitted by the CPUC, and certain other issues similar to those which have arisen with respect to the FERC regulated rates also could arise with respect to the intrastate rates. Certain of the Pacific operations' pipeline rates have been, and continue to be, subject to complaints with the CPUC, as is more fully described in note 16 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.

*Texas Railroad Commission Rate Regulation*

The intrastate operations of the 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 transportation rates, though it generally has not investigated the rates or practices of KMP's intrastate pipelines in the absence of shipper complaints.

*Safety Regulation*

Kinder Morgan's interstate pipelines are subject to regulation by the United States Department of Transportation, referred to as U.S. DOT, and its 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 Kinder Morgan conducts pipeline operations. In addition, the 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 Improvement 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 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.

Kinder Morgan also is 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, Kinder Morgan expects to increase expenditures in the future to comply with higher industry and regulatory safety standards. However, such increases in expenditures cannot be accurately estimated at this time.

*State and Local Regulation*

Kinder Morgan's 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.



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**Table of Contents****Index to Financial Statements*****Environmental Matters***

Kinder Morgan's 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 its pipelines, or at or from its storage or other facilities, Kinder Morgan may experience significant operational disruptions and may have to pay a significant amount to clean up or otherwise respond to 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 Kinder Morgan's 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 its 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 Kinder Morgan currently anticipates. Revised or additional regulations that result in increased compliance costs or additional operating restrictions, particularly if those costs are not fully recoverable from Kinder Morgan's customers, could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

In accordance with GAAP, Kinder Morgan accrues 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. Kinder Morgan has 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 or Canadian agency has identified Kinder Morgan as one of the potentially responsible parties. The involvement of other financially responsible companies at these multiparty sites could increase or mitigate Kinder Morgan's actual joint and several liability exposures. Although no assurance can be given, Kinder Morgan believes that the ultimate resolution of these environmental matters will not have a material adverse effect on its business, financial position, results of operations or cash flows. However, it is possible that Kinder Morgan's ultimate liability with respect to these environmental matters could exceed the amounts accrued in an amount that could be material to Kinder Morgan's business, financial position, results of operations or cash flows in any particular reporting period. Kinder Morgan has accrued an environmental reserve in the amount of \$79.7 million as of December 31, 2011. Kinder Morgan's reserve estimates range in value from approximately \$79.7 million to approximately \$134.7 million, and it recorded its liability equal to the low end of the range, as it did not identify any amounts within the range as a better estimate of the liability. For additional information related to environmental matters, see note 16 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.

***Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Waste***

Kinder Morgan generates both hazardous and non-hazardous wastes that are subject to the requirements of the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and comparable state and Canadian statutes. From time to time, the U.S. EPA and state and Canadian regulators 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 Kinder Morgan's 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.

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**Table of Contents****Index to Financial Statements***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 ordinary operations, Kinder Morgan has and will generate materials that may fall within the definition of hazardous substance. By operation of law, if Kinder Morgan is determined to be a potentially responsible person, it 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*

Kinder Morgan's operations are subject to the Clean Air Act, its implementing regulations, and analogous state and Canadian statutes and regulations. Kinder Morgan believes that the operations of its pipelines, storage facilities and terminals are in substantial compliance with such statutes. The U.S. EPA adopted new regulations under the Clean Air Act that took effect in early 2011 and that establish requirements for the monitoring, reporting, and control of greenhouse gas emissions from stationary sources. These 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 Kinder Morgan's pipelines, treating and processing facilities, storage facilities, terminals and wells. Depending on the nature of those requirements and any additional requirements that may be imposed by state and local regulatory authorities, Kinder Morgan 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, Kinder Morgan is unable to fully estimate the effect on earnings or operations or the amount and timing of such required capital expenditures; however, it does not believe that it will be materially adversely affected by any such requirements.

*Clean Water Act*

Kinder Morgan's 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, state or Canadian 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 and Canadian 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 the burning of natural gas, are examples of greenhouse gases. It is not possible at this time to predict what action, if any, the U.S. Congress may take in regard to greenhouse gas legislation.

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As discussed above under Clean Air Act, the U.S. EPA adopted new regulations under the Clean Air Act that took effect in early 2011 and that establish requirements for the monitoring, reporting, and control of greenhouse gas emissions from stationary sources. These regulations include the reporting of greenhouse gas emissions in the United States 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 Kinder Morgan's operations, including the 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 Kinder Morgan'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. Kinder Morgan is not able at this time to estimate such increased costs; however, they could be significant. While Kinder Morgan may be able to include some or all of such increased costs in the rates charged by its natural gas pipelines, such recovery of costs is uncertain in all cases and may depend on events beyond its 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 Kinder Morgan's business, financial position, results of operations and prospects.

Some climatic models indicate that global warming is likely to result in rising sea levels, increased intensity of hurricanes and tropical storms, and increased frequency of extreme precipitation and flooding. Kinder Morgan may experience increased insurance premiums and deductibles, or a decrease in available coverage, for its assets in areas subject to severe weather. To the extent these phenomena occur, they could damage its 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, Kinder Morgan is not in a position to say whether the physical impacts of climate change pose a material risk to its business, financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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, Kinder Morgan anticipates that greenhouse gas regulations will increase demand for carbon sequestration technologies, such as the techniques it has successfully demonstrated in its enhanced oil recovery operations within the CO<sub>2</sub> KMP segment. However, these positive effects on Kinder Morgan's 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 Kinder Morgan's business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

*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 it determines to be high risk and subject to the rule. Therefore, neither the extent to which Kinder Morgan's 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.

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***Properties***

See KMP Operations and Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America for a description of Kinder Morgan's properties. Kinder Morgan believes that it has generally satisfactory title to the properties it owns and uses in its businesses, subject to liens for current taxes, liens incident to 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 Kinder Morgan's businesses. Kinder Morgan's terminals, storage facilities, treating and processing plants, regulator and compressor stations, oil and gas wells, offices and related facilities are located on real property owned or leased by Kinder Morgan. In some cases, the real property Kinder Morgan leases is on federal, state, provincial or local government land.

Kinder Morgan generally does not own the land on which its pipelines are constructed. Instead, it obtains the right to construct and operate the pipelines on other people's land for a period of time. Substantially all of Kinder Morgan's 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 been obtained from railroad companies to run along or 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.

***Employees***

Kinder Morgan employed 8,120 full-time people at December 31, 2011, including employees of indirect subsidiary KMGP Services Company, Inc., who are dedicated to the operations of KMP, and employees of Kinder Morgan Canada Inc. Approximately 833 full-time hourly personnel at certain terminals and pipelines are represented by labor unions under collective bargaining agreements that expire between 2012 and 2016. Kinder Morgan considers relations with its employees to be good.

***Legal Proceedings***

Please see note 16 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus for a discussion of legal proceedings in which Kinder Morgan is involved.

From time to time Kinder Morgan is a party to litigation and legal proceedings that it considers to be a part of the ordinary course of business. While no assurance can be given, Kinder Morgan believes that, taking into account reserves and insurance coverage, none of the litigation or legal proceedings in which it is currently involved could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition or results of operations. Kinder Morgan may, however, become involved in material legal proceedings in the future.

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**Kinder Morgan's Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition  
and Results of Operations**

*The following discussion and analysis of Kinder Morgan's financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with Summary Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data and Kinder Morgan's financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus. This discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Kinder Morgan's 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 information statement/proxy statement/prospectus. For purposes of this section Kinder Morgan refers to Kinder Morgan, Inc. and its subsidiaries. See Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements.*

**General**

Kinder Morgan's assets that generate cash for the payment of dividends and for other purposes consist primarily of its ownership of the general partner interest in KMP, approximately 11% of the limited partner interests of KMP and a 20% interest in NGPL. Approximately 98%, 97% and 95% of the distributions Kinder Morgan received from its subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, were attributable to KMP.

Kinder Morgan's business model, through its ownership and operation of energy related assets and through its ownership of the general partner of KMP and KMR's management of KMP'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 Kinder Morgan's stockholders.

To achieve these objectives, Kinder Morgan focuses 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. Kinder Morgan's reportable business segments are based on the way its management organizes the enterprise, and each of the business segments represents a component of the enterprise that engages in a separate business activity and for which discrete financial information is available.

Kinder Morgan's 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;

*CO<sub>2</sub>* KMP (i) the production, transportation and marketing of carbon dioxide, referred to as *CO<sub>2</sub>* oil fields that use CO<sub>2</sub> to increase production of oil; (ii) ownership interests in and/or operation of oil fields in West Texas and (iii) the ownership and operation of a crude oil pipeline system in West Texas;

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*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* (i) the ownership and operation of the Trans Mountain pipeline system that transports crude oil and refined petroleum products from Edmonton, Alberta, Canada to

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marketing terminals and refineries in British Columbia, Canada and the state of Washington; (ii) a 33 1/3% interest in the Express crude oil pipeline system, which connects Canadian and U.S. producers to refineries located in the U.S. Rocky Mountain and Midwest regions and (iii) the Jet Fuel aviation turbine fuel pipeline that serves the Vancouver (Canada) International Airport; and

*NGPL* a 20% interest in NGPL and certain affiliates. Prior to February 15, 2008, Kinder Morgan owned 100% of NGPL.

In addition, during the historical periods presented prior to 2011 in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus, Kinder Morgan had a business segment referred to as Power, which consisted of its ownership of natural gas-fired electric generation facilities. On October 22, 2010, Kinder Morgan sold its facility located in Michigan, referred to as Triton Power, for approximately \$15.0 million in cash, and as a result, in periods thereafter, Kinder Morgan no longer reports Power as a business segment. See note 3 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.

As an energy infrastructure owner and operator in multiple facets of the United States and Canada's various energy businesses and markets, Kinder Morgan examines a number of variables and factors on a routine basis to evaluate its current performance and its prospects for the future. Many of Kinder Morgan's operations are regulated by various U.S. and Canadian regulatory bodies and a portion of its business portfolio (including the Kinder Morgan Canada KMP business segment, the Canadian portion of the Cochin Pipeline, and the 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 the reported operating results, all of the following references to foreign currency effects or similar terms in this section represent Kinder Morgan's 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 the refined petroleum products pipeline transportation business is generally driven by the volume of refined petroleum products that Kinder Morgan transports and the prices it receives for its services. Transportation volume levels are primarily driven by the demand for the refined petroleum products being shipped or stored. Demand for refined 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, Kinder Morgan seeks to own refined petroleum 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.

With respect to the 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 periods of time. To the extent practicable and economically feasible in light of its strategic plans and other factors, Kinder Morgan generally attempts 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 available capacity. These long-term contracts are typically structured with a fixed-fee reserving the right to transport natural gas and specify that Kinder Morgan receive the majority of its fee for making the capacity available, whether or not the customer actually chooses to utilize the capacity. Similarly, in the Texas Intrastate Pipeline business, KMP currently derives approximately 75% of its sales and transport margins from long-term transport and sales contracts that include requirements with minimum volume payment obligations. As contracts expire, Kinder Morgan has additional exposure to the longer term trends in supply and demand for natural gas. As of December 31, 2011, the remaining average contract life of KMP's natural gas transportation contracts (including for its intrastate pipelines) was approximately eight years.

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The CO<sub>2</sub> sales and transportation business primarily has contracts with minimum volume requirements, which as of December 31, 2011, had a remaining average contract life of four years (this remaining average contract life includes intercompany sales; when intercompany sales are eliminated, the remaining average contract life is approximately five years). Carbon dioxide sales contracts vary from customer to customer and have evolved over time as supply and demand conditions have changed. Kinder Morgan's recent contracts have generally provided for a delivered price tied to the price of crude oil, but with a floor price. On a volume-weighted basis, for contracts making deliveries in 2012, and utilizing the average oil price per barrel contained in Kinder Morgan's 2012 budget, approximately 70% of Kinder Morgan's contractual volumes are based on a fixed fee or floor price, and 30% fluctuate with the price of oil (these percentages include intercompany sales; when intercompany sales are eliminated, the percentages are 72% and 28%, respectively). In the long-term, 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 Kinder Morgan due to the required minimum sales volumes under many of its contracts. In the CO<sub>2</sub> KMP business segment's oil and gas producing activities, Kinder Morgan monitors the amount of capital it expends in relation to the amount of production that it expects to add. In that regard, production during any period is an important measure. In addition, the revenues Kinder Morgan receives from its crude oil, natural gas liquids and carbon dioxide sales are affected by the prices it realizes from the sale of these products. Over the long-term, Kinder Morgan 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 it will receive due to its risk management, or hedging, program, in which the prices to be realized for certain future sales quantities are fixed, capped or bracketed through the use of financial derivative contracts, particularly for crude oil. The realized weighted average crude oil price per barrel, with all hedges allocated to oil, was \$69.73 per barrel in 2011, \$59.96 per barrel in 2010 and \$49.55 per barrel in 2009. Had Kinder Morgan not used energy derivative contracts to transfer commodity price risk, its crude oil sales prices would have averaged \$92.61 per barrel in 2011, \$76.93 per barrel in 2010 and \$59.02 per barrel in 2009.

The factors impacting the Terminals KMP business segment generally differ depending on whether the terminal is a liquids or bulk terminal, and in the case of a bulk terminal, the type of product being handled or stored. As with the refined petroleum products pipeline transportation business, the revenues from Kinder Morgan's bulk terminals business are generally driven by the volumes handled and/or stored, as well as the prices Kinder Morgan receives for its services, which in turn are driven by the demand for the products being shipped or stored. While Kinder Morgan handles and stores a large variety of products in its bulk terminals, the primary products are coal, petroleum coke, and steel. For the most part, Kinder Morgan has 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, profitability from the bulk business can be sensitive to economic conditions. Kinder Morgan's liquids terminals business generally has longer-term contracts that require the customer to pay regardless of whether they use the capacity. Thus, similar to the natural gas pipeline business, Kinder Morgan's liquids terminals business is less sensitive to short-term changes in supply and demand. Therefore, the extent to which changes in these variables affect the terminals business in the near term is a function of the length of the underlying service contracts (which is typically approximately four 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 its strategic plans and other factors, Kinder Morgan generally attempts 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 available capacity. In addition, weather-related factors such as hurricanes, floods and droughts may impact Kinder Morgan's 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.

In the discussions of the operating results of individual businesses that follow (see Results of Operations below), Kinder Morgan generally identifies the important fluctuations between periods that are attributable to acquisitions and dispositions separately from those that are attributable to businesses owned in both periods. Continuing its history of making accretive acquisitions and economically advantageous expansions of existing



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businesses; in 2011, Kinder Morgan invested approximately \$2.6 billion for both strategic business acquisitions and expansions of existing assets. KMP's capital investments helped it to achieve compound annual growth rates in cash distributions to its limited partners of 4.8%, 4.7% and 7.2%, respectively, for the one-year, three-year and five-year periods ended December 31, 2011.

Thus, KMP's ability to increase distributions to Kinder Morgan and other investors will, to some extent, be a function of its ability to complete successful acquisitions and expansions. Kinder Morgan believes KMP will continue to have opportunities for expansion of its facilities in many markets, and it has budgeted approximately \$1.7 billion for its 2012 capital expansion program, including small acquisitions and investment contributions. Based on its historical record and because there is continued demand for energy infrastructure in the areas it serves, Kinder Morgan expects to continue to have such opportunities in the future, although the level of such opportunities is difficult to predict.

In addition, KMP regularly considers and enters into discussions regarding potential acquisitions, including those from Kinder Morgan or its affiliates, and is currently contemplating potential acquisitions. While there are currently no unannounced purchase agreements for the acquisition of any material business or assets, such transactions can be effected quickly, may occur at any time and may be significant in size relative to Kinder Morgan's existing assets or operations. 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 it has limited or no control. Thus, KMP has no way to determine the number or size of accretive acquisition candidates in the future, or whether it 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, and although Kinder Morgan cannot predict future changes in the overall equity and debt capital markets (in terms of tightening or loosening of credit), it believes that its stable cash flows, KMP's investment grade credit rating and its historical record of successfully accessing both equity and debt funding sources should allow Kinder Morgan to continue to execute its current investment, distribution and acquisition strategies, as well as refinance maturing debt when required. For a further discussion of Kinder Morgan's liquidity, including its public debt and equity offerings in 2011, please see "Liquidity and Capital Resources" below.

**Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates**

Accounting standards require information in financial statements about the risks and uncertainties inherent in significant estimates, and the application of U.S. generally accepted accounting principles involves the exercise of varying degrees of judgment. Certain amounts included in or affecting Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements and related disclosures must be estimated, requiring it to make certain assumptions with respect to values or conditions that cannot be known with certainty at the time the financial statements are prepared. These estimates and assumptions affect the amounts Kinder Morgan reports for its assets and liabilities, its revenues and expenses during the reporting period, and its disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Kinder Morgan routinely evaluates these estimates, utilizing historical experience, consultation with experts and other methods it considers reasonable in the particular circumstances. Nevertheless, actual results may differ significantly from Kinder Morgan's estimates, and any effects on its 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 Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements and related disclosures, examples of certain areas that require more judgment relative to others include its use of estimates in determining (i) the economic useful lives of its assets; (ii) the fair values used to assign purchase price from business combinations, determine

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possible asset impairment charges, and calculate the annual goodwill impairment test; (iii) reserves for environmental claims, legal fees, transportation rate cases and other litigation liabilities; (iv) provisions for uncollectible accounts receivables; (v) exposures under contractual indemnifications; and (vi) unbilled revenues.

For a summary of Kinder Morgan's significant accounting policies, see Note 2 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus. Kinder Morgan believes that certain accounting policies are of more significance in its consolidated financial statement preparation process than others, which policies are discussed as follows.

***Environmental Matters***

With respect to its environmental exposure, Kinder Morgan utilizes both internal staff and external experts to assist it in identifying environmental issues and in estimating the costs and timing of remediation efforts. Kinder Morgan expenses or capitalizes, as appropriate, environmental expenditures that relate to current operations, and it records environmental liabilities when environmental assessments and/or remedial efforts are probable and the costs can be reasonably estimated. Generally, Kinder Morgan does not discount environmental liabilities to a net present value, and it recognizes receivables for anticipated associated insurance recoveries when such recoveries are deemed to be probable.

Kinder Morgan's recording of environmental accruals often coincides with its completion of a feasibility study or its commitment to a formal plan of action, but generally, Kinder Morgan recognizes and/or adjusts its environmental liabilities following routine reviews of potential environmental issues and claims that could impact its 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 management's requirement to recognize contingent environmental liabilities whenever the associated environmental issue is likely to occur and the amount of Kinder Morgan's liability can be reasonably estimated. In making these liability estimations, Kinder Morgan considers the effect of environmental compliance, pending legal actions against it, and potential third party liability claims. For more information on Kinder Morgan's environmental disclosures, see Note 16 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.

***Legal Matters***

Kinder Morgan is subject to litigation and regulatory proceedings as a result of its business operations and transactions. Kinder Morgan utilizes both internal and external counsel in evaluating its potential exposure to adverse outcomes from orders, judgments or settlements. In general, Kinder Morgan expenses legal costs as incurred; accordingly, to the extent that actual outcomes differ from estimates, or additional facts and circumstances cause Kinder Morgan to revise its estimates, its earnings will be affected. When Kinder Morgan identifies specific litigation that is expected to continue for a significant period of time, is reasonably possible to occur, and may require substantial expenditures, it identifies 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, Kinder Morgan records a liability equal to the low end of the range. Any such liability recorded is revised as better information becomes available.

As of December 31, 2011, KMP's most significant ongoing litigation proceedings involved its West Coast Products Pipelines. Transportation rates charged by certain of these pipeline systems are subject to proceedings at the FERC and the CPUC involving shipper challenges to the pipelines' interstate and intrastate (California) rates, respectively. For more information on Kinder Morgan's regulatory proceedings, see Note 16 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.

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**Table of Contents****Index to Financial Statements*****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. Kinder Morgan evaluates its goodwill for impairment on May 31 of each year. There were no impairment charges resulting from the May 31, 2011 impairment testing, and no event indicating an impairment has occurred subsequent to that date. For more information on Kinder Morgan's goodwill, see Notes 2 and 7 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.

Excluding goodwill, Kinder Morgan's other intangible assets include customer contracts, relationships and agreements, lease value, technology-based 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 Kinder Morgan's accompanying consolidated balance sheets. For more information on amortizable intangibles, see Note 7 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.

***Estimated Net Recoverable Quantities of Oil and Gas***

Kinder Morgan uses the successful efforts method of accounting for its 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 Kinder Morgan'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, see Note 21 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.

***Hedging Activities***

Kinder Morgan engages in a hedging program that utilizes derivative contracts to mitigate (offset) its exposure to fluctuations in energy commodity prices and to balance its exposure to fixed and variable interest rates, and Kinder Morgan believes that these hedges are generally effective in realizing these objectives. According to the provisions of U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, 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 any 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 Kinder Morgan to engage in a hedging transaction that completely mitigates its exposure to unfavorable changes in commodity prices a perfectly effective hedge Kinder Morgan often enters into hedges that are not completely effective in those instances where it believes to do so would be better than not hedging at all. But because the part of such hedging transactions that is not effective in

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offsetting undesired changes in commodity prices (the ineffective portion) is required to be recognized currently in earnings, Kinder Morgan's financial statements may reflect a gain or loss arising from an exposure to commodity prices for which it is unable to enter into a completely effective hedge. For example, when Kinder Morgan purchases a commodity at one location and sells it at another, it may be unable to hedge completely its exposure to a differential in the price of the product between these two locations; accordingly, Kinder Morgan's financial statements may reflect some volatility due to these hedges. For more information on Kinder Morgan's hedging activities, see Note 13 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.

***Employee Benefit Plans***

With respect to the amount of income or expense Kinder Morgan recognizes in association with its pension and retiree medical plans, it 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. Kinder Morgan reviews 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 Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus. While Kinder Morgan believes its choices for these assumptions are appropriate in the circumstances, other assumptions could be reasonably applied and, therefore, Kinder Morgan notes that, at its current level of pension and retiree medical funding, a change of 1% in the long-term return on assets assumption would increase (decrease) annual retiree medical expense by approximately \$0.6 million (\$0.6 million) and would increase (decrease) annual pension expense by \$2.5 million (\$2.5 million) in comparison to that recorded in 2011. Similarly, a 1% change in the discount rate would increase (decrease) accumulated postretirement benefit obligation by \$8.5 million (\$7.7 million) and would increase (decrease) projected pension benefit obligation by \$39.4 million (\$35.2 million) compared to those balances as of December 31, 2011.

***Income Taxes***

Kinder Morgan records a valuation allowance to reduce its deferred tax assets to an amount that is more likely than not to be realized. While Kinder Morgan has considered estimated future taxable income and prudent and feasible tax planning strategies in determining the amount of its valuation allowance, any change in the amount that it expects to ultimately realize will be included in income in the period in which such a determination is reached. In addition, Kinder Morgan does 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, Kinder Morgan must make estimates of how its income will be apportioned among the various states in order to arrive at an overall effective tax rate. Changes in Kinder Morgan's 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 its investments, Kinder Morgan has applied an accounting policy that looks through its investments, including its 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 Kinder Morgan's investment in KMP.

***Going Private Transaction***

The Going Private Transaction completed in May 2007 was accounted for as a purchase business combination. Accordingly, Kinder Morgan's assets and liabilities were 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.

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	2011	Year Ended December 31, 2010 (In millions)	2009
Segment earnings (loss) before depreciation, depletion and amortization expense and amortization of excess cost of equity investments(a)			
Products Pipelines KMP(b)	\$ 461.3	\$ 496.9	\$ 584.0
Natural Gas Pipelines KMP(c)	772.8	828.9	788.7
CO <sub>2</sub> KMP(d)	1,116.1	1,018.2	878.5
Terminals KMP(e)	702.1	640.3	596.4
Kinder Morgan Canada KMP(f)	201.6	181.6	154.5
NGPL PipeCo LLC(g)	18.7	(399.0)	42.5
Power(h)		4.1	4.8
Segment earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expense and amortization of excess cost of equity investments	3,272.6	2,771.0	3,049.4
Depreciation, depletion and amortization expense	(1,091.9)	(1,078.8)	(1,070.2)
Amortization of excess cost of equity investments	(6.7)	(5.8)	(5.8)
NGPL PipeCo LLC fee revenue(i)	35.1	47.2	45.8
Other revenues	1.1	3.6	
General and administrative expenses(j)	(515.0)	(631.1)	(373.0)
Unallocable interest and other, net(k)	(700.6)	(652.6)	(583.7)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	994.6	453.5	1,062.5
Unallocable income tax expense(a)	(342.4)	(153.2)	(289.7)
Income from continuing operations	652.2	300.3	772.8
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	7.8	(0.7)	0.3
Net income	660.0	299.6	773.1
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(65.6)	(340.9)	(278.1)
Net (loss) income attributable to Kinder Morgan, Inc.(l)	\$ 594.4	\$ (41.3)	\$ 495.0

- (a) KMP's income taxes expenses for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 were \$20.4 million, \$14.4 million and \$36.9 million, respectively, and are included in segment earnings.
- (b) 2011 amount includes (i) a \$168.2 million increase in expense associated with rate case liability adjustments; (ii) a \$60.0 million increase in expense associated with rights-of-way lease payment liability adjustments; (iii) an \$8.6 million increase in expense associated with environmental liability adjustments for periods prior to 2011; (iv) a \$6.7 million increase in expense associated with legal liability adjustments related to a litigation matter involving the Calnev pipeline's Las Vegas terminal operations; (v) a \$12.1 million increase in income from both the disposal of property and the settlement of a legal matter related to the sale of a portion of the Gaffey Street, California land; (vi) a \$0.1 million decrease in expense (reflecting tax savings) related to non-cash compensation expense allocated to KMP from Kinder Morgan; and (vii) \$1.8 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. 2010 amount includes (i) a \$172.0 million increase in expense associated with rate case liability adjustments; (ii) an \$18.0 million decrease in income associated with combined property environmental expenses and the demolition of physical assets in preparation for the sale of KMP's Gaffey Street, California land; (iii) a \$2.5 million increase in expense associated with environmental liability adjustments; (iv) an \$8.8 million gain from the sale of a 50%

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ownership interest in the Cypress pipeline system and the revaluation of its remaining interest to fair value; (v) a \$0.7 million increase in income resulting from unrealized foreign currency gains on long-term debt transactions; and (vi) \$7.6 million decrease in earnings related to assets sold which had been

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- revalued as part of the Going Private Transaction and recorded in the application of the purchase method of accounting. 2009 amount includes (i) a \$23.0 million increase in expense associated with adjustments to long-term receivables for environmental cost recoveries; (ii) an \$18.0 million increase in expense associated with rate case and other legal liability adjustments; (iii) an \$11.5 million increase in expense associated with environmental liability adjustments; (iv) a \$1.7 million increase in income resulting from unrealized foreign currency gains on long-term debt transactions; (v) a \$0.2 million increase in income from hurricane casualty gains; and (vi) \$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.
- (c) 2011 amount includes (i) a \$167.2 million loss from the remeasurement of KMP's previously held 50% equity interest in KinderHawk Field Services LLC to fair value; (ii) a \$9.7 million increase in expense from the write-off of a receivable for fuel under-collected prior to 2011; and (iii) a \$1.4 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. 2010 amount includes a \$0.4 million increase in income from certain measurement period adjustments related to KMP's October 1, 2009 natural gas treating business acquisition and a combined \$7.4 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. 2009 amount includes (i) a \$7.8 million increase in income from hurricane casualty gains; (ii) 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; (iii) a \$0.1 million increase in expense associated with adjustments to long-term receivables for environmental cost recoveries; and (iv) 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.
- (d) 2011 amount includes a \$5.2 million unrealized gain on derivative contracts used to hedge forecasted crude oil sales and increases in earnings resulting from valuation adjustments of \$17.5 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. 2010 amount includes a \$5.3 million unrealized gain on derivative contracts used to hedge forecasted crude oil sales and increases in earnings resulting from valuation adjustments of \$52.7 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. 2009 amount includes a \$13.5 million unrealized loss on derivative contracts used to hedge forecasted crude oil sales and 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.
- (e) 2011 amount includes (i) a \$4.8 million decrease in expense (reflecting tax savings) related to non-cash compensation expense allocated to KMP from Kinder Morgan; (ii) a \$4.3 million casualty indemnification gain related to a 2008 fire at the Pasadena, Texas liquids terminal; (iii) a \$2.2 million increase in income associated with the sale of a 51% ownership interest in two of KMP's subsidiaries: River Consulting LLC and Devco USA L.L.C.; (iv) a \$1.5 million increase in income from the sale of KMP's ownership interest in Arrow Terminals B.V.; (v) a \$1.3 million increase in income from adjustments associated with the sale of KMP's ownership interest in the boat fleet business KMP acquired from Megafleet Towing Co., Inc. in April 2009; (vi) a \$7.6 million decrease in income from casualty insurance deductibles and the write-off of assets related to casualty losses; (vii) a \$2.0 million increase in expense associated with environmental liability adjustments; (viii) a \$0.6 million increase in expense associated with the settlement of a litigation matter at the Carteret, New Jersey liquids terminal; (ix) a combined \$0.5 million decrease in income from property write-offs and expenses associated with the on-going dissolution of KMP's partnership interest in Globalplex Handling; and (x) a decreases in earnings of \$2.4 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. 2010 amount includes (i) a combined \$7.4 million decrease in income from casualty insurance deductibles and the write-off of assets related to casualty losses; (ii) a combined \$4.1 million decrease in income associated with a write-down of the carrying value of net assets to be sold to their estimated fair values as of December 31, 2010 (associated with the sale of KMP's ownership interest in the boat fleet business it acquired from Megafleet Towing Co., Inc. in April 2009); (iii) a \$0.6 million increase in expense

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- related to storm and flood clean-up and repair activities; (iv) a \$6.7 million casualty indemnification gain related to a 2008 fire at the Pasadena, Texas liquids terminals; (v) a \$0.2 million decrease in expense from certain measurement period adjustments related to KMP's March 5, 2010 Slay Industries terminal acquisition; and (vi) a decrease in earnings of \$1.0 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. 2009 amount includes (i) a combined \$24.0 million increase in income from hurricane and fire casualty gains and clean-up and repair activities; (ii) a \$0.5 million decrease in expense associated with legal liability adjustments related to a litigation matter involving the Staten Island liquids terminal; (iii) a \$0.9 million increase in expense associated with environmental liability adjustments; (iv) a \$0.7 million increase in expense associated with adjustments to long-term receivables for environmental cost recoveries; and (v) a decrease 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.
- (f) 2011 amount includes a \$3.1 million decrease in expense (reflecting tax savings) related to non-cash compensation expense allocated to KMP from Kinder Morgan. 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 adjustment related to book tax accruals made by the Express pipeline system.
- (g) 2010 amount includes a non-cash investment impairment charge, which Kinder Morgan recorded in the amount of \$430.0 million (pre-tax); see Note 6 of Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.
- (h) On October 22, 2010, Kinder Morgan sold its Power facility located in Michigan and as a result, Kinder Morgan no longer reports Power as a business segment, see Notes 3 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.
- (i) Effective January 1, 2011, this became a reimbursement of general and administrative costs; see Notes 11 and 16 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.
- (j) Includes unallocated litigation and environmental expenses. 2011 amount includes (i) a \$100 million (pre-tax) increase in expense associated with a special bonus for non-senior management employees. The cost of this bonus was not borne by Kinder Morgan's Class P shareholders. Kinder Morgan paid for these bonuses, which included the amounts allocated to KMP, using \$64 million (after-tax) in available earnings and profits reserved for this purpose and not paid in dividends to Kinder Morgan's Class A shareholders; (ii) a combined \$4.1 million increase in expense for unallocated legal expenses and certain asset and business acquisition expenses; (iii) a \$0.2 million decrease in expense related to capitalized overhead costs associated with the 2008 hurricane season; (iv) a reduction to expense for a \$45.8 million Going Private transaction litigation insurance reimbursement; (v) a \$11.2 million increase of expense associated with Kinder Morgan's initial public offering; (vi) a \$9.3 million increase in expense related to the El Paso acquisition; (vii) a \$9.9 million increase in Going Private transaction litigation expense; (viii) a \$3.6 million increase in expense related to non-cash compensation expense; (ix) a \$0.2 million increase in expense for services associated with Kinder Morgan's postretirement employee benefits; and (x) \$0.2 million reduction to expense associated with an insurance claim reimbursement. 2010 amount includes (i) a \$200 million (pre-tax) Going Private transaction litigation settlement (see 2011 \$45.8 million insurance reimbursement above); (ii) a \$4.2 million increase in expense for certain asset and business acquisition costs; (iii) a \$1.6 million increase in legal expense associated with items disclosed in these footnotes such as legal settlements and pipeline failures; and (iv) a \$0.2 million decrease in expense related to capitalized overhead costs associated with the 2008 hurricane season; (v) a \$7.2 million increase of expense associated with Kinder Morgan's initial public offering; (vi) a \$6.1 million increase in expense related to non-cash compensation expense; (vii) a \$3.8 million increase in legal expense associated with Going Private transaction and litigation fees; and (viii) a \$1.6 million reduction to expense associated with an insurance claim reimbursement. 2009 amount includes (i) a \$7.6 million increase in expense related to non-cash compensation expense; (ii) a \$2.3 million increase in expense for certain asset and business acquisition costs, which under prior accounting standards would have been capitalized; (iii) a \$1.3 million increase in



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expense for certain land transfer taxes associated with the April 30, 2007 Trans Mountain acquisition; (iv) a \$2.7 million decrease in expense related to capitalized overhead costs associated with the 2008 hurricane season; and (v) a \$0.7 million reduction in expense associated with Going Private transaction and litigation fees.

- (k) 2011, 2010 and 2009 amounts include increase in imputed interest expense of \$0.7 million \$1.1 million and \$1.6 million, respectively, related to the January 1, 2007 Cochin Pipeline acquisition. Also, 2010 amount includes a gain of \$16.1 million related to the sale of Triton Power on October 22, 2010, see Note 3 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.
- (l) 2010 amount includes a reduction of approximately \$107 million (after-tax) in the income Kinder Morgan recognized from its interest in the general partner due to a KMP interim capital transaction.

*Year Ended December 31, 2011 vs. 2010*

Total revenues for 2011 and 2010 were \$8.3 billion and \$8.2 billion, respectively. For 2011, net income attributable to Kinder Morgan, Inc. totaled \$594.4 million as compared to net loss of \$41.3 million in 2010.

Total segment earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses, sometimes referred to as EBDA, increased \$501.6 million (18%) in 2011 compared to 2010; however, this overall increase in earnings included an increase of \$191.2 million from the effect of the certain items described in the footnotes to the table above (which combined to decrease total segment EBDA by \$384.6 million and \$575.8 million in 2011 and 2010, respectively). The remaining \$310.4 million (9%) increase in total segment earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization in 2011 compared to 2010 resulted from better performance from all five of KMP's reportable business segments, primarily due to increases attributable to the CO<sub>2</sub> KMP (\$133.2 million), Natural Gas Pipelines KMP (\$115.2 million) and Terminals KMP (\$54.6 million) business segments.

*Year Ended December 31, 2010 vs. 2009*

Kinder Morgan's total revenues for 2010 and 2009 were \$8.2 billion and \$7.2 billion, respectively. For 2010 the net loss attributable to Kinder Morgan, Inc. totaled \$41.3 million as compared to income of \$495.0 million in 2009. Net income attributable to Kinder Morgan, Inc. for 2010 was negatively impacted by (i) a \$128 million (after-tax) Going Private Transaction litigation settlement; (ii) approximately \$107 million (after-tax) from a reduction in the income Kinder Morgan recognized from its interest in the general partner due to a KMP distribution of cash from interim capital transactions and (iii) approximately \$275 million (after-tax) from an investment impairment charge recorded in the first quarter of 2010.

For the comparable periods, total segment earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization, sometimes referred to as earnings before DD&A, decreased \$278.4 million (9%) in 2010; however, the overall decrease included a decrease in earnings of \$617.1 million from the combined effect of the certain items impacting earnings before DD&A described in the footnotes to the table above (combining to affect total segment earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization by a \$575.8 million decrease and a \$41.3 million increase in 2010 and 2009, respectively). The two primary items described in the footnotes to the table above contributing to the \$575.8 million decrease in total segment earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization for 2010 were (i) a \$430 million (pre-tax) impairment of Kinder Morgan's investment in NGPL and (ii) a \$172 million (pre-tax) expense associated with the Products Pipeline KMP litigation. The remaining \$338.7 million (11%) increase in total segment earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization in 2010 versus 2009 resulted from better performance from all five of KMP's reportable business segments, mainly due to increases attributable to the CQ KMP and Terminals KMP business segments. The Going Private Transaction litigation settlement and KMP interim capital transaction discussed in footnotes (i) and (k) to the above table, respectively, did not impact earnings before DD&A.

During 2010, KMP benefitted from (i) higher revenues from crude oil, natural gas liquids and carbon dioxide sales, due largely to the positive impact of higher energy prices primarily in the last six months of the

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year relative to 2009; (ii) incremental earnings from the shale gas gathering and treating services offered by the Kinder Morgan Natural Gas Treating operations and KMP's 50%-owned KinderHawk Field Services; (iii) higher revenues from refined petroleum products delivery revenues by KMP's West Coast products pipelines and higher earnings from ethanol related handling activities at its West Coast and Southeast products terminal operations; (iv) the positive impact from a full year of operations from Kinder Morgan Louisiana and KMP's 50%-owned Midcontinent Express natural gas pipeline systems and (v) incremental earnings from both newly acquired and expanded bulk and liquids terminal operations.

*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 CO<sub>2</sub>, 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 unallocable income taxes. Kinder Morgan currently evaluates 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), Kinder Morgan considers each period's earnings before all non-cash depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses to be an important measure of business segment performance for Kinder Morgan's segments that are also segments of KMP. Kinder Morgan accounts for intersegment sales at market prices. Kinder Morgan accounts 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.

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	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
(In millions, except operating statistics)			
Revenues	\$ 914.0	\$ 883.0	\$ 826.6
Operating expenses(a)	(499.7)	(414.6)	(269.5)
Other income (expense)(b)	8.2	(11.8)	(1.1)
Earnings from equity investments	33.9	22.8	18.7
Interest income and Other, net(c)	8.2	16.4	12.4
Income tax (expense) benefit(d)	(3.3)	1.1	(3.1)
Earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expense and amortization of excess cost of equity investments	\$ 461.3	\$ 496.9	\$ 584.0
Gasoline (MMBbl)(e)	398.0	403.5	400.1
Diesel fuel (MMBbl)	148.9	148.3	143.2
Jet fuel (MMBbl)	110.5	106.2	111.4
Total refined product volumes (MMBbl)	657.4	658.0	654.7
Natural gas liquids (MMBbl)	26.1	25.2	26.5
Total delivery volumes (MMBbl)(f)	683.5	683.2	681.2
Ethanol (MMBbl)(g)	30.4	29.9	23.1

- (a) 2011, 2010 and 2009 amounts include increases in expense of \$8.6 million, \$2.5 million and \$11.5 million, respectively, associated with environmental liability adjustments. 2011 amount also includes a \$168.2 million increase in expense associated with rate case liability adjustments, a \$60.0 million increase in expense associated with rights-of-way lease payment liability adjustments, and a \$6.7 million increase in expense associated with legal liability adjustments related to a litigation matter involving the Calnev pipeline's Las Vegas terminal operations. 2010 amount also includes a \$172.0 million increase in expense associated with rate case liability adjustments, and a \$14.1 million increase in expense associated with environmental clean-up expenses and the demolition of physical assets in preparation for the sale of KMP's Gaffey Street, California land. 2009 amount also includes a \$23.0 million increase in expense associated with adjustments to long-term receivables for environmental cost recoveries, and an \$18.0 million increase in expense associated with rate case and other legal liability adjustments.
- (b) 2011 amount includes a \$10.8 million increase in income from the sale of a portion of KMP's Gaffey Street, California land. 2010 amount includes disposal losses of \$3.9 million related to the retirement of KMP's Gaffey Street, California land. 2009 amount includes a gain of \$0.2 million from hurricane casualty indemnifications. Also, 2011, 2010 and 2009 amounts include \$1.8 million, \$7.6 million and \$0.5 million, respectively, of decreases in 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) 2011 amount includes a \$1.3 million increase in income from the settlement of a legal matter related to the sale of a portion of KMP's Gaffey Street, California land. 2010 and 2009 amounts include increases in income of \$0.7 million and \$1.7 million, respectively, resulting from unrealized foreign currency gains on long-term debt transactions. 2010 amount also includes an \$8.8 million gain from the sale of a 50% ownership interest in the Cypress pipeline system and the revaluation of KMP's remaining interest to fair value.
- (d) 2011 amount includes a \$0.1 million decrease in expense (reflecting tax savings) related to non-cash compensation expense allocated to KMP from Kinder Morgan.
- (e) Volumes include ethanol pipeline volumes.
- (f) Includes Pacific, Plantation, Calnev, Central Florida, Cochin, and Cypress pipeline volumes.
- (g) Represents total ethanol volumes, including ethanol pipeline volumes included in gasoline volumes above.



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Combined, the certain items described in the footnotes to the table above accounted for decreases in segment earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses by \$42.5 million in 2011, \$139.5 million in 2010, when compared with the respective prior year. Following is information related to the segment's (i) remaining \$6.9 million (1%) and \$52.4 million (8%) increases in earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization and (ii) \$31.0 million (4%) and \$56.4 million (7%) increases in operating revenues in both 2011 and 2010, when compared with the respective prior year:

**Year Ended December 31, 2011 versus Year Ended December 31, 2010**

	EBDA increase/(decrease)		Revenues increase/ (decrease)	
	(In millions, except percentages)			
Cochin Pipeline	\$ 17.5	53%	\$ 29.9	66%
Plantation Pipeline	8.6	19%	1.2	6%
West Coast Terminals	8.5	11%	9.8	10%
Pacific operations	(17.6)	(6)%	(11.1)	(3)%
Calnev Pipeline	(4.6)	(8)%	(3.4)	(5)%
Transmix operations	(3.5)	(9)%	2.8	6%
All others (including eliminations)	(2.0)	(2)%	1.8	1%
 Total Products Pipelines KMP	 \$ 6.9	 1%	 \$ 31.0	 4%

The primary increases and decreases in the Products Pipelines KMP business segment's earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses in 2011 compared to 2010 were attributable to the following:

a \$17.5 million (53%) increase from the Cochin natural gas liquids pipeline system largely related to a 33% increase in system-wide throughput volumes, partially offset by increased income tax expense due to the year-over-year increase in pre-tax income;

an \$8.6 million (19%) increase from KMP's approximate 51% equity interest in the Plantation pipeline system. The increase in Plantation's earnings was primarily due to higher oil loss allowance revenues, a 4% increase in transport volumes, and the absence of an expense from the write-off of an uncollectible receivable in the first quarter of 2010;

an \$8.5 million (11%) increase from the West Coast terminal operations due mainly to the completion of various terminal expansion projects that increased liquids tank capacity, and partly to higher rates on existing storage;

a \$17.6 million (6%) decrease from the Pacific operations due largely to an \$11.1 million decrease in revenues and a \$6.1 million increase in combined operating expenses. The decrease in revenues was primarily due to lower average tariffs, due both to lower rates on the system's East Line deliveries as a result of rate case settlements since the end of 2010 and lower military tenders. This decrease was partially offset by higher terminal revenues attributable to a 10% increase in ethanol handling volumes. The increase in operating expenses was mainly due to a \$7.5 million increase in expense associated with liability adjustments made pursuant to an adverse tentative court decision on the amount of 2011 rights-of-way lease payment obligations;

a \$4.6 million (8%) decrease from the Calnev Pipeline due largely to a 21% drop in ethanol handling volumes that related to both lower deliveries to the Las Vegas market and incremental ethanol blending services offered by a competing terminal; and

a \$3.5 million (9%) decrease from the Transmix processing operations due mainly to a \$4.2 million decrease in income from lower product gains relative to 2010.

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	EBDA		Revenues	
	increase/(decrease)		increase/(decrease)	
	(In millions, except percentages)			
Pacific operations	\$ 40.0	15%	\$ 49.9	13%
Southeast Terminals	14.9	28%	12.0	15%
West Coast Terminals	10.5	16%	10.7	12%
Plantation Pipeline	3.2	8%	(0.3)	(1)%
Central Florida Pipeline	2.9	6%	1.4	2%
Cochin Pipeline	(20.4)	(38)%	(16.6)	(27)%
All others (including eliminations)	1.3	1%	(0.7)	(1)%
<b>Total Products Pipelines KMP</b>	<b>\$ 52.4</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>\$ 56.4</b>	<b>7%</b>

The primary increases and decreases in the Products Pipelines KMP business segment's earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses in 2010 compared to 2009 were attributable to the following:

a \$40.0 million (15%) increase from the Pacific operations due largely to a \$49.9 million (13%) increase in operating revenues, consisting of a \$32.1 million (11%) increase in mainline delivery revenues and a \$17.8 million (17%) increase in fee-based terminal revenues. The increase in pipeline delivery revenues was attributable to higher average tariff rates in 2010 (due in part to FERC-approved rate increases) and to military tender rate increases. Overall mainline delivery volumes were essentially flat across both years. The increase in terminal revenues was 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 2009;

a \$14.9 million (28%) increase from the Southeast terminal operations due to both increased ethanol throughput, driven by continued high demand during 2010 in the ethanol and biofuels markets, and higher product inventory gains relative to the prior year;

a \$10.5 million (16%) increase from the West Coast terminal operations driven by higher warehousing revenues and incremental customers at KMP's combined Carson/Los Angeles Harbor terminal system, incremental biodiesel revenues from KMP's two Portland, Oregon liquids facilities, and incremental earnings contributions from the terminals Portland, Oregon Airport pipeline, which was acquired on July 31, 2009;

a \$3.2 million (8%) increase from KMP's equity investment in Plantation. The increase in Plantation's earnings was driven by both higher products transportation revenues and higher oil loss allowance revenues. The increase in transportation revenues was due to a 2% increase in pipeline throughput volumes, resulting from both an upgrade at a refinery in Louisiana and a mainline allocation on a competing pipeline. The increase in oil loss allowance revenues was associated with the increase in volumes and an increase in products prices, relative to the prior year;

a \$2.9 million (6%) increase from the Central Florida Pipeline due mainly to incremental product inventory gains and partly to higher ethanol handling revenues; and

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a \$20.4 million (38%) decrease from the Cochin pipeline system attributable to a \$16.6 million (27%) drop in revenues and a \$3.8 million (35%) increase in operating expenses. The lower revenues reflected a 32% decline in propane delivery volumes, due to milder weather, a drop in grain drying demand, and the negative impacts from unfavorable tariff changes in 2010. The increase in operating expenses was primarily related to favorable settlements reached in the first quarter of 2009 with the seller of the remaining approximate 50.2% interest in the Cochin pipeline system that KMP purchased on January 1, 2007.



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	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	(In millions, except operating statistics)		
Revenues(a)	\$ 4,265.1	\$ 4,416.5	\$ 3,806.9
Operating expenses(b)	(3,551.6)	(3,756.8)	(3,192.7)
Other income (expense)(c)	(1.4)	(0.9)	6.6
Earnings from equity investments	227.2	169.1	141.8
Interest income and Other, net(d)	(162.4)	4.3	31.8
Income tax expense	(4.1)	(3.3)	(5.7)
<b>Earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expense and amortization of excess cost of equity investments</b>	<b>\$ 772.8</b>	<b>\$ 828.9</b>	<b>\$ 788.7</b>
Natural gas transport volumes (Bcf)(e)	2,925.0	2,584.2	2,285.1
Natural gas sales volumes (Bcf)(f)	804.7	797.9	794.5

- (a) 2010 amount includes a \$0.4 million increase in revenues from certain measurement period adjustments related to KMP's October 1, 2009 natural gas treating business acquisition.
- (b) 2011 amount includes a \$9.7 million increase in expense from the write-off of a receivable for fuel under-collected prior to 2011. 2009 amount includes a \$5.6 million decrease in income resulting from unrealized mark to market 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, and the last of the related derivative contracts expired in December 2009. 2009 amount also includes a \$0.1 million increase in expense associated with adjustments to long-term receivables for environmental cost recoveries. Also, amounts include a decrease in earnings of \$6.5 million for the year ended 2010 related to a valuation adjustment to cushion gas and a increase in earnings of \$0.3 million for the years ended 2009 related to valuation adjustments to derivative contracts in place. These assets had been revalued as part of the Going Private Transaction and recorded in the application of the purchase method of accounting.
- (c) 2011, 2010 and 2009 amounts include \$1.4 million, \$0.9 million and \$1.2 million, respectively, in decreased earnings related to assets sold. These assets had been revalued as part of the Going Private Transaction and recorded in the application of the purchase method of accounting. 2009 also amount includes gains of \$7.8 million from hurricane casualty indemnifications.
- (d) 2011 amount includes a \$167.2 million loss from the remeasurement of KMP's previously held 50% equity interest in KinderHawk Field Services LLC to fair value.
- (e) 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, and for 2011 only, Fayetteville Express Pipeline LLC.
- (f) Represents Texas intrastate natural gas pipeline group volumes.

Combined, the certain items described in the footnotes to the table above accounted for (i) decreases of \$171.3 million and \$8.2 million, respectively, in segment earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses in 2011 and 2010 and (ii) a decrease of \$0.4 million and an increase of \$0.4 million, respectively, in segment revenues in 2011 and 2010, when compared with the respective prior year.

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Following is information related to the segment's remaining (i) \$115.2 million (14%) and \$48.4 million (6%) increases in earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization and (ii) \$151.0 million (3%) decrease and \$609.2 million (16%) increase in operating revenues in 2011 and 2010, when compared with the respective prior year:

**Year Ended December 31, 2011 versus Year Ended December 31, 2010**

	EBDA		Revenues	
	increase/(decrease)		increase/(decrease)	
	(In millions, except percentages)			
KinderHawk Field Services(a)	\$ 92.5	n/a	\$ 99.4	n/a
Fayetteville Express Pipeline(b)	23.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
Midcontinent Express Pipeline(b)	12.6	42%	n/a	n/a
Casper and Douglas Natural Gas Processing	7.6	36%	19.9	19%
Texas Intrastate Natural Gas Pipeline Group	5.8	2%	(251.5)	(6)%
Kinder Morgan Interstate Gas Transmission	(18.2)	(17)%	(29.6)	(17)%
Trailblazer Pipeline	(11.3)	(25)%	(7.6)	(14)%
All others (including eliminations)	2.4	1%	18.4	10%
<b>Total Natural Gas Pipelines - KMP</b>	<b>\$ 115.2</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>\$ (151.0)</b>	<b>(3)%</b>

(a) Equity investment until July 1, 2011. See Note (b).

(b) 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 primary increases and decreases in the Natural Gas Pipelines - KMP business segment's earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses in 2011 compared to 2010 were attributable to the following:

a \$92.5 million increase from incremental earnings from KMP's now wholly-owned KinderHawk Field Services LLC. For more information about the two KinderHawk acquisitions, see Note 3 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus;

a \$23.8 million increase from incremental equity earnings from KMP's 50% interest in the Fayetteville Express pipeline system, which began firm contract transportation service on January 1, 2011;

a \$12.6 million (42%) increase in equity earnings from KMP's 50% interest in the Midcontinent Express pipeline system driven by higher transportation revenues and by the June 2010 completion of an expansion project that increased the system's Zone 1 transportation capacity from 1.5 billion to 1.8 billion cubic feet per day, and Zone 2 capacity from 1.0 billion to 1.2 billion cubic feet per day;

a \$7.6 million (36%) increase from the Casper Douglas gas processing operations attributable to a 40% increase in net processing spreads;

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a \$5.8 million (2%) increase from the Texas intrastate natural gas pipeline group primarily due to (i) a \$29.8 million increase due to higher margins from both natural gas storage and transportation services (due to favorable storage price spreads and a 15% increase in transportation volumes); (ii) an \$11.3 million increase due to incremental equity earnings from KMP's 50% interest in Eagle Ford Gathering LLC; (iii) a \$23.7 million drop in natural gas sales margin (mainly attributable to higher costs of natural gas supplies relative to sales price); and (iv) a \$12.2 million decrease due to higher operating expenses (attributable primarily to higher pipeline integrity and remediation expenses);

an \$18.2 million (17%) decrease from the Kinder Morgan Interstate Gas Transmission pipeline system driven by a \$12.3 million decrease due to lower net fuel recoveries, related to both lower

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recovery factors resulting from a FERC regulatory settlement reached with shippers that became effective June 1, 2011, and lower average collection prices due to an overall drop in natural gas market prices relative to 2010; and

an \$11.3 million (25%) decrease from the Trailblazer pipeline system mainly attributable to both a \$4.8 million increase in expense from the write-off of receivables for under-collected fuel (incremental to the \$9.7 million increase in expense that is described in footnote (b) to the results of operations table above and which relates to periods prior to 2011), and a \$3.3 million decrease in natural gas transmission revenues, due largely to lower transportation base rates implemented in 2011 as a result of a 2010 rate case settlement.

**Year Ended December 31, 2010 versus Year Ended December 31, 2009**

	EBDA		Revenues	
	increase/(decrease)		increase/(decrease)	
	(In millions, except percentages)			
Kinder Morgan Natural Gas Treating	\$ 33.8	360%	\$ 48.1	339%
KinderHawk Field Services(a)	19.5	n/a	n/a	n/a
Midcontinent Express Pipeline(a)	15.4	105%	n/a	n/a
Kinder Morgan Louisiana Pipeline	14.1	34%	42.5	167%
Casper and Douglas Natural Gas Processing	8.8	71%	30.5	41%
Kinder Morgan Interstate Gas Transmission	(17.2)	(14)%	3.8	2%
Texas Intrastate Natural Gas Pipeline Group	(16.0)	(4)%	487.6	14%
Rockies Express Pipeline(a)	(10.0)	(10)%	n/a	n/a
All others (including eliminations)			(3.3)	(3)%
<b>Total Natural Gas Pipelines KMP</b>	<b>\$ 48.4</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>\$ 609.2</b>	<b>16%</b>

(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 primary increases and decreases in the Natural Gas Pipelines KMP business segment's earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses in 2010 compared to 2009 were attributable to the following:

a \$33.8 million (360%) increase from the Kinder Morgan Natural Gas Treating operations due mainly to KMP's acquisitions of natural gas treating operations from CrossTex Energy, Inc. on October 1, 2009, and from Gas-Chill, Inc. on September 1, 2010. Combined, the acquired operations contributed incremental earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization of \$33.8 million, revenues of \$48.1 million and operating expenses of \$14.1 million in 2010;

a \$19.5 million increase due to incremental contributions from KMP's initial 50% equity ownership interest in KinderHawk, acquired on May 21, 2010;

a \$15.4 million (105%) increase from KMP's equity investment in Midcontinent Express due primarily to the inclusion of a full year of operations in 2010 and the June 2010 completion of the expansion project described above. Midcontinent Express initiated interim natural gas transportation service for its Zone 1 pipeline segment on April 10, 2009, achieved full Zone 1 service on May 21, 2009, and achieved full Zone 2 service on August 1, 2009;

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a \$14.1 million (34%) increase from the Kinder Morgan Louisiana pipeline system consisting of a \$36.6 million increase in system operating income and a \$22.5 million decrease in non-operating other income. The increase from operations was mainly due to incremental transportation service (KMP commenced limited natural gas transportation service in April 2009 and it completed construction and

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began full transportation service on the system's remaining portions in June 2009). The drop in non-operating income, relative to 2009, reflected lower income pursuant to FERC regulations governing allowances for capital funds that are used for pipeline construction costs (an equity cost of capital allowance);

an \$8.8 million (71%) increase from the Casper Douglas gas processing operations primarily attributable to higher natural gas processing spreads. The \$30.5 million (41%) year-to-year increase in revenues was driven by both a 4% increase in natural gas liquids sales volumes and a 41% increase in average natural gas liquids sales prices;

a \$17.2 million (14%) decrease from the Kinder Morgan Interstate Gas Transmission pipeline system driven by a \$7.2 million decrease due to lower margins on operational sales of natural gas, and a \$6.8 million decrease due to lower pipeline net fuel recoveries. Both decreases were due mainly to lower average natural gas prices in 2010. KMIGT's operational gas sales are primarily made possible by both collection of fuel in kind pursuant to its currently effective gas transportation tariff, and by recoveries of storage cushion gas volumes;

a \$16.0 million (4%) decrease from the Texas intrastate natural gas pipeline group driven by (i) a \$15.8 million decrease in earnings from overall storage activities (primarily due to lower price spreads due to unfavorable market conditions relative to 2009); (ii) a \$3.5 million decrease from lower interest income, due to a one-time natural gas loan to a single customer in 2009; (iii) a \$3.4 million decrease due to lower natural gas gains (primarily due to 2009 volume measurement gains related to the normal tracking of natural gas throughout the pipeline system); and (iv) a \$2.8 million decrease in natural gas sales margins, largely attributable to higher costs of natural gas supplies relative to sales prices and less favorable market conditions. The overall decrease in earnings in 2010 versus 2009 was partially offset by a \$9.5 million increase in earnings due to higher natural gas processing margins, due mainly to higher natural gas liquids prices relative to 2009, and a \$3.1 million increase in earnings due to incremental equity earnings from KMP's 40%-owned Endeavor Gathering LLC, acquired effective November 1, 2009; and

a \$10.0 million (10%) decrease from KMP's 50% interest in the Rockies Express pipeline system. Compared to 2009, Rockies Express net income (on a 100% basis) dropped \$18.1 million (9%) in 2010. The decrease consisted of (i) a \$70.3 million decrease primarily related to higher interest expenses, net of interest income and (ii) a \$52.2 million increase from higher system operating income. The increase in interest expenses was due to higher non-cash allowances for borrowed funds used during construction in 2009 (which reduces interest expenses), and to debt obligations shifting from short-term to long-term at higher interest rates in 2010. (Rockies Express issued \$1.7 billion aggregate principal amount of fixed rate senior notes in a private offering in March 2010 to secure permanent financing for the Rockies Express pipeline construction costs). The increase in operating income was driven by incremental transportation service revenues related to the completion and start-up of the Rockies Express-East pipeline segment, the third and final phase of the Rockies Express system. Rockies Express-East began initial pipeline service on June 29, 2009 and began full operations on November 12, 2009.

The overall changes in both segment revenues and segment operating expenses (which include natural gas costs of sales) in both pairs of comparable years primarily relate to the natural gas purchase and sale activities of the Texas intrastate natural gas pipeline 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. KMP's 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 natural gas sales revenues are largely offset by corresponding increases and decreases in its natural gas purchase costs. It realizes earnings by capturing the favorable differences between the changes in its gas sales prices, purchase prices and transportation costs, including fuel. KMP's intrastate group accounted for 85%, 88% and 89%, respectively, of

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the segment's revenues in 2011, 2010 and 2009, and 93%, 94% and 95%, respectively, of the segment's operating expenses in 2011, 2010 and 2009.

***CO<sub>2</sub> KMP***

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	(In millions, except operating statistics)		
Revenues(a)	\$ 1,433.7	\$ 1,298.4	\$ 1,131.3
Operating expenses	(342.5)	(308.1)	(271.1)
Earnings from equity investments	24.1	22.5	22.3
Interest income and Other, net	5.2	4.5	
Income tax (expense) benefit	(4.4)	0.9	(4.0)
Earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expense and amortization of excess cost of equity investments	\$ 1,116.1	\$ 1,018.2	\$ 878.5
Southwest Colorado carbon dioxide production (gross) (Bcf/d)(b)	1.3	1.3	1.2
Southwest Colorado carbon dioxide production (net) (Bcf/d)(b)	0.5	0.5	0.5
SACROC oil production (gross)(MBbl/d)(c)	28.6	29.2	30.1
SACROC oil production (net)(MBbl/d)(d)	23.8	24.3	25.1
Yates oil production (gross)(MBbl/d)(c)	21.7	24.0	26.5
Yates oil production (net)(MBbl/d)(d)	9.6	10.7	11.8
Katz oil production (gross)(MBbl/d)(c)	0.5	0.3	0.3
Katz oil production (net)(MBbl/d)(d)	0.4	0.2	0.3
Natural gas liquids sales volumes (net)(MBbl/d)(d)	8.5	10.0	9.5
Realized weighted average oil price per Bbl(e)	\$ 69.73	\$ 59.96	\$ 49.55
Realized weighted average natural gas liquids price per Bbl(f)	\$ 65.61	\$ 51.03	\$ 37.96

- (a) 2011, 2010 and 2009 amounts include unrealized gains of \$5.2 million, unrealized gains of \$5.3 million and unrealized losses of \$13.5 million, respectively, all relating to derivative contracts used to hedge forecasted crude oil sales. Also, amounts include increases in segment earnings resulting from valuation adjustments of \$17.5 million, \$52.7 million and \$95.6 million for the years ended 2011, 2010 and 2009, 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) Includes McElmo Dome and Doe Canyon sales 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, and an approximately 99% working interest in the Katz Strawn unit.

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- (d) Net to KMP, after royalties and outside working interests.
- (e) Includes all of KMP's crude oil production properties.
- (f) Includes production attributable to leasehold ownership and production attributable to KMP's ownership in processing plants and third party processing agreements.

The CO<sub>2</sub> KMP segment's primary businesses involve the production, marketing and transportation of both carbon dioxide (commonly called CO<sub>2</sub>) and crude oil, and the production and marketing of natural gas and natural gas liquids. Kinder Morgan refers to the segment's two primary businesses as its Oil and Gas Producing Activities and Sales and Transportation Activities.



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Combined, the unrealized gains and losses, and valuation adjustments on derivative contracts used to hedge forecasted crude oil sales and described in footnote (a) to the table above decreased both earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization and revenues by \$35.3 million and \$24.1 million, respectively, in 2011 and 2010 when compared with the respective prior years. For each of the segment's two primary businesses, following is information related to the remaining (i) \$133.2 million (14%) and \$163.8 million (21%) increases in earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization and (ii) \$170.6 million (14%) and \$191.2 million (18%) increases in operating revenues in both 2011 and 2010, when compared with the respective prior year:

**Year Ended December 31, 2011 versus Year Ended December 31, 2010**

	EBDA		Revenues	
	increase/(decrease)		increase/(decrease)	
	(In millions, except percentages)			
Oil and Gas Producing Activities	\$ 95.9	14%	\$ 127.2	13%
Sales and Transportation Activities	37.3	14%	55.6	19%
Intrasegment Eliminations			(12.2)	(23)%
Total CO <sub>2</sub> KMP	\$ 133.2	14%	\$ 170.6	14%

The segment's oil and gas producing activities include the operations associated with its ownership interests in oil-producing fields and natural gas processing plants, and generally, earnings from these activities are closely aligned with realized price levels for crude oil and natural gas liquids products. When compared to 2010, the increase in earnings from the segment's oil and gas producing activities in 2011 was mainly due to the following:

a \$92.1 million (12%) increase due to higher crude oil sales revenues due to higher average realized sales prices for U.S. crude oil. KMP's realized weighted average price per barrel of crude oil increased 16% in 2011 versus 2010. The overall increase in crude oil sales revenues was partially offset, however, by a 4% decrease in oil production volumes (volumes presented in the results of operations table above), due primarily to a general year-over-year decline in production at both the SACROC and Yates field units;

a \$19.3 million (133%) increase due to higher net profits interest revenues from KMP's 28% net profits interest in the Snyder, Texas natural gas processing plant driven by higher natural gas liquids prices, increased producing volumes in the last half of 2011, and the favorable impact from the restructuring of certain liquids processing contracts that became effective at the beginning of 2011. The contractual changes increased liquids processing production allocated to the plant, and decreased liquids production allocated to the SACROC field unit;

a \$17.2 million (9%) increase due to higher natural gas plant products sales revenues due to a 29% increase in KMP's realized weighted average price per barrel of natural gas liquids. The increase in revenues from higher realized sales prices was partially offset, however, by a 15% decrease in liquids sales volumes, mainly related to the contractual reduction in KMP's net interest in liquids production from the SACROC field (described above); and

a \$30.1 million (10%) decrease due to higher combined operating expenses driven primarily by higher carbon dioxide supply expenses that related to both initiating carbon dioxide injections into the Katz field and higher carbon dioxide prices.

The increase in earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses from the segment's sales and transportation activities in 2011 compared to 2010 was attributable to the following:

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a \$43.1 million (21%) increase due to higher carbon dioxide sales revenues primarily due to higher average sales prices. The segment's average price received for all carbon dioxide sales in 2011 increased 19% compared to 2010, due largely to the fact that a portion of its carbon dioxide sales contracts are indexed to oil prices. In addition, overall carbon dioxide sales volumes increased slightly (1%) in 2011 versus 2010;

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a \$7.5 million (10%) increase due to higher carbon dioxide and crude oil pipeline transportation revenues due mainly to incremental transportation service on the Eastern Shelf carbon dioxide pipeline. KMP completed construction of the pipeline in December 2010; and

a \$16.4 million (30%) decrease due to higher combined operating expenses driven by higher severance tax expenses and higher carbon dioxide supply expenses, both related to higher commodity prices in 2011.

**Year Ended December 31, 2010 versus Year Ended December 31, 2009**

	<b>EBDA</b>		<b>Revenues</b>	
	<b>increase/(decrease)</b>		<b>increase/(decrease)</b>	
	<b>(In millions, except percentages)</b>			
Oil and Gas Producing Activities	\$ 114.7	20%	\$ 160.5	19%
Sales and Transportation Activities	49.1	23%	38.0	15%
Intrasegment Eliminations			(7.3)	(16)%
<b>Total CO<sub>2</sub> KMP</b>	<b>\$ 163.8</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>\$ 191.2</b>	<b>18%</b>

The segment's overall increase in earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses in 2010 compared to 2009 was due to higher earnings from both its oil and gas producing activities and its sales and transportation activities. The year-over-year increase in earnings from oil and gas producing activities was due mainly to the following:

a \$160.5 million (19%) increase due to higher operating revenues driven by a \$154.4 million (19%) increase in combined crude oil and natural gas plant product sales revenues, due largely to increases of 21% and 34% in the realized weighted average price per barrel of crude oil and natural gas liquids, respectively, and partly to a 5% increase in natural gas liquids sales volumes. The overall increase in sales revenues was somewhat offset by a 5% decline in crude oil sales volumes in 2010; and

a \$46.8 million (18%) decrease due to higher combined operating expenses driven by a \$29.7 million (326%) increase in tax expenses, other than income tax expenses, and a \$14.4 million (8%) increase in operating and maintenance expenses. The increase in other tax expenses was due primarily to a \$30.3 million reduction in severance tax expenses in 2009 due to prior year overpayments. The increase in operating expenses was mainly due to higher natural gas processing costs related to both an increase in processing volumes, and higher carbon dioxide purchase costs resulting from higher rates.

Similarly, the \$49.1 million (23%) year-over-year increase in earnings from the segment's sales and transportation activities in 2010 was also largely revenue related, chiefly due to a \$37.5 million (22%) increase in carbon dioxide sales revenues. The increase in carbon dioxide sales revenue was driven by a 22% increase in the average sales price for carbon dioxide. Although KMP's carbon dioxide sales volumes were essentially unchanged across both years, KMP benefitted from higher average carbon dioxide sales prices in 2010 versus 2009 due to both continued strong customer demand for carbon dioxide's use in oil recovery projects throughout the Permian Basin area and to the positive impact on the portion of its carbon dioxide sales contracts that were tied to crude oil prices, which increased since the end of 2009.

Pipeline revenues from transporting both carbon dioxide and crude oil were essentially flat across 2010 and 2009, and for the CO<sub>2</sub> KMP segment combined, total carbon dioxide delivery volumes decreased almost 3% in 2010 versus 2009. The decrease in delivery volumes was mainly due to lower consumption of new carbon dioxide at both the SACROC and Yates field units. However, carbon dioxide production from its southwest Colorado source fields increased in 2010, and carbon dioxide delivery volumes on KMP's 50%-owned Cortez Pipeline increased by 0.5% in 2010, both reflecting a slight increase in third-party sales compared to 2009. KMP's sales and transportation activities also benefitted from a \$5.0 million (123%) decrease in income tax expenses in 2010 versus 2009, primarily due to favorable adjustments to the segment's accrued Texas margin tax liabilities in 2010 due to prior year overpayments.



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	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	(In millions, except operating statistics)		
Revenues	\$ 1,314.6	\$ 1,265.1	\$ 1,109.0
Operating expenses(a)	(634.0)	(629.2)	(536.8)
Other (expense) income(b)	(1.5)	3.3	25.0
Earnings from equity investments	11.2	1.7	0.7
Interest income and Other, net(c)	5.5	4.7	3.7
Income tax benefit (expense)(d)	6.3	(5.3)	(5.2)
Earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expense and amortization of excess cost of equity investments	\$ 702.1	\$ 640.3	\$ 596.4
Bulk transload tonnage (MMtons)(e)	100.6	92.5	83.0
Ethanol (MMBbl)	61.0	57.9	32.6
Liquids leaseable capacity (MMBbl)	60.2	58.2	56.4
Liquids utilization %	94.5	96.2	96.6

- (a) 2011 amount includes (i) a \$3.2 million increase in expense from casualty insurance deductibles and the repair of assets related to casualty losses; (ii) a \$2.0 million increase in expense associated with environmental liability adjustments; (iii) a \$0.7 million increase in expense associated with the sale of KMP's ownership interest in the boat fleet business it acquired from Megafleet Towing Co., Inc. in April 2009; (iv) a \$0.6 million increase in expense associated with the settlement of a litigation matter at the Carteret, New Jersey liquids terminal; and (v) a \$0.1 million increase in expense associated with the on-going dissolution of KMP's partnership interest in Globalplex Handling. 2010 amount includes (i) a \$6.4 million increase in expense from casualty insurance deductibles and the write-off of assets related to casualty losses; (ii) a \$0.6 million increase in expense related to storm and flood clean-up and repair activities; and (iii) a \$0.2 million decrease in expense from certain measurement period adjustments related to KMP's March 5, 2010 Slay Industries terminal acquisition. 2009 amount includes (i) a \$0.9 million increase in expense associated with environmental liability adjustments; (ii) a \$0.7 million increase in expense associated with adjustments to long-term receivables for environmental cost recoveries; (iii) a \$0.5 million decrease in expense associated with legal liability adjustments related to a litigation matter involving the Staten Island liquids terminal; and (iv) a \$0.3 million decrease in expense related to hurricane clean-up and repair activities.
- (b) 2011 amount includes (i) a \$4.3 million casualty indemnification gain related to a 2008 fire at the Pasadena, Texas liquids terminal; (ii) a \$1.3 million increase in income from the sale of KMP's ownership interest in Arrow Terminals B.V.; (iii) a \$0.1 million increase in income, respectively, from adjustments associated with the sale of KMP's ownership interest in the boat fleet business it acquired from Megafleet Towing Co., Inc. in April 2009; (iv) a \$4.4 million decrease in income from the write-off of assets related to casualty losses; and (v) a \$0.4 million decrease in income from property write-offs associated with the on-going dissolution of KMP's partnership interest in Globalplex Handling. 2010 amount includes (i) a \$6.7 million casualty indemnification gain related to a 2008 fire at the Pasadena, Texas liquids terminal; (ii) a combined \$5.5 million decrease in income associated with a write-down of the carrying value of net assets to be sold to their estimated fair values as of December 31, 2010 (associated with the sale of KMP's ownership interest in the boat fleet business it acquired from Megafleet Towing Co., Inc. in April 2009); and (iii) a \$1.0 million casualty loss related to the write-off of assets. 2009 amount includes gains of \$24.6 million from hurricane and fire casualty indemnifications. Also, 2011, 2010 and 2009 amounts include decreases of earnings of \$2.4 million, \$1.0 million and \$2.6 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.

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- (c) 2011 amount includes a combined \$3.6 million gain from the sale of a 51% ownership interest in two of KMP's subsidiaries: River Consulting LLC and Devco USA L.L.C.
- (d) 2011 amount includes (i) a \$4.8 million decrease in expense (reflecting tax savings) related to non-cash compensation expense allocated to KMP from Kinder Morgan; (ii) a \$1.9 million decrease in expense (reflecting tax savings) related to the net decrease in income from the sale of KMP's ownership interest in the boat fleet business described in both footnotes (a) and (b); (iii) a \$0.2 million decrease in expense (reflecting tax savings) related to the sale of KMP's ownership interest in Arrow Terminals B.V. described in footnote (b); and (iv) a \$1.4 million increase in expense related to the gain associated with the sale of a 51% ownership interest in two of KMP's subsidiaries described in footnote (c). 2010 amount includes a \$1.4 million decrease in expense reflecting the tax effect (savings) on the decrease in income associated with the write-down of the carrying value of net assets to be sold, as described in footnote (b). 2009 amount includes a \$0.9 million increase in expense related to hurricane casualty gains.
- (e) Volumes for acquired terminals are included for all periods.

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 coal, petroleum coke, fertilizer, steel, ores and other dry-bulk material services facilities. KMP groups its 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.

Combined, the certain items described in the footnotes to the table above accounted for an \$7.2 million increase in segment earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses in 2011 compared to 2010, and a \$26.5 million decrease in earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization in 2010 compared to 2009. Following is information related to the segment's (i) remaining \$54.6 million (8%) and \$70.4 million (12%) increases in earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization and (ii) \$49.5 million (4%) and \$156.1 million (14%) increases in operating revenues in both 2011 and 2010, when compared with the respective prior year:

**Year Ended December 31, 2011 versus Year Ended December 31, 2010**

	EBDA		Revenues	
	increase/(decrease)		increase/(decrease)	
	(In millions, except percentages)			
Mid-Atlantic	\$ 20.3	53%	\$ 27.6	30%
Acquired assets and businesses	15.4	n/a	12.2	n/a
Northeast	9.0	12%	13.4	10%
Gulf Liquids	8.4	5%	20.2	10%
Midwest	4.4	12%	6.4	7%
Southeast	3.1	6%	2.6	2%
Ohio Valley	(4.1)	(12)%	(1.2)	(2)%
West	(3.7)	(6)%	(6.0)	(5)%
All others (including intrasegment eliminations and unallocated income tax expenses)	1.8	1%	(25.7)	(6)%
Total Terminals KMP	\$ 54.6	8%	\$ 49.5	4%

The increase in earnings from the terminals included in the Mid-Atlantic region was driven by an \$18.1 million increase from the Pier IX terminal, located in Newport News, Virginia. Pier IX benefitted from a \$21.1 million increase in operating revenues that related chiefly to a 5.2 million ton (74%) increase in coal transload volumes. The increase in volumes was due to the ongoing domestic economic recovery, growth in the export market (due to greater foreign demand for both U.S. metallurgical and steam coal), and completed terminal

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expansions since the end of 2010. Including all terminals, coal volumes handled increased by 20% in 2011 compared to 2010.

During 2011, KMP acquired certain terminal assets and businesses in order to gain access to new markets and to complement and/or enlarge its existing terminal operations, and combined, these acquired operations contributed incremental earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization of \$15.4 million and incremental revenues of \$12.2 million in 2011. All of the incremental amounts represent the earnings and revenues from acquired terminals' operations during the additional months of ownership in 2011, and do not include increases or decreases during the same months KMP owned the assets in 2010. For more information on the terminal acquisitions, see Note 3 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.

The increase in earnings from the Northeast terminals was driven by a \$7.2 million increase from the Carteret, New Jersey liquids terminal, driven by both completed liquids tank expansion projects since the end of 2010 (which increased liquids storage capacity by approximately one million barrels), and higher transfer and storage rates. Including all terminals, KMP increased its liquids terminals' liquids leasable capacity by 2.0 million barrels (3.4%) during 2011, via both terminal acquisitions and completed terminal expansion projects and, at the same time, its overall liquids utilization capacity rate (the ratio of KMP's actual leased capacity to its estimated potential capacity) at the end of 2011 decreased by only 1.7% since the end of 2010.

The \$8.4 million increase in earnings from the Gulf Liquids terminals primarily related to higher operating results from KMP's two large liquids terminal facilities located along the Houston Ship Channel, driven by higher ethanol volumes, higher distillate warehousing revenues, and new and renewed customer agreements at higher rates. KMP also benefitted from the March 2011 completion of its Deer Park Rail Terminal and its related ethanol handling assets at the Pasadena terminal. For all of the Gulf Liquids terminals combined, total ethanol handling volumes increased by 86% in 2011 compared to 2010.

The overall increase in earnings from the Midwest terminals was mainly due to higher earnings from the combined operations of the Argo and Chicago, Illinois liquids terminals, due to increased ethanol throughput and incremental liquids storage and handling business, and to higher contributions from the Dakota Bulk terminal located in St. Paul, Minnesota, due to higher sand and salt transload volumes.

The increase in earnings from the Southeast terminals was due mainly to higher chemical revenues, increased salt handling, and higher storage fees at the Shipyard River Terminal, located in Charleston, South Carolina, and from higher margins from tank blending services involving various agricultural products at the liquids terminal facility located in Wilmington, North Carolina.

Higher overall earnings from the Terminals' KMP segment in 2011 versus 2010 were partially offset by lower earnings from terminal operations included in the segment's Ohio Valley and West regions, due mainly to both lower revenues earned from steel handling and iron ore stevedoring services, and lower agricultural exports due to higher soybean meal exports during 2010 as a result of drought conditions in South America.

The remaining increases and decreases in the Terminals' KMP segment's earnings and revenues reported in the All others' line in the table above represent increases and decreases in terminal results at various locations; however the decrease in revenues relate largely to terminal assets KMP sold (or contributed to joint ventures) and no longer consolidate since the end of 2010.

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	<b>EBDA</b>		<b>Revenues</b>	
	<b>increase/(decrease)</b>		<b>increase/(decrease)</b>	
	<b>(In millions, except percentages)</b>			
Acquired assets and businesses	\$ 32.2	n/a	\$ 59.2	n/a
Gulf Liquids	15.9	11%	18.5	10%
West	13.8	28%	28.1	31%
Southeast	7.2	17%	11.1	12%
Mid-River	5.1	27%	19.7	34%
Ohio Valley	4.0	23%	9.7	17%
Ethanol	3.6	75%	4.2	65%
Lower River (Louisiana)	(6.3)	(13)%	(0.7)	(1)%
All others (including intrasegment eliminations and unallocated income tax expenses)	(5.1)	(2)%	6.3	1%
 Total Terminals KMP	 \$ 70.4	 12%	 \$ 156.1	 14%

The overall increase in the Terminals KMP segment's earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses in 2010 versus 2009 was driven by incremental earnings from the terminal assets and businesses KMP acquired during 2010. Combined, these acquired operations contributed incremental earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization of \$32.2 million and revenues of \$59.2 million in 2010. All of the incremental amounts represent the earnings and revenues 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 the prior year.

The earnings increase in 2010 compared to 2009 from the Gulf Liquids 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 2009. For all liquids terminals combined, KMP increased its liquids leasable capacity by 1.8 million barrels (3.2%) during 2010 and, at the same time, its overall liquids utilization capacity rate at the end of 2010 decreased by only 0.4% since the prior year-end.

The increase in earnings from the West region terminals was driven by incremental contributions from (i) the Vancouver Wharves bulk marine terminal, located on the north shore of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada's main harbor; (ii) the Kinder Morgan North 40 terminal, the crude oil tank farm KMP constructed near Edmonton, Alberta, Canada; (iii) the Washington State terminals located in Vancouver and Longview, Washington and (iv) the Portland, Oregon bulk terminal. The combined increase in earnings was mainly due to higher transfer volumes of agricultural products and other bulk and liquids commodities, higher rate tonnage, and for the two Canadian terminals, favorable currency translation impacts from a strengthening of the Canadian dollar since the end of 2009.

Earnings from the Southeast, Mid-River, and Ohio Valley terminals, which are located in the Southeast and Central regions of the U.S., also increased in 2010, due largely to increased steel volumes from rebounding steel consumption consistent with the ongoing economic recovery in 2010. For the Terminals KMP segment combined, total steel tonnage increased by 8.0 million tons (48%) in 2010, when compared with the previous year.

The increase in earnings from the Ethanol terminals was driven by incremental services offered by KMP's unit train terminaling facilities located at Richmond and Lomita, California. In March 2010, KMP began operations at its newly-built Richmond terminal, which is serviced by the Burlington Northern Santa Fe railroad. The increase in earnings from the Lomita rail ethanol terminal was largely due to incremental offloading and distribution volumes, driven by California's growing demand for reformulated fuel blend ethanol. For the Terminals KMP segment combined, ethanol volumes increased by 25.3 million barrels (78%) in 2010,



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primarily due to the growth in demand from the state of California and to the incremental handling activities from the terminal assets KMP acquired from US Development Group LLC in January 2010.

For 2010, earnings from the Lower River (Louisiana) terminal operations decreased compared to the prior year. The decrease was primarily due to lower earnings from both the International Marine Terminals (IMT) facility, a multi-product, import-export facility located in Port Sulphur, Louisiana and owned 66 2/3% by KMP, and the Westwego, Louisiana liquids terminal. The decrease in IMT's earnings was due to both a general loss in business in 2010, and a \$3.2 million property casualty gain, recognized in 2009, on a vessel dock that was damaged in March 2008. In September 2010, IMT experienced a catastrophic failure of its shiploader, which negatively impacted its ability to load vessels. The decrease in earnings from the Westwego facility was primarily due to lower revenues resulting from a drop in petroleum fuel storage.

***Kinder Morgan Canada KMP***

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	(In millions, except operating statistics)		
Revenues	\$ 302.4	\$ 268.5	\$ 226.1
Operating expenses	(97.7)	(91.6)	(72.5)
Earnings from equity investments	(2.0)	(3.3)	(4.1)
Interest income and Other, net	13.8	15.8	23.9
Income tax expense(a)	(14.9)	(7.8)	(18.9)
Earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expense and amortization of excess cost of equity investments	\$ 201.6	\$ 181.6	\$ 154.5
Transport volumes (MMBbl)(b)	99.9	108.4	102.5

(a) 2011 amount includes a \$3.1 million decrease in expense (reflecting tax savings) related to non-cash compensation expense allocated to KMP from Kinder Morgan. 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 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 KMP's one-third ownership interest in the Express crude oil pipeline system. The certain items relating to Income tax expense described in footnote (a) to the table above accounted for increases in segment earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses of \$3.1 million in 2011 and \$11.2 million in 2010, when compared with the respective prior year.

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Following is information related to the segment s (i) remaining \$16.9 million (9%) and \$15.9 million (10%) increases in earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization; and (ii) \$33.9 million (13%) and \$42.4 million (19%) increases in operating revenues in both 2011 and 2010, when compared with the respective prior year:

**Year Ended December 31, 2011 versus Year Ended December 31, 2010**

	<b>EBDA</b>		<b>Revenues</b>	
	<b>increase/(decrease)</b>		<b>increase/(decrease)</b>	
	<b>(In millions, except percentages)</b>			
Trans Mountain Pipeline	\$ 20.5	13%	\$ 33.7	13%
Express Pipeline	(3.8)	(26)%		
Jet Fuel Pipeline	0.2	7%	0.2	4%
 Total Kinder Morgan Canada KMP	 \$ 16.9	 9%	 \$ 33.9	 13%

The overall increase in Trans Mountain s earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses in 2011 compared to 2010 included an increase of \$4.4 million due to favorable currency impacts, primarily related to favorable changes from the translation of earnings.

Trans Mountain s remaining \$16.1 million year-over-year increase in earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization was driven by higher operating revenues, primarily due to favorable impacts from a negotiated pipeline toll settlement agreement which became effective on January 1, 2011. The one-year negotiated toll agreement was formally approved by the National Energy Board (Canada) on April 29, 2011, and replaced the previous mainline toll settlement agreement that expired on December 31, 2010.

The decrease in earnings from KMP s investment in the Express pipeline system was driven by a \$5.4 million increase in income tax expenses, due to a drop in income tax expense in 2010 related to a valuation allowance release on previously established deferred tax balances. The overall decrease in earnings was partially offset by a \$1.2 million increase in equity earnings, primarily due to higher domestic transportation volumes on the Platte Pipeline segment.

**Year Ended December 31, 2010 versus Year Ended December 31, 2009**

	<b>EBDA</b>		<b>Revenues</b>	
	<b>increase/(decrease)</b>		<b>increase/(decrease)</b>	
	<b>(In millions, except percentages)</b>			
Trans Mountain Pipeline	\$ 9.8	6%	\$ 41.1	19%
Express Pipeline	7.3	96%		
Jet Fuel Pipeline	(1.2)	(25)%	1.3	31%
 Total Kinder Morgan Canada KMP	 \$ 15.9	 10%	 \$ 42.4	 19%

The increase in the Kinder Morgan Canada KMP business segment s earnings before depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses in 2010 compared to 2009 was driven by higher earnings from the Trans Mountain pipeline system and KMP s investment in the Express pipeline system. The overall \$9.8 million (6%) increase in Trans Mountain s earnings in 2010 consisted of a \$22.8 million (15%) increase due to higher operating income (revenues less operating expenses), and a combined \$13.0 million (373%) decrease due to both lower income from foreign currency transactions (included in non-operating other income) and higher income tax expenses.

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The increase in operating income (and related income tax expenses) was driven by higher crude oil volumes moving across Trans Mountain's marine dock located in Port Metro Vancouver (system throughput volumes increased by 6% overall compared to 2009). The decrease in income from foreign currency transactions was primarily attributable to lower currency gains on Trans Mountain's outstanding, short-term, intercompany interest obligations payable in U.S. dollars. Although the Canadian dollar did strengthen during 2010, gains from the revaluation of U.S.-based interest liabilities were lower in 2010 because the impact was not as favorable as in 2009.

The overall increase in earnings from KMP's investment in the Express pipeline system included a \$5.5 million increase due to lower year-over-year income tax expenses in 2010, and a \$1.2 million increase due to higher interest income earned from KMP's long-term debt investment in Express. The drop in income tax expenses in 2010 compared to 2009 was driven by the valuation allowance release on deferred tax balances described above, and the increase in interest income was due to favorable currency translation impacts in 2010.

***NGPL PipeCo LLC***

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Earnings (loss) from equity investments(a)	\$ 18.7	\$(399.0)	\$ 42.5

(a) 2010 amount includes a non-cash investment impairment charge of \$430.0 million; see Note 6 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.  
*Year Ended December 31, 2011 vs. 2010*

2010 includes a non-cash impairment charge of \$430.0 million. Following is information related to NGPL PipeCo LLC's net income, and other measurements, at the 100% ownership level, which when multiplied by Kinder Morgan's 20% ownership interest, equals the remaining decrease of \$12.3 million (40%) in its equity earnings for 2011, when compared to 2010.

For 2011 NGPL PipeCo LLC had earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA), excluding impairment charges, at the 100% ownership level of \$451.4 million compared to \$554.8 million for 2010.

For 2011, NGPL PipeCo LLC's net income before impairment charges decreased by \$61.7 million (40%) from \$155.2 million for 2010 to \$93.5 million for 2011. Results for 2011, relative to 2010, were negatively impacted by (i) a \$94.3 million reduction in gross margin (which is total revenues less gas purchases and other costs of sales), primarily attributable to reduced net fuel collections and reduced transport and storage revenues resulting, in part, from the settlement of Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America LLC's Section 5 rate proceeding that became effective in the third quarter of 2010 (see Note 6 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus) and also, in part, to a reduction in the market price of natural gas in 2011, relative to 2010; (ii) an \$11.8 million increase in other operating expenses due principally to increased expenses for pipeline integrity management programs, electric power, ad valorem taxes and depreciation, partially offset by reduced general and administrative expenses; and (iii) a \$5.0 million net decrease in other pre-tax income. These negative impacts were partially offset by a \$49.4 million reduction in income tax expense due to the combined effects of lower pre-tax income and a reduction in the effective state income tax rate.

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Year Ended December 31, 2010 vs. 2009

2010 includes a non-cash impairment charge of \$430.0 million. Following is information related to the decrease in NGPL PipeCo LLC's net income, and other measurements, at the 100% ownership level, which when multiplied by Kinder Morgan's 20% ownership interest, equals the remaining decrease of \$11.5 million (27%) in Kinder Morgan's equity earnings for 2010, when compared to 2009.

For 2010, NGPL PipeCo LLC's net income before impairment charges decreased by \$57.4 million (27%) from \$212.6 million for 2009 to \$155.2 million for 2010. Results for 2010, relative to 2009, were negatively impacted by an \$88.5 million reduction in gross margin from \$876.9 million in 2009 to \$788.4 million in 2010, primarily resulting from reduced rates and volumes on transportation and storage services and a reduction in net fuel collections. These reductions are partially attributable to the settlement of NGPL PipeCo LLC's Section 5 rate proceeding that became effective in the third quarter of 2010, as discussed above, and lower contracted rates and volumes on the system in 2010 than in 2009. In addition, 2010 earnings were negatively impacted by (i) a \$13.0 million increase in operating expenses due, in part, to increased pipeline system integrity management and testing programs and other pipeline operations costs and (ii) a \$2.9 million net decrease in other pre-tax income. These negative impacts were partially offset by a \$47.0 million reduction in income tax expense principally due to a reduction in pre-tax income and the inclusion in 2009 results of an increase in tax expense associated with a deferred tax liability adjustment due to an effective tax rate increase.

**Other**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	(In millions)		
Kinder Morgan general and administrative expense(a)(b)	\$ 42.3	\$ 255.9	\$ 42.7
KMP general and administrative expense(c)	472.7	375.2	330.3
<b>Consolidated general and administrative expense</b>	<b>\$ 515.0</b>	<b>\$ 631.1</b>	<b>\$ 373.0</b>
Kinder Morgan interest expense, net of interest income	\$ 169.3	\$ 160.0	\$ 164.4
KMP interest expense, net of interest income(d)	511.0	484.9	409.0
Other, net(e)	20.3	7.7	10.3
<b>Unallocable interest expense net of interest income and other, net</b>	<b>\$ 700.6</b>	<b>\$ 652.6</b>	<b>\$ 583.7</b>
KMR noncontrolling interests	\$ 14.4	\$ 67.1	\$ 53.6
KMP noncontrolling interests	53.1	276.1	210.0
Triton noncontrolling interests(f)			11.3
Other noncontrolling interests	(1.9)	(2.3)	3.2
<b>Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests</b>	<b>\$ 65.6</b>	<b>\$ 340.9</b>	<b>\$ 278.1</b>

- (a) 2011 amount includes (i) \$45.8 million reduction to expense for a Going Private transaction litigation insurance reimbursement; (ii) Kinder Morgan's portion (\$12.9 million) of a \$100 million special bonus to non-senior management employees; (iii) \$11.2 million of expense associated with Kinder Morgan's initial public offering; (iv) a \$9.3 million increase in expense related to the El Paso acquisition; (v) \$9.9 million increase in Going Private transaction litigation expense; (vi) \$0.8 million increase in expense related to non-cash compensation expense; (vii) \$0.2 million increase in expense for services associated with Kinder Morgan's postretirement employee benefits; and (viii) \$0.2 million reduction to expense associated with an insurance claim reimbursement. The cost of the \$100 million special bonus was not borne by Kinder Morgan's Class P shareholders. In May of 2011, Kinder Morgan paid for the \$100 million of special bonuses, which included the amounts allocated to KMP, using \$64 million (after-tax) in available earnings and profits reserved for this purpose and not paid in dividends to Kinder Morgan's Class A shareholders. See also footnote (c) below. 2010 amount includes (i) increase in expense of

\$200.0 million associated with

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- Going Private transaction litigation settlement; (ii) increase in legal expense of \$7.2 million associated with Kinder Morgan's initial public offering; (iii) increase in Going Private transaction legal expense of \$3.0 million; (iv) increase in litigation expense of \$0.8 million; (v) \$1.6 million reduction to expense associated with an insurance claim reimbursement; and (vi) increase in expense of \$1.5 million related to non-cash compensation expense. 2009 amount includes (i) \$1.9 million increase in expense related to non-cash compensation expense; (ii) increase in legal expense of \$1.3 million; and (iii) \$2.0 million reduction to expense associated with an insurance claim reimbursement.
- (b) 2011 amount includes NGPL PipeCo LLC general and administrative reimbursement of \$35.1 million. 2010 and 2009 amounts include NGPL PipeCo LLC fee revenues of \$47.2 million and \$45.8 million, respectively. These amounts were recorded to the Product sales and other caption in Kinder Morgan's accompanying consolidated statements of income with the offsetting expenses primarily recorded to the General and administrative expense caption in Kinder Morgan's accompanying consolidated statements of income. Also, see Notes 11 and 16 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/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 services. 2011 amount includes (i) a combined \$89.9 million increase in non-cash compensation expense (including \$87.1 million related to a special non-cash bonus expense to non-senior management employees) allocated by Kinder Morgan to KMP; however, KMP does not have any obligation, nor does KMP expect to pay any amounts related to this expense; (ii) a combined \$4.1 million increase in expense for unallocated KMP legal expenses and certain asset and business acquisition expenses; and (iii) a \$0.2 million decrease in expense related to KMP capitalized overhead costs associated with the 2008 hurricane season. 2010 amount includes increases in expense of (i) a \$4.6 million increase in non-cash compensation expense allocated by Kinder Morgan to KMP (KMP does not have any obligation, nor did KMP expect to pay any amounts related to this expense); (ii) \$4.2 million for certain KMP asset and business acquisition costs; (iii) an increase in KMP legal expense of \$1.6 million associated with certain items such as legal settlements and pipeline failures; and (iv) a decrease in expense of \$0.2 million related to KMP capitalized overhead costs associated with the 2008 hurricane season. 2009 amount includes (i) \$5.7 million increase in non-cash compensation expense, allocated by Kinder Morgan to KMP (KMP does not have any obligation, nor does KMP expect to pay any amounts related to this expense); (ii) increases in expense of \$2.3 million for certain KMP asset and business acquisition costs that were capitalized under prior accounting standards; (iii) a \$1.3 million increase in expense for certain KMP land transfer taxes associated with KMP's 2007 TransMountain acquisition; and (iv) decreases in expense of \$2.7 million from KMP capitalized overhead costs associated with the 2008 hurricane season.
- (d) 2011, 2010, and 2009 amounts include increases in imputed interest expense of \$0.7 million, \$1.1 million and \$1.6 million, respectively, all related to KMP's 2007 Cochin Pipeline acquisition.
- (e) Other, net primarily represents offset to noncontrolling interests and interest income shown above and included in segment earnings.
- (f) 2010 amount reflects Kinder Morgan's deconsolidation of Triton Power effective January 1, 2010.

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. Kinder Morgan's 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.

Combined, the certain items described in footnote (a) to the table above decreased Kinder Morgan's general and administrative expenses by \$212.6 million in 2011 and increased Kinder Morgan's general and administrative expenses in 2010 by \$209.7 million, when compared with the respective prior year. Kinder Morgan's remaining general and administrative expenses in 2011 and 2010 were approximately flat when compared with the respective prior years.

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Combined, the certain items described in footnote (c) to the table above increased KMP's general and administrative expenses by \$83.6 million in 2011 and \$3.6 million in 2010, when compared with the respective prior year. The remaining \$13.9 million (4%) increase in KMP's general and administrative expenses in 2011 compared to 2010 was driven by (i) a combined \$10.8 million increase due to higher employee benefits and payroll tax expenses (due mainly to both cost inflation increases on work-based health and insurance benefits and higher wage rates); (ii) higher overall salary and labor expenses; and (iii) higher environmental and pension expenses related to KMP's Canadian pipeline operations.

For 2010 compared to 2009, the remaining \$41.3 million (13%) increase in KMP's expenses included increases of (i) \$21.9 million from higher employee benefit and payroll tax expenses; (ii) \$5.7 million from higher overall corporate insurance expenses; and (iii) \$5.2 million from higher unallocated legal expenses. The increase in benefit and payroll tax expenses was mainly due to the overall variability in year-over-year health and medical costs, higher wage rates and a larger year-over-year labor force. The increase in insurance expenses was primarily due to higher expense accruals in 2010, related mainly to year-over-year increases in commercial property and liability insurance costs, and partly to incremental premium taxes. The increase in legal expenses was primarily due to higher outside legal services.

In the table above, Kinder Morgan report its interest expense as net, meaning that it has subtracted unallocated interest income and capitalized interest from its interest expense to arrive at one interest amount, and after taking into effect the certain items described in footnote (d) to the table above, the combined unallocable interest expense, net of interest income, increased by \$35.8 million (6%) in 2011 compared to 2010 and \$72.0 million (13%) in 2010 compared to 2009. For both pairs of comparable years, the increase in interest expense was attributable to higher average KMP borrowings.

KMP's average debt balances increased 10% in 2011 and 16% in 2010, when compared to the respective prior year. The increases in average borrowings were largely due to the capital expenditures, external business acquisitions, and investment contributions KMP has made since the beginning of 2009. For more information on KMP's capital expenditures, capital contributions, and acquisition expenditures, see Liquidity and Capital Resources.

The weighted average interest rate on all of KMP's borrowings including both short-term and long-term amounts decreased by 2% in 2011, and by 5% in 2010, when compared with the respective prior year. The decreases were due primarily to a general drop in variable interest rates since the beginning of 2009, including decreases in the variable interest rate KMP paid on the borrowings made under its revolving bank credit facility, and in 2011 and 2010, under its commercial paper program.

The increase in Kinder Morgan interest expense in 2011 was primarily due to a 7% increase in average borrowings between 2011 and 2010, primarily due to the \$200 million Going Private litigation settlement in the fourth quarter of 2010.

Kinder Morgan and KMP use interest rate swap agreements to transform a portion of the underlying cash flows related to their long-term fixed rate debt securities (senior notes) into variable rate debt in order to achieve their desired mix of fixed and variable rate debt, and as of December 31, 2011 approximately 35% of Kinder Morgan's and 47% of KMP's debt balances of \$3,306.4 million and \$12,797.3 million, respectively (excluding the value of interest rate swap agreements), were 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 Kinder Morgan's interest rate swaps, see Note 13 Risk Management Interest Rate Risk Management to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.

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Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests, which represents the allocation of Kinder Morgan's consolidated net income attributable to all outstanding ownership interests in its consolidated subsidiaries (primarily KMP) which are not held by Kinder Morgan, decreased \$275.3 million (81%) for 2011 as compared to 2010 and increased \$62.8 million (23%) for 2010 as compared to 2009. The decrease for 2011 compared to 2010 is primarily attributable to a \$168.2 million increase in expense associated with KMP rate case liability adjustments, a \$60 million increase in expense associated with KMP rights-of-way lease payment liability adjustments as well as a \$167.2 million non-cash loss from the remeasurement of KMP's previously held 50% equity interest in KinderHawk Field Services LLC to fair value, partially offset by KMP's \$172.0 million increase in expense associated with rate case liability adjustments in 2010. The increase for 2010 compared to 2009 is primarily due to the \$172.0 KMP expense associated with 2010 rate case liability adjustments.

***Income Taxes Continuing Operations******Year Ended December 31, 2011 vs. 2010***

Tax expense from income from continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2011 was approximately \$362.8 million, as compared with 2010 tax expense of \$167.6 million. The \$195.2 million increase is primarily due to (i) the tax impact of significantly higher pretax earnings attributable to Kinder Morgan in 2011 as compared to 2010; (ii) the impact of non-deductible costs incurred to facilitate Kinder Morgan's initial public offering and the pending acquisition of El Paso Corporation; (iii) a 2010 adjustment recorded to decrease Kinder Morgan's deferred tax liability related to its investment in NGPL; and (iv) a 2011 adjustment to increase the deferred tax liability related to Kinder Morgan's investment in KMP. These increases are partially offset by (i) adjustments to decrease Kinder Morgan's income tax reserve in 2011 for uncertain tax positions; (ii) an increase to deferred taxes related to an increase in Kinder Morgan's state tax rate in 2010; and (iii) a 2010 adjustment to increase the deferred tax liability related to Kinder Morgan's investment in KMR (as discussed below).

***Year Ended December 31, 2010 vs. 2009***

The \$159.0 million decrease in tax expense to \$167.6 million for 2010 is primarily due to (i) a decrease in pretax income due to the Going Private Transaction litigation settlement (see Note 16 Litigation, Environmental and Other Contingencies Going Private Litigation to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus); (ii) 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; (iii) a decrease in pre-tax income due to a \$430.0 million impairment of Kinder Morgan's investment in NGPL (see Note 6, Investments NGPL to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus); (iv) lower state income taxes; (v) an adjustment to deferred tax liabilities related to certain Kinder Morgan Canada subsidiaries; (vi) adjustments to the deferred tax liability related to Kinder Morgan's investments in NGPL, Triton Power and Kinder Morgan's employee benefit trust; (vii) lower adjustments in 2010 to true-up Kinder Morgan's book tax provision to the federal and state tax returns filed; and (viii) changes in nondeductible goodwill related to Kinder Morgan's investment in KMP. The decrease is partially offset by (i) a lower dividends-received deduction (relative to lower dividends received) from Kinder Morgan's 20% ownership interest in NGPL, (ii) the impact on deferred taxes of an increase in Kinder Morgan's state tax rate; (iii) adjustments to Kinder Morgan's reserve for uncertain tax positions and (iv) an adjustment to the deferred tax liability related to Kinder Morgan's investment in KMR as discussed following.

As explained under Dividends below, Kinder Morgan intends periodically to sell the KMR shares it receives as distributions from KMR. Since Kinder Morgan no longer expects to recover its investment in KMR in a tax-free manner, a deferred tax liability was recorded resulting in a \$79.5 million increase to income tax expense in 2010.

See Note 4 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus for additional information on income taxes.



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#### **Liquidity and Capital Resources**

##### ***General***

As of December 31, 2011, Kinder Morgan had a combined \$411.4 million of Cash and cash equivalents on its consolidated balance sheet (included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus), a decrease of \$91.0 million from December 31, 2010. As of December 31, 2011, Kinder Morgan also had \$0.5 billion of borrowing capacity available under its \$1.0 billion senior secured revolving credit facility and KMP had approximately \$1.3 billion of borrowing capacity available under its \$2.2 billion senior unsecured revolving credit facility (discussed below in Short-term Liquidity). Kinder Morgan believes that its cash position and remaining borrowing capacity allow it to manage its day to day cash requirements and any anticipated obligations, and currently, it believe its liquidity to be adequate.

The primary cash requirements for Kinder Morgan and its 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 Kinder Morgan quarterly dividends to its shareholders.

In general, Kinder Morgan expects to fund:

- cash dividends with cash it receives from its investments in KMP and NGPL, after it has paid interest, general and administrative expenses, taxes and capital expenditures (Kinder Morgan currently does not anticipate significant expansion capital); and

- debt principal payments with additional borrowings.

In general, KMP expects to fund:

- cash distributions and sustaining capital expenditures with its existing cash and cash flows from operating activities;

- expansion capital expenditures and working capital deficits with its retained cash (which may result from including i-units in the determination of cash distributions per unit but paying its quarterly distributions on i-units in additional i-units rather than cash), additional borrowings (including commercial paper issuances), and the issuance of additional KMP common units or the proceeds from purchases of additional i-units by KMR;

- interest payments with its cash flows from operating activities; and

- debt principal payments, as such debt principal payments become due, with additional borrowings or by the issuance of additional KMP common units or the proceeds from purchases of additional i-units by KMR.

In addition to results of operations, Kinder Morgan's and KMP's debt and capital balances are affected by financing activities, as discussed below in Financing Activities.

##### ***Credit Ratings and Capital Market Liquidity***

As part of KMP's financial strategy, it tries to maintain an investment-grade credit rating, which involves, among other things, the issuance of additional KMP limited partner units in connection with its acquisitions and expansion activities in order to maintain acceptable financial ratios.

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The major debt rating agencies routinely evaluate KMP's outstanding debt, and its cost of borrowing can increase or decrease depending on these debt ratings. Currently, KMP's long-term corporate debt credit rating is BBB (stable), Baa2 (negative) and BBB (stable), at Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Fitch, Inc., respectively. On October 18, 2011, in response to Kinder Morgan's announcement that it had reached an agreement to purchase 100% of the outstanding stock of El Paso Corporation, Moody's revised its outlook on KMP's long-term credit

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rating to negative from stable. The rating agency's revision reflected its view that the increased leverage at Kinder Morgan associated with this acquisition will put additional strain on KMP's ability to upstream cash to Kinder Morgan. Further information about this announcement is described in Note 3 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.

KMP's short-term corporate debt credit rating is A-2 (susceptible to adverse economic conditions, however, capacity to meet financial commitments is satisfactory), Prime-2 (strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations) and F2 (good quality grade with satisfactory capacity to meet financial commitments), at Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Fitch, Inc., respectively. Based on these credit ratings, KMP expects that its short-term liquidity needs will be met primarily through borrowings under its commercial paper program. Nevertheless, KMP's ability to satisfy its financing requirements or fund planned capital expenditures will depend upon its future operating performance, which will be affected by prevailing economic conditions in the energy pipeline and terminals industries and other financial and business factors, some of which are beyond its control.

Additionally, 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 their 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 has no material concentrations of credit risk and KMP believes it has provided adequate allowance for such customers.

***Short-term Liquidity***

As of December 31, 2011, Kinder Morgan's principal sources of short-term liquidity were its revolving credit facility, KMP's revolving credit facility, with a diverse syndicate of banks, and cash from operations. The facilities can be used for the respective entity's general corporate or partnership purposes, and KMP's facility can be used as a backup for its short-term commercial paper program. KMP's facility can be amended to allow for borrowings of up to \$2.5 billion. Kinder Morgan provides for additional liquidity by maintaining a sizable amount of excess borrowing capacity related to its credit facilities (discussed following). Additionally, Kinder Morgan has consistently generated strong cash flow from operations, providing a source of funds of \$2,365.1 million in 2011 and \$1,908.8 million in 2010 (the year-to-year increase is discussed below in Operating Activities).

The following represents the revolving credit facilities that were available to Kinder Morgan and its subsidiary, KMP, short-term debt outstanding under the credit facilities, including commercial paper borrowings, and available borrowing capacity under the facilities after deducting (i) outstanding letters of credit and (ii) outstanding borrowings under Kinder Morgan's credit facility and KMP's commercial paper program.

	At December 31, 2011	
	Short-term debt outstanding	Available borrowing capacity
	(In millions)	
<b>Credit Facilities</b>		
<b>Kinder Morgan</b>		
\$1.0 billion, six-year secured revolver, due May 2013	\$ 420.7	\$ 530.6
<b>KMP</b>		
\$2.2 billion, five-year unsecured revolver, due July 2016	\$ 644.8	\$ 1,324.9

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Kinder Morgan's combined balance of short-term debt as of December 31, 2011 was \$2,898.6 million, primarily consisting of (i) \$420.7 million in outstanding borrowings under its senior secured credit facility; (ii) \$839.3 million remaining principal amount of its 6.50% series notes that mature on September 1, 2012; (iii) \$644.8 million of KMP's commercial paper borrowings (due in part to its short-term credit rating upgrade in February 2011, KMP made no short-term borrowings under its revolving credit facility in 2011, but instead made borrowings under its commercial paper program); (iv) \$450.0 million in principal amount of KMP's 7.125% senior notes that mature March 15, 2012; and (v) \$500.0 million in principal amount of KMP's 5.85% senior notes that mature September 15, 2012. As of December 31, 2010, Kinder Morgan's combined outstanding short-term debt was \$2,013.3 million. KMP intends to refinance its current short-term debt through a combination of long-term debt, equity, additional commercial paper borrowings or credit facility borrowings. Kinder Morgan's intends to refinance its short-term debt through additional credit facility borrowings, and/or the issuance of additional long-term debt.

Kinder Morgan had working capital deficits of \$2,865.7 million as of December 31, 2011 and \$1,857.2 million as of December 31, 2010. The \$1,008.5 million (54%) increase in the working capital deficit from year-end 2010 was primarily due to (i) an \$839.3 million reclassification to current maturities of Kinder Morgan's 6.50% series notes that mature on September 1, 2012; (ii) a \$250.0 million net increase in the current maturities of KMP's long-term debt; and (iii) a \$122.7 million increase in KMP's net commercial paper borrowings; offset somewhat by a \$280.2 million increase in KMP's Cash and cash equivalents.

Generally, Kinder Morgan's 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 its derivative contracts and changes in cash and cash equivalent balances as a result of debt or equity issuances (discussed below in *Long-term Financing*). Although working capital can be considered a measure of a company's ability to meet its short-term cash needs, a working capital deficit is not unusual for Kinder Morgan or for other companies similar in size and scope to Kinder Morgan. Furthermore, Kinder Morgan believes that its working capital deficit does not indicate a lack of liquidity as it continues to maintain adequate current assets and committed lines of credit to satisfy current liabilities and maturing obligations when they come due.

KMP employs a centralized cash management program for its U.S.-based bank accounts that essentially concentrates the cash assets of its operating partnerships and their subsidiaries in joint accounts for the purpose of providing financial flexibility and lowering the cost of borrowing. KMP's centralized cash management program provides that funds in excess of the daily needs of its operating partnerships and their subsidiaries are concentrated, consolidated, or otherwise made available for use by other entities within its consolidated group. KMP does not place material restrictions on the ability to move cash between entities, payment of intercompany balances or the ability to upstream dividends to parent companies other than restrictions that may be contained in agreements governing the indebtedness of those entities. However, KMP's cash and the cash of its subsidiaries is not concentrated into accounts of Kinder Morgan or any company not in its consolidated group of companies, and Kinder Morgan has no rights with respect to KMP's cash except as permitted pursuant to its partnership agreement.

Furthermore, certain of KMP's operating subsidiaries are subject to FERC-enacted reporting requirements for oil and natural gas pipeline companies that participate in cash management programs. FERC-regulated entities subject to these rules must, among other things, place their cash management agreements in writing, maintain current copies of the documents authorizing and supporting their cash management agreements, and file documentation establishing the cash management program with the FERC.

***Long-term Financing***

From time to time, Kinder Morgan or KMP issue long-term debt securities, often referred to as senior notes. All of the senior notes of Kinder Morgan or KMP issued to date, other than those issued by KMP's subsidiaries

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and its operating partnerships, generally have very similar terms, except for interest rates, maturity dates and prepayment premiums. Kinder Morgan and its subsidiaries (other than KMP and its subsidiaries) senior notes are secured equally and ratably with Kinder Morgan's \$1.0 billion senior secured revolving credit facility. All of KMP's outstanding senior notes are unsecured obligations that rank equally with all of its other senior debt obligations; however, a modest amount of secured debt has been incurred by some of KMP's operating partnerships and subsidiaries. Kinder Morgan's and KMP's fixed rate senior notes provide that they may redeem the notes at any time at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes plus accrued interest to the redemption date plus a make-whole premium. For additional information on these debt securities and on the 2011 and 2010 debt related transactions, including issuances of senior notes, see Note 8 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.

As of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the balances of Kinder Morgan and its subsidiaries (excluding KMP and its subsidiaries) long-term debt, including the current portion, purchase accounting adjustments on the carrying value of Kinder Morgan's debt and KMP's debt and the preferred interest in the general partner of KMP, but excluding the value of interest rate swaps was \$2,885.7 million and \$3,630.1 million, respectively. These balances included net unamortized purchase accounting adjustments, decreasing the debt balances by \$31.9 million and \$37.5 million at December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. As of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the balances included in Kinder Morgan's accompanying consolidated balance sheets of the various series of KMP's various long-term borrowings, including the current portion and excluding the value of interest rate swaps, were \$12,026.0 million and \$10,876.7 million, respectively. To date, Kinder Morgan's and its subsidiaries' debt balances, including KMP and its subsidiaries, have not adversely affected its operations, its ability to grow or its ability to repay or refinance its indebtedness. Based on its historical record, Kinder Morgan believes that its capital structure will continue to allow it to achieve its business objectives.

Kinder Morgan and its subsidiaries, including KMP, are subject, however, to conditions in the equity and debt markets and there can be no assurance they will be able or willing to access the public or private markets for equity and/or long-term senior notes in the future. If Kinder Morgan were unable or unwilling to access the equity markets, it would be required to either restrict expansion capital expenditures and/or potential future acquisitions or pursue debt financing alternatives, some of which could involve higher costs or negatively affect Kinder Morgan's or its subsidiaries' credit ratings. Furthermore, Kinder Morgan's subsidiaries' ability to access the public and private debt markets is affected by their respective credit ratings. See *Credit Ratings and Capital Market Liquidity* above for a discussion of KMP's credit ratings.

***Capital Expenditures***

Kinder Morgan's sustaining capital expenditures defined as capital expenditures which do not increase the capacity of an asset totaled \$212.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. This amount included \$9.9 million for KMP's proportionate share of sustaining capital expenditures of (i) Rockies Express Pipeline LLC; (ii) Midcontinent Express Pipeline LLC; (iii) Fayetteville Express Pipeline LLC; (iv) Cypress Interstate Pipeline LLC; (v) EagleHawk Field Services LLC; (vi) Red Cedar Gathering Company; and (vii) for the first six months of 2011 only, KinderHawk Field Services LLC (effective July 1, 2011, KMP acquired the remaining 50% ownership interest in KinderHawk that it did not already own and subsequently its sustaining capital expenditures are included in Kinder Morgan's consolidated totals).

For the year ended December 31, 2010, Kinder Morgan's sustaining capital expenditures totaled \$180.8 million. This amount included \$0.2 million for KMP's proportionate share of the sustaining capital expenditures of (i) Rockies Express Pipeline LLC; (ii) Midcontinent Express Pipeline LLC; (iii) KinderHawk Field Services LLC; (iv) Cypress Interstate Pipeline LLC; and (v) Fayetteville Express Pipeline LLC. Kinder Morgan has forecasted \$249.5 million for sustaining capital expenditures in its 2012 budget. This amount includes \$11.5 million for KMP's proportionate share of its equity investees' sustaining capital expenditures.

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Generally, Kinder Morgan funds its sustaining capital expenditures with existing cash or from cash flows from operations. In addition to utilizing cash generated from their own operations, Rockies Express, Midcontinent Express and Fayetteville Express can each fund their own cash requirements for expansion capital expenditures through borrowings under their own credit facilities, with proceeds from issuing their own long-term notes, or with proceeds from contributions received from their member owners. KMP has no contingent debt obligations with respect to Rockies Express, Midcontinent Express or Fayetteville Express. For information on KMP's contingent debt obligations, see Note 12 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.

All of Kinder Morgan's capital expenditures, with the exception of sustaining capital expenditures, are classified as discretionary. Kinder Morgan's discretionary capital expenditures totaled \$997.3 million in 2011 and \$821.9 million in 2010. The year-to-year increase in discretionary capital expenditures was primarily due to higher investment undertaken in 2011 to expand and improve the Products Pipelines KMP and CO<sub>2</sub> KMP business segments. Generally, KMP initially funds its discretionary capital expenditures through borrowings under its revolving credit facility or its commercial paper program until the amount borrowed is of a sufficient size to cost effectively offer either debt, or equity, or both. KMP has forecasted \$1,323.0 million for discretionary capital expenditures in its 2012 budget. This amount does not include forecasted discretionary expenditures by its equity investees, forecasted capital contributions to its equity investees, or forecasted expenditures for asset acquisitions.

***Capital Contributions***

In addition to its discretionary capital expenditures, KMP contributed a combined \$371.0 million to its equity investees in 2011. KMP's 2011 contributions included payments of \$195.0 million to its 50%-owned Fayetteville Express Pipeline LLC and combined payments of \$135.5 million to its two equity investees that gather natural gas located in the Eagle Ford shale formation in South Texas (KMP's 50%-owned Eagle Ford Gathering LLC and its 25%-owned EagleHawk Field Services LLC). Fayetteville Express used the contributions to repay borrowings under its previous \$1.1 billion bank credit facility, and subsequently, entered into new borrowing facilities. Both Eagle Ford Gathering and EagleHawk Field Services used KMP's contributions as partial funding for natural gas gathering infrastructure expansions.

In 2010, KMP made equity investment contributions of \$299.3 million. KMP's 2010 contributions primarily consisted of a combined \$216.5 million contributed to Rockies Express Pipeline LLC and Midcontinent Express Pipeline LLC to partially fund its respective share of Rockies Express and Midcontinent Express natural gas pipeline system construction costs. Fayetteville Express funded its 2010 natural gas pipeline construction costs with borrowings under its own \$1.1 billion, unsecured revolving bank credit facility.

Generally, KMP funds its equity investment contributions through borrowings under its commercial paper program or its bank credit facility. To the extent these sources of funding are not sufficient, KMP generally funds additional amounts through the issuance of long-term notes or its common units for cash.

***Capital Requirements for Recent Transactions***

For each of the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, KMP's net cash outlays for the acquisition of assets and investments totaled \$1,178.7 million and \$1,213.2 million, respectively. KMP's cash payments for acquired assets and investments in 2011 included (i) \$835.1 million for both KMP's remaining 50% ownership interest in KinderHawk Field Services LLC and its 25% interest in EagleHawk Field Services LLC; (ii) \$151.5 million for natural gas treating assets acquired from SouthTex Treaters, Inc.; (iii) \$100.0 million for a preferred equity interest in Watco Companies, LLC; and (iv) \$42.9 million for terminal assets acquired from TGS Development, L.P. (KMP also issued common units valued at \$23.7 million as consideration). KMP's 2010 cash outlays for strategic business acquisitions primarily consisted of (i) \$921.4 million for its initial 50% ownership interest in KinderHawk; (ii) \$114.3 million for three unit train ethanol handling terminals acquired from US

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Development Group LLC (KMP also issued common units valued at \$81.7 million as consideration); and (iii) \$97.0 million for terminal assets and investments acquired from Slay Industries.

With the exception of the terminal assets which were partially acquired by the issuance of additional KMP common units, KMP utilized its commercial paper program to fund its 2011 and 2010 acquisitions and then reduced its short-term borrowings with the proceeds from its 2011 and 2010 equity and long-term senior notes issuances. All of KMP's significant 2011 and 2010 acquisitions are discussed further in Note 3 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.

***Off Balance Sheet Arrangements***

Kinder Morgan has invested in entities that are not consolidated in its financial statements. For information on KMP's obligations with respect to these investments, as well as KMP's obligations with respect to related letters of credit, see Note 12 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus. Additional information regarding the nature and business purpose of Kinder Morgan's investments is included in Note 6 to its consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.

***Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments***

	Total	Payments due by period			
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years (In millions)	3-5 years	More than 5 years
<b>Contractual Obligations:</b>					
Debt borrowings-principal payments	\$ 16,159.7	\$ 2,898.0	\$ 1,010.2	\$ 1,900.0	\$ 10,351.5
Interest payments(a)	12,208.3	900.7	1,594.3	1,430.7	8,282.6
Lease obligations(b)	297.0	57.7	84.9	60.3	94.1
Pension and postretirement welfare plans(c)	386.9	31.8	67.4	73.4	214.3
Other obligations(d)	12.5	8.8	2.2	0.6	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 29,064.4</b>	<b>\$ 3,897.0</b>	<b>\$ 2,759.0</b>	<b>\$ 3,465.0</b>	<b>\$ 18,943.4</b>
<b>Other commercial commitments:</b>					
Standby letters of credit(e)	\$ 343.3	\$ 343.3	\$	\$	\$
Capital expenditures(f)	\$ 286.1	\$ 286.1	\$	\$	\$

- (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, 2011.
- (d) For the Less than 1 year column, represents (i) \$7.5 million due pursuant to KMP's purchase and sale agreement with TGS Development L.P. for the acquisition of certain petroleum coke terminal assets effective June 10, 2011 and (ii) \$1.3 million due pursuant to KMP's purchase and sale agreement with Gas-Chill, Inc. for the acquisition of certain natural gas treating assets effective September 1, 2010. For the remaining columns, represents amounts due pursuant to KMP's purchase and sale agreement with Slay Industries for the acquisition of certain bulk and liquid terminal assets effective March 5, 2010.
- (e) The \$343.3 million in letters of credit outstanding as of December 31, 2011 consisted of the following: (i) 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; (ii) a combined \$48.2 million in three letters of credit required under provisions of Kinder Morgan's property and casualty, worker's compensation and general





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liability insurance policies; (iii) 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; (iv) a \$50.7 million letter of credit supporting KMP's pipeline and terminal operations in Canada; (v) a \$25.4 million letter of credit supporting KMP's Kinder Morgan Liquids Terminals LLC New Jersey Economic Development Revenue Bonds; (vi) a \$24.1 million letter of credit supporting KMP's Kinder Morgan Operating L.P. B tax-exempt bonds; (vii) a \$16.7 million letter of credit supporting Nassau County, Florida Ocean Highway and Port Authority tax-exempt bonds; (viii) a \$16.2 million letter of credit supporting debt securities issued by the Express pipeline system; (ix) a \$10.7 million letter of credit supporting KMP's indemnification obligations on the Series D note borrowings of Cortez Capital Corporation; and (x) a combined \$17.1 million in eight letters of credit supporting environmental and other obligations of KMP and its subsidiaries.

(f) Represents commitments for the purchase of plant, property and equipment as of December 31, 2011.

***Cash Flows***

The following table summarizes Kinder Morgan's net cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities for each period presented.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	(In millions)		
Net Cash Provided by (Used in)			
Operating activities	\$ 2,365.1	\$ 1,908.8	\$ 1,579.0
Investing activities	(2,391.5)	(2,284.2)	(3,473.6)
Financing activities	(57.0)	709.9	1,935.6
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash	(7.6)	2.3	6.0
Net (Decrease) Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ (91.0)	\$ 336.8	\$ 47.0

***Operating Activities***

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$2,365.1 million in 2011, versus \$1,908.8 million in 2010. The overall year-to-year increase of \$456.3 million (24%) in cash from operations primarily consisted of:

a \$214.3 million increase in cash from overall higher net income after adjusting the period-to-period \$360.4 million increase in net income for the following non-cash items: (i) a \$167.2 million increase relating to the non-cash loss from KMP's remeasurement of its previous 50% equity interest in KinderHawk Field Services LLC (as discussed in Note 3 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus); (ii) a \$79.8 million increase from adjustments made to KMP's rate case and other legal liabilities; (iii) a \$14.0 million increase due to higher non-cash depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses (including amortization of excess cost of equity investments); (iv) a \$92.2 million increase relating to deferred income taxes; and (v) a \$499.3 million decrease in cash due to higher equity earnings from equity investees, primarily resulting from a \$430.0 million impairment charge in 2010 on Kinder Morgan's investment in NGPL PipeCo LLC (as discussed in Note 6 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus). The period-to-period change in net income in 2011 versus 2010 is discussed above in Results of Operations (including all of the certain items disclosed in the associated table footnotes);

a \$161.0 million increase in cash related to net changes in both non-current assets and liabilities and other non-cash income and expense items, primarily driven by (i) a \$164.3 million increase in cash due to higher net dock premiums and toll collections received from KMP's Trans Mountain pipeline system customers and (ii) a net \$5.7 million decrease in cash attributable to lower non-cash earnings adjustments in 2011, including, among other items, amortization of debt-related discounts and premiums, income from the sale or casualty of net assets, and amortization related to restricted share grants;

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a \$124.9 million increase in cash attributable to lower payments made in 2011 to various shippers on KMP's Pacific operations refined products pipelines. In 2011 and 2010, KMP paid legal settlements of \$81.4 million and \$206.3 million, respectively, to settle various interstate and California intrastate transportation rate challenges filed by shippers with the FERC and the CPUC, respectively, dating back as early as 1992;

a \$66.8 million increase in cash from higher distributions of earnings from equity investees. The increase was chiefly due to incremental distributions from KMP's interests in Fayetteville Express Pipeline LLC, Eagle Ford Gathering LLC, EagleHawk Field Services LLC, and for the periods prior to KMP's July 1, 2011 acquisition of the remaining 50% interest, KinderHawk Field Services, LLC; and

an \$84.6 million decrease in cash from interest rate swap termination payments. In 2011 and 2010, KMP received proceeds of \$73.0 million and \$157.6 million, respectively, from the early termination of various fixed-to-variable interest rate swap agreements.

*Investing Activities*

Net cash used in investing activities was \$2,391.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, compared to \$2,284.2 million in for the prior year. The year-to-year \$107.3 million additional cash expended for investing activities was primarily attributable to the following:

a \$197.6 million decrease in cash due to higher capital expenditures, as described above in Capital Expenditures;

a \$71.7 million decrease in cash due to higher contributions to equity investees, as described above in Capital Contributions;

a \$26.0 million decrease in cash due to less proceeds received in 2011 compared to 2010 from sales or casualty of property, plant and equipment, investments and other net assets, net of removal costs, mainly due to \$15.0 million of proceeds received in 2010 for the sale of Kinder Morgan's ownership interest in Triton Power (as discussed in Note 3 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus);

a \$99.1 million increase in cash from higher proceeds received for combined margin and restricted deposits, primarily related to a \$50.0 million increase due to the 2011 release of KMP restricted cash. As of December 31, 2010, KMP placed \$50.0 million in a cash escrow account, and Kinder Morgan reported this amount as Restricted deposits on its year-end balance sheet. KMP paid this amount in January 2011 for its initial equity investment in Watco Companies, LLC;

a \$34.5 million increase in cash due to lower acquisitions of assets and investments, as described above in Capital Requirements for Recent Transactions;

a \$28.7 million increase in cash due to higher repayments received by KMP in 2011 on a related party loan it made in July 2004 to Plantation Pipe Line Company;

an \$11.9 million increase in cash due to higher capital distributions (distributions in excess of cumulative earnings) received from equity investments in 2011 chiefly due to \$21.8 million of incremental capital distributions received from KMP's Fayetteville Express Pipeline LLC, which were partially offset by a reduction of \$13.0 million in capital distributions received from Kinder Morgan's equity investment in NGPL PipeCo.; and

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a \$17.5 million increase in cash (representing the cash balance of Triton Power Company LLC at December 31, 2009) due to the fact that 2010 includes a decrease in cash resulting from the deconsolidation of this variable interest entity due to the implementation of Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-17.

**Table of Contents****Index to Financial Statements***Financing Activities*

Kinder Morgan used net cash of \$57.0 million for financing activities in 2011 compared to \$709.9 million of cash provided by financing activities in 2010. The net decrease of \$766.9 million in cash from financing activities in 2011 versus 2010 was mainly due to:

a \$797.7 million decrease in cash from overall debt financing activities which include issuances and payments of debt and debt issuance costs. The overall decrease in cash was primarily due to (i) a \$1,549.1 million decrease in cash from higher net repayments of Kinder Morgan's senior notes; (ii) a \$591.7 million increase resulting from higher net short-term borrowings under Kinder Morgan's credit facility; (iii) a \$392.9 million increase due to higher net issuances of KMP's senior notes; (iv) a \$154.0 million decrease due to the repayment by KMP of all of the outstanding borrowings under KinderHawk Field Services LLC's bank credit facility that KMP assumed on its July 1, 2011 acquisition date; and (v) a \$99.4 million decrease due to lower net short-term borrowings (consisting of borrowings and repayments under both KMP's commercial paper program and its revolving credit facility). For more information about debt financing activities, see Note 8 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus;

a \$211.3 million increase in cash provided by noncontrolling interest contributions primarily reflecting the proceeds received by KMP, after commissions and underwriting expenses, from the sales of additional KMP common units in 2011 versus 2010 (discussed in Note 10 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus;

a \$107.1 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 \$69.6 million increase in cash used to pay dividends/distributions.

***Dividends***

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

As presented in the table at the end of this section, for the year ended December 31, 2011, Kinder Morgan had cash available to pay distributions of \$835.3 million, exceeding its budget of \$820 million. As discussed below, Kinder Morgan's dividend for the first quarter of 2011 (paid on May 16, 2011) was prorated for the time Kinder Morgan has been public. Dividends on Kinder Morgan's investor retained stock generally will be paid at the same time as dividends on Kinder Morgan's Class P common stock and will be based on the aggregate number of shares of Class P common stock into which the investor retained stock is convertible on the record date for the applicable dividend.

The portion of Kinder Morgan's dividends payable on the three classes of investor retained stock may vary among those classes, but the variations will not affect the dividends Kinder Morgan pays on its common stock since the total number of shares of common stock into which the outstanding investor retained stock can convert in the aggregate was fixed on the closing of Kinder Morgan's initial public offering on February 16, 2011. As of December 31, 2011, investor retained stock was convertible into an aggregate of 535,972,387 shares of Kinder



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Morgan Class P common stock, which represent 75.7% of Kinder Morgan's Class P common stock on a fully-converted basis. Subsequent to the initial public offering, any conversion of investor retained stock into Kinder Morgan Class P common stock reduces on a one for one basis the number of common shares into which the investor retained stock can convert such that the number of shares on a fully converted basis is the same before and after the conversion of the investor retained stock.

Kinder Morgan's board of directors may amend, revoke or suspend its dividend policy at any time and for any reason, which would require a supermajority board approval while the Sponsor Investors, consisting of investment funds advised by, or affiliated with, Goldman, Sachs & Co., Highstar Capital LP, The Carlyle Group and Riverstone Holdings LLC, 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 Kinder Morgan's dividend policy. There is nothing in Kinder Morgan's dividend policy or governing documents that prohibits it from borrowing to pay dividends. The actual amount of dividends to be paid on Kinder Morgan's capital stock will depend on many factors, including its financial condition and results of operations, liquidity requirements, market opportunities, capital requirements, legal, regulatory and contractual constraints, tax laws and other factors. Distributions Kinder Morgan receives from KMP are its most significant source of cash available to pay dividends (including the value of additional KMR shares Kinder Morgan receives on the approximately 14.1 million shares it owns). Kinder Morgan intends periodically to sell the KMR shares Kinder Morgan receives as distributions to generate cash.

On February 11, 2011, Kinder Morgan's Board of Directors declared and paid a dividend to its then existing investors of \$245.8 million with respect to the period for which it was not public. This consisted of \$205.0 million for the fourth quarter of 2010 and \$104.8 million for the first 46 days of 2011, representing the portion of the first quarter of 2011 that Kinder Morgan was not public, less a one time adjustment of \$64.0 million in available earnings and profits reserved for the after tax cost of special cash bonuses (and premium pay) in an aggregate amount of approximately \$100 million that was paid in May of 2011 to certain of its non-senior management employees. No holders of Class B shares or Class C shares received such bonuses.

Subsequent to the offering and through December 31, 2011, Kinder Morgan paid dividends totaling \$523.8 million, or \$0.74 per common share, which consisted of (i) the initial quarterly dividend of \$0.14 per share for the first quarter of 2011, representing a prorated amount for the period during the first quarter that Kinder Morgan was public and (ii) quarterly dividends of \$0.30 per share with respect to the second and third quarters of 2011. On January 18, 2012, Kinder Morgan's Board of Directors declared a dividend of \$0.31 per share (\$1.24 annualized) for the fourth quarter of 2011 paid on February 15, 2012, to shareholders of record as of January 31, 2012.

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	<b>Year Ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>KMP distributions to Kinder Morgan</b>		
From ownership of general partner interest(a)(b)	\$ 1,188.4	\$ 883.9
On KMP units owned by Kinder Morgan(c)	99.3	93.7
On KMR shares owned by Kinder Morgan(d)	61.7	54.2
<b>Total KMP distributions to Kinder Morgan</b>	<b>1,349.4</b>	<b>1,031.8</b>
NGPL PipeCo LLC's cash available for distribution to Kinder Morgan	30.3	34.7
<b>Total cash generated</b>	<b>1,379.7</b>	<b>1,066.5</b>
General and administrative expenses and sustaining capital expenditures	(10.2)	2.6
Interest expense	(166.3)	(158.0)
<b>Cash available to pay dividends before cash taxes</b>	<b>1,203.2</b>	<b>911.1</b>
Cash taxes(e)	(367.9)	(257.0)
<b>Cash available to pay dividends(b)</b>	<b>\$ 835.3</b>	<b>\$ 654.1</b>

- (a) Based on (i) Kinder Morgan Energy Partners, L.P. (KMP) distributions of \$4.58 and \$4.32 per common unit paid in the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, (versus distributions of \$4.61 and \$4.40 per common unit declared for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, (ii) 316.2 million and 298.2 million aggregate common units, Class B units and i-units outstanding as of January 31, 2011 and January 29, 2010, respectively, (iii) 318.9 million and 299.7 million aggregate common units, Class B units and i-units outstanding as of April 29, 2011 and April 30, 2010, respectively, (iv) 329.7 million and 309.3 million aggregate common units, Class B units and i-units outstanding as of July 29, 2011 and July 30, 2010, respectively, (v) 333.0 million and 312.9 million aggregate common units, Class B units and i-units outstanding as of October 31, 2011 and October 28, 2010, respectively; and (vi) with respect to the 7.9 million common units issued during 2010 that were deemed by Kinder Morgan to be issued in connection with financing a portion of the acquisition of KMP's initial 50% interest in the KinderHawk joint venture, Kinder Morgan as general partner waived receipt of its related incentive distributions from the second quarter 2010 through 2011.
- (b) 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 an interim capital transaction. As a result of the distribution of cash from an interim capital transaction, the amount actually distributed to the general partner in the third quarter of 2010 was \$170 million lower than it otherwise would have been had all the distributions been cash from operations. Excluding the effect of the distribution of cash from an interim capital transaction, 2010 projected cash available to pay dividends was approximately \$763 million for the year ended December 31.
- (c) Based on 21.7 million KMP units owned by Kinder Morgan multiplied by the KMP per unit distribution paid, as outlined in footnote (a) above.
- (d) Assumes that Kinder Morgan sold approximately 0.9 million Kinder Morgan Management, LLC (KMR) shares that it received as distributions in each of the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 at the price used to calculate the number of KMR shares received in the quarterly distributions. Kinder Morgan did not sell any KMR shares in 2011 or 2010. Kinder Morgan intends periodically to sell the KMR shares it receives as distributions to generate cash.
- (e) 2010 amounts include approximately \$61 million of tax benefits related to an interim capital transaction.

**Table of Contents****Index to Financial Statements****Reconciliation of Cash Available to Pay Dividends to Income from Continuing Operations****(In millions)**

	<b>Year Ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>
Income from continuing operations(a)	\$ 652.2	\$ 300.3
Depreciation, depletion and amortization(a)	1,091.9	1,078.8
Amortization of excess cost of equity investments(a)	6.7	5.8
Loss (income) from equity investments(a)	(313.1)	186.2
Distributions from equity investments	286.6	219.8
Distributions from equity investments in excess of cumulative earnings	236.3	224.5
KMP certain items(b)	493.0	189.2
Kinder Morgan purchase accounting(c)	(9.2)	(33.8)
Going Private Transaction litigation settlement(d)		200.0
Interim capital transaction(e)		(166.6)
Difference between cash and book taxes	(32.4)	(99.0)
Difference between cash and book interest expense for Kinder Morgan	(0.9)	(0.7)
Sustaining capital expenditures(f)	(212.7)	(180.8)
KMP declared distribution on its limited partner units owned by the public(g)	(1,356.5)	(1,210.8)
Other (h)	(6.6)	(58.8)
<b>Cash available to pay dividends</b>	<b>\$ 835.3</b>	<b>\$ 654.1</b>

- (a) Consists of the corresponding line items in Kinder Morgan's consolidated statements of income included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.
- (b) Consists of items such as hedge ineffectiveness, legal and environmental reserves, gain/loss on sale, insurance proceeds from casualty losses, and asset disposition expenses. Year 2011 includes (i) \$167.2 million non-cash loss on remeasurement of KMP's previously held equity interest in KinderHawk to fair value, (ii) \$234.3 million increase to KMP's legal reserve attributable to rate case and other litigation involving KMP's products pipelines on the West Coast; and (iii) KMP's portion (\$87.1 million) of a \$100 million special bonus expense for non-senior management employees, which KMP is required to recognize in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. However, KMP has no obligation, nor did it pay any amounts in respect to such bonuses. The cost of the \$100 million special bonus to non-senior management employees was not borne by Kinder Morgan's Class P shareholders. In May of 2011 Kinder Morgan paid for the \$100 million of special bonuses, which included the amounts allocated to KMP, using \$64 million (after-tax) in available earnings and profits reserved for this purpose and not paid in dividends to Kinder Morgan's Class A shareholders. KMP adds back these certain items in its calculation of distributable cash flows used to determine its distribution.
- (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) Year 2010 includes a \$200 million (pre-tax) Going Private Transaction litigation settlement.
- (e) Year 2010 includes an interim capital transaction wherein a portion of KMP's partnership distributions for the second quarter of 2010 (which it paid in the third quarter of 2010) was a distribution of cash from an interim capital transaction rather than a distribution of cash from operations. The difference between the \$166.6 million pre-tax amount shown here and the \$170 million pre-tax amount discussed in note (b) to the Cash Available to Pay Dividends table above is due to differences between the earnings impact and the cash impact of the interim capital transaction. The difference is reflected in this table in Other.
- (f) Kinder Morgan defines sustaining capital expenditures as capital expenditures that do not expand the capacity of an asset.
- (g) Declared distribution multiplied by limited partner units outstanding on the applicable record date less units owned by Kinder Morgan. Includes distributions on KMR shares. KMP must generate the cash to cover the



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distributions on the KMR shares, but those distributions are paid in additional shares and KMP retains the cash. Kinder Morgan does not have access to that cash.

- (h) Consists of items such as timing and other differences between earnings and cash (for example, a lag between when earnings are recognized and distributions are paid, including distributions to Kinder Morgan by KMP), the elimination of any earnings from Kinder Morgan's formerly owned Power segment, KMP's cash flow in excess of its distributions and Kinder Morgan certain items, which includes Kinder Morgan's portion (\$12.9 million) of the special bonus described in footnote (b) above for the year ended December 31, 2011.

**Recent Accounting Pronouncements**

Please refer to Note 18 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus for information concerning recent accounting pronouncements.

**Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk**

Generally, Kinder Morgan's market risk sensitive instruments and positions have been determined to be other than trading. Kinder Morgan's 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. Kinder Morgan's views on market risk are not necessarily indicative of actual results that may occur and do not represent the maximum 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.

***Energy Commodity Market Risk***

Kinder Morgan is exposed to energy commodity market risk and other external risks, such as weather-related risk, in the ordinary course of business. However, Kinder Morgan takes steps to hedge, or limit its exposure to, these risks in order to maintain a more stable and predictable earnings stream. Stated another way, Kinder Morgan executes a hedging strategy that seeks to protect it financially against adverse price movements and serves to minimize potential losses. Kinder Morgan's 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 KMP uses 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, Kinder Morgan's hedging strategy involves taking a simultaneous position in the futures market that is equal and opposite to its 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, KMP often enters into fixed price swaps and/or futures contracts to guarantee or lock-in the sale price of its crude oil or the margin from the sale and purchase of its 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.

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Kinder Morgan's policies require that derivative contracts are only entered into with carefully selected major financial institutions or similar counterparties based upon their credit ratings and other factors, and Kinder Morgan maintains strict dollar and term limits that correspond to its counterparties' credit ratings. While it is Kinder Morgan's policy to 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 Kinder Morgan transacts in energy commodity derivative contracts (based on contract market values) are as follows (credit ratings per Standard & Poor's Ratings Services):

	<b>Credit Rating</b>
J. Aron & Company / Goldman Sachs	A-
Barclays	A
Credit Suisse	A+

As discussed above, the 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 KMP increased certainty with regard to its operating cash flows and helps it undertake further capital improvement projects, attain budget results and meet distribution targets to its partners. Kinder Morgan categorizes 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 Kinder Morgan is 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 (loss), outside Net Income reported in Kinder Morgan's consolidated statements of income, 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 within Accumulated other comprehensive loss in Kinder Morgan's accompanying consolidated balance sheets but not included in net income (portions attributable to noncontrolling interests are included within Noncontrolling interests and are not included in 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 (and Noncontrolling interests) and are transferred to the income statement as well, effectively offsetting the changes in cash flows stemming from the hedged risk. If the forecasted transaction results in an asset or liability, amounts should be reclassified into earnings when the asset or liability affects earnings through cost of sales, depreciation, interest expense, etc. For more information on other comprehensive income (loss) and Accumulated other comprehensive loss see Notes 2 and 13 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.

Kinder Morgan measures 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

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portfolio losses over a given holding period, within a certain level of statistical confidence. Kinder Morgan utilizes a closed form model to evaluate risk on a quarterly basis. Kinder Morgan's value-at-risk computations utilize a confidence level of 97.7% for the resultant price movement, and it chooses a holding period of one day for the calculation. The confidence level used means that there is a 97.7% probability that the 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, 2011 and 2010, Kinder Morgan's value-at-risk reached a high of \$9.4 million and \$6.9 million, respectively, and a low of \$3.0 million and \$2.5 million, respectively. Value-at-risk as of December 31, 2011 was \$3.0 million, and averaged \$6.8 million for 2011. Value-at-risk as of December 31, 2010 was \$2.5 million, and averaged \$4.6 million for 2010.

Kinder Morgan's calculated value-at-risk exposure represents an estimate of the reasonably possible net losses that would be recognized on the 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 Kinder Morgan's portfolio of derivatives during the year.

In addition, as discussed above, KMP enters into its derivative contracts largely for the purpose of mitigating the risks that accompany certain of its business activities and, therefore both in the value-at-risk calculation and in reality, the change in the market value of the derivative contracts portfolio is offset largely by changes in the value of the underlying physical transactions. For more information on Kinder Morgan's energy commodity risk management activities, see Note 13 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.

***Interest Rate Risk***

In order to maintain a cost effective capital structure, it is Kinder Morgan's policy to borrow funds using a mix of fixed rate debt and variable rate debt. The market risk inherent in Kinder Morgan's 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 Kinder Morgan's 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 Kinder Morgan's future earnings and cash flows. Generally, there is not 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 the fixed rate debt included in the accompanying balance sheets until such debt is required to be refinanced.

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the carrying values of the fixed rate debt included in Kinder Morgan's accompanying consolidated balance sheets were \$14,949.5 million and \$14,559.1 million, respectively. These amounts compare to, as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, fair values of \$16,461.8 million and \$15,518.3 million, 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 2011 and 2010, would result in changes of approximately \$574.8 million and \$530.3 million, respectively, in the fair values of these instruments. The carrying value and fair value of the variable rate debt, including associated accrued interest and excluding the value of interest rate swap agreements (discussed following), was \$1,152.0 million and \$596.1 million as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

As of December 31, 2011, Kinder Morgan and KMP were party to interest rate swap agreements with a notional principal amount of \$725.0 million and \$5.3 billion, respectively. As of December 31, 2010, Kinder

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Morgan and KMP were party to interest rate swap agreements with a notional principal amount of \$725.0 million and \$4.8 billion, respectively. 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. A hypothetical 10% change in the weighted average interest rate on all of Kinder Morgan's borrowings (approximately 44 basis points in 2011 and approximately 45 basis points in 2010) when applied to its outstanding balance of variable rate debt as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, including adjustments for the notional swap amounts described above, would result in changes of approximately \$31.6 million and \$27.4 million, respectively, in its 2011 and 2010 annual pre-tax earnings.

Interest rate swap agreements are entered into for the purpose of transforming a portion of the underlying cash flows related to long-term fixed rate debt securities into variable rate debt in order to achieve Kinder Morgan's desired mix of fixed and variable rate debt. Since the fair value of fixed rate debt varies with changes in the market rate of interest, swap agreements are entered into 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 the fixed rate debt due to market rate changes.

As of both December 31, 2011 and 2010, all of Kinder Morgan's and KMP's interest rate swap agreements represented fixed-for-variable rate swaps, where each agreed to pay its counterparties a variable rate of interest on a notional principal amount, comprised of principal amounts from various series of its long-term fixed rate senior notes. In exchange, the counterparties agreed to pay a fixed rate of interest, thereby allowing fixed rate liabilities to transform into variable rate obligations without the incurrence of additional loan origination or conversion costs.

Kinder Morgan monitors the mix of fixed rate and variable rate debt obligations in light of changing market conditions and from time to time through its subsidiaries, may alter that mix by, for example, refinancing outstanding balances of 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 Kinder Morgan, excluding KMP, targets well below that level for variable rate debt. As of December 31, 2010, approximately 35% of Kinder Morgan's debt, excluding that of KMP, is variable rate debt.

As of both December 31, 2011 and 2010, KMP's cash and investment portfolio included \$8.2 million in fixed-income debt securities. These amounts are included within Investments in Kinder Morgan's accompanying consolidated balance sheets at each reporting date and are not material to Kinder Morgan's consolidated balance sheets.

See Note 8 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus for additional information related to Kinder Morgan's debt instruments; for more information on Kinder Morgan's interest rate risk management and on Kinder Morgan's interest rate swap agreements, see Note 13 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.

**Kinder Morgan's Executive Compensation*****Overview***

Kinder Morgan's executive officers have not received long-term compensation for serving in such capacities for Kinder Morgan other than the receipt of Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC Class A-1 units and Class B units in the Going Private Transaction, which converted into Kinder Morgan Class C shares and Class B shares,

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respectively, in connection with Kinder Morgan's initial public offering. In addition to information regarding such compensation, the following sets forth information regarding compensation earned by, awarded to or paid to Kinder Morgan's executive officers in their capacities as executive officers of Kinder Morgan's subsidiaries or its affiliates, including KMP (sometimes collectively referred to in this section as the Kinder Morgan affiliated entities), for the periods presented. Kinder Morgan's executive officers also serve in the same capacities as executive officers of Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. and KMR.

The compensation committee of the board of directors of KMR, which committee is composed of three independent directors, determines the compensation to be paid by KMP to KMR's and Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc.'s executive officers. As described below, KMR's compensation committee is aware of the compensation paid to such officers by entities such as Kinder Morgan, but makes its compensation determinations at its sole discretion.

As long as the Sponsor Investors can nominate at least five directors to the Kinder Morgan board of directors, under Kinder Morgan's bylaws, many compensation decisions also will be subject to supermajority board approval. Therefore, Kinder Morgan's compensation committee will not have sole discretion with respect to these decisions.

***Compensation Discussion and Analysis******Program Objectives***

Kinder Morgan seeks to attract and retain executives who will help it achieve its primary business strategy objective of growing the value of its portfolio of businesses for the benefit of its stockholders. To help accomplish this goal, Kinder Morgan has designed an executive compensation program that rewards individuals with competitive compensation that consists of a mix of cash, benefit plans and long-term compensation, with a majority of executive compensation tied to the at-risk portions of the annual cash bonus.

The key objectives of Kinder Morgan's executive compensation program are to attract, motivate and retain executives who will advance its overall business strategies and objectives to create and return value to its stockholders. Kinder Morgan believes that an effective executive compensation program should link total compensation to financial performance and to the attainment of short-term and long-term strategic, operational, and financial objectives. Kinder Morgan also believes it should provide competitive total compensation opportunities at a reasonable cost. In designing its executive compensation program, Kinder Morgan has recognized that its executives have a much greater portion of their overall compensation at-risk than do its other employees. Consequently, Kinder Morgan has tried to establish the at-risk portions of its executive total compensation at levels that recognize their much increased level of responsibility and their ability to influence business results.

Kinder Morgan's executive compensation program is principally composed of the following two elements: (1) base cash salary, and (2) possible annual cash bonus (reflected in the Summary Compensation Table below as Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation). Kinder Morgan pays its executive officers a base salary not to exceed \$300,000, which it believes is below annual base salaries for comparable positions in the marketplace.

In addition, Kinder Morgan believes that the compensation of its Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and the executives named in the Summary Compensation Table below, collectively referred to in this section as the named executive officers, should be directly and materially tied to the financial performance of the Kinder Morgan affiliated entities, and should be aligned with the interests of Kinder Morgan's shareholders. Therefore, the majority of the named executive officers' compensation is allocated to the at-risk portion of the compensation program—the annual cash bonus. Accordingly, for 2011, Kinder Morgan's executive compensation was weighted toward the cash bonus, payable on the basis of the achievement of (1) a dividend per share target by Kinder Morgan, and (2) a cash distribution per common unit target by KMP.

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Kinder Morgan's compensation is determined independently without the use of any compensation surveys. Nevertheless, Kinder Morgan annually compares its executive compensation components with market information, consisting of third-party surveys in which Kinder Morgan participates. The surveys Kinder Morgan uses in reviewing its executive compensation consist of the Towers Executive Survey, in which approximately 300 to 400 companies participate, the Hewitt Executive Survey, in which approximately 400 companies participate, and the Natural Gas Transmission Industries Survey, in which companies in the natural gas industry participate. The purpose of this comparison is to ensure that Kinder Morgan's total compensation package operates effectively, remains both reasonable and competitive with the energy industry, and is generally comparable to the compensation offered by companies of similar size and scope as Kinder Morgan. Kinder Morgan also keeps abreast of current trends, developments, and emerging issues in executive compensation, and if appropriate, will obtain advice and assistance from outside legal, compensation or other advisors.

Kinder Morgan has endeavored to design its executive compensation program and practices with appropriate consideration of all tax, accounting, legal and regulatory requirements. Section 162(m) of the Code limits the deductibility of certain compensation for executive officers to \$1,000,000 of compensation per year; however, if specified conditions are met, certain compensation may be excluded from consideration of the \$1,000,000 limit. Since the bonuses paid to Kinder Morgan's executive officers were paid under the Annual Incentive Plan as a result of reaching designated financial targets established by Richard D. Kinder and KMR's compensation committee, Kinder Morgan expects that all compensation paid to its executives would qualify for deductibility under federal income tax rules. Though Kinder Morgan is advised that limited partnerships such as KMP are not subject to section 162(m), Kinder Morgan and KMP have chosen to generally operate as if this code section does apply to KMP as a measure of appropriate governance.

*Behaviors Designed to Reward*

Kinder Morgan's executive compensation program is designed to reward individuals for advancing its business strategies and the interests of its stakeholders, and it prohibits engaging in any detrimental activities, such as performing services for a competitor, disclosing confidential information or violating appropriate business conduct standards. Each executive is held accountable to uphold and comply with company guidelines, which require the individual to maintain a discrimination-free workplace, to comply with orders of regulatory bodies, and to maintain high standards of operating safety and environmental protection.

Unlike many companies, Kinder Morgan has no executive perquisites, supplemental executive retirement, non-qualified supplemental defined benefit/contribution, deferred compensation or split-dollar life insurance programs for its executive officers. Kinder Morgan has no executive company cars or executive car allowances nor does it pay for financial planning services. Additionally, Kinder Morgan does not own any corporate aircraft and does not pay for executives to fly first class. Kinder Morgan believes that this area of its overall compensation package is below competitive levels for comparable companies; however, it has no current plans to change its policy of not offering such executive benefits or perquisite programs.

Kinder Morgan does not have employment agreements (other than with Richard D. Kinder) or change of control agreements with its executive officers, although the Class B shares held by its executive officers will no longer be subject to forfeiture upon a change of control of Kinder Morgan. In connection with its initial public offering, Kinder Morgan entered into severance agreements with 11 of Kinder Morgan's or its subsidiaries' executive officers. See *Other Compensation* *Other Potential Post-Employment Benefits*.

At his request, Richard D. Kinder receives \$1 of base salary per year from Kinder Morgan. Additionally, Mr. Kinder has requested that he receive no annual bonus or other compensation from Kinder Morgan or any of its affiliates (other than the Class B unit awards that he received in 2007 in connection with the Going Private Transaction). Mr. Kinder does not have any deferred compensation, supplemental retirement or any other special benefit, compensation or perquisite arrangement with Kinder Morgan, and each year Mr. Kinder reimburses Kinder Morgan for his portion of health care premiums and parking expenses.

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**Table of Contents****Index to Financial Statements***Elements of Compensation*

As outlined above, Kinder Morgan's executive compensation program is principally composed of the following two elements: (1) a base cash salary, and (2) a possible annual cash bonus. With respect to the named executive officers other than the Chief Executive Officer, KMR's and Kinder Morgan's compensation committees review and approve annually the financial goals and objectives of both KMP and Kinder Morgan that are relevant to the compensation of the named executive officers.

The compensation committee solicits information from Richard D. Kinder and James E. Street, Vice President, Human Resources and Administration, with respect to the performance of C. Park Shaper, President, and Steven J. Kean, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer. Similarly, the compensation committee solicits information from Messrs. Kinder, Shaper, Kean and Street with respect to the performance of the other named executive officers. The compensation committee also obtains information from Mr. Street with respect to compensation of comparable positions of responsibility at comparable companies. All of this information is taken into account by the compensation committee, which makes final determinations regarding compensation of the named executive officers. No named executive officer reviews his or her own performance or approves his or her own compensation.

Furthermore, if any Kinder Morgan executive officer is also an executive officer of Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. or KMR, the compensation determination or recommendation (1) may be with respect to the aggregate compensation to be received by such officer from Kinder Morgan, KMR and Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. that is to be allocated among them, or alternatively (2) may be with respect to the compensation to be received by such executive officers from Kinder Morgan, KMR or Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc., as the case may be, in which case such compensation will be allocated among Kinder Morgan, on the one hand, and KMR and Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc., on the other.

In addition to the possible annual cash bonus discussed below (and reflected in the Summary Compensation Table as Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation), for the year ended December 31, 2011, Kinder Morgan's compensation committee determined to award one-time cash bonuses to Messrs. Shaper and Listengart and Mrs. Dang in respect of their efforts in Kinder Morgan's February 2011 initial public offering. See Summary Compensation Table.

*Base Salary*

Base salary is paid in cash. The base salary cap for Kinder Morgan's executive officers, with the exception of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer who receives \$1 of base salary per year as described above, is an annual amount not to exceed \$300,000. Generally, Kinder Morgan believes that its executive officers' base salaries are below base salaries for executives in similar positions and with similar responsibilities at companies of comparable size and scope, based upon independent salary surveys in which Kinder Morgan participates.

*Possible Annual Cash Bonus (Non-Equity Cash Incentive)*

For the 2009 bonus year, the possible annual cash bonuses were provided for under the Annual Incentive Plan, which became effective January 18, 2005. For the 2010 bonus year, KMK's board of directors approved a new Annual Incentive Plan, which became effective January 1, 2010. For the 2011 bonus year, Kinder Morgan's board of directors approved a new Annual Incentive Plan that mirrors the previous plan. The overall purpose of the Annual Incentive Plan is to increase Kinder Morgan's executive officers' and employees' personal stake in its continued success by providing to them additional incentives through the possible payment of annual cash bonuses. Under the plan, a budget amount is established for annual cash bonuses at the beginning of each year that may be paid to Kinder Morgan's executive officers and other employees depending on whether Kinder Morgan and its subsidiaries (including KMP) meet certain financial performance objectives (as discussed below). The amount included in the budget for bonuses is not allocated between its executive officers and non-executive officers. Assuming the financial performance objectives are met, the budgeted pool of bonus dollars is further

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assessed and potentially increased if the financial performance objectives are exceeded. The budget for bonuses also may be adjusted upward or downward based on Kinder Morgan's and its subsidiaries' overall performance in other areas, including but not limited to safety and environmental goals and regulatory compliance.

All of Kinder Morgan's employees and the employees of its subsidiaries, including KMGP Services Company, Inc., are eligible to participate in the plan, except employees who are included in a unit of employees covered by a collective bargaining agreement unless such agreement expressly provides for eligibility under the plan. However, only eligible employees who are selected by KMR's compensation committee will actually participate in the plan and receive bonuses.

The plan consists of two components: the executive plan component and the non-executive plan component. Kinder Morgan's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and all employees who report directly to the Chairman, including all of the named executive officers, are eligible for the executive plan component; however, as stated elsewhere in this Compensation Discussion and Analysis, Richard D. Kinder has elected to not participate under the plan. As of December 31, 2011, excluding Mr. Kinder, eleven of Kinder Morgan's and its subsidiaries' executive officers were eligible to participate in the executive plan component. All other U.S. and Canadian eligible employees were eligible for the non-executive plan component.

At or before the start of each calendar year (or later, to the extent allowed under Code regulations), financial performance objectives based on one or more of the criteria set forth in the plan are established by KMR's compensation committee. Two financial performance objectives were set for 2011 under both the executive plan component and the non-executive plan component. The two financial performance objectives were:

\$4.60 in cash distributions per common unit by KMP (the same as its previously disclosed 2011 budget expectations); and

\$1.16 in cash dividends per share paid during the year by Kinder Morgan (including a \$0.29 per share dividend for the first quarter of 2011, which was prorated for the portion of the first quarter after Kinder Morgan's initial public offering).

A third objective which could potentially decrease or increase the budgeted pool of bonus dollars for 2011 was a goal to improve Kinder Morgan's environmental, health, and safety performance by (1) beating industry average incident rates and (2) improving incident rates compared to Kinder Morgan's previous three year averages. At the end of 2011, the extent to which the financial performance objectives have been attained and the extent to which the bonus opportunity has been earned under the formula previously established by KMR's compensation committee was determined. For 2011:

KMP distributed \$4.61 in cash per common unit generating enough cash from operations in 2011 to fully cover its cash distribution target; furthermore, KMP would have fallen just slightly short (approximately \$4 million) of meeting its budgeted excess cash coverage of \$37 million for 2011 had it not chosen to increase its distribution for the fourth quarter of 2011 by \$0.01, and if it would have received a Canadian tax refund that was expected in 2011, but will not be received until 2012; and

Kinder Morgan paid cash dividends of \$1.18 per share.

Based on the above, Kinder Morgan's compensation committee recommended that approximately 100% of the 2011 budgeted cash bonus opportunity be earned and funded under the plan (an increase from the 2010 funding level of 93%). The approved funding level includes any premium pay calculations for bonus awards paid to non-exempt employees.

In addition to determining the financial performance objectives under the Annual Incentive Plan, at or before the start of each calendar year, the compensation committee sets the bonus opportunities available to each executive officer. The table below sets forth the maximum bonus opportunities that could be payable by Kinder Morgan and KMP collectively to the named executive officers for achievement of the threshold, target and





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maximum 2011 financial performance objectives established under the plan. If neither of the financial performance objectives was met, no bonus opportunity would be available to the named executive officers. The maximum payout to any individual under the plan for any year is \$3.0 million. The compensation committee may reduce the amount of the bonus actually paid to any executive officer from the amount of any bonus opportunity open to such executive officer. Because payments under the plan for Kinder Morgan's executive officers are determined by comparing actual performance to the performance objectives established each year for eligible executive officers chosen to participate for that year, it is not possible to accurately predict any amounts that will actually be paid under the executive portion of the plan over the life of the plan. The compensation committee set maximum bonus opportunities under the plan for 2011 for the executive officers at dollar amounts in excess of those which were expected to actually be paid under the plan. In fact, while achievement of the financial performance objectives sets the maximum bonus opportunity for each executive officer, the compensation committee has never awarded the maximum bonus opportunity to a current named executive officer. The actual payout amounts under the Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards made for 2011 (paid in 2012) are set forth in the Summary Compensation Table in the column entitled Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation.

*KMK Annual Incentive Plan***Bonus Opportunities for 2011**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Threshold(1)</b>	<b>Target(2)</b>	<b>Maximum(3)</b>
Richard D. Kinder(4)	\$	\$	\$
Kimberly A. Dang	500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000
Steven J. Kean	750,000	1,500,000	3,000,000
Joseph Listengart	500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000
C. Park Shaper	750,000	1,500,000	3,000,000

- (1) Represents the maximum bonus opportunity available to the executive officer if one of the financial performance objectives was met.
- (2) Represents the maximum bonus opportunity available to the executive officer if both of the financial performance objectives were met.
- (3) Represents the maximum bonus opportunity available to the executive officer if both of the financial performance objectives were exceeded by 10% or more.
- (4) Declined to participate.

The 2011 bonuses for Kinder Morgan's executive officers were overwhelmingly based on whether the established financial performance objectives were met. The compensation committee also considered, in a purely subjective manner, how well the executive officer performed his or her duties during the year. Information was solicited from relevant members of senior management regarding the performance of the named executive officers (described following), and determinations and recommendations were made at the regularly scheduled first quarter board and compensation committee meetings held in January 2012. Other factors considered by the compensation committee primarily consisted of the amount of the bonus paid to the executive officer in the prior year and market data about compensation of comparable positions of responsibility at comparable companies, consisting of the compensation surveys referred to above. With respect to using these other factors in assessing performance, the compensation committee did not find it practicable to, and did not, use a score card or quantify or assign relative weight to the specific criteria considered. The amount of a downward adjustment, subject to the maximum bonus opportunity that was established at the beginning of the year, was not subject to a formula. Specific aspects of an individual's performance were not identified in advance. Rather, adjustments were based on the compensation committee's judgment, giving consideration to the totality of the record presented, including the individual's performance, and the magnitude of any other positive or negative factors.

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Upon the occurrence of a change in control the compensation committee may take any action with respect to outstanding awards that it deems appropriate; and in the event that such action is to distribute an award, the award will be distributed in a lump sum no later than 30 days after the change in control. Under the plan, change in control means (1) that any person, other than a permitted holder (as defined below), becomes the beneficial owner of securities representing 50% or more of Kinder Morgan's voting power; (2) a sale, merger or other business combination as a result of which transaction Kinder Morgan's voting securities outstanding immediately before such transaction do not continue to represent at least 50% of Kinder Morgan's voting power after giving effect to such transaction; (3) the sale or transfer of all or substantially all of Kinder Morgan's assets other than to an entity of which more than 50% of the voting power is held by permitted holders (as defined below); (4) during any period of two consecutive years following the closing of Kinder Morgan's initial public offering, individuals who were directors at the beginning of the period or whose election or nomination for election by Kinder Morgan's stockholders was approved by a vote of two-thirds of the directors then still in office who had been directors at the beginning of the period or previously so approved, cease for any reason other than normal retirement, death or disability to constitute at least a majority of the board of directors then in office; or (5) Kinder Morgan's stockholders approve a plan of complete liquidation of Kinder Morgan or an agreement for the sale or disposition by Kinder Morgan of all or substantially all of its assets. Under the plan, a permitted holder means Richard D. Kinder and investment funds advised by or affiliated with Goldman, Sachs & Co., Highstar Capital LP, The Carlyle Group and Riverstone Holdings LLC.

If, in connection with a change in control, Richard D. Kinder is no longer Kinder Morgan's Chairman:

each participant under the executive component of the plan will be deemed to have earned 100% of the bonus opportunity available to him or her, unless the compensation committee has previously determined that the participant should receive a lesser percentage of the bonus opportunity;

each participant under the non-executive component of the plan will receive an award equal to the award more recently paid to such participant under the Annual Incentive Plan, or if no awards have been paid under the plan, an award equal to the most recent award paid to such participant under any prior Annual Incentive Plan; and

the awards to executive and non-executive participants will be paid in a cash lump sum within 30 days after the change in control.

*Compensation Related to the Going Private Transaction*

In connection with KMK's Going Private Transaction, members of management were awarded Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC Class A-1 and Class B units. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, Kinder Morgan is required to recognize compensation expense in connection with the Class A-1 and Class B units over the expected life of such units; however, Kinder Morgan does not have any obligation to, nor did it, pay any amounts related to these compensation expenses (all expenses were borne by the Sponsor Investors and Mr. Kinder), and since Kinder Morgan was not responsible for paying these expenses, Kinder Morgan recognized the amounts allocated to it as both an expense on its income statement and a contribution to Stockholders Equity on its balance sheet. The awards and terms of the Class B units granted to members of management were determined after extensive negotiations between management and the Sponsor Investors with respect to which management agreed to forego any long-term executive compensation at least until the Sponsor Investors sell their interests in Kinder Morgan.

*Comparison of Class B Units to Class B Shares.* The Class B units were converted into Class B shares in connection with the initial public offering. The Class B shares are intended to substantially preserve the economic rights of the Class B units in Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC but differ from the Class B units in certain respects, including the following:

Class B units were subject to time vesting, with one-third vesting on the third, fourth and fifth anniversaries of the date of their issuance. All distributions with respect to the non-vested portion of

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such Class B units are held in escrow pending the vesting or forfeiture of such Class B units. Class B shares are not subject to time vesting. As a result, holders of Class B shares are entitled to receive and retain any distributions on, and shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock issued upon conversion of, such Class B shares.

The amount of Class B units forfeited upon termination of a holder's employment would depend on the reason for such termination and other factors such as time vesting and the level of cumulative distributions made by Kinder Morgan as of a relevant date. Prior to a change of control, all non-time-vested Class B units would be forfeited upon termination of a holder's employment for any reason. With respect to time-vested Class B units, all such Class B units would be forfeited upon termination of a holder's employment for cause, no Class B units would be forfeited upon termination of a holder's employment for death or disability and all or a portion of Class B units would be forfeited upon termination of a holder's employment for other reasons based on the level of cumulative distributions made by Kinder Morgan as of the date of termination. The amount of Class B shares forfeited will be based solely on the reason for the termination of employment. No Class B shares will be forfeited upon termination of a holder's employment for death or disability. Half of a holder's Class B shares will be forfeited upon termination of a holder's employment by such holder for good reason or termination of a holder's employment by Kinder Morgan without cause. All Class B shares will be forfeited upon termination of a holder's employment for any other reason, including termination for cause.

Amounts in respect of forfeited Class B units would be transferred to an incentive pool and could be paid to other members of management (excluding Mr. Kinder) in the discretion of the chief manager and subject to certain unitholder approvals. Forfeited Class B shares will automatically become treasury shares, and Kinder Morgan will transfer the forfeited Class B shares into a trust. Any property in the trust, including dividends, proceeds or earnings received with respect to such Class B shares, may be distributed to new or existing members of management (excluding Mr. Kinder) in any proportion at the election of the chief executive officer and subject to the consent of a majority of directors nominated by Sponsor Investors.

Holders of forfeited Class B units that were time-vested would have received certain levels of distributions even after such holder's termination of employment depending on the level of cumulative distributions made by Kinder Morgan as of the date of termination. Under specified circumstances, a holder of Class B shares who otherwise would forfeit such Class B shares upon such holder's termination of employment will retain his or her Class B shares until such holder has received a specified amount of total value, even if distributed after such holder's termination.

If a holder of Class B units was terminated for any reason, Kinder Morgan could have repurchased his or her Class B units generally at fair market value. Kinder Morgan does not have a right of repurchase with respect to the Class B shares.

Class B units would fully vest upon a change of control. Class B shares are not subject to forfeiture after a change of control. Under Kinder Morgan's shareholders agreement, change of control means (1) the acquisition by any person or group, other than permitted holders (as defined below), by way of merger, amalgamation, consolidation or other business combination or purchase of beneficial ownership of more than 50% of Kinder Morgan's total voting power after giving effect to such transaction; (2) a sale, merger or similar transaction or related series of transactions involving Kinder Morgan, as a result of which persons who collectively held 100% of Kinder Morgan's total voting power immediately prior to such transaction do not collectively hold more than 50% of its total voting power after giving effect to such transaction unless (a) the persons who collectively held 100% of Kinder Morgan's total voting power continue to hold at least 35% of its total voting power, (b) no other person or group holds more than 35% of its total voting power and (c) either Richard D. Kinder or Park Shaper is a senior executive officer; or (3) the sale or transfer of all or substantially all of the assets of Kinder Morgan and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, other than to an entity of which more than 50% of the voting power is held by a

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permitted holder or by persons who held more than 50% of Kinder Morgan's total voting power immediately prior to such transaction. Under the shareholders agreement, permitted holders means the Investors and their successors and permitted transferees.

*Comparison of Class A-1 Units to Class C Shares.* The Class A-1 units converted into the Class C shares in connection with the initial public offering. The Class C shares are intended to substantially preserve the economic rights of the Class A-1 units in Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC but differ from the Class A-1 units in certain respects, including the following:

Class A-1 units were subject to forfeiture if a holder was terminated for cause. Class C shares are not subject to forfeiture; and

If the employment of a holder of Class A-1 units was terminated for any reason, Kinder Morgan could have repurchased his or her Class A-1 units generally at fair market value. Kinder Morgan does not have a right of repurchase with respect to the Class C shares. *Class B Share Plan and Class B Share Trust.* The Class B shares may be forfeited by Kinder Morgan's management under the circumstances described above. All forfeited Class B shares will automatically become treasury shares, and Kinder Morgan will transfer the forfeited Class B shares to a trust established solely to hold these Class B shares, together with any dividends, proceeds received in respect of these Class B shares, shares of Class P common stock issued in connection with the conversion of these Class B shares or earnings with respect to such property. Kinder Morgan has established the Class B share plan, which is a long-term compensation plan, to govern the terms of awards in respect of forfeited Class B shares and related property in the Class B share trust. Pursuant to the Class B share plan and Kinder Morgan's shareholders agreement, each item of property in the trust may be distributed separately from the underlying Class B shares to members of new or existing management (other than Richard D. Kinder), as designated by the chief executive officer and approved by a majority of the members of the board of directors nominated by the Sponsor Investors. All property held in the trust on May 31, 2015 will be distributed proportionally to the holders of Class B shares as of May 31, 2015. Kinder Morgan has agreed to pay the costs of the Class B share trust, including the fees of the independent trustee, but does not expect these costs to be material.

*Other Compensation*

*Kinder Morgan, Inc. Savings Plan.* The Kinder Morgan, Inc. Savings Plan is a defined contribution 401(k) plan. The plan permits all full-time employees of Kinder Morgan and those of KMGP Services Company, Inc., including the named executive officers, to contribute between 1% and 50% of base compensation, on a pre-tax basis, into participant accounts. For more information on this plan, see note 9 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus. As a result of a cost savings effort in 2009, all officers with the position of vice president or higher, including the named executive officers, were suspended from receiving any company contributions commencing February 15, 2009. Company contributions for these employees were reinstated effective February 1, 2010.

*Kinder Morgan, Inc. Cash Balance Retirement Plan.* Employees of Kinder Morgan and KMGP Services Company, Inc., including the named executive officers, are also eligible to participate in the Kinder Morgan, Inc. Retirement Plan, referred to as the Cash Balance Retirement Plan, a cash balance plan. Employees accrue benefits through a Personal Retirement Account, referred to as the PRA, in the Cash Balance Retirement Plan. Kinder Morgan allocates a contribution credit equivalent to 3% of eligible compensation every pay period to participants' PRAs. For plan years prior to 2011, interest was credited to the PRA at the 30-year U.S. Treasury bond rate published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin for the November of the prior year. Beginning January 1, 2011, interest is credited to the PRA at the 5-year U.S. Treasury bond rate published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin for the November of the prior year, plus 0.25%. Employees become 100% vested in the plan after three years and may take a lump sum distribution upon termination of employment or retirement. As a result of a cost savings effort in 2009, all company contributions to the plan were suspended from April 12, 2009 through December 31, 2009. Company contributions were reinstated effective January 1, 2010.

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The following table sets forth the estimated actuarial present value of each named executive officer's accumulated pension benefit as of December 31, 2011, under the provisions of the Cash Balance Retirement Plan. With respect to the named executive officers, the benefits were computed using the same assumptions used for financial statement purposes, assuming current remuneration levels without any salary projection, and assuming participation until normal retirement at age 65. These benefits are subject to federal and state income taxes, where applicable, but are not subject to deduction for social security or other offset amounts.

**Pension Benefits**

Name	Plan Name	Current Credited Yrs of Service	Present Value of Accumulated Benefit(1)	Contributions During 2011
Richard D. Kinder	Cash Balance	11	\$	\$
Kimberly A. Dang	Cash Balance	10	61,760	8,280
Steven J. Kean	Cash Balance	10	73,689	8,469
Joseph Listengart	Cash Balance	11	84,514	8,641
C. Park Shaper	Cash Balance	11	84,514	8,641

(1) The present values in the Pension Benefits table are current year-end balances.

*Contingent Payment Obligations Under Shareholders Agreement*

Kinder Morgan has certain contingent payment obligations under the terms of its shareholders agreement that may be considered compensation to holders of Class B shares and Class C shares, including the agreement to pay certain tax compliance expenses for a holder of Class B shares or Class C shares in certain events related to such holder's ownership of Class B shares or Class C shares. See *Certain Relationships and Related Transactions Involving Kinder Morgan Shareholders Agreement Payment of Certain Costs and Expenses*.

*Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change-in-Control*

The named executive officers (excluding Richard D. Kinder) are entitled to certain benefits in the event their employment is terminated by Kinder Morgan without cause or by them with good reason, whether or not related to a change in control. See *Other Potential Post-Employment Benefits Severance Agreements* below for a description of the terms. Mr. Kinder is also entitled to certain benefits under his employment agreement upon his termination by Kinder Morgan without cause or by him with good reason, whether or not related to a change in control. See *Other Potential Post-Employment Benefits Employment Agreement* below for a description of the terms.

Upon termination of employment of a named executive officer due to death or disability (as determined in accordance with Kinder Morgan's long-term disability plan covering such employee), all of his or her Class B shares will no longer be subject to forfeiture. In the event of a termination of employment of a named executive officer by Kinder Morgan without cause or by a named executive officer with good reason (as each such term is defined in Kinder Morgan's shareholders agreement and described under *Other Potential Post-Employment Benefits Severance Agreements*), 50% of his or her Class B shares will no longer be subject to forfeiture. In addition, all unvested Class B shares will no longer be subject to forfeiture upon a change of control (as defined in the shareholders agreement and described under *Compensation Related to the Going Private Transaction Comparison of Class B Units to Class B Shares*).

The following tables list separately the potential payments and benefits upon a change in control and the potential payments and benefits upon a termination of employment for the named executive officers. The tables assume the triggering event for the payments or provision of benefits occurred on December 31, 2011. Actual amounts payable to each executive listed below upon termination can only be determined definitively at the time of each executive's actual departure. In addition to the amounts shown in the tables below, each executive would receive payments for amounts of base salary and vacation time accrued through the date of termination and payment for any reimbursable business expenses incurred prior to the date of termination.

**Table of Contents****Index to Financial Statements****Potential Payments Upon Termination of Employment or Change in Control****for Richard D. Kinder**

	<b>Termination Payment</b>	<b>Benefit Continuation</b>	<b>Value of Class B Shares No Longer Subject to Forfeiture(4)</b>
Termination without cause or good reason or due to change in duties(1)(3)	\$ 2,250,000	\$ 34,896	\$ N/A
Termination due to death or disability (1)(2)	750,000		N/A
Upon a change in control	N/A	N/A	N/A

- (1) As such terms are defined in Mr. Kinder's employment agreement and described under Other Potential Post-Employment Benefits Employment Agreement.
- (2) If Mr. Kinder becomes disabled, he is eligible for the same medical benefits as most other employees.
- (3) With respect to the Class B shares, as the terms cause and good reason are defined in Kinder Morgan's shareholders agreement and described under Other Potential Post-Employment Benefits Severance Agreements.
- (4) Because the number of Class P shares into which the Class B shares of a series will convert depends on the total value received in excess of an agreed upon return threshold by the holders of the corresponding series of Class A shares when such Class A shares are converted into Class P shares, the market value of the Class B shares is not readily determinable.

**Potential Payments Upon Termination of Employment or Change in Control****for Other Named Executive Officers**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Termination Without Cause or Good Reason</b>		<b>Value of Class B Shares No Longer Subject to Forfeiture(1) Upon Change in Control or</b>	
	<b>Salary Continuation</b>	<b>Benefit Continuation</b>	<b>Termination due to Death or Disability</b>	<b>Upon Termination Without Cause or for Good Reason</b>
Kimberly A. Dang	\$ 300,000	\$ 17,160	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
Steven J. Kean	300,000	17,160	N/A	N/A
Joseph Listengart	300,000	17,160	N/A	N/A
C. Park Shaper	600,000	34,320	N/A	N/A

- (1) Because the number of Class P shares into which the Class B shares of a series will convert depends on the total value received in excess of an agreed upon return threshold by the holders of the corresponding series of Class A shares when such Class A shares are converted into Class P shares, the market value of the Class B shares is not readily determinable.

*Other Potential Post-Employment Benefits*

*Employment Agreement.* On October 7, 1999, Richard D. Kinder entered into an employment agreement with KMK pursuant to which he agreed to serve as its Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. His employment agreement provides for a term of three years and one year extensions on each anniversary of October 7th. Mr. Kinder, at his initiative, accepted an annual salary of \$1 to demonstrate his belief in KMK's and KMP's long-term viability. Mr. Kinder continues to accept an annual salary of \$1, and he receives no other compensation from Kinder Morgan.

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Kinder Morgan believes that Mr. Kinder's employment agreement contains provisions that are beneficial to Kinder Morgan and its subsidiaries and, accordingly, Mr. Kinder's employment agreement is extended annually at the request of Kinder Morgan's and KMR's boards of directors. For example, with limited exceptions, Mr. Kinder is prevented from competing in any manner with Kinder Morgan or any of its subsidiaries while he is



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employed by Kinder Morgan and for 12 months following the termination of his employment. The employment agreement provides that he will receive a severance payment equal to \$2.25 million in the event his employment is terminated without cause or in the event he is subject to a change in duties without his consent. His employment agreement also provides that in the event of his death or termination due to his total and permanent disability, he or his estate will receive an amount equal to the greater of his annual salary (\$1) or \$750,000, and in the case of his total and permanent disability, such amount will be an annual amount until the effective date of termination of employment. In addition, under the terms of Kinder Morgan's shareholders agreement, Mr. Kinder also has agreed not to compete with Kinder Morgan or any of its subsidiaries for an additional period of one year and not to solicit any of their employees or interfere with certain of their business relationships during the term of his employment and for two years thereafter. See Certain Relationships and Related Transactions Involving Kinder Morgan Shareholders Agreement Non-Compete Agreements.

Upon a change in control and a termination of Mr. Kinder's employment by Kinder Morgan or by Mr. Kinder, certain payments made to him could be subject to the excise tax imposed on excess parachute payments by the Code. Pursuant to his employment agreement, Mr. Kinder is entitled to have his compensation grossed up for all such excise taxes and any federal, state and local taxes applicable to such gross-up payment (including any penalties and interest). Kinder Morgan estimates the amount of such gross up payment for Mr. Kinder's termination payment and benefits to be approximately \$1.05 million. The estimate of excess parachute payments for purposes of these calculations does not take into account any mitigation for payments which could be shown (under the facts and circumstances) not to be contingent on a change in control or for any payments being made in consideration of non-competition agreements or as reasonable compensation. The gross-up calculations assume an excise tax rate of 20%, a statutory federal income tax rate of 35%, and a Medicare tax rate of 1.45%. If upon a change in control Mr. Kinder's employment does not terminate, he would only be entitled to the immediate vesting of any Class B shares.

Under the employment agreement, cause means (1) a grand jury indictment or prosecutorial information charging Mr. Kinder with illegal or fraudulent acts, criminal conduct or willful misconduct; (2) a grand jury indictment or prosecutorial information charging Mr. Kinder with any criminal acts involving moral turpitude; (3) grossly negligent failure by Mr. Kinder to perform his duties in a manner which he has reason to know is in Kinder Morgan's best interest; (4) bad faith refusal by Mr. Kinder to carry out reasonable instructions of the board of directors of Kinder Morgan; and (5) a material violation by Mr. Kinder of any of the terms of the employment agreement. Under the employment agreement, change in duties means, without Mr. Kinder's written consent, any of the following: (1) a significant reduction in the nature, scope of authority or duties of Mr. Kinder; (2) a substantial reduction in Mr. Kinder's existing annual base salary or bonus opportunity; (3) receipt of employee benefits by Mr. Kinder that are materially inconsistent with the employee benefits provided by Kinder Morgan to executives with comparable duties; or (4) a change of more than 50 miles in the location of Mr. Kinder's principal place of employment.

*Severance Agreements.* In connection with Kinder Morgan's initial public offering, Kinder Morgan entered into severance agreements with respect to 11 of its or its subsidiaries' executive officers (including the named executive officers other than Richard D. Kinder) that provide for severance in the amount of the executive's salary plus benefits during the executive's non-compete period, ranging from one to two years following the executive's termination of employment, if the executive voluntarily terminates his or her employment for good reason or the executive's employment with Kinder Morgan and its subsidiaries is terminated without cause. The other employees who did not enter into severance agreements with Kinder Morgan are eligible for the same severance policy as all regular full time U.S.-based employees not covered by a bargaining agreement, which caps severance payments at an amount equal to six months of salary.

Under the severance agreements, cause means any of the following: (1) conviction of a felony, (2) commission of fraud or embezzlement against Kinder Morgan or any of its subsidiaries, (3) gross neglect of, or gross or willful misconduct in connection with the performance of, duties that is not cured within 30 days after written notice, (4) willful failure or refusal to carry out reasonable and lawful instructions of the Chief Executive

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Officer or the board of directors that is not cured within 30 days after written notice, (5) failure to perform duties and responsibilities as the individual's primary business activity, (6) judicial determination that the individual breached fiduciary duties, (7) willful and material breach of the shareholders agreement, certificate of incorporation or bylaws that is not cured within 30 days after written notice or (8) material breach of a non-compete provision in the case of specified officers that is not cured with 30 days after written notice. Under the shareholders agreement, "good reason" occurs when one of the following events occurs without an employee's consent, such employee provides written notice, such event is not corrected after such notice and the employee resigns: (1) material diminution in the employee's duties and responsibilities, (2) material reduction in the employee's annual base salary or aggregate benefits, (3) material reduction in the employee's bonus opportunity, (4) relocation of the employee's primary place of employment by more than 50 miles or (5) willful and intentional breach of the shareholders agreement by Kinder Morgan that has a material and adverse effect on the employee.

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The following table shows compensation paid or otherwise awarded to:

Kinder Morgan's principal executive officer,

Kinder Morgan's principal financial officer, and

Kinder Morgan's three most highly compensated executive officers (other than the principal executive officer and principal financial officer) serving at fiscal year-end 2011 (collectively referred to as the named executive officers) for services rendered to the Kinder Morgan affiliated entities during fiscal years 2011, 2010 and 2009. The amounts in the columns below represent the total compensation paid or awarded to the named executive officers by all the Kinder Morgan affiliated entities.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary	(1) Bonus	(2) Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation	(3) Change in Pension Value	(4) All Other Compensation	Total
Richard D. Kinder Director, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	2011	\$ 1	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1
	2010	1					1
	2009	1					1
Kimberly A. Dang Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	2011	300,000	175,000	625,000	8,280	13,330	1,121,610
	2010	294,444		500,000	9,544	11,704	815,692
Steven J. Kean Director, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer	2011	300,000		1,250,000	8,469	15,028	1,573,497
	2010	294,444		1,000,000	10,058	13,247	1,317,749
	2009	257,692		1,250,000	4,683	4,251	1,516,626
Joseph Listengart Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary	2011	300,000	250,000	750,000	8,641	13,330	1,321,971
	2010	294,444		740,000	10,524	11,665	1,056,633
C. Park Shaper Director and President	2011	300,000	250,000	1,300,000	8,641	14,170	1,872,811
	2010	294,444		1,040,000	10,524	12,925	1,357,893
	2009	257,692		1,300,000	5,082	3,971	1,566,745

(1) Consists of bonus payments awarded to the executive officers in connection with their efforts in Kinder Morgan's February 2011 initial public offering.

(2)

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Represents amounts paid according to the provisions of the KMK Annual Incentive Plan. Amounts were earned in the fiscal year indicated but were paid in the next fiscal year.

- (3) Represents the 2011, 2010 and 2009, as applicable, change in the actuarial present value of accumulated defined pension benefit (including unvested benefits) according to the provisions of KMK's Cash Balance Retirement Plan.
- (4) Amounts include value of contributions to the KMI Savings Plan (a 401(k) plan), value of group-term life insurance exceeding \$50,000, and taxable parking subsidy. Amounts in 2011, 2010 and 2009 representing the value of contributions to the KMI Savings Plan are \$12,250, \$11,022 and \$2,308, respectively.

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The following supplemental compensation table shows compensation details on the value of all non-guaranteed and non-discretionary incentive awards granted during 2011 to the named executive officers. The table includes awards made during or for 2011. The information in the table under the caption **Estimated Future Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards** represents the threshold, target and maximum amounts payable under the KMK Annual Incentive Plan for performance in 2011. Amounts actually paid under that plan for 2011 are set forth in the Summary Compensation Table under the caption **Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation**.

Name	Estimated Future Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards(1)		
	Threshold	Target	Maximum
Richard D. Kinder	\$	\$	\$
Kimberly A. Dang	500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000
Steven J. Kean	750,000	1,500,000	3,000,000
Joseph Listengart	500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000
C. Park Shaper	750,000	1,500,000	3,000,000

- (1) See **Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation** and **Possible Annual Cash Bonus (Non-Equity Cash Incentive)** above for further discussion of these awards.

**Table of Contents****Index to Financial Statements****Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End***Option Awards and Stock Awards*

None of the named executive officers has been awarded any stock options, restricted stock or similar stock-based awards, and Kinder Morgan does not expect to grant any such awards to the named executive officers while the Sponsor Investors hold Class A shares.

*Awards of Participation Interests in Going Private Transaction*

The holders of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock do not bear any of the economic cost of, and are not diluted by, the Class B shares, and the Class B shares and the conversions of Class B shares into Class P shares do not impact the per share dividends paid on the Class P shares or the aggregate dividends Kinder Morgan pays to its shareholders. In connection with the Going Private Transaction, members of management, including the named executive officers, were awarded Class B units as participation interests. The awards and terms of the Class B units, determined after extensive negotiations between management and the Sponsor Investors, provided that the investors in the Going Private Transaction would bear the economic burden of any value of the Class B units, in exchange for which management agreed to forego any long-term compensation at least until the Sponsor Investors sell their interests in Kinder Morgan. The Class B units were converted into Class B shares in connection with Kinder Morgan's initial public offering, and the terms of the Class B shares continued to provide that the investors in the Going Private Transaction, and thus not the public shareholders, would bear the economic cost related to any Class B share value. The aggregate amount of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock into which the Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares can convert is fixed. The conversion of Class B shares into Class P shares reduces the number of Class P shares into which the Class A shares and Class C shares can convert. Therefore, Kinder Morgan views the Class B shares, along with the Class A shares and Class C shares, as participation interests in the Going Private Transaction, rather than as awards of stock-based compensation.

The Class B shares are not subject to time vesting but may be forfeited upon termination of employment. In addition, the number of Class P shares into which the Class B shares of a series will convert depends on the total value in excess of an agreed upon return threshold received by the holders of the corresponding series of Class A shares when such Class A shares are converted into Class P shares. As a result, the remaining Class B shares of a series may convert into zero Class P shares if the return threshold is not met. See Description of Kinder Morgan Capital Stock Classes of Kinder Morgan Common Stock Voluntary Conversion.

The following table sets forth the number of Class B shares held by each named executive officer as of December 31, 2011. As noted above, the holders of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock do not bear any of the economic cost of, and are not diluted by, the Class B shares, and the Class B shares and the conversions of Class B shares into Class P shares do not impact the per share dividends paid on the Class P shares or the aggregate dividends Kinder Morgan pays to its shareholders.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Number of shares</b>	<b>Market value of shares(4)</b>
Richard D. Kinder	37,653,039(1)	N/A
Kimberly A. Dang	2,353,315(2)	N/A
Steven J. Kean	7,530,608	N/A
Joseph Listengart	3,765,304	N/A
C. Park Shaper	10,354,586(3)	N/A

- (1) Includes 12,551,013 Class B shares that Mr. Kinder transferred to a limited partnership. Mr. Kinder disclaims 99% of any beneficial and pecuniary interest in those shares.
- (2) All of such Class B shares have been transferred by Mrs. Dang to a limited partnership. Mrs. Dang disclaims 10% of any beneficial and pecuniary interest in those shares.

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- (3) All of such Class B shares have been transferred by Mr. Shaper to a limited partnership. Mr. Shaper disclaims 21% of any beneficial and pecuniary interest in those shares.
- (4) Because the number of Class P shares into which the Class B shares of a series will convert depends on the total value received in excess of an agreed upon return threshold by the holders of the corresponding series of Class A shares when such Class A shares are converted into Class P shares, the market value of the Class B shares is not readily determinable. Assuming all of the outstanding Class A shares were converted into Class P shares as of December 30, 2011 (the last trading day of the year) and such Class P shares were sold to third parties for net proceeds of \$32.17 per share (the closing market price of the Class P shares on December 30, 2011), the Class B shares held by the named executive officers would convert into the following numbers of Class P shares: Mr. Kinder 29,248,080; Mrs. Dang 1,828,005; Mr. Kean 5,849,616; Mr. Listengart 2,924,808; and Mr. Shaper 8,043,222. These Class P shares would have the following indicated market values as of December 30, 2011: Mr. Kinder \$940,910,739; Mrs. Dang \$58,806,921; Mr. Kean \$188,182,148; Mr. Listengart \$94,091,074; and Mr. Shaper \$258,750,453. All Class P shares and associated value received by the Class B shareholders, including the named executive officers, will reduce the number of Class P shares and value that otherwise would have been received by Richard D. Kinder and the Sponsor Investors, as the only remaining holders of Class A shares, and will not impact the public shareholders. As such, the net value realized by Mr. Kinder will be significantly less than as indicated above.

**Stock Vested**

As described above under Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End, the Class B shares are not subject to time vesting. However, viewing the conversion of Class B shares into Class P shares as vesting of stock awards, the following table sets forth the number of Class P shares acquired by the named executive officers upon the conversions of Class B shares and the value realized upon such conversions and from dividends during 2011. The Class P shares acquired and value realized set forth in the following table reduced both the number of Class P shares and the amount of dividends that otherwise would have been received by the Investors with respect to their Class A shares. These shares acquired and value realized in no way diluted, or impacted the dividends received by, the public shareholders.

Name	Number of Class P shares acquired(1)	Value realized(2)
Richard D. Kinder	1,654,302(3)	\$ 60,939,967
Kimberly A. Dang	103,394(4)	3,808,751
Steven J. Kean	330,860	12,187,982
Joseph Listengart	165,430	6,093,991
C. Park Shaper	454,933(5)	16,758,489

- (1) The number of Class B shares converted were as follows: Mr. Kinder 2,346,962; Mrs. Dang 146,685; Mr. Kean 469,392; Mr. Listengart 234,696; and Mr. Shaper 645,414.
- (2) Calculated as the number of Class P shares acquired multiplied by \$27.77, the closing market price of the Class P shares on November 16, 2011, the date of conversion. Also includes the amount of priority dividends (as defined in Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation) received on the Class B shares, which dividends reduce the value that will ultimately be realized on the Class B shares. The amounts of the priority dividends received in 2011 were as follows: Mr. Kinder \$15,000,000; Mrs. Dang \$937,500; Mr. Kean \$3,000,000; Mr. Listengart \$1,500,000; and Mr. Shaper \$4,125,000.
- (3) Mr. Kinder transferred 33% of his Class B shares to a limited partnership. Mr. Kinder disclaims 99% of any beneficial and pecuniary interest in the shares held and value realized by the limited partnership.
- (4) Mrs. Dang transferred all of her Class B shares to a limited partnership. Mrs. Dang disclaims 10% of any beneficial and pecuniary interest in the shares held and value realized by the limited partnership.
- (5) Mr. Shaper transferred all of his Class B shares to a limited partnership. Mr. Shaper disclaims 21% of any beneficial and pecuniary interest in the shares held and value realized by the limited partnership.

**Table of Contents****Index to Financial Statements*****Equity Compensation Plan Information***

The following table sets forth information regarding Kinder Morgan's equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2011. Specifically, the table provides information regarding Kinder Morgan Class P common stock issuable under the 2011 Stock Incentive Plan and the Stock Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors described below.

Plan category	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	14,054,539
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,054,539</b>

***2011 Stock Incentive Plan***

In connection with Kinder Morgan's initial public offering, Kinder Morgan adopted the 2011 Stock Incentive Plan. The following is a summary of the plan, which is filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus forms a part. The purpose of the plan is to provide incentive for future endeavors and to advance the interests of Kinder Morgan and its stockholders by encouraging ownership of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock by its employees, including its executive officers, and consultants and to enable Kinder Morgan to compete effectively with other enterprises for the services of such new employees and consultants as may be needed for the continued improvement of its business, through the grant of options to acquire shares, restricted stock, restricted stock units, stock appreciation rights and other stock-based awards.

Kinder Morgan's employees and consultants and employees and consultants of other entities in which Kinder Morgan has a direct or indirect interest are eligible to participate in the plan. Kinder Morgan's compensation committee administers the plan and is generally responsible for selecting participants from among eligible persons. Directors who are not employees are not eligible to participate in the plan. The aggregate number of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock that may be issued under the plan with respect to awards may not exceed 15,000,000, subject to adjustment for certain transactions affecting the shares. Shares covered by lapsed, forfeited or canceled options, and shares subject to forfeited restricted stock and restricted stock units, will not count against this limit and can be regranted under the plan. The payment of any award in cash will not count against the limit. The shares issued under the plan may be issued from shares held in treasury or from authorized but unissued shares.

Awards may be granted individually, in combination or in tandem as determined by Kinder Morgan's compensation committee. Kinder Morgan's board of directors may amend the plan without stockholder approval, unless that approval is required by applicable law, rules, regulations or stock exchange requirements; however, the board of directors may not amend the plan or any outstanding award in such a way that would impair the rights of a participant under an award without the consent of such participant, or that would decrease any authority granted to the compensation committee in contravention of Rule 16b-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. In addition, the board of directors may terminate the plan at any time.

Kinder Morgan's compensation committee will establish the form and terms of each grant of options and stock appreciation rights, and each grant will be evidenced by a written agreement. The options granted under this plan may be incentive stock options under Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code or nonqualified stock options that are not intended to constitute incentive stock options. Stock appreciation rights entitle participants to receive the appreciation in Kinder Morgan shares between the grant date and the exercise date of the stock appreciation right. The compensation committee determines the exercise price per share subject to an option and the grant price per share of a stock appreciation right. However, the per share exercise price of an



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option and the per share grant price of a stock appreciation right must not be less than 100% of the fair market value of a share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock on the grant date. Furthermore, the exercise price of incentive stock options granted to an owner of more than 10% of the combined voting power of Kinder Morgan's stock (or that of certain of its parent or subsidiary corporations) must not be less than 110% of the fair market value of a share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock on the grant date and such options must not have a term in excess of five years. The compensation committee also will set forth in a written agreement the maximum term of each option or stock appreciation right, the times and methods by which each stock option or stock appreciation right will be exercisable and provisions requiring forfeiture of unexercised stock options or stock appreciation rights on or following termination of employment or service. No stock option or stock appreciation right may have a term exceeding ten years. To the extent the aggregate fair market value of the shares with respect to which options intended to be incentive stock options become exercisable for the first time by an employee in any calendar year exceeds \$100,000, such options will be treated as nonqualified stock options.

Kinder Morgan's compensation committee will establish the form and terms of each grant of restricted stock or restricted stock units, and each grant will be evidenced by a written agreement. Restricted stock and restricted stock units are subject to forfeiture restrictions that restrict the transferability of the shares and obligate the participant to forfeit and surrender the shares under certain circumstances, such as termination of employment. The compensation committee may decide that forfeiture restrictions on restricted stock or restricted stock units will lapse upon the holder's continued employment for a specified period of time, the attainment of one or more performance targets established by the committee, the occurrence of any event or the satisfaction of any condition specified by the committee or a combination of any of these. The performance targets may be based on:

the price of a share of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock or of the equity of one of its subsidiaries or business units;

Kinder Morgan's earnings per share or the earnings per share of one of its subsidiaries or business units;

Kinder Morgan's total stockholder value or the total equity value of one of its subsidiaries or business units;

Kinder Morgan's dividends or the dividends or distributions of one of its subsidiaries or business units;

Kinder Morgan's revenues or the revenues of one of its subsidiaries or business units;

Kinder Morgan's debt/equity ratio, interest coverage ratio or indebtedness/earnings before or after interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ratio, or such ratios with respect to one of its subsidiaries or business units;

Kinder Morgan's cash coverage ratio or the cash coverage ratio with respect to one of its subsidiaries or business units;

Kinder Morgan's net income (before or after taxes) or the net income (before or after taxes) of one of its subsidiaries or business units;

Kinder Morgan's cash flow or cash flow return on investments or the cash flow or cash flow return on investments of one of its subsidiaries or business units;

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Kinder Morgan's earnings before or after interest, taxes, depreciation, and/or amortization or earnings before or after interest, taxes, depreciation, and/or amortization of one of its subsidiaries or business units;

Kinder Morgan's economic value added or the economic value added of one of its subsidiaries or business units; or

Kinder Morgan's return on stockholders' equity or the return on equity of one of its subsidiaries or business units.

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The compensation committee will generally be responsible for adjusting or modifying the calculation of a performance target for a performance period in order to prevent the dilution or enlargement of the rights of participants based on the following events: asset write-downs; litigation or claim judgments or settlements; the effect of changes in tax laws, accounting principles, or other laws or regulatory rules affecting reported results; any reorganization and restructuring programs; extraordinary nonrecurring items as described in Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 30 (or any successor or pronouncement thereto) and/or in management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations appearing in Kinder Morgan's annual report to stockholders for the applicable year; acquisitions or divestitures; any other specific unusual or nonrecurring events, or objectively determinable category thereof; foreign exchange gains and losses; and a change in Kinder Morgan's fiscal year. For any award that is intended to constitute qualified performance-based compensation (as described below), such adjustment or modification may be made only to the extent permitted under Section 162(m) of the Code.

Subject to adjustment for certain transactions affecting Kinder Morgan's shares, no more than 2,000,000 shares may be subject to options granted under the plan to any one participant during any five consecutive year period, no more than 2,000,000 shares may be subject to stock appreciation rights granted under the plan to any one participant during any five consecutive year period, no more than 1,000,000 shares of restricted stock may be granted under the plan to any one participant during any five consecutive year period, no more than 1,000,000 shares may be subject to restricted stock units granted under the plan to any one participant during any five consecutive year period, and no more than 1,000,000 shares may be subject to other stock-based awards granted under the plan to any one participant during any five consecutive year period.

Each grant of restricted stock or restricted stock units may have different forfeiture restrictions, in the discretion of the compensation committee. Upon termination of employment of a participant prior to the lapse of the forfeiture restrictions, restricted stock or restricted stock units will be forfeited unless the committee provides, by rule, regulation or the terms of a written agreement, or determines in any individual case, that the forfeiture restrictions will be waived in whole or in part in the event of terminations resulting from specified causes. The committee also may waive in whole or in part the forfeiture restrictions in other cases. Unless the committee determines or an award agreement provides otherwise, the forfeiture restrictions applicable to restricted stock or restricted stock units will lapse upon a change in control.

Under the plan, change in control means (1) that any person, other than a permitted holder (as defined below), becomes the beneficial owner of securities representing fifty percent or more of Kinder Morgan's voting power; (2) a sale, merger or other business combination involving Kinder Morgan, as a result of which the permitted holders (as defined below) do not collectively hold more than fifty percent of its voting power after giving effect to such transaction, unless (a) permitted holders (as defined below) continue to hold thirty-five percent of its voting power, (b) no other person or group owns more than thirty-five percent of its voting power and (c) either Richard D. Kinder or C. Park Shaper is a senior executive officer; (3) the sale or transfer of all or substantially all of the assets of Kinder Morgan and its subsidiaries other than to an entity of which more than fifty percent of the voting power is held by one or more of the permitted holders (as defined below) or by persons who held more than fifty percent of Kinder Morgan's total voting power immediately prior to such transaction; (4) that during any period of two consecutive years following the closing of this Kinder Morgan's initial public offering, individuals on the board of directors at the beginning of such period cease to constitute a majority of the board of directors for any reason other than normal retirement, death or disability or (5) that Kinder Morgan's stockholders approve a plan of complete liquidation of Kinder Morgan. Under the plan, permitted holders means Richard D. Kinder, the Sponsor Investors and their affiliates.

Unless a written agreement provides otherwise, a participant holding restricted stock will generally have the rights and privileges of a Class P common stockholder, including the right to vote the shares. In the committee's discretion, cash dividends and common stock dividends with respect to the restricted stock may be either paid to the participant or withheld by Kinder Morgan for the participant's account, and interest may be credited on the amount withheld at a rate and under the terms determined by the committee. Any withheld amounts attributable

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to any particular share (and earnings, if applicable) will be distributed to the participant in cash or shares, in the committee's discretion, when the forfeiture restrictions applicable to such share lapse. If such share is forfeited, the participant will have no right to such distributions.

Restricted stock awarded to a participant will either be issued to the participant, held by Kinder Morgan, or held in escrow pending the lapse of the forfeiture restrictions. Until the forfeiture restrictions lapse, the restricted shares will be subject to the following restrictions and any other terms and conditions set forth in the written agreement:

if an escrow arrangement is used, the participant will not be entitled to delivery of the share certificate;

the shares will be subject to the forfeiture restrictions set forth in the agreement;

to the extent the shares are forfeited, the share certificates shall be returned to Kinder Morgan, and all rights of the participant to such shares and as a common shareholder with respect to such shares will terminate.

In the committee's discretion, each restricted stock unit may be credited with cash dividends and stock dividends paid in respect of one share of Class P common stock, and such amounts may be either paid to the participant or withheld by Kinder Morgan for the participant's account, and interest may be credited on the amount withheld at a rate and under the terms determined by the committee. Any withheld amounts attributable to any particular restricted stock unit (and earnings, if applicable) will be distributed to the participant in cash or shares, in the committee's discretion, when the restricted stock unit is settled. If such restricted stock unit is forfeited, the participant will have no right to such distributions.

Restricted stock units are subject to forfeiture until the lapse of the forfeiture restrictions, to the extent provided in the written agreement, and to the extent any restricted stock units are forfeited, all rights of the participant to such restricted stock units will terminate.

In the committee's discretion, a participant's right to receive dividends on restricted stock or restricted stock units that are subject to performance-based forfeiture restrictions may be subject to the same performance-based forfeiture restrictions. With respect to any such dividends, no participant may receive dividends in an amount greater than \$600,000 per calendar year.

Upon the lapse of the forfeiture restrictions with respect to restricted stock that was not previously delivered to the participant, Kinder Morgan will deliver to the participant the Class P common stock certificate evidencing the shares of restricted stock which have not been forfeited and any cash dividends or stock dividends credited to the participant's account with respect to such shares, and interest, if any. Upon the lapse of the forfeiture restrictions with respect to restricted stock units, Kinder Morgan will deliver to the participant one share for each outstanding vested restricted stock unit and cash equal to any distribution amounts credited to the participant's account with respect to such vested restricted stock units, and interest, if any, or, in the committee's discretion, in shares having a fair market value equal to the interest on such amounts, if any. However, a written agreement may provide that the committee, in its discretion, may elect to pay cash or part cash and part shares instead of delivering only shares for vested restricted stock units. If a cash payment is made, the amount of such payment will be equal to the fair market value of the shares as of the date on which the forfeiture restrictions lapse. The fair market value of Kinder Morgan's shares generally is determined to be the closing sale price reported in *The Wall Street Journal* for the New York Stock Exchange-Composite Transactions.

The compensation committee at any time may accelerate the time or conditions under which the forfeiture restrictions lapse.

Section 162(m) of the Code imposes a limit on the amount that Kinder Morgan may deduct for compensation paid to the Chief Executive Officer and certain other executive officers. This limitation does not apply to compensation that meets the requirements under Section 162(m) for qualified performance-based

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compensation. Kinder Morgan's stockholders have approved the 2010 Stock Incentive Plan. The plan has been drafted to comply with and is intended to be administered in compliance with the requirements of Section 162(m) to the extent applicable. The plan is designed to ensure that executive compensation paid pursuant to the plan is qualified performance-based compensation and deductible for federal income tax purposes. Initially Kinder Morgan is relying on a transition exemption from Section 162(m) for the plan that applies to compensation plans adopted prior to an initial public offering. The transition exemption for the plan will terminate at the time of Kinder Morgan's annual meeting that occurs after the third calendar year following 2011, the year of Kinder Morgan's initial public offering, or, if earlier, at the time Kinder Morgan materially modifies the plan.

***Employees Stock Purchase Plan***

In connection with Kinder Morgan's initial public offering, it adopted the Employees Stock Purchase Plan. The following is a summary of the plan, which is filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus forms a part. The purpose of the plan is to encourage eligible employees to establish a closer identification of their interests with Kinder Morgan's interests by enabling them to acquire proprietary interests in Kinder Morgan through the ownership of its Class P common stock. The plan provides the employees with a direct means of participating in Kinder Morgan's growth and earnings. Kinder Morgan believes this participation will provide motivation for participating employees to remain in its employ and to give greater effort on its behalf.

The plan does not qualify as an employee stock purchase plan under Section 423 of the Code. Eligible employees include any individual regularly employed by Kinder Morgan or one of its subsidiaries but do not include:

any individual whose customary employment is for less than 30 hours per week;

any individual who is subject to a collective bargaining agreement, unless such agreement specifically provides for participation in the plan;

any individual whom Kinder Morgan excludes from participation for purposes of applicable securities laws; and

any individual included in a group of employees specifically identified by Kinder Morgan and excluded from participation.

The plan is administered by Computershare, Inc., the plan administrator appointed by Kinder Morgan's board. A committee appointed by the board of directors interprets and oversees the administration of the plan.

The plan consists of two sub-plans: (1) the direct purchase sub-plan and (2) the market purchase sub-plan. Purchases are implemented by purchase periods of calendar quarters. Each purchase period ends on the last New York Stock Exchange trading day of the calendar quarter. For each purchase period, the board of directors designates whether shares may be purchased under the direct purchase sub-plan, the market purchase sub-plan, or neither sub-plan. Shares may not be purchased under both sub-plans for the same purchase period. The sub-plan designated by the board of directors for a purchase period (or the determination that no shares may be purchased under the plan for a purchase period) will remain in effect for subsequent purchase periods until the board of directors determines otherwise. Initially, shares may be purchased under the market purchase sub-plan.

Under the direct purchase sub-plan, shares are purchased directly from Kinder Morgan, at a purchase price that is a percentage of the closing price of a share on the last day of a purchase period, which percentage is determined by the board of directors prior to the beginning of such purchase period and which may not be less than 85%.

Under the market purchase sub-plan, shares are purchased by the plan administrator in the open market at the market price at the time of purchase as soon as administratively practicable on or after the last day of the purchase period. Purchases may be made over a number of days to satisfy the requirements of the market purchase sub-plan.



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The aggregate number of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock that may be purchased under the direct purchase sub-plan may not exceed 2,000,000, subject to adjustment for certain transactions affecting Kinder Morgan's shares. The shares purchased under the plan may be issued from shares held in treasury or from authorized but unissued shares.

Participants elect how much they want deducted from each paycheck on an after-tax basis for the purpose of purchasing shares pursuant to the plan, and on a quarterly basis the plan purchases shares with the payroll deductions and deposits them into each participant's account. There is no dollar limit on the amount of payroll deductions a participant may elect, but the committee may establish a maximum amount per pay period and may determine that no participant will be allowed to purchase a number of shares in any one calendar year having a fair market value exceeding a fixed dollar amount (which limit, if imposed, will not exceed \$50,000), and the board of directors may establish a maximum number of shares that a participant may purchase during any purchase period.

If a participant ceases to be an eligible employee or ceases to be employed by Kinder Morgan for any reason his or her only right with respect to payroll deductions made but not yet used for purchases will be to receive the amount of payroll deductions in cash. If a participant ceases to be actively employed because he commences a long-term leave of absence permitted by law or as may be approved by Kinder Morgan, then the participant will have the right to elect either to receive in cash any accrued payroll deductions, if administratively practicable, or to have such amount applied to the purchase of shares. Subject to any applicable rules or regulations established by the plan administrator, the participant may elect to continue to participate in the plan until his employment terminates, provided he or she makes the necessary arrangements to pay the requisite amounts that would, but for the leave of absence, be paid under the plan through payroll deductions.

On each date that a cash dividend is made on shares held in a participant's account, the plan administrator will use that amount for the purchase of shares in the open market. The price per share will be the weighted average price of all shares purchased by the plan administrator for each aggregate order placed by the plan administrator. Purchases will be made as soon as possible after the applicable dividend date. The shares purchased on behalf of each participant will be allocated to his or her account as soon as administratively practicable after the date on which the plan administrator has purchased sufficient shares to cover purchases for all participants and former participants. If purchases occur at different prices, the purchase price per share to all participants will be based upon the average of the prices of all shares purchased. A participant may request that cash dividends payable on shares in his account be paid in cash rather than reinvested.

Kinder Morgan's board has the authority to terminate, withdraw, suspend or amend the plan at any time in its sole discretion, except that the board may not make any amendment that would require the approval of Kinder Morgan's Class P common stockholders under the rules of the NYSE, or any applicable laws, without obtaining such approval.

***Bonus Plan***

In connection with Kinder Morgan's initial public offering, it adopted the Annual Incentive Plan, which took the place of the existing KMK Annual Incentive Plan discussed under Compensation Discussion and Analysis Possible Annual Cash Bonus (Non-Equity Cash Incentive). The following is a summary of the plan, which is filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus forms a part. The overall purpose of the Annual Incentive Plan is to increase Kinder Morgan's executive officers' and employees' personal stake in the continued success of Kinder Morgan by providing to them additional incentives through the possible payment of annual cash bonuses. The plan is administered by Kinder Morgan's compensation committee. Under the plan, an amount generally identified for annual cash bonuses is budgeted at the beginning of each year and may be paid to Kinder Morgan's executive officers and other employees depending on whether Kinder Morgan and its subsidiaries meet specified financial performance objectives (as discussed below). The amount included in the budget for bonuses is not allocated between Kinder Morgan's executive officers and non-executive officers. Assuming the specified financial performance objectives are met, the budgeted pool of bonus dollars is further assessed and potentially increased if Kinder Morgan

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exceeds the financial performance objectives. The budget for bonuses also may be adjusted upward or downward based on Kinder Morgan's and its subsidiaries' overall performance in other areas, including but not limited to safety and environmental goals and regulatory compliance.

All of Kinder Morgan's employees and the employees of its subsidiaries, including KMGP Services Company, Inc., are eligible to participate in the plan, except employees who are included in a unit of employees covered by a collective bargaining agreement unless such agreement expressly provides for eligibility under the plan. However, only eligible employees who are selected by the compensation committee will actually participate in the plan and receive bonuses.

The plan consists of two components: the executive plan component and the non-executive plan component. The Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and all employees who report directly to the Chairman, including all of the named executive officers, are eligible for the executive plan component; however, as stated elsewhere within this Compensation Discussion and Analysis, Richard D. Kinder has elected to not participate under the plan. All other U.S. and Canadian eligible employees are eligible for the non-executive plan component. Kinder Morgan may terminate the plan and may amend the plan from time to time without shareholder approval except as required to satisfy the Code or any applicable securities exchange rules.

Under the executive plan component, at or before the start of each calendar year (or later, to the extent allowed under Code regulations), financial performance objectives for that year are identified by the compensation committee. The financial performance objectives need not be the same for all participants and may change from year to year, as long as they are based on the performance criteria specified in the plan. The financial performance objectives are based on one or more of the following criteria set forth in the plan:

Kinder Morgan's earnings per share;

Kinder Morgan's cash distributions to stockholders or the cash distributions by one of its subsidiaries to stockholders or common unitholders;

Kinder Morgan's earnings before interest and taxes or earnings before interest, taxes and corporate charges or the earnings before interest and taxes or earnings before interest, taxes and corporate charges of one of its subsidiaries;

Kinder Morgan's net income or the net income of one of its subsidiaries or business units;

Kinder Morgan's revenues or the revenues of one of its subsidiaries or business units;

Kinder Morgan's unit revenues minus unit variable costs or unit revenues minus unit variable costs of one of its subsidiaries or business units;

Kinder Morgan's return on capital, return on equity, return on assets, or return on invested capital or return on capital, return on equity, return on assets, or return on invested capital of one of its subsidiaries or business units;

Kinder Morgan's cash flow, return on assets or cash flows from operating activities or cash flow, return on assets or cash flows from operating activities of one of its subsidiaries or business units;



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Kinder Morgan's capital expenditures or capital expenditures of one of its subsidiaries or business units;

Kinder Morgan's operations and maintenance expense or general and administrative expense or operations and maintenance expense or general and administrative expense of one of its subsidiaries or business units;

Kinder Morgan's debt/equity ratios and key profitability ratios or debt/equity ratios and key profitability ratios of one of its subsidiaries or business units; and

Kinder Morgan's stock price.

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The compensation committee will generally be responsible for adjusting or modifying the calculation of a performance target for a performance period in order to prevent the dilution or enlargement of the rights of participants based on the following events: asset write-downs; litigation or claim judgments or settlements; the effect of changes in tax laws, accounting principles, or other laws or regulatory rules affecting reported results; any reorganization and restructuring programs; extraordinary nonrecurring items as described in Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 30 (or any successor or pronouncement thereto) and/or in management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations appearing in Kinder Morgan's annual report to stockholders for the applicable year; acquisitions or divestitures; any other specific unusual or nonrecurring events, or objectively determinable category thereof; foreign exchange gains and losses; and a change in Kinder Morgan's fiscal year. For any award that is intended to constitute qualified performance-based compensation (as described below), such adjustment or modification may be made only to the extent permitted under Section 162(m) of the Code.

In addition to determining the financial performance objectives under the Annual Incentive Plan, at or before the start of each calendar year, the compensation committee sets the bonus opportunities available to each participant in the executive plan component. Following the completion of each performance period, the compensation committee will review the actual financial performance against the established financial performance objectives. Cash bonus awards are paid after the compensation committee has determined the extent to which the financial performance objectives have been achieved. The Annual Bonus Plan allows the compensation committee to reduce but not increase the amount of an award that is otherwise payable to a participant in the executive plan component upon achievement of the financial performance objectives. If the financial performance objectives are not met, no bonus opportunity is available to the participants in the executive plan component. The maximum payout to any individual under the executive plan component for any year is \$3.0 million. The compensation committee may reduce the amount of the bonus actually paid to any participant in the executive plan component from the amount of any bonus opportunity open to such participant. Because payments under the executive plan component are determined by comparing actual performance to the performance objectives established each year for eligible executive officers chosen to participate for that year, it is not possible to accurately predict any amounts that will actually be paid under the executive plan component over the life of the plan.

Under the non-executive plan component, for each year, the compensation committee may grant awards to participants in the non-executive plan component. The awards will be determined by the compensation committee, in its sole discretion, based on recommendations made by management, which may be based on a number of factors, or any combination of them, including, but not limited to, market data, Kinder Morgan's performance, and the performance of individual participants. The compensation committee will have the sole discretion to determine whether any employee will be granted an award under the non-executive plan component.

As soon as administratively feasible after the compensation committee has determined the extent to which the financial performance objectives have been achieved and the bonus payable to each participant in the executive plan component and granted a bonus under the non-executive plan component, the bonus will be paid in one lump sum either in cash or in such other form of payment (for example, equity) that the compensation committee, in its discretion, may determine, provided that no other form may constitute a deferral of compensation. A participant will forfeit his or her right to receive a bonus payment if he or she ceases to be employed by Kinder Morgan or one of its subsidiaries before the date the bonus is paid, unless a bonus becomes payable because a change in control occurs, in which case the participant will receive a bonus payment no later than 30 days after the change in control.

Under the plan, change in control means (1) the acquisition by any person, other than any of the permitted holders (as defined below), of beneficial ownership of securities representing more than fifty percent of Kinder Morgan's voting power; (2) a sale, merger or other business combination as a result of which permitted holders (as defined below) do not collectively hold more than fifty percent of Kinder Morgan's voting power after giving effect to such transaction, unless (a) permitted holders (as defined below) continue to hold thirty-five percent of

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its voting power, (b) no other person or group owns more than thirty-five percent of its voting power and (c) either Richard D. Kinder or C. Park Shaper is a senior executive officer; (3) the sale or transfer of all or substantially all of the assets of Kinder Morgan and its subsidiaries other than to an entity of which more than fifty percent of the voting power is held by one or more permitted holders (as defined below); (4) that during any period of two consecutive years following the closing of Kinder Morgan's initial public offering, individuals on the board of directors at the beginning of such period cease to constitute a majority of the board of directors for any reason other than normal retirement, death or disability or (5) that Kinder Morgan's stockholders approve a plan of complete liquidation of Kinder Morgan. Under the plan, permitted holders means Richard D. Kinder, the Sponsor Investors and their affiliates.

Furthermore, upon the occurrence of a change in control, the compensation committee may take any action with respect to outstanding awards that it deems appropriate; and in the event that such action is to pay an award, the award will be paid in a lump sum in cash no later than 30 days after the change in control. If, in connection with a change in control, Richard D. Kinder is no longer Kinder Morgan's Chairman:

each participant under the executive component of the plan will be deemed to have earned 100% of the bonus opportunity available to him or her, unless the compensation committee has previously determined that the participant has earned a different percentage of the bonus opportunity based on the attainment of the applicable financial performance objectives;

each participant under the non-executive component of the plan will receive

an award equal to the award most recently paid to such participant under the plan or, if no such awards have yet been paid under the plan,

an award equal to the most recent award paid to such participant under any prior annual incentive plan or, if such participant has not received an award under any prior annual incentive plan,

an award equal to the average award paid to all similarly situated participants; and

the awards to executive and non-executive participants will be paid in a cash lump sum within 30 days after the change in control. Section 162(m) of the Code imposes a limit on the amount that Kinder Morgan may deduct for compensation paid to its chief executive officer and certain other executive officers. This limitation does not apply to compensation that meets the requirements under Section 162(m) for qualified performance-based compensation. Prior to the consummation of its offering, Kinder Morgan's stockholders approved the Annual Incentive Plan. The plan has been drafted to comply with and is intended to be administered in compliance with the requirements of Section 162(m) of the Code to the extent applicable. The plan is designed to ensure that executive compensation paid pursuant to the plan is qualified performance-based compensation and deductible for federal income tax purposes. Initially, Kinder Morgan is relying on a transition exemption from Section 162(m) for the plan that applies to compensation plans adopted prior to an initial public offering. The transition exemption for the plan will terminate at the time of Kinder Morgan's annual meeting that occurs after the third calendar year following 2011, the year of its initial public offering, or, if earlier, at the time Kinder Morgan materially modifies the plan.

***Risks Associated with Compensation Practices***

KMGP Services Company, Inc., KMK and Kinder Morgan Canada Inc. employ all persons necessary for the operation of Kinder Morgan's business, and in Kinder Morgan's opinion, its compensation policies and practices for all persons necessary for the operation of its business do not create risks that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on its business, financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

***Director Compensation***

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Prior to its initial public offering, Kinder Morgan did not pay any compensation to any of its directors in their capacity as members of its board of directors. Following the initial public offering, Kinder Morgan

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continued to pay no compensation to its directors in their capacity as members of the board of directors, except for its two new independent directors, Ms. Macdonald and Mr. Staff, to whom Kinder Morgan pays an annual retainer of \$180,000 for their services as directors. In addition, directors are reimbursed for reasonable expenses in connection with board meetings. The following table sets forth the compensation earned by each of these directors for board service in 2011.

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash	Class P	All Other Compensation(b)	Total(c)
		Common Stock Awards(a)		
Deborah A. Macdonald	\$ 135,000	\$	\$	\$ 135,000
Joel V. Staff(a)	90,000	45,185	220	135,405

- (a) For Mr. Staff, represents the value of cash compensation received in the form of Class P shares according to the provisions of Kinder Morgan's Stock Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors. Value computed as the number of Class P shares elected to be received in lieu of cash (1,570 shares) multiplied by the closing price of the shares on the day the cash compensation was approved (\$28.78 on April 19, 2011).
- (b) For Mr. Staff, represents dividends paid on unvested restricted Class P shares awarded according to the Stock Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors.
- (c) Compensation was prorated for 2011 due to Mr. Staff and Ms. Macdonald not becoming directors until the second quarter of 2011.

***Stock Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors***

In connection with its initial public offering, Kinder Morgan adopted the Stock Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors, in which Kinder Morgan's newly-appointed independent directors will participate. None of the 11 directors nominated by Richard D. Kinder or the Sponsor Investors will participate in the plan. The following is a summary of the plan, which is filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus forms a part. The plan is administered by the compensation committee, and the board has sole discretion to terminate the plan at any time. The primary purpose of this plan is to promote Kinder Morgan's interests and the interests of its stockholders by aligning the compensation of the non-employee members of the board of directors with stockholders' interests.

The plan recognizes that the compensation to be paid to each non-employee director is fixed by the board, generally annually, and that the compensation is payable in cash. Pursuant to the plan, in lieu of receiving some or all of the cash compensation, each non-employee director who was not nominated by Richard D. Kinder or one of the Sponsor Investors, referred to as eligible directors, may elect to receive shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock. Each election will be generally at or around the first board meeting in January of each calendar year and will be effective for the entire calendar year. An eligible director may make a new election each calendar year. The total number of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock authorized under the plan is 250,000.

Each annual election to receive shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock will be evidenced by an agreement between Kinder Morgan and each eligible director that will contain the terms and conditions of each award. Shares issued under the plan pursuant to an election may be subject to forfeiture restrictions that lapse on the earlier of the director's death or the date set forth in the agreement, which will be no later than the end of the calendar year to which the cash compensation relates. Until the forfeiture restrictions lapse, shares issued under the plan may not be sold, assigned, transferred, exchanged or pledged by an eligible director. In the event a director's service as a director is terminated prior to the lapse of the forfeiture restrictions for any reason other than death or the director's failure to be elected as a director at a stockholders meeting at which the director is considered for election, the director will, for no consideration, forfeit to Kinder Morgan all shares to the extent then subject to the forfeiture restrictions. If, prior to the lapse of the forfeiture restrictions, the director is not elected as a director at a stockholders meeting at which the director is considered for election, the forfeiture restrictions will lapse with respect to fifty percent of the director's shares then subject to such restrictions, and the director will, for no consideration, forfeit to Kinder Morgan the remaining shares. Shares with respect to

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which forfeiture restrictions have lapsed will cease to be subject to any forfeiture restrictions, and Kinder Morgan will provide the eligible director a certificate representing the shares as to which the forfeiture restrictions have lapsed. In addition, each eligible director will have the right to receive dividends with respect to the shares awarded to him or her under the plan to be paid as described below, to vote such shares and to enjoy all other Class P common stockholder rights, including during the period prior to the lapse of the forfeiture restrictions.

The number of shares to be issued to an eligible director electing to receive any portion of the cash compensation in the form of shares will equal the amount of such cash compensation elected to be paid in the form of shares, divided by the closing price of the Kinder Morgan Class P common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on the day the cash compensation is awarded (such price, the fair market value), rounded up to the nearest ten shares. An eligible director electing to receive any portion of the cash compensation in the form of shares will receive cash equal to the difference between (1) the total cash compensation awarded to such director and (2) the number of shares to be issued to such director multiplied by the fair market value of a share. This cash payment will be payable in four equal installments generally around March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 of the calendar year in which such cash compensation is awarded; provided that the installment payments will be adjusted to include dividends with respect to the shares during a period in which the shares are subject to forfeiture restrictions.

#### ***Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation***

The Kinder Morgan compensation committee is composed of Ms. Macdonald and Messrs. Sarofim, Staff, Tekkora and Youngkin. As mentioned in her biographical information under the caption "The Transactions Board of Directors and Management of Kinder Morgan After the Transactions," between 1999 and 2003, Ms. Macdonald was an officer of Kinder Morgan. None of Kinder Morgan's executive officers served during 2011 on the board of directors of another entity which employed any of the members of Kinder Morgan's board.

#### **Certain Relationships and Related Transactions Involving Kinder Morgan**

##### ***Conflicts of Interest***

The Investors collectively hold all of Kinder Morgan's Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares, which as of the date of this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus, together represented 76.1% of the total voting power of all of Kinder Morgan's outstanding capital stock for the election of directors and 75.8% of the total voting power of all of its outstanding capital stock for other matters. Many of Kinder Morgan's directors and officers are Investors or affiliates of Investors. Some of Kinder Morgan's directors and many of its officers are officers or directors of KMR, NGPL or other entities in which Kinder Morgan owns an interest or subsidiaries of Kinder Morgan's that are not wholly owned. Conflicts of interest exist and may arise in the future as a result of the relationships between Kinder Morgan's directors, officers and their affiliates, on the one hand, and Kinder Morgan and its Class P common stockholders, on the other hand.

##### ***Shareholders Agreement***

Below is a summary of the material terms of Kinder Morgan's shareholders agreement with the Investors, which is filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus forms a part.

##### ***Board, Committee and Observer Rights***

Kinder Morgan's shareholders agreement provides that Richard D. Kinder and the Sponsor Investors have the following rights to appoint director nominees to Kinder Morgan's board of directors and committees, which may be adjusted as described below. At present, Kinder Morgan's board has thirteen members, with five directors chosen by Mr. Kinder, two directors chosen by the funds affiliated with each of Goldman Sachs and

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Highstar Capital LP, one director chosen by the funds affiliated with each of The Carlyle Group and Riverstone Holdings LLC, and two additional independent directors. Kinder Morgan has agreed in the merger agreement to take all action necessary, including increasing the size of its board of directors and amending the shareholders agreement to effect such increase, to elect two individuals designated by El Paso to the Kinder Morgan board of directors as of the effective time of the merger. In the voting agreement, Kinder Morgan stockholders owning sufficient shares to amend the shareholders agreement have agreed to sign such amendment. Kinder Morgan also agreed that one of those El Paso designees would be appointed to its audit committee and one to its nominating and governance committee.

Richard D. Kinder may appoint five nominees (one of whom may be Mr. Kinder) so long as Mr. Kinder is chief executive officer of Kinder Morgan and owns shares representing at least 2.5% of the voting power of Kinder Morgan's outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote on the election of directors. One of those nominees must meet the audit committee independence requirements of the NYSE. The number of directors Mr. Kinder may nominate may decrease as follows:

If Mr. Kinder ceases to be chief executive officer for any reason other than termination for cause (as defined in the shareholders agreement), then instead of the five nominees noted above, Mr. Kinder may appoint two nominees (one of whom may be Mr. Kinder), the then-current chief executive officer will be one nominee and Other Management (excluding any individuals whose employment with Kinder Morgan has terminated) and the Original Stockholders will appoint two nominees. If Other Management and the Original Stockholders cease to own at least a majority of their original holdings of Kinder Morgan's Class A shares and shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock issued upon conversion of such Class A shares, then their right to appoint those two nominees will be transferred to Kinder Morgan's nominating and governance committee.

If Mr. Kinder is terminated as chief executive officer for cause (as defined in the shareholders agreement), then instead of the five nominees noted above, Mr. Kinder may only appoint one nominee, the then-current chief executive officer will be one nominee, the nominating and governance committee will appoint one nominee and Other Management (excluding any individuals whose employment with Kinder Morgan has terminated) and the Original Stockholders will appoint two nominees. None of these nominees may be Mr. Kinder. If Other Management and the Original Stockholders cease to own at least a majority of their original holdings of the Class A shares and shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock issued upon conversion of such Class A shares, then their right to appoint those two nominees will be transferred to the nominating and governance committee.

If the board of directors approves a reduction in the number of directors below eleven while Mr. Kinder has the right to appoint five nominees, then Mr. Kinder's nominees will be reduced to four. In addition, Mr. Kinder will no longer be required to appoint a nominee that meets the audit committee independence requirements and instead Kinder Morgan's nominating and governance committee will be required to appoint such nominee.

If Mr. Kinder no longer owns shares representing at least 2.5% of the voting power of Kinder Morgan's outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote on the election of directors, then Mr. Kinder may no longer appoint any nominees, and instead, the then-current chief executive officer will be one nominee and the nominating and governance committee will appoint four nominees (or three if the number of directors has been reduced below eleven).

Affiliates of Goldman Sachs may appoint two nominees so long as they own shares representing at least 5% of the voting power of Kinder Morgan's outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote on the election of directors.

If affiliates of Goldman Sachs own shares representing between 2.5% and 5% of the voting power of Kinder Morgan's outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote on the election of directors, then affiliates of Goldman Sachs may only

appoint one nominee.



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Affiliates of Highstar Capital LP may appoint two nominees so long as they own shares representing at least 5% of the voting power of Kinder Morgan's outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote on the election of directors.

If affiliates of Highstar Capital LP own shares representing between 2.5% and 5% of the voting power of Kinder Morgan's outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote on the election of directors, then affiliates of Highstar Capital LP may only appoint one nominee.

Affiliates of The Carlyle Group may appoint one nominee so long as they own shares representing at least 2.5% of the voting power of Kinder Morgan's outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote on the election of directors.

Affiliates of Riverstone Holdings LLC may appoint one nominee so long as they own shares representing at least 2.5% of the voting power of Kinder Morgan's outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote on the election of directors.

If any Sponsor Investor ceases to have the right to appoint a director nominee, then Kinder Morgan's board of directors will decrease in size by the corresponding number of directors, down to a minimum of eleven directorships. Once the Sponsor Investors collectively have the right to appoint less than three director nominees, Kinder Morgan's board of directors can elect to further decrease the size of Kinder Morgan's board, down to a minimum of nine directorships. Appointments to any directorships which are not specifically allocated pursuant to the above description will be made by Kinder Morgan's nominating and governance committee.

Under the shareholders agreement, share ownership for Mr. Kinder includes shares owned by his permitted transferees, and share ownership for Sponsor Investors includes specified transferees and successors. In the event of Mr. Kinder's death, his nomination rights described above may be exercised by his heirs, executors and beneficiaries so long as they own shares representing at least 2.5% of the voting power of Kinder Morgan's outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote on the election of directors.

The shareholders agreement provides that Kinder Morgan's nominating and governance committee will be comprised of three members. The members will be selected by the board, and must include one of the directors nominated for election by Richard D. Kinder (so long as Mr. Kinder has the right to appoint any nominees), one of the directors nominated for election by the Sponsor Investors (so long as the Sponsor Investors have the right to collectively appoint at least three nominees) and one of the directors nominated for election by Kinder Morgan's nominating and governance committee. The merger agreement provides that one of El Paso's designees will be appointed to the nominating and governance committee. All decisions of Kinder Morgan's nominating and governance committee with respect to nominations, designations and appointments to the board of directors and committees of the board of directors, including independence determinations, will require unanimous approval so long as the Sponsor Investors have the right to collectively appoint at least three nominees to Kinder Morgan's board. All members of the nominating and governance committee will be required to meet the applicable New York Stock Exchange independence requirements. No nominee of Mr. Kinder selected to serve on this committee can serve as chair of such committee.

The shareholders agreement provides that Kinder Morgan's audit committee will be comprised of three members. The members will be selected by the board, and must include one of the directors nominated for election by Richard D. Kinder (so long as Mr. Kinder has the right to appoint a nominee that meets such requirements) and two of the directors nominated for election by Kinder Morgan's nominating and governance committee. The merger agreement provides that one of El Paso's designees will be appointed to the audit committee. All members of Kinder Morgan's audit committee will be required to meet the applicable New York Stock Exchange audit committee independence requirements, and one member will be required to be a financial expert as defined by the SEC. No nominee of Mr. Kinder selected to serve on this committee can serve as chair of such committee.

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The shareholders agreement provides that Kinder Morgan's compensation committee will be comprised of five members. The members will be selected by the board, and must include two of the directors nominated for election by the Sponsor Investors (so long as the Sponsor Investors have the right to collectively appoint at least three nominees). All members of the compensation committee will be required to meet the applicable New York Stock Exchange independence requirements and any additional requirements imposed by law. No nominee of Mr. Kinder selected to serve on this committee can serve as chair of such committee.

Each of Kinder Morgan's other committees will be comprised of five members. The members will be selected by the board, and must include two of the directors nominated for election by the Sponsor Investors so long as the Sponsor Investors have the right to collectively appoint at least three nominees. If either the Sponsor Investors or Richard D. Kinder loses the right to select, or their nominees are ineligible to serve as, members of any of Kinder Morgan's committees, then that committee member must be one of the directors nominated for election by the nominating and governance committee.

In the shareholders agreement, Kinder Morgan agrees to include the persons nominated as directors in accordance with the shareholders agreement in the slate of nominees recommended by the board of directors, and Richard D. Kinder and the Sponsor Investors agree with each other to take all necessary action within their power as stockholders to vote in favor of such persons nominated to the board of directors in accordance with the shareholders agreement and to remove any directors as required by the shareholders agreement. If Mr. Kinder or the Sponsor Investors do not vote in accordance with the shareholders agreement to elect or remove any directors, they have granted each other an irrevocable proxy so that their shares may be voted in accordance with the shareholders agreement.

Under the shareholders agreement, if affiliates of either Goldman Sachs or Highstar Capital LP own between 2.5% and 5% of Kinder Morgan's outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote on the election of directors, then such Sponsor Investor may appoint an observer to participate in meetings of Kinder Morgan's board of directors or any committee. Any Sponsor Investor that owns at least 1% of Kinder Morgan's outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote on the election of directors also may appoint an observer to participate in meetings of Kinder Morgan's board of directors or any committee. In addition, the Sponsor Investors have specified rights to appoint observers to the boards and committees of Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc., which is the general partner of KMP, and KMR. Observers may be excluded from the deliberations of any board or committee at the direction of a majority of the members of such board or committee and must comply with applicable laws and regulations. In the event that the participation of an observer appointed by a Sponsor Investor would create a conflict of interest at a meeting, such observer will recuse himself or herself from the related portion of such meeting. See the section entitled "The Transactions Board of Directors and Management of Kinder Morgan After the Transactions" for a discussion related to El Paso's ability to designate two individuals to Kinder Morgan's board of directors following consummation of the transactions.

### ***Controlled Company Exemption***

If Kinder Morgan's board of directors does not satisfy the majority independence requirements of the New York Stock Exchange, the shareholders agreement provides that Kinder Morgan will elect to operate under the controlled company exemption to such independence requirements, if such exemption is available to it. This would mean that Kinder Morgan's board would not be required to have a majority of independent directors, and its nominating and governance committee and its compensation committee would not be required to consist only of independent directors. If such exemption is not available, Kinder Morgan's nominating and governance committee will appoint a number of additional directors that meet the independence requirements of the New York Stock Exchange to cause Kinder Morgan's board to meet the applicable majority independence standards and the number of directors on its board shall be increased by the number of such additional directors appointed by the nominating and governance committee.

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***Certain Actions Relating to Kinder Morgan and Its Subsidiaries and Other Affiliates***

So long as any Sponsor Investor owns any Class A shares or shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock received upon conversion of such Class A shares as a result of a mandatory conversion, Kinder Morgan has agreed in the shareholders agreement to take certain actions with respect to it and its subsidiaries and affiliates, including the following:

upon the reasonable request of the Sponsor Investors, causing director nominees of the Sponsor Investors serving on Kinder Morgan's board to be appointed to the boards or governing bodies of certain of its subsidiaries (other than Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc., which is the general partner of the Partnership, KMP or KMR or any of their subsidiaries);

permitting director nominees of the Sponsor Investors to attend meetings of the Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. board, the KMR board and any committees of such boards, subject to the rights of such boards and committees to exclude them, to applicable regulatory requirements and to such observers' obligation to recuse themselves under specified circumstances;

informing the Sponsor Investors that own at least 2.5% of Kinder Morgan's outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote on the election of directors of any action that Kinder Morgan's chief executive officer reasonably believes could impose any filing obligation, restriction or regulatory burden on such Sponsor Investor or its affiliates and not taking specified actions without approval by such Sponsor Investor;

keeping the Sponsor Investors that own at least 2.5% of Kinder Morgan's outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote on the election of directors informed of any events or changes with respect to any criminal or regulatory investigation involving Kinder Morgan or any of its affiliates;

reasonably cooperating with the Sponsor Investors that own at least 2.5% of Kinder Morgan's outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote on the election of directors and their affiliates in efforts to mitigate consequences of the events described in the two bullets immediately above;

so long as any Sponsor Investor owns at least 2.5% of Kinder Morgan's outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote on the election of directors, not taking any action (and taking all stockholder action to prevent Kinder Morgan's subsidiaries from taking any action) to cause the board of Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc. to consist of less than a majority of independent directors under the applicable New York Stock Exchange standards; and

Kinder Morgan not 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 its stockholders 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 Kinder Morgan's 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 Kinder Morgan Class P 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 Kinder Morgan's 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 Kinder Morgan's outstanding Class B shares, and (4) holders of a majority of Kinder Morgan's outstanding Class C shares. If all requisite stockholders other than the holders of Class C shares approve such a transaction, Kinder Morgan generally may engage in such transaction so long as the Class C shares receive the consideration provided in Kinder Morgan's charter. In addition, if the transaction is otherwise approved by the requisite

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holders of Kinder Morgan's capital stock, the Sponsor Investors and Mr. Kinder may decide that the holders of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, Class A shares, Class B shares and

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Class C shares receive the consideration provided in Kinder Morgan's charter, regardless of whether such transaction is determined to meet the above requirements.

In addition, Mr. Kinder has agreed until May 15, 2015 to notify the Sponsor Investors prior to his acquisition of, or offer to acquire, any securities of Kinder Morgan or any of its publicly-traded subsidiaries in a transaction or a series of related transactions involving a value in excess of \$50 million.

***Registration Rights***

The shareholders agreement contains registration rights provisions pursuant to which Kinder Morgan may be required to register the sale of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock issuable upon the conversion of Class A shares owned by the Sponsor Investors or of Class A shares and Class B shares owned by Richard D. Kinder. Under the registration rights provisions, the Sponsor Investors and Richard D. Kinder will each have the right to require that Kinder Morgan register resales of shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock having an aggregate value of at least \$200 million issuable upon the conversion of such Class A shares or Class B shares held by the Sponsor Investors or Richard D. Kinder, as applicable, on their behalf, or such lesser amount that represents all of such holder's remaining shares. Mr. Kinder's shares are subject to specified transfer restrictions. See *Transfer Restrictions*. Kinder Morgan will not be obligated to effect such a demand registration at any time that a shelf registration statement is effective, or if, in its good faith reasonable judgment, it is not feasible for it to proceed because of the unavailability of required financial statements, or during a blackout period. A blackout period, for this purpose, is any of (1) a regular quarterly blackout period when Kinder Morgan's directors and executive officers are not permitted to trade, (2) a seven day period (which Kinder Morgan may not invoke more than twice in any 12 month period) relating to a securities offering of \$150 million or more by KMP or KMR, or (3) a 30 day period (which Kinder Morgan may not invoke more than twice in any 12 month period) if the registration would cause the disclosure of specified types of non-public information. The registration rights provisions contain holdback provisions for Kinder Morgan and certain holders of shares in the event of an underwritten offering of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock having an aggregate value of at least \$500 million.

Under the registration rights provisions, the Sponsor Investors or Richard D. Kinder also can require Kinder Morgan to file a shelf registration statement on Form S-3 for the resale of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock they may receive upon the conversion of their Class A shares or Class B shares, as applicable. In such event, Kinder Morgan has agreed to use its reasonable best efforts to keep a shelf registration statement continuously effective until the earlier of the date on which all registrable securities covered by the shelf registration statement have been sold or otherwise cease to be registrable securities or the date on which the Sponsor Investors no longer collectively hold registrable securities that represent at least 1% of the voting power of Kinder Morgan's outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote on the election of directors.

Kinder Morgan also has granted piggyback registration rights to holders of Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares whenever it proposes to register any of its securities under the Securities Act (other than a registration by Kinder Morgan on a registration statement on Form S-4 or on a registration statement on Form S-8).

Kinder Morgan has also agreed not to effect any merger, amalgamation, consolidation, business combination or change of control or reorganization event or similar transaction or series of transactions in which it is not the surviving entity (other than solely for cash consideration) unless the surviving entity assumes these registration obligations.

Kinder Morgan has agreed to indemnify and hold harmless each selling shareholder for whom it files a registration statement and such selling stockholder's affiliates and their respective officers, directors, managers, partners, agents and control persons against any losses relating to violations of applicable securities law by Kinder Morgan in connection with such registration or offering (except to the extent such violations were caused

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by such selling shareholder) or untrue statement of a material fact contained in such registration statement, prospectus or preliminary prospectus or free writing prospectus or any omission of a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statement therein, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

***Non-Compete Agreements***

The executive management stockholders identified in the shareholders agreement, which include Richard D. Kinder and all of Kinder Morgan's named executive officers, have agreed to certain non-competition and non-solicitation provisions during the term of their employment and for a specified period of time following their employment, which ranges from one year to two years, if they are terminated on or prior to May 31, 2015.

***Corporate Opportunities***

The shareholders agreement provides that the Sponsor Investors and certain of their respective affiliates, including any director nominated by a Sponsor Investor, have no obligation to offer Kinder Morgan or its wholly owned subsidiaries an opportunity to participate in business opportunities presented to the Sponsor Investors or such affiliates (other than Kinder Morgan and its wholly owned subsidiaries) even if the opportunity is one that Kinder Morgan or one of its wholly owned subsidiaries might reasonably have pursued, and that neither the Sponsor Investors nor their respective affiliates will be liable to Kinder Morgan or any of its wholly owned subsidiaries for breach of any duty by reason of any such activities. However, each such person serving as a director of Kinder Morgan or one of its wholly owned subsidiaries must tell Kinder Morgan about any business opportunity offered to it solely in its capacity as such a director. Each director nominated by a Sponsor Investor has agreed to recuse himself or herself from any portion of a board or committee meeting if such director has actual knowledge that the Sponsor Investor that appointed such director (or one of its controlled affiliates) is engaged in or pursuing any business opportunity that such director has actual knowledge that Kinder Morgan is also engaged in or evaluating and if such director's participation would cause a conflict of interest.

***Transfer Restrictions***

Prior to May 31, 2013, Kinder Morgan's chief executive officer, Richard D. Kinder, and its president, Park Shaper, will be restricted from voluntarily converting a portion of their Class A shares into Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and selling the resulting shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock. Mr. Kinder may transfer shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock up to an amount equal to approximately 10% of his Class A shares to a third party and shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock up to an amount equal to approximately 10% of his Class A shares to a permitted foundation. Mr. Shaper may transfer shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock up to an amount equal to approximately 50% of his Class A shares to a third party. All such transfer restrictions terminate in the event of the termination of Mr. Kinder's or Mr. Shaper's employment with Kinder Morgan, as applicable. See the section entitled "The Voting Agreement" for a discussion of certain other transfer restrictions related to Richard D. Kinder's and the Sponsor Investors' shares of Kinder Morgan common stock.

Class A shares may only be transferred by Other Management and Kinder Morgan's chief executive officer to a permitted transferee of such holder of Class A shares, which includes family members, heirs, trusts or other entities over which such holder (or his or her heir in the event of such holder's death) retains control. Class A shares may be transferred by holders other than Other Management and Kinder Morgan's chief executive officer to a permitted transferee or to an affiliate or successor of such holder.

Class B shares and Class C shares may only be transferred to a permitted transferee of such holder of Class B shares or Class C shares, as applicable, which includes family members, heirs, trusts or other entities over which such holder (or his or her heir in the event of such holder's death) retains control.

The shareholders agreement also provides that no holder of Class A shares, or shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock received by such holder upon conversion of such Class A shares as the result of a prior

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mandatory conversion, will be permitted to transfer any shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock during the fair market value calculation period prior to May 31, 2015, the date on which any of Kinder Morgan's remaining Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares will be converted into Kinder Morgan Class P common stock. See Description of Kinder Morgan Capital Stock Classes of Kinder Morgan Common Stock Voluntary Conversion.

***Forfeiture of Class B Shares***

The shareholders agreement provides that holders of Kinder Morgan's Class B shares may forfeit all or a portion of such shares in specified circumstances upon the termination of such holder's employment with Kinder Morgan and its subsidiaries. All Class B shares will be no longer subject to forfeiture upon a change of control (as defined in the shareholders agreement and described under Additional Information About Kinder Morgan Kinder Morgan's Executive Compensation Compensation Discussion and Analysis Compensation Related to the Going Private Transaction ), and all Class B shares of a certain series will be no longer subject to forfeiture upon a mandatory conversion date for that series, which will occur upon the occurrence of certain events pertaining to that series and in any case no later than May 31, 2015 for all series. If a holder's employment is terminated after specified value thresholds with respect to his or her Class B shares have been met, but before certain related amounts are received by such terminated employee, then such terminated employee may retain all of his or her Class B shares until such related amounts are received.

Forfeited Class B shares will automatically become treasury shares, and Kinder Morgan will transfer the forfeited Class B shares to a trust. Any property in the trust, including dividends and earnings in respect of the Class B shares, may be distributed to members of Kinder Morgan's management, other than Richard D. Kinder, as designated by Kinder Morgan's chief executive officer and approved by a majority of the members of its board of directors nominated by the Sponsor Investors. Any Class B shares, any shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock issued in connection with the conversion of Class B shares held in the trust and any dividends and earnings in respect of such Class B shares and/or shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock, that remain in the trust account on May 31, 2015 will be distributed proportionally to the holders of Class B shares as of May 31, 2015.

***Payment of Certain Costs and Expenses***

KMK's certificate of incorporation generally obligates it to indemnify its officers and directors in connection with litigation against them in connection with their duties as its officers and directors, and the shareholders agreement requires Kinder Morgan to cause KMK to pay any costs and expenses of the Investors associated with the Going Private Transaction, including amounts paid as damages or in settlement of related shareholder litigation. In connection with this litigation, since January 1, 2008, KMK has paid approximately \$214.3 million, including \$200 million in connection with the settlement of the litigation. See also note 16 to Kinder Morgan's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus. Kinder Morgan also is obligated to pay all reasonable fees and expenses of the Sponsor Investors and their counsel related to the administration of, and their rights and obligations under, Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation, bylaws and shareholders agreement that are approved in advance by Kinder Morgan and all fees and expenses of the Sponsor Investors and their affiliates incident to Kinder Morgan's February 2011 initial public offering and previously contemplated structures for an initial public offering. Since January 1, 2008, Kinder Morgan has paid approximately \$16 million in such fees and expenses of the Sponsor Investors.

Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation provides for the accelerated conversion of Class B shares and Class C shares into shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock by a holder of such Class B shares or Class C shares in the event such holder incurs certain tax liabilities. Pursuant to the shareholders agreement, Kinder Morgan has agreed to pay certain costs in the event that such a result occurs, including the fees of an independent accountant in a dispute resolution procedure related to such accelerated conversion and certain tax compliance expenses for such holder of Class B shares or Class C shares, as applicable. While Kinder Morgan

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cannot quantify such costs in advance, they will not be substantial or material. See Description of Kinder Morgan Capital Stock Classes of Kinder Morgan Common Stock Accelerated Conversion of Class B Shares and Class C Shares.

***Other Provisions***

Certain provisions in the shareholders agreement will terminate with respect to a Sponsor Investor when it no longer owns shares representing at least 2.5% of the voting power of Kinder Morgan's outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote on the election of directors, including the right to nominate director and committee members. If no Sponsor Investor owns shares representing at least 2.5% of the voting power of Kinder Morgan's outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote on the election of directors, then certain sections of the shareholders agreement will terminate with respect to all Investors, including transfer restrictions, rights to nominate director and committee nominees, and certain actions relating to Kinder Morgan's subsidiaries and other affiliates. The shareholders agreement will terminate when none of the shareholder parties thereto hold any Class A shares, Class B shares, Class C shares or shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock.

Amendments to the shareholders agreement must be signed by Kinder Morgan, if the amendment modifies Kinder Morgan's rights or obligations, and by the following holders:

Richard D. Kinder so long as he (together with his permitted transferees) owns shares representing at least 1% of the voting power of Kinder Morgan's outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote on the election of directors,

the Sponsor Investors holding shares representing a majority of the voting power of Kinder Morgan's outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote on the election of directors then held by the Sponsor Investors so long as the Sponsor Investors collectively own shares representing at least an aggregate amount of 1% of Kinder Morgan's outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote on the election of directors,

in the case of an amendment or waiver with respect to transfer restrictions, director and committee nominees, observers, independence requirements, voting agreements or proxies, certain actions relating to Kinder Morgan's subsidiaries and other affiliates, Kinder Morgan's dividend policy, forfeiture of Class B shares and termination of the shareholders agreement, the Sponsor Investors owning shares representing at least two-thirds of the voting power of Kinder Morgan's outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote on the election of directors then held by the Sponsor Investors so long as the Sponsor Investors collectively own at least an aggregate amount of 1% of the voting power of Kinder Morgan's outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote on the election of directors,

in the case of an amendment or waiver that would modify the rights or obligations of any Sponsor Investor adversely, such Sponsor Investor so affected so long as such Sponsor Investor owns any of Kinder Morgan's outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote on the election of directors,

the holders of shares representing a majority of the voting power of Kinder Morgan's outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote on the election of directors held by Other Management and the Original Stockholders at the closing of Kinder Morgan's February 2011 initial public offering so long as Other Management and the Original Stockholders own a majority of the voting power held by such holders at the closing of that offering and the applicable amendment or waiver would modify the rights or obligations of Other Management and the Original Stockholders (taken as a whole) adversely and differently from other holders of the same class or classes of capital stock and

in the case of an amendment or waiver that would modify the rights or obligations of the holders (taken as a whole) of Class B shares or Class C shares, as applicable, adversely as compared to the holders of other classes of common stock, the holders of Class B shares representing a majority of the issued and outstanding Class B shares or the holders of Class C shares representing a majority



of the issued and outstanding Class C shares, as applicable.

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If no parties meet the conditions set forth in the bullets above, then the holders of shares representing a majority of the voting power of Kinder Morgan's outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote on the election of directors then held by holders who are party to the shareholders agreement must sign an amendment.

Kinder Morgan has agreed to use its reasonable best efforts to take necessary or appropriate actions upon the request of a Sponsor Investor to ensure that Class A shares can timely convert into shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock as contemplated by Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation. Kinder Morgan has also agreed to use its best efforts to obtain governmental and/or regulatory permits or authorizations to enable it to issue and deliver shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock upon the conversion of its Class A shares, Class B shares and Class C shares.

***Indemnification of Directors and Officers***

Pursuant to Kinder Morgan's certificate of incorporation and bylaws, Kinder Morgan has agreed to indemnify each of its directors and officers, and may additionally indemnify any of its employees, agents or other persons, to the fullest extent permitted by law against all expense, liability and loss (including attorney's fees, judgments, fines, ERISA excise taxes or penalties and amounts paid in settlement) incurred or suffered by its directors or officers or these other persons. Kinder Morgan has agreed to provide this indemnification for civil, criminal, administrative, arbitral or investigative proceedings to the fullest extent permitted under the Delaware General Corporation Law. Thus, Kinder Morgan's directors and officers could be indemnified for their negligent acts if they met the requirements set forth above. Kinder Morgan also has acknowledged that it is the indemnitor of first resort with respect to such indemnification obligations and that any obligations of a Sponsor Investor and its affiliates to advance expenses or to provide indemnification and/or insurance for the same expenses or liabilities are secondary. Kinder Morgan also is expressly authorized to carry directors' and officers' insurance providing indemnification for its directors, officers and certain employees and agents for any liabilities incurred in any such capacity, whether or not it would have the power to indemnify such person against such liability. See Description of Kinder Morgan Capital Stock Certain Other Provisions of Kinder Morgan's Charter and Bylaws and Delaware Law Limitations of Liability and Indemnification of Officers and Directors.

***Director Independence***

Kinder Morgan's board of directors currently consists of thirteen members, and after completion of the transactions will consist of fifteen members, including two individuals designated by El Paso. Based upon the listing standards of the NYSE, Kinder Morgan's board of directors has determined that Ms. Macdonald and Messrs. Cornell, Miller, Morgan, Pontarelli, Sarofim, Staff, Stokes, Tekkora and Youngkin are independent directors. In addition, the Kinder Morgan board has determined that each member of Kinder Morgan's audit committee, compensation committee and nominating and governance committee is independent for purposes of membership on such committees.

Pursuant to Kinder Morgan's shareholders agreement, Richard D. Kinder and the Sponsor Investors have specified rights with respect to nominating Kinder Morgan directors and committee members. See Shareholders Agreement.

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**LEGAL MATTERS**

The legality of the shares of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock issuable pursuant to the second merger will be passed upon for Kinder Morgan by Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP. The legality of the warrants (and the shares underlying the warrants) issuable pursuant to the second merger will be passed upon for Kinder Morgan by Seitz Ross Aronstan & Moritz LLP. Bracewell & Giuliani LLP has also represented Kinder Morgan in connection with the transactions described herein. Certain U.S. federal income tax consequences relating to the transactions will be passed upon by Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz, tax counsel to El Paso.

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**EXPERTS**

**Kinder Morgan**

The consolidated financial statements of Kinder Morgan, Inc. (formerly known as Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC), as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011 included in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus, have been so included in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

The descriptions of the review performed by Netherland, Sewell & Associates, Inc., independent petroleum consultants, included in note 21 to the consolidated financial statements of Kinder Morgan, Inc. (formerly known as Kinder Morgan Holdco LLC) included in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus, are included in reliance upon the authority of such firm as experts in petroleum engineering.

**El Paso**

The consolidated financial statements and schedule of El Paso Corporation appearing in El Paso Corporation's Annual Report (Form 10-K) for the year ended December 31, 2011, and the effectiveness of El Paso Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth in their reports thereon included therein, and incorporated by reference in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus, which is referred to and made a part of the Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed by Kinder Morgan, Inc. for the issuance of shares of its Class P common stock and warrants to purchase shares of Class P common stock. The reports of Ernst & Young LLP on the consolidated financial statements and schedule of El Paso Corporation as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011 are based in part on the reports of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent registered public accounting firm. The financial statements referred to above are incorporated by reference in reliance upon such reports given on the authority of such firms as experts in accounting and auditing.

The audited consolidated financial statements of Citrus Corp. as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011 included in El Paso Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 and incorporated by reference herein, in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

Information incorporated by reference in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus regarding the estimated reserves attributable to certain of El Paso Corporation's natural gas and oil properties were prepared by El Paso and audited by Ryder Scott Company, L.P., independent petroleum engineers, as stated in their report with respect thereto and is incorporated herein upon the authority of such firm as experts in petroleum engineering.

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**OTHER MATTERS**

As of the date of this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus, El Paso's board of directors knows of no matters that will be presented for consideration at the El Paso special meeting other than as described in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus. If any other matters properly come before the El Paso special meeting or any adjournments or postponements of the meeting and are voted upon, the enclosed proxies will confer discretionary authority on the individuals named as proxy to vote the shares represented by such proxy as to any other matters. The individuals named as proxies intend to vote in accordance with their best judgment as to any other matters.

As of the date of this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus, Kinder Morgan's board of directors knows of no other matters that will be presented for consideration at the Kinder Morgan special meeting other than as described in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.

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**EL PASO STOCKHOLDER PROPOSALS**

El Paso will not hold an annual meeting of its stockholders in 2012 if the transactions have been completed. If, however, El Paso does hold its 2012 annual meeting, under the rules of the SEC, in order to be considered for possible inclusion in the proxy statement for El Paso's 2012 annual meeting, all El Paso stockholder proposals must be submitted *in writing* to El Paso Corporation, Attn: Corporate Secretary, 1001 Louisiana Street, Houston, Texas, 77002. El Paso must receive all such stockholder proposals on or before December 7, 2011. El Paso will consider only proposals meeting the requirements of the applicable rules of the SEC.

Additionally, under the bylaws of El Paso, for a stockholder to bring any matter before the 2012 annual meeting that is not included in the 2012 proxy statement, the stockholder's written notice must be received not less than 90 days and not more than 120 days prior to the anniversary of the 2011 annual meeting (which was held on May 17, 2011). Under this rule, stockholders must provide El Paso with a notice of a matter to be brought before the 2012 annual meeting during the period from January 18, 2012 to February 17, 2012. If the 2012 annual meeting is held more than 30 days before or 60 days after May 17, 2012, for a stockholder seeking to bring any matter before the 2012 annual meeting, the stockholder's written notice must be received not less than 90 days and not more than 120 days before the date of the 2012 annual meeting or, if it would result in a later deadline, by the tenth day after El Paso publicly announces the date of the 2012 annual meeting. All such notices must contain the information required by and otherwise comply with the bylaws of El Paso.

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**KINDER MORGAN STOCKHOLDER PROPOSALS**

Kinder Morgan will hold a regular annual meeting in 2012 regardless of whether the transactions are completed.

In order for a stockholder proposal to be considered for inclusion in Kinder Morgan's proxy statement for its 2012 annual meeting of stockholders, the written proposal must have been received at Kinder Morgan's principal office on or before the date described below. Such a proposal should have been addressed to Kinder Morgan, Inc., Attention: Corporate Secretary, Kinder Morgan, Inc., 500 Dallas Street, Suite 1000, Houston, Texas 77002. Such a proposal must comply with SEC regulations regarding the inclusion of stockholder proposals in company-sponsored proxy materials.

In accordance with Kinder Morgan's bylaws, a Kinder Morgan stockholder who wishes to present a proposal in consideration at Kinder Morgan's 2012 annual meeting must deliver a notice of the matter the Kinder Morgan Stockholder wishes to present to Kinder Morgan's executive offices in Houston, Texas, at the address identified in the preceding paragraph, not later than the later of the 90th day prior to such annual meeting or the 10th day following the day on which public announcement of the date of the meeting is first made. Accordingly, any notice by or on behalf of Kinder Morgan stockholder pursuant to these provisions of Kinder Morgan's bylaws and not pursuant Rule 14a-8 of the SEC must be received by that time. The notice should include: (i) a brief description of the business desired to be brought before the annual meeting and the reasons for conducting such business at the annual meeting, (ii) any other information relating to such stockholder and beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the proposal is being made, required to be disclosed in an proxy statement or other filings required to be made in connection with solicitation of proxies for the proposal and pursuant to and in accordance with Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act and (iii) with respect to the proposing stockholder (A) the name and address of the proposing stockholder as they appear on the Kinder Morgan's books and of the beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the nomination is being made, (B) the number, class and series of shares of Kinder Morgan which are owned by the proposing stockholder (beneficially and of record) and owned by the beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the nomination is being made, as of the date of the proposing stockholder's notice, and a representation that the proposing stockholder will notify Kinder Morgan in writing of the number, class and series of such shares owned of record and beneficially as of the record date for the meeting promptly following the later of the record date or the date notice of the record date is first publicly disclosed, (C) a description of any agreement, arrangement or understanding with respect to such nomination between or among the proposing stockholder and any of its affiliates or associates, and any others (including their names) acting in concert with any of the foregoing, and a representation that the proposing stockholder will notify Kinder Morgan in writing of any such agreement, arrangement or understanding in effect as of the record date for the meeting promptly following the later of the record date or the date notice of the record date is first publicly disclosed, (D) a description of any agreement, arrangement or understanding (including any derivative or short positions, profit interests, options, hedging transactions, and borrowed or loaned shares) that has been entered into as of the date of the proposing stockholder's notice by, or on behalf of, the proposing stockholder or any of its affiliates or associates, the effect or intent of which is to mitigate loss to, manage risk or benefit of share price changes for, or increase or decrease the voting power of the proposing stockholder or any of its affiliates or associates with respect to shares of stock of the Kinder Morgan, and a representation that the proposing stockholder will notify the Kinder Morgan in writing of any such agreement, arrangement or understanding in effect as of the record date for the meeting promptly following the later of the record date or the date notice of the record date is first publicly disclosed, (E) a representation that the proposing stockholder is a holder of record of shares of the Kinder Morgan entitled to vote at the meeting and intends to appear in person or by proxy at the meeting to nominate the person or persons specified in the notice and (F) a representation whether the proposing stockholder intends to deliver a proxy statement and/or form of proxy to holders of a majority of the total voting power and/or otherwise to solicit proxies from stockholders in support of the nomination.

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**WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION**

Kinder Morgan and El Paso each file annual, quarterly and other reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission through the SEC's Electronic Data Gathering Analysis and Retrieval (EDGAR) System. These current SEC filings are available to the public over the Internet at the SEC's web site at <http://www.sec.gov>. You may also read and copy any document they file at the SEC's public reference room located at:

100 F Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20549

Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference rooms and their copy charges.

Should you want more information regarding Kinder Morgan Energy Partners, L.P., Kinder Morgan Management, LLC or El Paso Pipeline Partners, L.P., please refer to the annual, quarterly and special reports, as applicable, filed with the SEC regarding those entities.

Because Kinder Morgan's Class P common stock and El Paso's common stock are both listed on the New York Stock Exchange, both company's reports, proxy statements and other information can be reviewed and copied at the office of that exchange at 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005.

Kinder Morgan filed a registration statement, which term includes all amendments thereto, on Form S-4 to register with the SEC the Kinder Morgan Class P common stock and warrants to be issued to El Paso stockholders in the merger. This information statement/proxy statement/prospectus is a part of that registration statement and constitutes a prospectus of Kinder Morgan in addition to being an information statement and proxy statement for the special meetings. As allowed by SEC rules, this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus does not contain all of the information you can find in the registration statement or the exhibits to the registration statement.



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As allowed by SEC rules, El Paso may incorporate by reference the information it files with the SEC, which means that important information may be disclosed to you by referring you to those documents. This information statement/proxy statement/prospectus contains summaries of certain provisions contained in some of the El Paso documents described herein, but reference is made to the actual documents for complete information. All of the summaries are qualified in their entirety by reference to the actual documents. The El Paso information incorporated by reference is an important part of this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus, and information that El Paso files later with the SEC will automatically update and supersede this information. Some documents or information, such as that called for by Item 2.02 and 7.01 of Form 8-K, or the exhibits related thereto under Item 9.01 of Form 8-K, are deemed furnished and not filed in accordance with SEC rules. None of those documents and none of that information is incorporated by reference into this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus. El Paso incorporates by reference the documents listed below and any future filings it makes with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 until the termination of the offering:

<b>El Paso SEC Filings (File No. 1-16189)</b>	<b>Period or File Date</b>
Annual Report on Form 10-K	Year Ended December 31, 2011
Current Reports on Form 8-K or 8-K/A	Filed on January 30, 2012, February 16, 2012 and February 27, 2012 (only to the extent filed and not furnished )
Registration Statement on Form 8-A and amendments thereto	Filed on April 5, 2001, August 26, 2003 and March 7, 2006
Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A	Filed on March 29, 2011

El Paso will provide a copy of any document incorporated by reference in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus and any exhibit specifically incorporated by reference in those documents, without charge, by written or oral request directed to El Paso at the following address and telephone number:

El Paso Corporation

Office of Investor Relations

El Paso Building

1001 Louisiana Street

Houston, Texas 77002

Telephone No.: (713) 420-2600

**In addition, if you are an El Paso stockholder and you would like to request any documents incorporated by reference in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus prior to making your cash, stock or mixed election, please do so at least 5 business days prior to the election deadline (which will be identified in the form of election provided to you in a separate mailing following the El Paso special meeting).**

The information statement/proxy statement/prospectus contains references to the Internet websites of Kinder Morgan and El Paso. However, information contained on those Internet websites is not incorporated by reference into, and does not constitute part of, this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus.

The information concerning Kinder Morgan contained in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus has been provided by Kinder Morgan, and the information concerning El Paso contained or incorporated by reference in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus has been provided by El Paso.



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**You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus to vote on the merger or the Kinder Morgan share and warrant issuance proposal. Neither Kinder Morgan nor El Paso has authorized anyone to provide you with information that is different from what is contained in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus. You should not assume that the information contained in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date on the cover, and neither the mailing of the information statement/proxy statement/prospectus to shareholders nor the issuance of Kinder Morgan Class P common stock or warrants pursuant to the merger shall create any implication to the contrary.**

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**UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

The following pro forma condensed combined financial information has been developed by applying pro forma adjustments to the individual historical audited financial statements of Kinder Morgan and El Paso included elsewhere, or incorporated by reference, in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus. The following unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet data as of December 31, 2011 of Kinder Morgan has been prepared to give effect to the transactions as if the second merger had occurred on December 31, 2011. The following unaudited pro forma condensed combined statement of income data of Kinder Morgan for the year ended December 31, 2011 has been prepared to give effect to the transactions as if the second merger had occurred on January 1, 2011.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information includes pro forma adjustments that are factually supportable and directly attributable to the transactions. In addition, with respect to the unaudited pro forma condensed combined statement of income, the unaudited pro forma adjustments are expected to have a continuing impact on the combined results. The unaudited pro forma statements present EP Energy as current assets and liabilities held for sale as of December 31, 2011 and as discontinued operations beginning January 1, 2011, as Kinder Morgan intends to sell the assets of EP Energy. This unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information has been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (referred to as U.S. GAAP), in U.S. dollars, in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board's Accounting Standards Codification Topic 805 *Business Combinations* and the regulations of the SEC.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined statement of income does not include the following non-recurring items: (i) costs associated with the transactions which are not capitalized as part of the transactions, (ii) the elimination of El Paso's debt issuance costs, which are reflected as an asset on its balance sheet as of December 31, 2011, (iii) known contractual severance costs based on identifying certain employees that will be involuntarily terminated, and (iv) the additional expense associated with accelerated vesting of El Paso's share-based arrangements. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet has been adjusted to reflect these non-recurring items. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information does not give effect to any cost savings, operating synergies, and revenue enhancements expected to result from the transactions or the costs to achieve these cost savings, operating synergies, and revenue enhancements.

The unaudited pro forma adjustments are based on available preliminary information and certain assumptions that Kinder Morgan believes are reasonable under the circumstances. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information is presented for informational purposes only. The following unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information is not necessarily indicative of the results that might have occurred had the second merger taken place on December 31, 2011 for balance sheet purposes, and on January 1, 2011 for statement of income purposes, and is not intended to be a projection of future results. Future results may vary significantly from the results reflected because of various factors, including those discussed in the following sections titled Risk Factors, Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements, Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data Kinder Morgan Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data, Additional Information About Kinder Morgan Kinder Morgan's Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and the consolidated audited financial statements of Kinder Morgan and El Paso included elsewhere, or incorporated by reference, in this information statement/proxy statement/prospectus. All pro forma adjustments and their underlying assumptions are described more fully in the notes to the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information.

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## KINDER MORGAN, INC.

## UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED BALANCE SHEET

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2011

(In millions)

	Historical		Pro Forma Adjustments			Pro Forma
	Kinder Morgan	El Paso	EP Energy Sale(a)	El Paso Acquisition(b)		Combined
<b>ASSETS</b>						
Current assets	\$ 1,663.3	\$ 1,577.0	\$ (520.0)	\$ (4.0)	(c)	\$ 2,851.0
				134.7	(d)	
Current assets held for sale			4,961.0	3,290.0	(a)	8,251.0
Total current assets	1,663.3	1,577.0	4,441.0	3,420.7		11,102.0
Property, plant and equipment, net	17,926.0	19,170.0	(4,067.0)	(1,937.7)	(e)	31,091.3
Investments	3,744.4	2,739.0	(346.0)	484.0	(f)	6,621.4
Goodwill	5,073.5			19,337.7	(g)	24,411.2
Deferred charges and other assets	2,309.8	828.0	(28.0)	820.6	(h)	3,930.4
Total Assets	\$ 30,717.0	\$ 24,314.0	\$	\$ 22,125.3		\$ 77,156.3
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY</b>						
Current liabilities	\$ 4,529.0	\$ 2,148.0	\$ (542.0)	\$ 7,375.0		