

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

☒ QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the QUARTERLY PERIOD ended **June 30, 2005**

or

☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 333-110979

SOUTHERN STAR CENTRAL CORP.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

04-3712210

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

599 Lexington Avenue, 25th Floor

New York, New York

(Address of principal executive offices)

10022

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (646) 735-0500

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes X No _____

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes _____ No X

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date. 79.367 shares as of August 5, 2005.

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PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

SOUTHERN STAR CENTRAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	June 30, 2005 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2004
	(In thousands)	
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 48,784	\$ 41,702
Receivables:		
Trade	14,240	16,078
Kansas Ad Valorem tax reimbursement	3,713	4,217
Income taxes	215	249
Affiliates	-	21
Transportation and exchange gas	29,883	7,287
Other	1,106	916
Inventories	5,748	5,695
Deferred income taxes	1,976	2,179
Costs recoverable from customers	15,682	13,116
Prepaid expenses	2,138	4,370
Derivative instrument asset - hedges	385	-
Other	436	422
Total current assets	<u>124,306</u>	<u>96,252</u>
Property, Plant and Equipment, at cost:		
Natural gas transmission plant	545,388	542,722
Other natural gas plant	19,663	16,483
	<u>565,051</u>	<u>559,205</u>
Less – Accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(44,920)</u>	<u>(31,784)</u>
Property, plant and equipment, net	<u>520,131</u>	<u>527,421</u>
Other Assets:		
Goodwill	33,990	33,990
Costs recoverable from customers	31,504	32,828
Prepaid expenses	1,660	1,801
Derivative instrument asset - hedges	-	213
Other deferred and noncurrent assets	8,734	9,390
Total other assets	<u>75,888</u>	<u>78,222</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 720,325</u>	<u>\$ 701,895</u>

The accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

SOUTHERN STAR CENTRAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	June 30, 2005 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2004
	(In thousands)	
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Current Liabilities:		
Payables:		
Trade	\$ 6,785	\$ 1,703
Transportation and exchange gas	29,883	7,287
Other	1,764	3,572
Accrued other taxes	5,308	4,403
Accrued Kansas Ad Valorem tax reimbursement	3,713	4,217
Accrued interest	8,471	8,491
Accrued payroll and employee benefits	16,531	18,676
Provision for rate and regulatory matters	17	3,015
Current maturities of long-term debt	45,000	-
Capitalized lease obligation due in one year	730	730
Other accrued liabilities	12,952	10,105
Total current liabilities	131,154	62,199
Long-Term Debt:		
Capitalized lease obligation	8,270	8,270
Other long-term debt	354,867	404,823
Total long-term debt	363,137	413,093
Other Liabilities and Deferred Credits:		
Deferred income taxes	20,938	14,112
Postretirement benefits other than pensions	9,930	9,747
Mandatorily redeemable preferred stock	52,664	51,184
Costs refundable to customers	321	1
Environmental remediation	4,280	4,730
Accrued pension	12,786	14,346
Other	961	1,206
Total other liabilities and deferred credits	101,880	95,326
Stockholder's Equity:		
Common stock, \$.01 par value, 101.587 shares issued, 79.367 shares outstanding, June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004	-	-
Premium on capital stock and other paid-in capital	120,223	128,501
Accumulated other comprehensive income	235	130
Retained earnings	3,696	2,646
Total stockholder's equity	124,154	131,277
Total Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity	\$ 720,325	\$ 701,895

The accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

SOUTHERN STAR CENTRAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended	
	June 30, 2005	June 30, 2004
	(In thousands)	
Operating Revenues:		
Transportation	\$ 41,814	\$ 35,957
Storage	4,156	3,709
Other revenue	207	151
Total operating revenues	<u>46,177</u>	<u>39,817</u>
Operating Costs and Expenses:		
Operations and maintenance	10,072	9,723
Administrative and general	9,388	9,407
Depreciation and amortization	6,491	7,096
Taxes, other than income taxes	3,286	2,589
Total operating costs and expenses	<u>29,237</u>	<u>28,815</u>
Operating Income	<u>16,940</u>	<u>11,002</u>
Other (Income) Deductions:		
Interest expense	10,245	10,075
Interest income	(344)	(153)
Miscellaneous other income, net	(303)	(1,950)
Total other deductions	<u>9,598</u>	<u>7,972</u>
Income Before Income Taxes	7,342	3,030
Provision for Income Taxes	<u>3,645</u>	<u>1,982</u>
Net Income	<u>\$ 3,697</u>	<u>\$ 1,048</u>

Reconciliation of net income to total comprehensive income:

	June 30, 2005	June 30, 2004
Net income	\$ 3,697	\$ 1,048
Change in value of interest rate swap	(116)	1,181
Related tax effect	45	(461)
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$ 3,626</u>	<u>\$ 1,768</u>

The accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

SOUTHERN STAR CENTRAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(UNAUDITED)

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2005	June 30, 2004
	(In thousands)	
Operating Revenues:		
Transportation	\$ 81,978	\$ 73,601
Storage	8,350	6,951
Other revenue	343	291
Total operating revenues	<u>90,671</u>	<u>80,843</u>
Operating Costs and Expenses:		
Operations and maintenance	19,396	18,335
Administrative and general	17,735	18,111
Depreciation and amortization	13,981	14,480
Taxes, other than income taxes	<u>6,259</u>	<u>5,329</u>
Total operating costs and expenses	<u>57,371</u>	<u>56,255</u>
Operating Income	<u>33,300</u>	<u>24,588</u>
Other (Income) Deductions:		
Interest expense	20,471	20,354
Interest income	(563)	(332)
Miscellaneous other income, net	<u>(268)</u>	<u>(2,070)</u>
Total other deductions	<u>19,640</u>	<u>17,952</u>
Income Before Income Taxes	13,660	6,636
Provision for Income Taxes	<u>7,021</u>	<u>4,257</u>
Net Income	<u><u>\$ 6,639</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,379</u></u>

Reconciliation of net income to total comprehensive income:

	June 30, 2005	June 30, 2004
Net income	\$ 6,639	\$ 2,379
Change in value of interest rate swap	172	620
Related tax effect	<u>(67)</u>	<u>(243)</u>
Total comprehensive income	<u><u>\$ 6,744</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,756</u></u>

The accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

SOUTHERN STAR CENTRAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)

	<u>Six Months Ended</u>	
	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2005</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2004</u>
	<u>(In thousands)</u>	
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 6,639	\$ 2,379
Adjustments to reconcile to net cash provided by operations:		
Depreciation and amortization	13,981	14,480
Deferred income taxes	6,962	4,246
Provision for dividends on mandatorily redeemable preferred stock	3,292	3,570
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	1,682	29,550
Inventories	(53)	(81)
Other current assets	2,218	287
Payables and accrued liabilities	(3,180)	(40,110)
Provision for rate and regulatory matters	2,502	(40)
Other, including changes in noncurrent assets and liabilities	1,768	(1,593)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>35,811</u>	<u>12,688</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Property, plant and equipment:		
Capital expenditures, net of allowance for funds		
used during construction	(6,863)	(10,425)
Proceeds from sales and salvage values, net of costs of removal	(657)	(592)
Advances to affiliates, net	-	247
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(7,520)</u>	<u>(10,770)</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Common dividends/return of capital	(13,867)	(22,000)
Debt retirements	(5,000)	-
Mandatorily redeemable preferred stock dividends	(2,282)	(2,365)
Debt expense	(60)	(641)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(21,209)</u>	<u>(25,006)</u>
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	7,082	(23,088)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	<u>41,702</u>	<u>65,887</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 48,784</u>	<u>\$ 42,799</u>
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest (net of amounts capitalized)	\$ 17,831	\$ 16,916
Income tax, net	25	25

The accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

SOUTHERN STAR CENTRAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Description of Business

Southern Star

Southern Star Central Corp. (Southern Star) is a substantially owned subsidiary of AIG Highstar Capital, L.P. (Highstar). In 2002, Southern Star acquired all the capital stock of Williams Gas Pipelines Central, Inc. (WGP-Central) (the Acquisition). Subsequent to the Acquisition, WGP-Central's name was changed to Southern Star Central Gas Pipeline, Inc. (Central). Central is the Company's only operating subsidiary.

The terms "Southern Star" or "the Company" denote Southern Star Central Corp. and its subsidiaries.

On July 7, 2005, Highstar agreed to sell its common equity interest in Southern Star to General Electric Capital Corporation, a major global energy investor. The sale is currently anticipated to be completed in the third quarter of 2005.

Central

Central is an interstate natural gas transportation company that owns and operates a natural gas pipeline system located in Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas and Wyoming. The system serves customers in these seven states, including major metropolitan areas in Kansas and Missouri, its main service areas.

As of June 30, 2005, Central's system has a mainline delivery capacity of approximately 2.4 billion cubic feet (Bcf) of natural gas per day and is composed of approximately 6,000 miles of mainline and branch transmission and storage pipelines with 39 compressor stations with approximately 205,000 certificated horsepower.

Central's principal service is the delivery of natural gas to local natural gas distribution companies in the major metropolitan areas it serves. At June 30, 2005, Central had transportation customer contracts with approximately 128 shippers. Transportation shippers include natural gas distribution companies, municipalities, intrastate pipelines, direct industrial users, electrical generators, and natural gas marketers and producers. Central transports natural gas to approximately 579 delivery points, including distribution companies and municipalities, power plants, interstate and intrastate pipelines, and large and small industrial and commercial customers.

Central operates eight underground storage fields with an aggregate natural gas storage capacity of approximately 43 Bcf and aggregate delivery capacity of approximately 1.2 Bcf of natural gas per day. Central's customers inject natural gas into these fields when demand is low and withdraw it to supply their peak requirements. During periods of peak demand, approximately half of the natural gas delivered to customers is supplied from these fields. Storage capacity enables Central's system to operate more uniformly and efficiently during the year, as well as allowing it to offer storage services in addition to its transportation services.

Central is subject to regulation by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) under the Natural Gas Act (NGA) of 1938 and under the Natural Gas Policy Act (NGPA) of 1978, and as such, its rates and charges for the transportation of natural gas in interstate commerce, the extension, enlargement or abandonment of jurisdictional facilities, and its accounting, among other things, are subject to

regulation. Central holds certificates of public convenience and necessity issued by the FERC authorizing the siting, ownership and operation of the pipelines and related facilities, including storage fields, which are considered jurisdictional and for which certificates are required under the NGA.

2. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for interim financial reporting and Securities and Exchange Commission regulations. These interim consolidated financial statements are unaudited, with the exception of the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2004 which is derived from the audited financial statements. Although the interim statements are subject to any year-end audit adjustments which may be necessary, in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. These consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with Southern Star's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004. Results of operations for the period ended June 30, 2005 are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for the year ending December 31, 2005.

3. Acquisition

The Acquisition by Southern Star was accounted for under the purchase method of accounting, as required by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) 141, "Business Combinations." The purchase price allocation is reflected on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

As Central's rates are regulated by the FERC, and the FERC does not allow recovery in rates of amounts in excess of original cost, Central's historical assets and liabilities equaled fair value at the Acquisition date. The purchase price of \$380.0 million (net of \$175.0 million of debt acquired) and \$7.2 million in related Acquisition costs exceeded the historical net book value of Central by approximately \$34.0 million. This excess has been classified as "Goodwill" on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. The goodwill is not amortized and is subject to an annual impairment test in accordance with SFAS 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets."

As goodwill has no tax basis, an impairment or other adjustment of goodwill will produce no current tax benefit. However, a deferred income tax liability of \$13.3 million has been recorded on the difference in book and tax basis and will reverse proportionately to the extent goodwill is impaired or otherwise adjusted.

4. Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Southern Star and its subsidiaries, all of which are wholly owned. All material intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amount reported on the accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Recent Accounting Standards

On June 30, 2005, the FERC issued its “Order on Accounting for Pipeline Assessment Costs.” The Order requires companies to expense certain pipeline safety assessment costs, which may have historically been capitalized. The Order will be effective January 1, 2006. Amounts capitalized in periods prior to that date will be permitted to remain as recorded. The Interstate Natural Gas Association of America, an industry trade association, has filed a request for rehearing of this Order. The Company does not expect the effects of the Order to have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

5. Financing

Southern Star has outstanding \$180.0 million of 8.5% Senior Secured Notes due August 1, 2010 (the 8.5% Notes). Interest on the 8.5% Notes is payable semi-annually in February and August.

Central has in place a secured credit facility (Central Credit Facility) with Union Bank of California providing for, among other things, a term loan of \$50.0 million that matures on May 1, 2006. The loan, as amended, currently bears interest at London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus 1.75%. The Central Credit Facility required Central to enter into an interest rate protection agreement, which effectively converted the term loan to a 5.07% fixed rate obligation. The rate was amended in February 2004, which under the interest rate protection agreement converted the term loan to a 4.57% fixed rate obligation. Central has applied hedge accounting in accordance with SFAS 133, “Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities,” to account for the value of the interest rate swap. The valuation of the interest rate swap is reported in other assets or other liabilities and accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. In May 2005, Central repaid \$5.0 million of the term loan. However, the loan was reinstated in July 2005 and the \$5.0 million was returned to Central.

The Central Credit Facility also includes a \$10.0 million working capital line that Central may draw down to meet working capital needs. Loans made under the working capital line will mature no later than August 5, 2005. The working capital loans would bear interest at LIBOR plus 2.25%. To date, no amounts have been drawn on the working capital line. The loans under the Central Credit Facility may be prepaid at any time at Central’s option, subject only to prepayment penalties, if any. There are also certain mandatory prepayment requirements.

Central has outstanding \$175.0 million of 7.375% Senior Secured Notes due November 15, 2006 (the 7.375% Notes). The terms of these notes provide that under certain circumstances they are to be equally and ratably secured by any collateral that Central uses to secure any of its other indebtedness. Because the Central Credit Facility is secured by certain assets, effective August 8, 2003, and for so long as the Central Credit Facility remains outstanding, these 7.375% Notes are senior secured obligations of Central.

In October 2004, the Company completed construction of a new headquarters building in Owensboro, Kentucky under a capital lease. The project, including furnishing the facility, cost approximately \$9.0 million. The project was financed by the issuance of economic development bonds through the Owensboro-Daviess County Industrial Authority. Since the construction costs were fully financed by the bonds, the transaction was excluded from the accompanying Statements of Consolidated Cash Flows as non-cash activity. On February 4, 2004, Central entered into a 20-year lease with the Owensboro-Daviess County Industrial Authority for use of the facility after which ownership of the facility will transfer to Central for a nominal fee. The assets are included in Property, Plant and Equipment as a capital lease and the related obligation is classified as Long-Term Debt and current liabilities on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. The overall effective interest rate on the

obligation is 6.29%. Interest is paid semi-annually in January and July; principal payments began July 1, 2005.

As of June 30, 2005, the Company is in compliance with the covenants of all outstanding debt instruments.

6. Mandatorily Redeemable Preferred Stock

Southern Star has authorized and issued 500 shares of non-voting Series A Preferred Stock at \$0.1 million per share for a total of \$50.0 million. The Series A Preferred Stock is senior to all other classes and series of capital stock. The holder of the outstanding Series A Preferred Stock is entitled to receive Series A Cash Dividends and Series A Paid In Kind (PIK) Dividends. Both the cash and PIK dividends are recorded as interest expense.

The Series A Cash Dividends are cumulative and are payable semi-annually, in arrears on May 15 and November 15 of each year. The cash dividend rate was 9.25% per annum until January 21, 2005, and is 8.25% thereafter.

The Series A PIK Dividend is cumulative and payable in kind in additional shares of Series A Preferred Stock at the rate of 4% per annum on the outstanding Series A Preferred Stock. Dividends accrue on shares of Series A Preferred Stock issued pursuant to a PIK dividend from the first day of the quarter following the applicable dividend payment date. To date, the Company has issued 47.79 additional shares of Series A Preferred Stock to the holder of the Series A Preferred Stock as payment of the PIK dividend.

Beginning November 15, 2007, Southern Star must annually redeem, to the extent funds are available, up to 20% of the then outstanding Series A Preferred Stock at a redemption price equal to \$0.1 million per share plus accrued and unpaid dividends.

In addition to the minimum annual redemption, after January 21, 2008 (or after January 21, 2006, if a change in control has occurred and the preferred stock was not already repurchased pursuant to the put option), the Company may repurchase the Series A Preferred Stock in whole or in part at a price of \$0.1 million per share plus accrued and unpaid dividends due plus a premium which includes the present value of future dividends due up to each annual redemption date (the call option). The call option does not meet the definition of a derivative instrument in accordance with SFAS 133.

Southern Star and the holder of the Series A Preferred Stock each agree that the Series A Preferred Stock is to be characterized as an equity instrument for United States federal income tax purposes, and as such, cash and PIK dividends that are expensed for book purposes are non-deductible for tax purposes.

7. Commitments and Contingencies

Regulatory and Rate Matters and Related Litigation

General Rate Issues

On April 30, 2004, Central filed a general rate case under FERC Docket No. RP04-276 which became effective November 1, 2004, subject to the requirement that Central refund to customers any amounts it collects in excess of the rates ultimately allowed, with interest. This general rate proceeding increases Central's transportation, storage, and related rates, and also provides for changes to a number of the terms and conditions of customer service which are provided for in Central's tariff.

On January 21, 2005, Central filed a Stipulation and Agreement with the FERC reflecting a settlement it reached with all of the active parties (including the FERC's litigation staff) that would resolve all of the issues set for hearing in the rate proceeding. Pursuant to the terms of the settlement agreement, the Company expects that the settlement rates would increase Central's annual revenues by approximately \$18.0 million above the revenues collected for the 12 months ended January 31, 2004, which is the 12-month base period used to justify the rate increase. On February 28, 2005, the FERC's presiding Administrative Law Judge issued an Order finding the settlement to be fair, reasonable, and in the public interest, as well as uncontested and certified it to the FERC for final action. The FERC issued an Order approving the uncontested settlement which became final and non-appealable as of May 19, 2005. At June 30, 2005, the Company had a payable to customers of \$5.5 million, including interest, for revenues collected in excess of the settlement rates. The refunds were made to customers on July 1, 2005.

Kansas Ad Valorem Tax Reimbursement

In 1997, the FERC issued an Order in Docket No. RP97-369 requiring pipelines to collect from producers, and refund to their former jurisdictional sales customers, the Kansas Ad Valorem Tax Reimbursement for the period from October 4, 1983 through June 28, 1988, plus accrued interest. Since that date, Central has participated in a number of proceedings regarding settlements with various parties, and has received from producers and passed on to its jurisdictional customers such reimbursements as cases have been settled. Settlements had been reached with a majority of the parties by December 31, 2004.

As a result of various settlements, Central received approximately \$38.2 million and distributed approximately \$41.0 million to customers in 2004. The amount of the receivable and liability at June 30, 2005 was approximately \$3.7 million, which represents the Company's best estimate of the outstanding producer liabilities including interest.

Environmental Matters

Central has identified polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) contamination in air compressor systems, soils and related properties at certain compressor station sites and has been involved in negotiations with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state agencies to develop screening, sampling and cleanup programs. In addition, negotiations with certain environmental agencies concerning investigative and remedial actions relative to potential mercury contamination at certain natural gas metering sites have commenced. At June 30, 2005, Central had accrued a liability of approximately \$5.3 million representing the current estimate of future environmental cleanup costs to be incurred over the next five to six years.

Central is subject to federal, state and local statutes, rules and regulations relating to environmental protection, including the National Environmental Policy Act, the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. These laws and regulations can result in increased capital, operating and other costs. These laws and regulations generally subject Central to inspections and require it to obtain and comply with a wide variety of environmental licenses, permits and other approvals. Under the Clean Air Act, the EPA has recently promulgated regulations addressing emissions from equipment present at typical natural gas compressor stations. These regulations include National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for reciprocating internal combustion engines, stationary turbines, and glycol dehydration equipment in addition to regulations that address regional transport of ozone. Furthermore, there is no impact anticipated to Central's existing operations based on an analysis of these regulations. The EPA has also promulgated a new ambient air quality standard for ozone (i.e. the eight hour standard) which is generally more stringent than the standard it replaces (i.e. the one hour standard). Presently, all of Central's facilities are located in areas designated as in "attainment" for compliance with the eight hour ozone standard. Therefore, the new standard does not impact Central's existing operations.

Central considers environmental assessment, remediation costs and costs associated with compliance with environmental standards to be recoverable through rates, as they are prudent costs incurred in the ordinary course of business. The actual costs incurred will depend on the actual amount and extent of contamination discovered, the final cleanup standards mandated by the EPA or other governmental authorities, and other factors.

Legal Issues

United States ex rel, Grynberg v. Williams Natural Gas Company, et. al. (the Grynberg Litigation)

In 1998, Jack Grynberg, an individual, sued Central and approximately 300 other energy companies, purportedly on behalf of the federal government (*qui-tam*). Invoking the False Claims Act, Grynberg alleges that the defendants have mismeasured the volume and wrongfully analyzed the heating content of natural gas, causing underpayments of royalties to the United States. The relief sought is an unspecified amount of royalties allegedly not paid to the federal government, treble damages, or civil penalty, attorney fees and costs. Thus far, the Department of Justice has declined to intervene in Grynberg's *qui-tam* cases, which have been consolidated for pretrial purposes before a single judge in the United States District Court (Court) for the District of Wyoming. The defendants' obligation to file answers has been stayed, and thus far discovery has been limited to public disclosure/original source jurisdictional issues. On June 4, 2004, a motion, with supporting briefs, was filed by the Joint Defendants requesting the Court to dismiss Grynberg's claims based on lack of subject matter jurisdiction. These motions have now been fully briefed and oral arguments occurred on March 17 and 18, 2005. On May 13, 2005, the Special Master appointed in this case to adjudicate procedural issues and help manage this litigation for the Trial Court Judge, issued a "Report and Recommendations" addressing which defendants should be dismissed. Central is one of the defendants recommended to be dismissed. Such recommendation still must be adopted by the Trial Court Judge to be effective.

Will Price, et al. v. El Paso Natural Gas Co., et al., Case No. 99 C 30, District Court, Stevens County, Kansas (the Price Litigation)

In this putative class action filed May 28, 1999, the named plaintiffs (Plaintiffs) have sued over 50 defendants, including Central. Asserting theories of civil conspiracy, aiding and abetting, accounting and unjust enrichment, their Fourth Amended Class Action Petition alleges that the defendants have undermeasured the volume of, and therefore have underpaid for, the natural gas they have obtained from or measured for Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs seek unspecified actual damages, attorney fees, pre- and post-judgment interest, and reserved the right to plead for punitive damages. On August 22, 2003, an answer to that pleading was filed on behalf of Central. Despite a denial by the court on April 10, 2003 of their original motion for class certification, the Plaintiffs continue to seek the certification of a class. The Plaintiffs' motion seeking class certification for a second time was fully briefed and the court heard oral argument on this motion on April 1, 2005.

Will Price, et al. v. El Paso Natural Gas Co., et al., Case No. 03 C 23, District Court, Stevens County, Kansas (the Price Litigation)

In this putative class action filed May 12, 2003, the named Plaintiffs from Case No. 99 C 30 (discussed above) have sued the same defendants, including Central. Asserting substantially identical legal and/or equitable theories, the Original Class Action Petition alleges that the defendants have undermeasured the British thermal units (Btu) content of, and therefore have underpaid for, the natural gas they have obtained from or measured for Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs seek unspecified actual damages, attorney fees, pre- and post-judgment interest, and reserved the right to plead for punitive damages. On November 10, 2003, an answer to that pleading was filed on behalf of Central. The Plaintiffs' motion

seeking class certification for a second time was fully briefed and the court heard oral argument on this motion on April 1, 2005.

Summary of Commitments and Contingencies

In connection with the purchase of Central from Williams, a Litigation Cooperation Agreement was executed pursuant to which Williams agreed to cooperate in and assist with the defense of Central with respect to the Grynberg Litigation and the Price Litigation. Pursuant to that agreement, Williams agreed to provide information and data to Central, make witnesses available as necessary, assist Central in becoming a party to certain Joint Defense Agreements and to cooperate in general with Central in the preparation of its defense.

The Company is subject to claims and legal actions in the normal course of business in addition to those disclosed above. While no assurances can be given, management believes, based on advice of counsel and after consideration of amounts accrued, insurance coverage, potential recovery from customers and other indemnification arrangements, that the ultimate resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect upon the Company's future financial position, results of operations, or cash flow requirements. Costs incurred to date of defending pending cases have not been material.

8. Dividends and Related Restrictions

The Company's 8.5% Notes indenture contains restrictions on declaration and payments of dividends or distributions to equity holders, subject to a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio and available quarterly cash flows from operations, as defined in the indenture. The Company's Series A Preferred Stock and related agreements also restrict the payment of dividends or distributions to common equity holders, subject to certain conditions.

9. Employee Benefit Plans

Central filed its rate case in Docket No. RP04-276 during 2004 and reached a settlement which was approved by the FERC on April 18, 2005 and became final and non-appealable as of May 19, 2005. Pursuant to the terms of settlement, Central will recover \$7.5 million annually to fund pension and post-retirement benefits for all eligible participants. This amount must be funded no less frequently than quarterly into irrevocable trusts. This amount also includes a recovery for the amortization of the regulatory asset related to the difference in prior period costs and corresponding funding amounts.

Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions

Central's Welfare Benefits Plan (Welfare Plan) provides medical and life insurance benefits to certain employees who retire under Central's retirement plans. The Welfare Plan is contributory for medical and contributory for some retired employees for life insurance benefits in excess of specified limits.

Components of the Company's net periodic postretirement benefits expense are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2005	June 30, 2004
Service cost	\$ 277	\$ 299
Interest cost	943	1,244
Expected return on plan assets	(900)	(608)
Recognized actuarial gain	(289)	-
Regulatory recovery of costs	644	1,353
Net periodic postretirement benefits expense	<u>\$ 675</u>	<u>\$ 2,288</u>

In addition, the Company reduced expense in the first quarter of 2005 by \$0.4 million to reflect the new level of cost recovery related to pensions and other postretirement benefits resulting from the rate case settlement.

The Company contributed to this plan \$0.7 million in the first six months of 2005.

The Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 (the Act) was signed into law in December 2003. The Act introduces a prescription drug benefit under Medicare Part D as well as a federal subsidy to sponsors of retiree healthcare benefit plans that provide a prescription drug benefit that is at least actuarially equivalent to Medicare Part D. SFAS 106 "Employers' Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions" requires presently enacted changes in relevant laws to be considered in current period measurements of postretirement benefit costs and the benefit obligation.

Southern Star has determined that its plan benefits are actuarially equivalent to Medicare Part D. The Company began to account for the subsidy as an actuarial gain pursuant to paragraph 33 of the FASB Staff Position on FAS 106 "Accounting and Disclosure Requirements Related to the Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003" in the second quarter of 2005.

The reduction in the Company's accumulated postretirement benefit obligation due to the subsidy is \$1.9 million for non-union members and \$4.9 million for union members for a total reduction of \$6.8 million. In addition, the 2005 net periodic postretirement benefit cost is reduced from approximately \$1.1 million to approximately \$0 as a result of this recognition. Reductions in the various cost components are shown below:

	2005 Expense	
	With Part D Subsidy	Without Part D Subsidy
	(in thousands)	
Service cost	\$ 500	\$ 600
Interest cost	1900	2300
Expected return on assets	(1,800)	(1,800)
Amortization of loss	(600)	0
Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 1,100</u>

Retirement Plan

Pension expense for the Company's pension plans for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004 was \$3.1 million and \$2.1 million, respectively.

Components of the Company's net periodic pension expense for the indicated plans are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2005		Six Months Ended June 30, 2004	
	Union	Non-Union	Union	Non-Union
Service cost	\$ 734	\$ 1,095	\$ 621	\$ 791
Interest cost	1,107	152	1,138	9
Expected return on plan assets	(716)	(167)	(577)	-
Amortization of net loss	18	30	-	-
Employee transfers	(70)	70	-	-
Settlement recognition	281	-	-	-
Regulatory (asset accrual) recovery of cost	871	(330)	248	(104)
Net periodic pension expense	<u>\$ 2,225</u>	<u>\$ 850</u>	<u>\$ 1,430</u>	<u>\$ 696</u>

Through the first six months of 2005, the Company has made contributions to the pension plans totaling \$3.2 million.

10. Related Party Transactions

Affiliates of American International Group, Inc., the ultimate parent of the general partner of Highstar, currently provide insurance to Southern Star on an arms-length basis.

Highstar, the holder of 98.0% of Southern Star's common stock, provides certain management services to Central and Western Frontier, Southern Star subsidiaries, in exchange for a management fee of \$0.9 million per year plus direct expenses. In anticipation of the pending sale discussed in Note 1, the management agreement with Highstar will terminate at the earlier of the closing of the pending sale or August 19, 2005.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion of Southern Star Central Corp.'s financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the accompanying consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto included elsewhere in this report and in conjunction with Southern Star Central Corp.'s audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in its 2004 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The terms "Southern Star" or "the Company" denote Southern Star Central Corp. and its consolidated subsidiaries.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The information in this report includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements relate to anticipated financial performance, management's plans and objectives for future operations, business prospects, outcome of regulatory proceedings, market conditions and other matters. Words such as "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "plan" and "objective" and other similar expressions identify some of the statements that are forward-looking. These statements are based on management's beliefs and assumptions and on information currently available to management. Actual results could differ

materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements. In addition to any assumptions and other factors referred to specifically in connection with such statements, factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated in any forward-looking statement include, among others, the following:

- future utilization of pipeline capacity, which can depend on energy prices and the prices for natural gas available on the Company's system, competition from other pipelines and alternative fuels, the general level of natural gas demand, decisions by customers not to renew expiring natural gas transportation contracts, adequate supplies of natural gas, the construction or abandonment of natural gas customer facilities, weather conditions and other factors beyond the Company's control;
- operational risks and limitations of the Company's pipeline system and of interconnected pipeline systems;
- the ability to raise capital and fund capital expenditures in a cost-effective manner;
- changes in federal, state or local laws and regulations to which the Company is subject, including allowed rates of return and related regulatory matters, and tax, environmental and employment laws and regulations;
- the ability to manage costs;
- the ability of the Company's customers to pay for its services;
- environmental liabilities that are not covered by an indemnity or insurance;
- the ability to expand into new markets as well as the ability to maintain existing markets;
- the ability to obtain governmental and regulatory approval of various expansion projects;
- the cost and effects of legal and administrative proceedings;
- the effect of accounting interpretations and changes in accounting policies;
- restrictive covenants contained in various instruments applicable to the Company and its subsidiaries which may restrict the Company's ability to pursue its business strategies;
- changes in general economic, market or business conditions;
- economic repercussions from terrorist activities and the government's response to such terrorist activities; and
- the anticipated sale of the Company to General Electric Capital Corporation.

Other factors and assumptions not identified above may also have been involved in deriving these forward-looking statements, and the failure of those other assumptions to be realized, as well as other factors, may also cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. The Company assumes no obligation to update forward-looking statements to reflect actual results, changes in assumptions or changes in other factors affecting forward-looking statements.

General

The Acquisition

Southern Star Central Corp. (Southern Star) is a substantially owned subsidiary of AIG Highstar Capital, L.P. (Highstar). In 2002, Southern Star acquired all the capital stock of Williams Gas Pipelines Central, Inc. (WGP-Central) (the Acquisition). Subsequent to the Acquisition, WGP-Central's name was changed to Southern Star Central Gas Pipeline, Inc. (Central). Central is the Company's only operating subsidiary.

On July 7, 2005, Highstar agreed to sell its common equity interest in Southern Star to General Electric Capital Corporation, a major global energy investor. The sale is currently anticipated to be completed in the third quarter of 2005.

The Business

Southern Star is the parent company of Central, its only operating subsidiary and the sole source of its operating revenues and cash flows. Central owns and operates an approximately 6,000 mile natural gas pipeline and associated natural gas storage facilities in the Midwest. Its primary customers are regulated local natural gas distribution companies, municipalities, intrastate pipelines, electric generation plants and industrial customers in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and parts of Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Texas.

Central is an interstate natural gas pipeline engaged in the transportation and storage of natural gas. As such, its rates, facilities and services are regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Central's services are provided under both short-term and long-term contracts, subject to a FERC-accepted tariff which governs substantially all terms and conditions of service. Short-term contracts are minimal, and the majority of Central's business is conducted under long-term contracts, the lives of which range from one to 20 years. Total average remaining contract life on a volume-weighted basis at June 30, 2005 was approximately five years.

Central's rates are regulated by the FERC and are designed to provide an allowed rate of return on equity after recovering its costs of service, assuming that its service and contract levels remain constant. As such, Central's opportunities to grow profits and cash flows are generally limited to its ability to acquire new business on its existing pipeline system or expand into new areas or services. Expansion of its pipeline system or provision of new services generally requires authorization from the FERC. Central's risks of declining profits or cash flows are primarily related to its ability to maintain its current service levels at its current rates, including the renewal of long-term contracts on substantially equivalent terms, and its ability to prudently manage its costs.

Central's ability to maintain current service levels at its current rates is impacted by both its access to natural gas supplies and competition from other gas pipelines. Central's access to multiple sources of natural gas supply and its unique storage capabilities within its major market areas are strengths that aid in limiting its downside risks. The competing interstate pipelines generally offer less diverse geographic access to natural gas supply and less competitively priced, flexible on-system storage.

Management expects to continue to manage its operating costs and to renew expiring contracts on favorable terms. On April 30, 2004, the Company filed for an increase in rates with the FERC, which became effective November 1, 2004, subject to the requirement that Central refund to customers any amounts it collects in excess of the rates ultimately allowed, with interest. The settlement became final on May 18, 2005, and refunds were made to customers on July 1, 2005. For further discussion see

“Liquidity and Capital Resources” below. Southern Star proactively seeks growth opportunities that will further strengthen its financial position and results of operations.

Seasonality

Substantially all of Central’s operating revenues are generated from the collection of fixed monthly reservation fees for transportation and/or storage services. As a result, fluctuations in natural gas prices and actual volumes transported and stored have a limited impact on Central’s operating revenues. Since the fixed monthly reservation fees are generally consistent from month to month, Central’s operating revenues do not fluctuate materially from season to season.

Generally, construction and maintenance on Central’s pipeline occurs during the summer months when volume throughput is usually lower than during the winter heating season. As such, operating and maintenance expenses are generally higher in the second and third quarters and the majority of Central’s capital expenditures are incurred during this time.

Basis of Presentation and Acquisition Accounting

The Acquisition by Southern Star was accounted for under the purchase method of accounting, as required by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) 141, “Business Combinations.”

As Central’s rates are regulated by the FERC, and the FERC does not allow recovery in rates of amounts in excess of original cost, Central’s historical assets and liabilities equaled fair value at the Acquisition date. The purchase price of \$380.0 million (net of \$175.0 million debt acquired) and \$7.2 million in related Acquisition costs exceeded the historical net book value of Central by approximately \$34.0 million. This excess has been classified as “Goodwill” on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. The goodwill is not amortized and is subject to an annual impairment test in accordance with SFAS 142, “Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets.”

All accounting and reporting policies contained herein conform with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The consolidated financial information contained herein has been prepared in accordance with rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

The Acquisition was treated as a Section 338(h)(10) election under the Internal Revenue Code, whereby a new cost basis for Central’s assets was established for income tax purposes. Pursuant to this election, all of Central’s deferred tax balances were eliminated at the Acquisition date.

Critical Accounting Policies

Accounting for the Effects of Regulation

Like all interstate natural gas pipeline operators, Central is subject to regulation by the FERC. SFAS 71, “Accounting for the Effects of Certain Types of Regulation,” provides that rate-regulated public utilities account for and report regulatory assets and liabilities consistent with the economic effect of the way in which regulators establish rates if the rates established are designed to recover the costs of providing the regulated service and if the competitive environment makes it reasonable to assume that such rates can be charged and collected. Accounting for businesses that are regulated and apply the provisions of SFAS 71 can differ from the accounting requirements for non-regulated businesses. Transactions that are recorded differently as a result of regulatory accounting requirements include the capitalization of an equity return component on regulated capital projects, employee related benefits and other costs and taxes included in, or expected to be included in, future rates. As a rate-regulated entity, Central has determined that it is appropriate to apply the accounting prescribed by SFAS 71 and,

accordingly, the consolidated financial statements include the effects of the types of transactions described above that result from regulatory accounting requirements.

Revenues Subject to Refund

The FERC regulatory processes and procedures govern, among other matters, Central's tariff and rates that Central is permitted to charge to customers for its services. Key determinants in the ratemaking process are (1) contracted capacity assumptions, (2) costs of providing service, including depreciation expense, and (3) allowed rate of return, including the equity component of a pipeline's capital structure and related income taxes. Accordingly, at any given time, some of the collected revenues may be subject to possible refunds required by final order of the FERC. Central records estimates of rate refund liabilities based on its and other third-party regulatory proceedings, advice of counsel and estimated total exposure, as discounted and risk weighted. At June 30, 2005, Central had a payable to customers for revenues collected subject to refund in its RP04-276 rate proceeding of \$5.5 million, including interest, which was refunded to customers on July 1, 2005.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Management establishes reserves for estimated loss contingencies when assessments determine that a loss is probable and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Adjustments to contingent liabilities are reflected in income in the period in which different facts or information became known or circumstances change that affect previous assumptions with respect to the likelihood or estimation of loss. Reserves for contingent liabilities are based upon management's assumptions and estimates, advice of legal counsel or other third parties regarding the probable outcome. Should the outcome differ from the assumptions and estimates, revisions to estimated reserves for contingent liabilities would be required.

Management also estimates its accruals for certain operating expenses, primarily employee benefit costs, unbilled professional fees, and ad valorem taxes. The estimates are based on historical experience, management's assumptions about current period activities, and other information gathered within an accounting period. Actual results could differ from those estimated. Such estimates are adjusted as facts become known or circumstances change that affect the assumptions used or amounts accrued. See the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of the Company's accounting policies and methods that may include estimates.

Other

Please refer to the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company's 2004 Annual Report on Form 10-K for a complete discussion of significant accounting policies and recent accounting standards.

Results of Operations

Comparison of the Three Months Ended June 30, 2005 and 2004

Operating revenues were \$46.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2005, a \$6.4 million, or 16.0%, increase from the same period in the prior year. This increase is primarily due to the Company's Southwest Missouri Expansion, which was placed in service on September 1, 2004 and increased revenues resulting from the RP04-276 rate case, which became effective, subject to refund, on November 1, 2004. The increase in revenues was partially offset by the discontinuation of Gas Research Institute (GRI) funding beginning with the Company's August 2004 billings. GRI funding represents costs flowed through to customers; the associated revenues are offset by operating expenses.

Operations and maintenance expenses for the 2005 period increased by \$0.3 million from the prior year period primarily due to increased labor costs.

Administrative and general expenses for the current year quarter are comparable to the prior year.

Depreciation expense was \$6.5 million for the second quarter 2005 as compared to \$7.1 million for the same period in 2004, a decrease of \$0.6 million, or 8.5%. The decrease is primarily attributable to a \$0.5 million depreciation adjustment related to the rate case RP04-276 that resulted in a settled depreciation rate on transmission assets of 2.2% compared to the previous rate of 2.3%.

Taxes other than income taxes increased by \$0.7 million, or 26.9%, to \$3.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2005 from \$2.6 million for the same period in 2004. The increase is mainly the result of higher estimates for state property tax assessments in the current year as compared to last year primarily resulting from higher revenues discussed above. Current year assessments are generally made and settled during the second and third quarters.

Interest expense is comparable in both periods.

Interest income increased by \$0.2 million to \$0.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2005 from the same period in 2004 due to higher cash balances in the current year.

Miscellaneous other income was \$0.3 million compared to \$1.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The Company recorded a \$1.8 million reduction to its reserve for settlement of the Kansas Ad Valorem Tax Reimbursement in 2004.

The provision for income taxes was \$3.6 million for the second quarter of 2005, an increase of \$1.7 million, or 83.9%, from the comparable period in 2004, commensurate with higher pre-tax income. Dividends and other costs associated with Southern Star's preferred stock are not tax deductible. Excluding these expenses, the Company's effective tax rate for the current year period is 39.7% as compared to 40.1% in the prior year period.

Comparison of the Six Months Ended June 30, 2005 and 2004

Operating revenues were \$90.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005, a \$9.8 million, or 12.2%, increase from the same period in the prior year. This increase is primarily due to the Company's Southwest Missouri Expansion which was placed in service on September 1, 2004 and increased revenues resulting from the RP04-276 rate case, which became effective, subject to refund, on November 1, 2004. The increase is partially offset by lower demand for park and loan services and the discontinuation of GRI funding beginning with the Company's August 2004 billings. GRI funding represents costs flowed through to customers; the associated revenues are offset by operating expenses.

Operations and maintenance expenses for the 2005 period increased by \$1.1 million, or 5.8%, to \$19.4 million from \$18.3 million for the prior year period, principally due to increased labor costs.

Administrative and general expenses were \$17.7 million and \$18.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively, a decrease of \$0.4 million, or 2.1%. The decrease is primarily due to a \$0.8 million decrease in the GRI costs discussed above, partially offset by an increase of \$0.3 million for benefit costs.

Taxes other than income taxes increased by \$0.9 million, or 17.5%, to \$6.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005 from the same period in the prior year. The increase is primarily due to higher estimates for state property tax assessments in 2005 compared to last year primarily resulting from

higher revenues discussed above. Assessments are generally made and settled in the second and third quarters.

Interest expense is comparable in both periods.

Interest income increased by \$0.2 million to \$0.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005 from the same period in the prior year. The increase is primarily due to higher cash balances.

Miscellaneous other income was \$0.3 million compared to \$2.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The Company recorded a \$1.8 million reduction to its reserve for settlement of the Kansas Ad Valorem Tax Reimbursement in 2004.

The provision for income taxes was \$7.0 million for the first six months of 2005, an increase of \$2.8 million, or 64.9%, from the comparable period in 2004, commensurate with higher pre-tax income. Dividends and other costs associated with Southern Star's preferred stock are not tax deductible. Excluding these expenses, the Company's effective tax rate for the current year period was 40.4% as compared to 40.1% in the prior year period.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company expects to fund its capital requirements with cash flows from operating activities, from borrowings under the working capital line described below and by accessing capital markets as needed to support operations and capital expenditures.

As of August 5, 2005, Southern Star had senior secured long-term debt ratings of B1 from Moody's Investors Service and B+ from Standard & Poors, and Central had senior secured long-term debt ratings of Ba1 from Moody's Investors Service and BBB- from Standard & Poors. Any downgrades in these ratings may increase the Company's borrowing costs or limit its access to capital. If Southern Star's ratings are upgraded, some covenant restrictions will be relaxed under the terms of the 8.5% Senior Secured Notes due August 1, 2010 (the 8.5% Notes) discussed below.

Net cash provided by operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004 was \$35.8 million and \$12.7 million, respectively. Cash from operating activities was higher in the current year period primarily as a result of an increase in revenues collected pursuant to the RP04-276 rate case and lower 2005 payments for pension and postretirement medical benefits. The increase in 2005 is also due in part to a \$2.0 million payment in 2004 to settle the Company's remaining commitment for the reformation or termination of its natural gas supply contracts and to various Kansas Ad Valorem Tax Reimbursement settlements in 2004 for which the Company received approximately \$27.7 million and distributed approximately \$29.0 million.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$7.5 million in the first six months of 2005 as compared to \$10.8 million in the 2004 period. The decrease is primarily due to higher capital expenditures in the prior year period due to the Southwest Missouri Expansion project. Additionally, several 2005 capital projects were delayed in the second quarter of 2005 due to weather.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$21.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005 as compared to \$25.0 million for the same period of 2004. The decrease is primarily due to lower dividend payments to common equity holders in 2005 than in 2004. The decrease is partially offset by a \$5.0 million partial repayment of the term loan with Union Bank of California. The loan was reinstated in July 2005 and the \$5.0 million payment was returned to Central.

In January 2003, Southern Star issued \$50.0 million in mandatorily redeemable preferred stock to a third-party investor. The preferred stock, as amended in August 2003, carried a 9.25% rate in 2004 through January 21, 2005, and an 8.25% rate thereafter. Cash and Paid In Kind dividends are payable semi-annually in May and November.

Central has in place a secured credit facility (Central Credit Facility) with Union Bank of California providing for, among other things, a term loan of \$50.0 million that matures on May 1, 2006. The loan, as amended, currently bears interest at London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus 1.75%. The Central Credit Facility required Central to enter into an interest rate protection agreement, which effectively converted the term loan to a 5.07% fixed rate obligation. The rate was amended in February 2004, which under the interest rate protection agreement converted the term loan to a 4.57% fixed rate obligation. Central has applied hedge accounting in accordance with SFAS 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," to account for the value of the interest rate swap. The valuation of the interest rate swap is reported in other assets or other liabilities and accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. In May 2005, Central repaid \$5.0 million of the term loan. However, the loan was reinstated in July 2005 and the \$5.0 million was returned to Central.

The Central Credit Facility also includes a \$10.0 million working capital line that Central may draw down to meet working capital needs. Loans made under the working capital line will mature no later than August 5, 2005. The working capital loans would bear interest at LIBOR plus 2.25%. To date, no amounts have been drawn on the working capital line.

At June 30, 2005, Southern Star was in compliance with the covenants of all outstanding debt instruments. See Note 5 of the accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of the Company's debt instruments.

At December 31, 2003, Central had a liability of \$2.8 million for funds collected from Kansas producers pursuant to the Kansas Ad Valorem Tax Reimbursement, discussed in Note 7 to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements. The full amount of this liability was paid during 2004. As a result of various other settlements in 2004, Central also received approximately \$38.2 million and distributed the same amount to customers. The amount of the receivable and liability at June 30, 2005 was approximately \$3.7 million, which represents the Company's best estimate of the outstanding producer liabilities including interest.

A Tax Sharing Agreement has been executed by and between Southern Star and Central. Pursuant to this agreement, Southern Star and Central adopted a Federal and State Income Tax Policy (the Tax Policy) which provides that in jurisdictions where allowed, Southern Star will file consolidated or combined tax returns on behalf of itself and Central and pay all taxes shown thereon to be due. In such jurisdictions, Central will make payments to Southern Star as though it were filing a separate return for its income tax liability. Southern Star has an obligation to indemnify Central for any liability that Central incurs under Treasury Regulations Section 1.1502-6 for taxes of the affiliated group of which Southern Star and Central are members.

The declaration and payments of dividends or distributions to equity holders, under Southern Star's 8.5% Notes indenture is subject to a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio and available quarterly cash flows from operations, as defined in the Indenture. The Company's Series A Preferred Stock and related agreements also restrict the payment of dividends or distributions to common equity holders through certain conditions.

In October 2004, the Company completed construction of a new headquarters building in Owensboro, Kentucky under a capital lease. The project, including furnishing the facility, cost

approximately \$9.0 million. The project was financed by the issuance of economic development bonds through the Owensboro-Daviess County Industrial Authority. On February 4, 2004, Central entered into a 20-year lease with the Owensboro-Daviess County Industrial Authority for use of the facility after which ownership of the facility will transfer to Central for a nominal fee. The assets are included in Property, Plant and Equipment as a capital lease and the related obligation is classified as Long-Term Debt and current liabilities on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. The overall effective interest rate on the obligation is 6.29%. Interest is paid semi-annually in January and July; principal payments began July 1, 2005.

On April 30, 2004, Central filed a general rate case under FERC Docket No. RP04-276 which became effective November 1, 2004, subject to the requirement that Central refund to customers any amounts it collects in excess of the rates ultimately allowed, with interest. This general rate proceeding increases Central's transportation, storage, and related rates, and also provides for changes to a number of the terms and conditions of customer service which are provided for in Central's tariff.

On January 21, 2005, Central filed a Stipulation and Agreement with the FERC reflecting a settlement it reached with all of the active parties (including the FERC's litigation staff) that would resolve all of the issues set for hearing in the rate proceeding. Pursuant to the terms of the settlement agreement, the Company expects that the settlement rates would increase Central's annual revenues by approximately \$18.0 million above the revenues collected for the 12 months ended January 31, 2004, which is the 12-month base period used to justify the rate increase. On February 28, 2005, the FERC's presiding Administrative Law Judge issued an Order finding the settlement to be fair, reasonable, and in the public interest, as well as uncontested and certified it to the FERC for final action. The FERC issued an Order approving the uncontested settlement which became final and non-appealable as of May 19, 2005. At June 30, 2005, the Company had a payable to customers of \$5.5 million, including interest, for revenues collected in excess of the settlement rates. The refunds were made to customers on July 1, 2005.

Other

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

The Company has estimated capital expenditures of \$33.0 million in 2005. For the six-month period ended June 30, 2005, the Company's capital expenditures were \$7.5 million.

The Company also expects to contribute, in 2005, to its Union and Non-Union Retirement Plans as well as to its Health and Welfare Plan for postretirement medical and death benefits. The Company's estimated total contributions in 2005 to its Retirement and Health and Welfare Plans are \$7.6 million. See Note 9 to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of the Company's employee benefit plans.

Highstar, the holder of 98.0% of Southern Star's common stock, provides certain management services to Central and Western Frontier, Southern Star subsidiaries, in exchange for a management fee of \$0.9 million per year plus direct expenses. In anticipation of the pending sale discussed in Note 1, the Company's management agreement with Highstar will terminate at the earlier of the closing of the pending sale or August 19, 2005.

Contractual obligations and commitments are expected to be funded with cash flows from operating activities, borrowings under the Central Credit Facility described above, and by accessing capital markets as needed.

Contingencies

On July 29, 2005, Central received notice regarding a threatened civil action under the Kansas Trade Practices Act from J.P. Morgan Trust Company, National Association (Trustee) as trustee of FLI Liquidating Trust for the claims of Reorganized FLI, Inc., as successor in interest to bankrupt Farmland Industries, Inc. (Farmland). The suit is proposed to be brought by the Trustee against 18 entities, including Williams Gas Pipelines Central, Inc., the legal name of Central prior to Central's acquisition by AIG Highstar. The Trustee threatens to allege that, during 2000 and 2001, various gas marketers conspired to falsely report and falsely reported gas prices and engaged in other illegal practices. During that period, Farmland was a transportation customer of Central, and Central had no other relationship with Farmland. Central has advised Trustee's counsel that Central did not buy or sell gas or report gas prices during the relevant period, or at any time since 1993 and that Central had no involvement with any false price reporting.

On July 7, 2005, Highstar agreed to sell its common equity interest in Southern Star to General Electric Capital Corporation, a major global energy investor. The sale is currently anticipated to be completed in the third quarter of 2005.

See Note 7 to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements for information about regulatory, judicial, and business developments that may cause operating and financial uncertainties.

Effects of Inflation

The Company generally has experienced increased costs in recent years due to the effect of inflation on the cost of labor, materials and supplies, and property, plant and equipment. A portion of the increased labor, materials and supplies cost can directly affect income through increased operating and administrative costs. The cumulative impact of inflation over a number of years has resulted in increased costs for current replacement of productive facilities. The majority of the Company's property, plant, equipment and inventory is subject to ratemaking treatment, and under current FERC practices, recovery is limited to authorized historical costs. While amounts in excess of historical cost are not recoverable under current FERC practices, the Company believes it will be allowed to recover and earn a return based on the increased actual costs incurred when existing facilities are replaced. Cost-based regulation, along with competition and other market factors, limits the Company's ability to price services or products based upon the effect of inflation on costs.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The Company's market risk is limited to interest rate risk on its long-term debt. All interest on long-term debt is fixed in nature. Total long-term debt, including current maturities, at June 30, 2005, had a carrying value of \$400.0 million and a fair value of \$426.7 million. The weighted-average interest rate of the Company's long-term debt is 8.21%. The Company's \$175.0 million (7.375%) and \$45.0 million (4.57%) long-term debt issues mature in 2006 and \$180.0 million (8.5%) long-term debt issue matures in 2010.

The Company's \$9.0 million capital lease obligation matures on various dates through 2024 and carries a fixed effective interest rate of 6.29%.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and

procedures as of June 30, 2005. Based on that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of June 30, 2005. The Company is not required to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act until December 31, 2006, but has initiated significant efforts to further ensure the adequacy and effectiveness of its internal controls. There were no material changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the first quarter.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

United States ex rel, Grynberg v. Williams Natural Gas Company, et. al. (the Grynberg Litigation)

In 1998, Jack Grynberg, an individual, sued Central and approximately 300 other energy companies, purportedly on behalf of the federal government (*qui-tam*). Invoking the False Claims Act, Grynberg alleges that the defendants have mismeasured the volume and wrongfully analyzed the heating content of natural gas, causing underpayments of royalties to the United States. The relief sought is an unspecified amount of royalties allegedly not paid to the federal government, treble damages, or civil penalty, attorney fees and costs. Thus far, the Department of Justice has declined to intervene in Grynberg's *qui-tam* cases, which have been consolidated for pretrial purposes before a single judge in the United States District Court (Court) for the District of Wyoming. The defendants' obligation to file answers has been stayed, and thus far discovery has been limited to public disclosure/original source jurisdictional issues. On June 4, 2004, a motion, with supporting briefs, was filed by the Joint Defendants requesting the Court to dismiss Grynberg's claims based on lack of subject matter jurisdiction. These motions have now been fully briefed and oral arguments occurred on March 17 and 18, 2005. On May 13, 2005, the Special Master appointed in this case to adjudicate procedural issues and help manage this litigation for the Trial Court Judge, issued a "Report and Recommendations" addressing which defendants should be dismissed. Central is one of the defendants recommended to be dismissed. Such recommendation still must be adopted by the Trial Court Judge to be effective.

Will Price, et al. v. El Paso Natural Gas Co., et al., Case No. 99 C 30, District Court, Stevens County, Kansas (the Price Litigation)

In this putative class action filed May 28, 1999, the named plaintiffs (Plaintiffs) have sued over 50 defendants, including Central. Asserting theories of civil conspiracy, aiding and abetting, accounting and unjust enrichment, their Fourth Amended Class Action Petition alleges that the defendants have undermeasured the volume of, and therefore have underpaid for, the natural gas they have obtained from or measured for Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs seek unspecified actual damages, attorney fees, pre- and post-judgment interest, and reserved the right to plead for punitive damages. On August 22, 2003, an answer to that pleading was filed on behalf of Central. Despite a denial by the court on April 10, 2003 of their original motion for class certification, the Plaintiffs continue to seek the certification of a class. The Plaintiffs' motion seeking class certification for a second time was fully briefed and the court heard oral argument on this motion on April 1, 2005.

Will Price, et al. v. El Paso Natural Gas Co., et al., Case No. 03 C 23, District Court, Stevens County, Kansas (the Price Litigation)

In this putative class action filed May 12, 2003, the named Plaintiffs from Case No. 99 C 30 (discussed above) have sued the same defendants, including Central. Asserting substantially identical legal and/or equitable theories, the Original Class Action Petition alleges that the defendants have undermeasured the British thermal unit (Btu) content of, and therefore have underpaid for, the natural gas they have obtained from or measured for Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs seek unspecified actual damages, attorney

fees, pre- and post-judgment interest, and reserved the right to plead for punitive damages. On November 10, 2003, an answer to that pleading was filed on behalf of Central. The Plaintiffs' motion seeking class certification for a second time was fully briefed and the court heard oral argument on this motion on April 1, 2005.

J.P. Morgan Trust Company, National Association, in its Capacity as Trustee of the FLI Liquidating Trust v. Williams Gas Pipelines Central, Inc., et al. (Threatened Litigation)

On July 29, 2005, Central received notice regarding a threatened civil action under the Kansas Trade Practices Act from J.P. Morgan Trust Company, National Association (Trustee) as trustee of FLI Liquidating Trust for the claims of Reorganized FLI, Inc., as successor in interest to bankrupt Farmland Industries, Inc. (Farmland). The suit is proposed to be brought by the Trustee against 18 entities, including Williams Gas Pipelines Central, Inc., the legal name of Central prior to Central's acquisition by AIG Highstar. The Trustee threatens to allege that, during 2000 and 2001, various gas marketers conspired to falsely report and falsely reported gas prices and engaged in other illegal practices. During that period, Farmland was a transportation customer of Central, and Central had no other relationship with Farmland. Central has advised Trustee's counsel that Central did not buy or sell gas or report gas prices during the relevant period, or at any time since 1993 and that Central had no involvement with any false price reporting. In light of those assertions, on August 4, 2005, Plaintiff's counsel agreed to forego commencing the threatened litigation as against Central for a one-month period while Plaintiff reassesses its claim.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

None.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits

31.1 —Certificate of Christopher H. Lee, Chief Executive Officer of Southern Star Central Corp., pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

31.2 —Certificate of Michael J. Walsh, Chief Financial Officer of Southern Star Central Corp., pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act 2002.

32 —Certificate of Christopher H. Lee, Chief Executive Officer of Southern Star Central Corp., and Michael J. Walsh, Chief Financial Officer of Southern Star Central Corp., pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

SOUTHERN STAR CENTRAL CORP.

Date: August 5, 2005

By: /s/ Christopher H. Lee
Christopher H. Lee
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: August 5, 2005

By: /s/ Michael J. Walsh
Michael J. Walsh
Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer

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