

Macquarie Infrastructure CO LLC
Form 10-Q
November 06, 2008

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2008

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: 001-32384

MACQUARIE INFRASTRUCTURE COMPANY LLC

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

43-2052503
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

**125 West 55th Street
New York, New York 10019**

(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

(212) 231-1000

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

(Former Name, Former Address and Former Fiscal Year if Changed Since Last Report): N/A

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 No

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 Accelerated Filer Non-accelerated Filer Smaller Reporting Company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

There were 44,948,694 limited liability company interests without par value outstanding at November 5, 2008.

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Macquarie Infrastructure Company LLC is not an authorized deposit-taking institution for the purposes of the Banking Act 1959 (Commonwealth of Australia) and its obligations do not represent deposits or other liabilities of Macquarie Bank Limited ABN 46 008 583 542 (MBL). MBL does not guarantee or otherwise provide assurance in respect of the obligations of Macquarie Infrastructure Company LLC.

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PART I

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

MACQUARIE INFRASTRUCTURE COMPANY LLC

CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS (\$ In Thousands)

	September 30, 2008 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2007
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 40,884	\$ 57,473
Restricted cash	1,311	1,335
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$2,093 and \$2,380, respectively	90,659	94,541
Dividends receivable	7,000	7,000
Other receivables	106	445
Inventories	20,694	18,219
Prepaid expenses	8,793	10,418
Deferred income taxes	9,330	9,330
Land available for sale	11,931	
Other	11,790	11,706
Total current assets	202,498	210,467
Property, equipment, land and leasehold improvements, net	703,842	674,952
Restricted cash	19,863	19,363
Equipment lease receivables	36,839	38,834

Investment in unconsolidated business	201,209	211,606
Goodwill	781,253	770,108
Intangible assets, net	853,775	857,345
Deferred costs on acquisitions		278
Deferred financing costs, net of accumulated amortization	24,969	28,040
Other	3,789	2,036
Total assets	\$2,828,037	\$2,813,029
LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Due to manager related party	\$2,779	\$5,737
Accounts payable	62,532	59,303
Accrued expenses	30,828	31,184
Current portion of notes payable and capital leases	1,762	5,094
Current portion of long-term debt	201,385	162
Fair value of derivative instruments	24,921	14,224
Customer deposits	5,592	9,481
Other	10,423	8,330
Total current liabilities	340,222	133,515
Notes payable and capital leases, net of current portion	2,434	2,964
Long-term debt, net of current portion	1,320,950	1,426,494
Deferred income taxes	204,314	202,683
Fair value of derivative instruments	34,557	42,832

See accompanying notes to the consolidated condensed financial statements.

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MACQUARIE INFRASTRUCTURE COMPANY LLC

**CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED BALANCE
SHEETS (continued)
(\$ In Thousands)**

	September 30, 2008 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2007
Other	\$32,542	\$30,817
Total liabilities	1,935,019	1,839,305
Minority interests	6,234	7,172
Commitments and contingencies		

Members' equity:

LLC interests, no par value; 500,000,000 authorized; 44,948,694 LLC interests issued and outstanding at September 30, 2008 and 44,938,380	965,946	1,052,062
LLC interests issued and outstanding at December 31, 2007		
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(33,553)	(33,055)
Accumulated deficit	(45,609)	(52,455)
Total members' equity	886,784	966,552
Total liabilities and members' equity	\$2,828,037	\$2,813,029

See accompanying notes to the consolidated condensed financial statements.

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MACQUARIE INFRASTRUCTURE COMPANY LLC

CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(Unaudited)

(\$ In Thousands, Except Share and per Share Data)

	Quarter Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007
Revenue				
Revenue from product sales	\$ 152,060	\$ 121,734	\$ 478,219	\$ 302,080
Revenue from product sales - utility	36,060	23,871	97,317	68,982
Service revenue	87,714	74,700	263,171	192,947
Financing and equipment lease income	1,164	1,221	3,537	3,704
Total revenue	276,998	221,526	842,244	567,713
Costs and expenses				
Cost of product sales	109,801	77,069	337,819	188,467
Cost of product sales - utility	31,161	19,151	82,175	53,358
Cost of services	33,070	31,075	98,615	80,740
Selling, general and administrative	57,426	50,632	182,928	128,174
Fees to manager - related party	2,737	5,437	11,872	59,962
Depreciation	7,101	5,035	20,139	13,088
Amortization of intangibles	10,563	9,219	32,206	23,151
Total operating expenses	251,859	197,618	765,754	546,940
Operating income	25,139	23,908	76,490	20,773
Other income (expense)				
Interest income	268	2,062	1,038	4,986

Interest expense	(26,114)	(21,779)	(77,616)	(57,050)
Loss on extinguishment of debt		(17,708)		(17,708)
Equity in earnings (losses) and amortization charges of investee	4,051	(1,659)	10,603	661
Loss on derivative instruments	(765)	(2,227)	(1,651)	(1,566)
Other income (expense), net	6	296	661	(348)
Net income (loss) before income taxes and minority interests	2,585	(17,107)	9,525	(50,252)
(Provision) benefit for income taxes	(2,254)	(971)	(3,254)	14,907
Net income (loss) before minority interests	331	(18,078)	6,271	(35,345)
Minority interests	(167)	(86)	(575)	(183)
Net income (loss)	\$498	\$(17,992)	\$6,846	\$(35,162)
Basic earnings (loss) per share:	\$0.01	\$(0.41)	\$0.15	\$(0.89)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding: basic	44,948,694	43,357,300	44,942,859	39,515,104
Diluted earnings (loss) per share:	\$0.01	\$(0.41)	\$0.15	\$(0.89)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding: diluted	44,962,809	43,357,300	44,955,236	39,515,104
Cash distributions declared per share	\$0.645	\$0.605	\$1.925	\$1.765

See accompanying notes to the consolidated condensed financial statements.

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MACQUARIE INFRASTRUCTURE COMPANY LLC

CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF

CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited)

(\$ In Thousands)

	Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007
Operating activities		
Net income (loss)	\$6,846	\$(35,162)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment	28,359	20,694
Amortization of intangible assets	32,206	23,151

Equity in earnings and amortization charges of investee	(10,603)	(661)
Equity distributions from investee	10,603	661
Amortization of debt financing costs	4,941	4,505
Non-cash derivative loss (gain), net of non-cash interest expense	1,897	(276)
Base and performance fees settled, and to be settled, in LLC interests	2,737	43,962
Equipment lease receivable, net	1,621	1,838
Deferred rent	1,535	1,864
Deferred taxes	1,904	(19,771)
Other non-cash expenses, net	83	1,141
Non-operating losses relating to foreign investments		2,847
Loss on extinguishment of debt		17,708
Changes in other assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions:		
Restricted cash	24	(399)
Accounts receivable	(3,436)	(9,556)
Inventories	(2,027)	(348)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	4,944	1,623
Due to manager related party	(5,695)	1,201
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(110)	18,194
Income taxes payable	(1,530)	5,177
Other, net	828	1,250
Net cash provided by operating activities	75,127	79,643
Investing activities		
Acquisitions of businesses and investments, net of cash acquired	(53,338)	(658,939)
Costs of dispositions		(322)
Proceeds from sale of equity investment		84,977
Proceeds from sale of investment, net of cash divested	1,861	
Settlements of non-hedging derivative instruments		(2,013)
Purchases of property, equipment, land and leasehold improvements	(52,587)	(33,097)
Return of investment in unconsolidated business	10,397	20,339
Other	223	
Net cash used in investing activities	(93,444)	(589,055)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated condensed financial statements.

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MACQUARIE INFRASTRUCTURE COMPANY LLC

CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF

CASH FLOWS (continued)

(Unaudited)

(\$ In Thousands)

	Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007
Financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of shares		252,739
Proceeds from long-term debt	5,000	456,625
Proceeds from line of credit facilities	87,800	64,603
Offering and equity raise costs paid	(65)	(11,150)
Distributions paid to holders of LLC interests	(86,520)	(70,051)
Distributions paid to minority shareholders	(363)	(464)
Payment of long-term debt	(120)	(120,115)
Debt financing costs paid	(1,874)	(8,057)
Make-whole payment under refinancing		(14,695)
Change in restricted cash	(501)	(2,863)
Payment of notes and capital lease obligations	(1,629)	(1,792)
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,728	544,780
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(16,589)	35,368
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	57,473	37,388
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 40,884	\$ 72,756
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Accrued acquisition and equity offering costs	\$	\$ 683
Accrued purchases of property and equipment	\$ 1,226	\$ 2,695
Acquisition of equipment through capital leases	\$ 490	\$ 30
Issuance of LLC interests to manager for payment of performance fees	\$	\$ 957
Issuance of LLC interests to independent directors	\$ 450	\$ 450
Taxes paid	\$ 3,044	\$ 2,525
Interest paid (including make-whole payment under refinancing)	\$ 73,148	\$ 66,244

See accompanying notes to the consolidated condensed financial statements.

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MACQUARIE INFRASTRUCTURE COMPANY LLC

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)**

1. Organization and Description of Business

Macquarie Infrastructure Company LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, was formed on April 13, 2004.

Macquarie Infrastructure Company LLC, both on an individual entity basis and together with its wholly-owned subsidiaries, is referred to in these financial statements as the Company. The Company owns, operates and invests in a diversified group of infrastructure businesses in the United States. Macquarie Infrastructure Management (USA) Inc. is the Company's manager and is referred to in these financial statements as the Manager. The Manager is a subsidiary of the Macquarie Group of companies, which is comprised of Macquarie Group Limited and its subsidiaries and affiliates worldwide. Macquarie Group Limited is headquartered in Australia and is listed on the Australian Stock Exchange.

Macquarie Infrastructure Company Trust, or the Trust, a Delaware statutory trust, was also formed on April 13, 2004.

Prior to December 21, 2004, the Trust was a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Manager. On June 25, 2007, all of the outstanding shares of trust stock issued by the Trust were exchanged for an equal number of limited liability company, or LLC, interests in the Company, and the Trust was dissolved. Prior to this exchange of trust stock for LLC interests and the dissolution of the Trust, all interests in the Company were held by the Trust. The Company continues to be an operating entity with a Board of Directors and other corporate governance responsibilities generally consistent with that of a Delaware corporation.

The Company owns its businesses through its wholly-owned subsidiary Macquarie Infrastructure Company Inc., or MIC Inc. The Company's businesses operate predominantly in the United States, and comprise the following:

- (i) an airport services business operates a network of fixed base operations, or FBOs, in the U.S. FBOs provide products and services like fuel and aircraft parking for owners and operators of private jets;
- (ii) a 50% interest in a bulk liquid storage terminal business provides bulk liquid storage and handling services in North America and is one of the largest participants in this industry in the U.S., based on capacity;
- (iii) a gas production and distribution business a full-service gas energy company, making gas products and services available in Hawaii;
- (iv) a district energy business operates the largest district cooling system in the U.S. and serves various customers in Chicago, Illinois and Las Vegas, Nevada; and
- (v) an airport parking business a provider of off-airport parking services in the U.S., with 31 facilities in 20 major airport markets.

During the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company completed the following acquisitions:

On May 30, 2007, the Company completed the acquisition of 100% of the interests in entities that own and operate two FBOs at Stewart International Airport in New York and Santa Monica Municipal Airport in California, together referred to as Supermarine.

On August 9, 2007, the Company completed the acquisition of approximately 89% of the equity of Mercury Air Center, Inc., or Mercury, which owns and operates 24 FBOs in the United States. On October 2, 2007, the Company acquired the remaining 11% of equity.

On August 17, 2007, the Company completed the acquisition of 100% of the membership interests in SJJC Aviation Services, LLC, or San Jose, which owns and operates the two FBOs at San Jose Mineta International Airport, located in San Jose, California.

On November 30, 2007, the Company completed the acquisition of 100% of the membership interests in Rifle Jet Center, LLC and Rifle Jet Center Maintenance, LLC, which own and operate an FBO at Garfield County Regional Airport in Rifle, Colorado.

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MACQUARIE INFRASTRUCTURE COMPANY LLC

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

1. Organization and Description of Business (continued)

During the nine months ended September 30, 2008, the Company completed the following acquisitions:

On March 4, 2008, the Company completed the acquisition of 100% of the equity in entities that own and operate three FBOs in Farmington and Albuquerque, New Mexico and Sun Valley, Idaho, collectively referred to as Seven Bar.

On July 31, 2008, the Company completed the acquisition of the Newark SkyPark airport parking facility, an off-airport parking facility at Newark Liberty International Airport in New Jersey.

2. Basis of Presentation

The unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X for interim financial information. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and notes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires estimates and assumptions. Management evaluates these estimates and judgments on an ongoing basis.

Actual results may differ from the estimates and assumptions used in the financial statements and notes. Operating results for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2008 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2008.

The consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2007 has been derived from audited financial statements but does not include all of the information and notes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for complete financial statements. Certain reclassifications were made to the financial statements for the prior period to conform to current period presentation.

The interim financial information contained herein should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2007 included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the SEC on February 28, 2008.

3. New Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, or FASB No. 157, which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. FASB No. 157 applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. Accordingly, FASB No. 157 does not require any new fair value measurements. FASB No. 157 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for

identical assets or liabilities (level 1 inputs), second priority to other observable information such as quoted prices in markets that are not active or other directly or indirectly observable inputs (level 2 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable data (level 3 inputs). A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The provisions of FASB No. 157 were effective as of the beginning of the Company's 2008 fiscal year. The Company adopted FASB No. 157 on January 1, 2008 and the required disclosures are included in these financial statements, except as noted below. The impact of the adoption did not have a material impact on the Company's financial results of operations and financial condition. In accordance with FASB Staff Position No. FAS 157-2, *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157*, which was issued in February 2008, the Company has deferred the adoption of FASB No. 157 for all non-financial assets

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MACQUARIE INFRASTRUCTURE COMPANY LLC

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

3. New Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

and liabilities. Major categories of non-financial assets and liabilities to which this deferral applies include, but is not limited to, the Company's property, equipment, land and leasehold improvements; intangible assets; and goodwill.

In December 2007, the FASB revised Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141, *Business Combinations*, or FASB No. 141(R). The revised standard includes various changes to the business combination rules. Some of the changes include immediate expensing of acquisition-related costs rather than capitalization, and 100% of the fair value of assets and liabilities acquired being recorded, even if less than 100% of a controlled business is acquired. FASB No. 141(R) is effective for business combinations consummated in periods beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The Company expects the revised standard to have the following significant impacts on its financial statements compared with existing business combination rules: (1) increased selling, general and administrative costs due to immediate expensing of acquisition costs, resulting in lower net income; (2) lower cash provided by operating activities and lower cash used in investing activities in the statements of cash flows due to the immediate expensing of acquisition costs, which under existing rules are included as cash out flows in investing activities as part of the purchase price of the business; and (3) 100% of fair values recorded for assets and liabilities on the balance sheet even where a noncontrolling interest exists resulting in larger assets and liability balances compared with existing business combination rules.

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements - an amendment of ARB No. 51*, or FASB No. 160, which requires noncontrolling interests (previously referred to as minority interests) to be treated as a separate component of equity; not as a liability or other item outside of permanent equity. FASB No. 160 is effective for periods beginning on or after December 15, 2008 and will be applied prospectively to all noncontrolling interests with comparative period information reclassified. While the Company's district energy and airport parking businesses each have noncontrolling interests, the Company does not expect the adoption of FASB No. 160 to have a material impact on the Company's

financial statements.

In March 2008, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 161, *Disclosure about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities – an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133*, or FASB No. 161, which requires companies with derivative instruments to disclose information about how and why a company uses derivative instruments; how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under FASB No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, or FASB No. 133; and how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect a company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. The required disclosures include the fair value of derivative instruments and their gains or losses in tabular format, information about credit-risk-related contingent features in derivative agreements, counterparty credit risk, and the company's strategies and objectives for using derivative instruments. FASB No. 161 is effective for periods beginning on or after November 15, 2008. The Company does not expect the adoption of FASB No. 161 to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

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MACQUARIE INFRASTRUCTURE COMPANY LLC

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

4. Earnings (Loss) Per Share

The following is a reconciliation of the basic and diluted number of shares used in computing earnings (loss) per share:

	Quarter Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Weighted average number of shares outstanding: basic	44,948,694	43,357,300	44,942,859	39,515,104
Dilutive effect of restricted stock unit grants	14,115		12,377	
Weighted average number of shares outstanding: diluted	44,962,809	43,357,300	44,955,236	39,515,104

The effect of potentially dilutive shares for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2008 is calculated by assuming that the 14,115 restricted stock unit grants provided to the independent directors on May 27, 2008 and the 10,314 restricted stock unit grants provided to the independent directors on May 24, 2007 had been fully converted to shares on those dates. However, the restricted stock unit grants were anti-dilutive for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2007, due to the Company's net loss for those periods.

5. Acquisitions

Seven Bar FBOs

On March 4, 2008, the Company's airport services business completed the acquisition of 100% of the interests in Sun Valley Aviation, Inc., SB Aviation Group, Inc. and Seven Bar Aviation Inc. (collectively referred to as "Seven Bar"). Seven Bar owns and operates three FBOs located in Farmington and Albuquerque, New Mexico and Sun Valley, Idaho.

The cost of the acquisition, including transaction costs, was \$41.8 million and the Company has pre-funded integration costs of \$300,000. The Company financed the acquisition with borrowings under the MIC Inc. revolving acquisition credit facility.

For a description of related party transactions associated with the Company's acquisition, see Note 13, Related Party Transactions. The acquisition has been accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. Accordingly, the results of operations of Seven Bar are included in the consolidated condensed statements of operations and as a component of the Company's airport services business segment since March 4, 2008.

The preliminary allocation of the purchase price, including transaction costs, was as follows (\$ in thousands):

Current assets	\$ 1,147
Property, equipment and leasehold improvements	10,353
Intangible assets:	
Customer relationships	750
Contract rights	26,050
Non-compete agreements	50
Goodwill	5,155
Total assets acquired	43,505
Current liabilities	1,296
Other liabilities	370
Net assets acquired	\$ 41,839

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MACQUARIE INFRASTRUCTURE COMPANY LLC

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

5. Acquisitions (continued)

The Company paid more than the fair value of the underlying net assets as a result of the expectation of its ability to earn a higher rate of return from the acquired business than would be expected if those net assets had to be acquired or developed separately. The value of the acquired intangible assets was determined by taking into account risks related to the characteristics and applications of the assets, existing and future markets and analysis of expected future cash flows to be generated by the business.

The Company allocated \$750,000 of the purchase price to customer relationships in accordance with EITF 02-17, *Recognition of Customer Relationship Intangible Assets Acquired in a Business Combination*, or EITF 02-17. The Company will amortize the amount allocated to customer relationships over a nine-year period.

Newark SkyPark Airport Parking Facility

On July 31, 2008, the Company's airport parking business completed the acquisition of the Newark SkyPark airport parking facility, or SkyPark, an off-airport parking facility at Newark Liberty International Airport in New Jersey.

The cost of the acquisition, including transaction costs, was \$11.4 million. The Company financed the acquisition with borrowings under the MIC Inc. revolving acquisition credit facility.

The acquisition has been accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. Accordingly, the results of operations of SkyPark are included in the consolidated condensed statements of operations and as a component of the Company's airport parking business segment since July 31, 2008.

The preliminary allocation of the purchase price, including transaction costs, was as follows (\$ in thousands):

Property, equipment, land and leasehold improvements	\$ 6,150
Intangible assets:	
Customer relationships	53
Trade name	233
Goodwill	4,950
Total assets acquired	\$ 11,386

The Company paid more than the fair value of the underlying net assets as a result of the expectation of its ability to earn a higher rate of return from the acquired business than would be expected if those net assets had to be acquired or developed separately. The value of the acquired intangible assets was determined by taking into account risks related to the characteristics and applications of the assets, existing and future markets and analysis of expected future cash flows to be generated by the business.

The Company allocated \$53,000 of the purchase price to customer relationships in accordance with EITF 02-17. The Company will amortize the amount allocated to customer relationships over a twenty-year period.

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MACQUARIE INFRASTRUCTURE COMPANY LLC

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL

STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

5. Acquisitions (continued)

Pro Forma Information

The following unaudited pro forma information summarizes the results of operations for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 as if the acquisition of Seven Bar and SkyPark had been completed at the beginning of the prior comparative period, January 1, 2007. The pro forma data combine the Company's consolidated results with those of the acquired entities (prior to acquisition) for the periods shown. The results are adjusted for amortization, depreciation, interest expense and income taxes relating to the acquisitions. No effect has been given to cost reductions or operating synergies in this presentation. These pro forma amounts do not purport to be indicative of the results that would have actually been achieved if the acquisitions had occurred as of the beginning of the periods presented or that may be achieved in the future. The pro forma amounts are as follows (\$ in thousands, except per share data):

	Quarter Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Pro forma consolidated revenue	\$ 277,155	\$ 227,979	\$ 846,576	\$ 582,166
Pro forma consolidated net income (loss)	\$ 458	\$ (18,183)	\$ 6,563	\$ (36,378)
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.42)	\$ 0.15	\$ (0.92)

6. Property, Equipment, Land and Leasehold Improvements

Property, equipment, land and leasehold improvements consist of the following (\$ in thousands):

	September 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
Land ⁽¹⁾	\$ 68,071	\$ 63,275
Easements	5,624	5,624
Buildings	36,214	36,202
Leasehold and land improvements	297,666	270,662
Machinery and equipment	314,801	302,408
Furniture and fixtures	10,412	9,006
Construction in progress	69,866	59,292
Property held for future use	1,541	1,503
	804,195	747,972
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(100,353)	(73,020)
Property, equipment, land and leasehold improvements, net ⁽²⁾	\$ 703,842	\$ 674,952

(1) In April 2008, the airport parking business acquired land, that was previously leased, for \$13.5 million. The business also reversed the \$1.5 million accrued rent liability in relation to this land, resulting in a net book value of approximately \$12.0 million. The business has taken steps to effect the sale of the land, and the Company has disclosed the land acquired as land-available for sale, in the consolidated condensed balance sheets and not in

property, equipment, land and leasehold improvements. The business expects to complete the sale within the next year.

(2) Includes \$1.6 million and \$1.5 million of capitalized interest for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and the year ended December 31, 2007, respectively.

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MACQUARIE INFRASTRUCTURE COMPANY LLC

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

7. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist of the following (\$ in thousands):

	Weighted Average Life (Years)	September 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
Contractual arrangements	30.5	\$ 829,822	\$ 802,272
Non-compete agreements	2.5	9,515	9,465
Customer relationships	10.1	86,103	85,300
Leasehold rights	14.5	8,359	8,359
Trade names	Indefinite ⁽¹⁾	17,730	17,497
Domain names	Indefinite ⁽²⁾	2,108	2,108
Technology	5.0	460	460
		954,097	925,461
Less: Accumulated amortization		(100,322)	(68,116)
Intangible assets, net		\$ 853,775	\$ 857,345

(1) Trade names of \$2.1 million and \$233,000 have a weighted average life of less than 1.5 years and 20.5 years, respectively.

(2) Domain names of \$334,000 and \$440,000 have a weighted average life of 4 years and 1.5 years, respectively.

8. Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt consists of the following (\$ in thousands):

	September 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
MIC Inc. acquisition facility	\$ 69,000	\$

Airport services	932,950	911,150
Gas production and distribution	169,000	164,000
District energy	150,000	150,000
Airport parking ⁽¹⁾	201,385	201,506
	1,522,335	1,426,656
Less: Current portion ⁽²⁾	(201,385)	(162)
Long-term portion	\$ 1,320,950	\$ 1,426,494

Under the terms of its debt arrangement, the airport parking business is required to undertake certain capital improvements and environmental remediation. The due date for completion was June 2008. The

(1) airport parking business has made progress on these projects but has not completed them. The airport parking business sought, and obtained, a waiver on this covenant from the lender extending the due date until June 2009, to allow the business additional time to fulfill the requirements.

(2) The airport parking business' debt facilities are due for repayment within one year. The Company has classified the debt as current, due to uncertainty regarding the business' ability to extend or refinance the facility.

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9. Derivative Instruments

The Company and its businesses have in place variable-rate debt. Management believes that it is prudent to limit the variability of a portion of its interest payments. To meet this objective, the Company enters into interest rate swap and cap agreements to manage fluctuations in cash flows resulting from interest rate risk on a majority of its variable-rate debt.

In accordance with FASB No. 133, the Company has concluded that all of its interest rate swaps and caps qualify as cash flow hedges, and the Company applies hedge accounting for these instruments. Changes in the fair value of interest rate derivatives designated as hedging instruments that effectively offset the variability of cash flows associated with variable-rate debt obligations are reported in other comprehensive income or loss. Any ineffective portion on the change in the valuation of derivatives is taken through earnings, and reported in the gain or loss on derivative instruments line in the consolidated condensed statements of operations.

At September 30, 2008, the Company had \$1.5 billion of debt, \$1.3 billion of which was hedged with interest rate swaps, \$58.7 million of which was hedged with interest rate caps, \$111.0 million of which was unhedged and \$6.4 million of which incurred interest at fixed rates.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2008, the Company recorded the following movements in the value of its derivative instruments (\$ in thousands):

	Assets (Included in Other)	Liabilities
Opening balance, December 31, 2007 (includes current and non-current portions)	\$ 47	\$ 57,056
Unrealized loss on derivative instruments included in other comprehensive loss	(47)	19,882
Ineffective portion of the changes in the valuation of the derivative instruments, representing unrealized gains, included in loss on derivative instruments		(51)
Reclassification of realized losses on derivative instruments into interest expense		(17,409)
Closing balance, September 30, 2008 (includes current and non-current portions)	\$	\$ 59,478

Also included within loss on derivative instruments for the nine month period is a \$1.7 million expense, representing a reclassification of realized losses from other comprehensive loss into earnings.

In accordance with FASB No. 133, the Company's derivative instruments are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value. The Company measures derivative instruments at fair value using the income approach, which converts future amounts (being the future net cash settlements expected under the derivative contracts) to a discounted present value.

These valuations primarily utilize observable (level 2) inputs including contractual terms, interest rates and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals.

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9. Derivative Instruments (continued)

The Company's fair value measurements of its derivative instruments at September 30, 2008 were as follows (\$ in thousands):

Description	Total at September 30, 2008	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using		
		Quoted Prices in	Significant Other Observable	Significant Unobservable Inputs

		Active Inputs Markets (Level 2) for Identical Assets (Level 1)	(Level 3)
Derivative Instruments:			
Current liabilities	\$ 24,921	\$ 24,921	\$
Non-current liabilities	34,557	34,557	
Total	\$ 59,478	\$ 59,478	\$

10. Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Total comprehensive loss for the quarter and total comprehensive income for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 was \$3.1 million and \$6.4 million, respectively. These amounts are included in the accumulated other comprehensive loss on the Company's consolidated condensed balance sheet. The difference between net income of \$498,000 for the quarter and comprehensive loss was attributable to an unrealized loss on derivative instruments of \$8.8 million (net of taxes), offset by a \$5.2 million (net of taxes) reclassification of realized losses into earnings. The difference between net income of \$6.8 million for the nine month period and comprehensive income was attributable to an unrealized loss on derivative instruments of \$12.2 million (net of taxes), offset by an \$11.8 million (net of taxes) reclassification of realized losses into earnings.

Total comprehensive loss for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2007 was \$31.2 million and \$42.5 million, respectively. The difference between net loss of \$18.0 million for the quarter and comprehensive loss was attributable to an unrealized loss on derivative instruments of \$13.2 million (net of taxes). The difference between net loss of \$35.2 million for the nine month period and comprehensive loss was attributable to an unrealized loss on derivative instruments of \$7.3 million (net of taxes).

11. Members Equity

The Company is authorized to issue 500,000,000 LLC interests. Each outstanding LLC interest of the Company is entitled to one vote on any matter with respect to which holders of LLC interests are entitled to vote.

12. Reportable Segments

The Company's consolidated businesses are classified into the following reportable business segments: airport services business, gas production and distribution business, district energy business and airport parking business. All of the business segments are managed separately.

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MACQUARIE INFRASTRUCTURE COMPANY LLC

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12. Reportable Segments (continued)

The Company also has a 50% investment in a bulk liquid storage terminal business, which is accounted for under the equity method. Financial information for this business is presented below (\$ in thousands):

	As of, and for the		As of, and for the	
	Quarter Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Revenue	\$ 104,494	\$ 66,348	\$ 261,118	\$ 199,955
EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	36,090	11,581	95,937	52,838
Interest expense, net	6,909	3,244	16,801	10,612
Depreciation and amortization expense	11,303	8,912	31,960	26,474
Capital expenditures paid	48,160	50,183	161,340	128,305
Property, plant and equipment balance	869,474	645,553	869,474	645,553
Total assets balance	950,889	790,685	950,889	790,685

(1) EBITDA refers to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization.

The airport services business reportable segment principally derives income from fuel sales and from other airport services. Airport services revenue includes fuel-related services, de-icing, aircraft hangarage, airport management and other aviation services. All of the revenue of the airport services business is generated in the United States. The airport services business operated 72 FBOs and managed six airports under management contracts as of September 30, 2008.

In January 2008, the airport services business entered an agreement to sell its airport management business, and expects to complete the sale in the second half of 2008. During the third quarter of 2008, the airport services business completed the sale of its charter management business which it had purchased as part of the San Jose acquisition in 2007 and received net proceeds of \$1.9 million. The charter management business operations, and the sale of the business, did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated results.

The revenue from the gas production and distribution business reportable segment is included in revenue from product sales and includes distribution and sales of synthetic natural gas, or SNG, and liquefied petroleum gas, or LPG.

Revenue is primarily a function of the volume of SNG and LPG consumed by customers and the price per thermal unit or gallon charged to customers. Because both SNG and LPG are derived from petroleum, revenue levels, without organic operating growth, will generally track global oil prices. The utility revenue of the gas production and distribution business includes fuel adjustment charges, or FACs, through which changes in fuel costs are passed through to customers.

The revenue from the district energy business reportable segment is included in service revenue and financing and equipment lease income. Included in service revenue is capacity charge revenue, which relates to monthly fixed contract charges, and consumption revenue, which relates to contractual rates applied to actual usage. Financing and equipment lease income relates to direct financing lease transactions and equipment leases to the business' various customers. The district energy business provides its services to buildings throughout the downtown Chicago area and to a casino and shopping mall located in Las Vegas, Nevada.

The revenue from the airport parking business reportable segment is included in service revenue and primarily consists of fees from off-airport parking and ground transportation to and from the parking facilities and the airport

terminals. The airport parking business operates 31 off-airport parking facilities located in 20 major airport markets across the United States.

Selected information by reportable segment is presented in the following tables. The tables do not include financial data for equity and cost investments.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

12. Reportable Segments (continued)

Revenue from external customers for the Company's reportable segments was as follows (\$ in thousands):

	Quarter Ended September 30, 2008				Total
	Airport Services	Gas Production and Distribution	District Energy	Airport Parking	
Revenue from Product Sales					
Product sales	\$ 128,565	\$ 23,495	\$	\$	\$ 152,060
Product sales utility		36,060			36,060
	128,565	59,555			188,120
Service Revenue					
Other services	52,772		752		53,524
Cooling capacity revenue			4,850		4,850
Cooling consumption revenue			10,654		10,654
Parking services				18,686	18,686
	52,772		16,256	18,686	87,714
Financing and Lease Income					
Financing and equipment lease			1,164		1,164
			1,164		1,164
Total Revenue	\$ 181,337	\$ 59,555	\$ 17,420	\$ 18,686	\$ 276,998

	Quarter Ended September 30, 2007				Total
	Airport Services	Gas Production and	District Energy	Airport Parking	

	Distribution				
Revenue from Product Sales					
Product sales	\$ 104,513	\$ 17,221	\$	\$	\$ 121,734
Product sales utility		23,871			23,871
	104,513	41,092			145,605
Service Revenue					
Other services	39,072		671		39,743
Cooling capacity revenue			4,788		4,788
Cooling consumption revenue			10,760		10,760
Parking services				19,409	19,409
	39,072		16,219	19,409	74,700
Financing and Lease Income					
Financing and equipment lease			1,221		1,221
			1,221		1,221
Total Revenue	\$ 143,585	\$ 41,092	\$ 17,440	\$ 19,409	\$ 221,526

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MACQUARIE INFRASTRUCTURE COMPANY LLC

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

12. Reportable Segments (continued)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008				
	Airport Services	Gas Production and Distribution	District Energy	Airport Parking	Total
Revenue from Product Sales					
Product sales	\$ 408,042	\$ 70,177	\$	\$	\$ 478,219
Product sales utility		97,317			97,317
	408,042	167,494			575,536
Service Revenue					
Other services	170,990		2,201		173,191
Cooling capacity revenue			14,484		14,484
Cooling consumption revenue			18,495		18,495
Parking services				57,001	57,001
	170,990		35,180	57,001	263,171
Financing and Lease Income					
Financing and equipment lease			3,537		3,537
			3,537		3,537

Total Revenue	\$ 579,032	\$ 167,494	\$ 38,717	\$ 57,001	\$ 842,244
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Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007

	Airport Services	Gas Production and Distribution	District Energy	Airport Parking	Total
Revenue from Product Sales					
Product sales	\$ 248,049	\$ 54,031	\$	\$	\$ 302,080
Product sales utility		68,982			68,982
	248,049	123,013			371,062
Service Revenue					
Other services	99,072		2,088		101,160
Cooling capacity revenue			14,077		14,077
Cooling consumption revenue			19,422		19,422
Parking services				58,288	58,288
	99,072		35,587	58,288	192,947
Financing and Lease Income					
Financing and equipment lease			3,704		3,704
			3,704		3,704
Total Revenue	\$ 347,121	\$ 123,013	\$ 39,291	\$ 58,288	\$ 567,713

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**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL
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12. Reportable Segments (continued)

EBITDA for the Company's reportable segments is shown in the below tables (\$ in thousands). Allocation of corporate expenses, and the federal tax effect, have been excluded from the tables as they are eliminated on consolidation:

	Quarter Ended September 30, 2008				
	Airport Services	Gas Production and Distribution	District Energy	Airport Parking	Total Reportable Segments
Net income (loss)	\$ 253	\$ 1,813	\$ 1,782	\$ (1,583)	\$ 2,265
Interest income	(143)	(9)	(9)	(28)	(189)

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Interest expense	15,894	2,363	2,618	3,769	24,644
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	170	1,166	623	(1,185)	774
Depreciation	5,638	1,463	1,402	1,307	9,810
Amortization of intangibles	9,604	214	345	400	10,563
EBITDA	\$ 31,416	\$ 7,010	\$ 6,761	\$ 2,680	\$ 47,867

Quarter Ended September 30, 2007

	Airport Services	Gas Production and Distribution	District Energy	Airport Parking	Total Reportable Segments
Net income (loss)	\$ 4,205	\$ 555	\$ (15,767)	\$ (1,045)	\$ (12,052)
Interest income	(349)	(47)	(107)	(61)	(564)
Interest expense	11,992	2,326	2,350	4,093	20,761
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	2,761	358	1,151	(828)	3,442
Depreciation	3,601	1,434	1,446	1,184	7,665
Amortization of intangibles	7,955	214	345	705	9,219
EBITDA	\$ 30,165	\$ 4,840	\$ (10,582)	\$ 4,048	\$ 28,471

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008

	Airport Services	Gas Production and Distribution	District Energy	Airport Parking	Total Reportable Segments
Net income (loss)	\$ 9,595	\$ 5,395	\$ 1,477	\$ (5,287)	\$ 11,180
Interest income	(475)	(33)	(34)	(91)	(633)
Interest expense	47,507	7,058	7,795	11,468	73,828
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	6,476	3,471	516	(3,956)	6,507
Depreciation	15,772	4,367	4,354	3,866	28,359
Amortization of intangibles	28,594	642	1,027	1,943	32,206
EBITDA	\$ 107,469	\$ 20,900	\$ 15,135	\$ 7,943	\$ 151,447

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007

	Airport Services	Gas Production and Distribution	District Energy	Airport Parking	Total Reportable Segments
Net income (loss)	\$ 16,104	\$ 3,573	\$ (15,399)	\$ (2,873)	\$ 1,405
Interest income	(986)	(122)	(280)	(208)	(1,596)
Interest expense	29,158	6,933	6,782	12,227	55,100
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	10,576	2,300	1,369	(2,280)	11,965
Depreciation	8,685	4,403	4,317	3,289	20,694
Amortization of intangibles	19,288	642	1,023	2,198	23,151
EBITDA	\$ 82,825	\$ 17,729	\$ (2,188)	\$ 12,353	\$ 110,719

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MACQUARIE INFRASTRUCTURE COMPANY LLC

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12. Reportable Segments (continued)

Reconciliation of reportable segments EBITDA to consolidated net income (loss) before income taxes and minority interests (\$ in thousands):

	Quarter Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Total reportable segments EBITDA	\$47,867	\$28,471	\$151,447	\$110,719
Interest income	268	2,062	1,038	4,986
Interest expense	(26,114)	(21,779)	(77,616)	(57,050)
Depreciation ⁽¹⁾	(9,810)	(7,665)	(28,359)	(20,694)
Amortization of intangibles	(10,563)	(9,219)	(32,206)	(23,151)
Selling, general and administrative corporate	55	(1,773)	(2,314)	(5,491)
Fees to manager	(2,737)	(5,437)	(11,872)	(59,962)
Equity in earnings (losses) and amortization charges of investee	4,051	(1,659)	10,603	661
Other income (expense), net	(432)	(108)	(1,196)	(270)
Total consolidated net income (loss) before income taxes and minority interests	\$2,585	\$(17,107)	\$9,525	\$(50,252)

(1) Depreciation includes depreciation expense for the Company's district energy business and airport parking business, which are reported in cost of services in the consolidated condensed statements of operations.

Capital expenditures for the Company's reportable segments were as follows (\$ in thousands):

	Quarter Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Airport services	\$ 7,728	\$ 8,317	\$ 27,310	\$ 13,342
Gas production and distribution	2,753	1,839	7,182	6,061
District energy	1,356	2,890	3,323	9,051
Airport parking ⁽¹⁾	775	1,805	14,772	4,643
Total	\$ 12,612	\$ 14,851	\$ 52,587	\$ 33,097

Capital expenditures for the airport parking business during the nine months ended September 30, 2008 includes (1) approximately \$13.5 million for the acquisition of land that was previously leased. See Note 6, Property, Equipment, Land and Leasehold Improvements for further details.

Property, equipment, land and leasehold improvements and total assets for the Company's reportable segments as of September 30 were as follows (\$ in thousands):

	Property, Equipment, Land and Leasehold Improvements		Total Assets	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
	Airport services	\$ 315,997	\$ 279,685	\$ 1,775,287
Gas production and distribution	140,408	134,388	327,835	310,106
District energy	145,885	147,988	231,382	237,585
Airport parking	101,552	98,975	299,828	283,565
Total	\$ 703,842	\$ 661,036	\$ 2,634,332	\$ 2,588,611

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MACQUARIE INFRASTRUCTURE COMPANY LLC

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

12. Reportable Segments (continued)

The following table comprises a reconciliation of reportable segments total assets to consolidated total assets (\$ in thousands):

	As of September 30,	
	2008	2007
Total assets of reportable segments	\$ 2,634,332	\$ 2,588,611
Investment in IMTT	201,209	219,300
Corporate and other	(7,504)	14,222
Total consolidated assets	\$ 2,828,037	\$ 2,822,133

13. Related Party Transactions

Management Services Agreement with Macquarie Infrastructure Management (USA) Inc. (The Manager)

As of September 30, 2008, the Manager held 3,173,123 LLC interests of the Company, which were acquired concurrently with the closing of the initial public offering in December 2004 and also by reinvesting performance fees in the Company. In addition, the Macquarie Group held LLC interests acquired in open market purchases.

The Company entered into a management services agreement, or Management Agreement, with the Manager pursuant to which the Manager manages the Company's day-to-day operations and oversees the management teams of the Company's operating businesses. In addition, the Manager has the right to appoint the Chairman of the Board of the Company, and an alternate, subject to minimum equity ownership, and to assign, or second, to the Company, on a permanent and wholly-dedicated basis, employees to assume the role of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer and second or make other personnel available as required.

In accordance with the Management Agreement, the Manager is entitled to a quarterly base management fee based primarily on the Company's market capitalization, and a performance fee, based on the performance of the Company's stock relative to the U.S. utilities index. Base management and performance fees payable to the Manager, and the Manager's reinvestment of the performance fees in the Company's LLC interests during the periods presented, were as follows (\$ in thousands):

	Quarter Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Base management fees	\$2,737	\$ 5,437	\$11,872	\$16,000
Performance fees				\$43,962
Reinvestment of performance fees in LLC interests:				
March 2007 quarter fee (LLC interests issued July 13, 2007)				21,972 shares
June 2007 quarter fee (LLC interests issued October 1, 2007)				1,171,503 shares

The Manager has offered to reinvest its base management fees for the third quarter of 2008 in additional LLC interests of the Company. Consistent with its efforts to maintain a strong cash position, the Company's independent directors have accepted the Manager's offer. The Company will issue these additional LLC interests to the Manager in the fourth quarter of 2008. The Manager has indicated that it intends to reinvest quarterly base fees in LLC interests potentially through the quarter ending December 31, 2011, although it has no obligation to do so. Any future reinvest will remain subject to the discretion of the Manager based on circumstances existing at the time.

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13. Related Party Transactions (continued)

The unpaid portion of the fees at the end of each reporting period is included in due to manager-related party in the consolidated condensed balance sheets. The Manager is not entitled to any other compensation and all costs incurred by the Manager, including compensation of seconded staff, are paid by the Manager out of its management fee.

However, the Company is responsible for other direct costs including, but not limited to, expenses incurred in the administration or management of the Company and its subsidiaries and investments, income taxes, audit and legal fees, and acquisitions and dispositions and its compliance with applicable laws and regulations. During the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007, the Manager charged the Company \$186,000 and \$244,000, respectively, for reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses. The unpaid portion of the out-of-pocket expenses at the end of the reporting period is included in due to manager-related party in the consolidated condensed balance sheets.

Advisory and Other Services from the Macquarie Group

The Macquarie Group, and wholly-owned subsidiaries within the Macquarie Group, including Macquarie Capital (USA) Inc., or MCUSA (formerly Macquarie Securities (USA) Inc.), provide various advisory and other services and incur expenses in connection with the Company's equity raising activities, acquisitions and debt structuring for the Company and its businesses. Underwriting fees are recorded in members' equity as a direct cost of equity offerings. Advisory fees and out-of-pocket expenses relating to acquisitions are capitalized as a cost of the related acquisitions.

Debt arranging fees are deferred and amortized over the term of the debt facility. Amounts relating to these transactions for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 comprise the following (\$ in thousands):

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008

Acquisition of Seven Bar FBOs	
- advisory services from MCUSA	\$ 819
- reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses to MCUSA	3

In the third quarter of 2008, the Company received a reimbursement of \$1.4 million for due diligence expenses incurred during 2007 and the first half of 2008 from Macquarie Global Opportunities Partners, or MGOP, a private equity fund managed by the Macquarie Group, in relation to an acquisition that the Company did not complete, but which was acquired by the private equity fund.

Long-Term Debt

MIC Inc. has a \$300.0 million revolving credit facility with various financial institutions, including Macquarie Group companies such as Macquarie Bank Limited, or MBL, or Macquarie Finance Americas Inc. Amounts paid to or received from the Macquarie Group that relate to this facility comprise the following (\$ in thousands):

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008

Revolving credit facility commitment provided by the Macquarie Group during the period January 1, 2008 through February 11, 2008	\$50,000
Revolving credit facility commitment provided by the Macquarie Group during the period February 12, 2008 through September 30, 2008	66,667
Portion of credit facility commitment from Macquarie Group drawn down, as of September 30, 2008	15,333
Interest expense on Macquarie Group portion of the drawn down commitment, nine months ended September 30, 2008	475
Commitment fees to the Macquarie Group, nine months ended September 30, 2008	187
Upfront fee to the Macquarie Group upon renewal of facility in February 2008	333

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MACQUARIE INFRASTRUCTURE COMPANY LLC

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

13. Related Party Transactions (continued)

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Company has derivative instruments in place to fix the interest rate on outstanding term loan facilities. MBL has provided interest rate swaps for the airport services business and the gas production and distribution business. At September 30, 2008, the airport services business had \$900.0 million of its term loans hedged, of which MBL was providing the interest rate swaps for a notional amount of \$343.3 million. The remainder of the swaps are from an external party. During the nine months ended September 30, 2008, the airport services business made net payments to MBL of \$4.6 million in relation to these swaps.

At September 30, 2008, the gas production and distribution business had \$160.0 million of its term loans hedged, of which MBL was providing the interest rate swaps for a notional amount of \$48.0 million. The remainder of the swaps are from an external party. During the nine months ended September 30, 2008, the gas production and distribution business made net payments to MBL of \$446,000 in relation to these swaps.

Other Transactions

On August 29, 2008, MGOP completed the acquisition of the jet membership, retail charter and fuel management business units previously owned by Sentient Jet Holdings, LLC. The new company is called Sentient Flight Group (referred to hereafter as Sentient). Sentient is an existing customer of the Company's airport services business. For the period August 29, 2008 through September 30, 2008, the airport services business recorded \$1.1 million in revenue from Sentient. As of September 30, 2008, the airport services business had a \$56,000 receivable from Sentient, which is included in accounts receivable in the consolidated condensed balance sheets.

14. Income Taxes

The Company expects to incur a net operating loss for federal consolidated tax return purposes for the year ending December 31, 2008. The Company believes that it will be able to utilize the projected federal and certain state consolidated 2008 and prior year losses. Accordingly, the Company has not provided a valuation allowance against any deferred tax assets generated in 2008, except as noted below.

The Company and its subsidiaries file separate and combined state income tax returns. In calculating its consolidated projected effective state tax rate for 2008, the Company has taken into consideration an expected need to provide a valuation allowance for certain state income tax net operating loss carryforwards, the utilization of which is not assured beyond a reasonable doubt. In addition, the Company and its subsidiaries expect to incur certain expenses that will not be deductible in determining state taxable income. Accordingly, these expenses have also been excluded in

projecting the Company's effective state tax rate.

Uncertain Tax Positions

At December 31, 2007, the Company and its subsidiaries had a reserve of approximately \$1.0 million for benefits taken during 2007 and prior tax periods attributable to tax positions for which the probability of recognition is not considered to be more likely than not. There was no material change in that reserve as of September 30, 2008.

15. Legal Proceedings and Contingencies

There are no material legal proceedings other than as disclosed in Part I, Item 3 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, filed with the SEC on February 28, 2008.

16. Distributions

On February 25, 2008, the board of directors declared a distribution of \$0.635 per share for the quarter ended December 31, 2007, which was paid on March 10, 2008 to holders of record on March 5, 2008. On

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MACQUARIE INFRASTRUCTURE COMPANY LLC

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

16. Distributions (continued)

May 5, 2008, the board of directors declared a distribution of \$0.645 per share for the quarter ended March 31, 2008, which was paid on June 10, 2008 to holders of record on June 4, 2008. On August 4, 2008, the board of directors declared a distribution of \$0.645 per share for the quarter ended June 30, 2008, which was paid on September 11, 2008 to holders of record on September 4, 2008.

These distributions were recorded as a reduction to LLC interests in the members' equity section of the consolidated condensed balance sheets.

17. Subsequent Events

Distributions

On November 4, 2008, the board of directors declared a distribution of \$0.20 per share for the quarter ended September 30, 2008, payable on December 10, 2008 to holders of record on December 3, 2008.

Base Management Fees

As discussed in Note 13, Related Party Transactions, the Manager has offered to reinvest the base fees for the third quarter of 2008 in additional LLC interests of the Company. The Company will issue these additional LLC interests to the Manager in the fourth quarter of 2008.

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

General

We own, operate and invest in a diversified group of infrastructure businesses that provide basic, everyday services, such as utilities, parking and gas, to businesses and individuals primarily in the U.S. The businesses we own and operate are an airport services business, a bulk liquid storage terminal business, a gas production and distribution business, a district energy business and an airport parking business. These infrastructure businesses generally operate in sectors with limited competition and barriers to entry resulting from a variety of factors including high initial development and construction costs, the existence of long-term contracts or the requirement to obtain government approvals and lack of immediate cost-efficient alternatives to the services provided. Overall they tend to generate sustainable and growing long-term cash flows. We operate and finance our businesses in a manner that maximizes these cash flows.

We are dependent upon cash distributions from our businesses to meet our corporate overhead, to pay management fees and to pay distributions to shareholders. Distributions received from our businesses, net of taxes, are available typically to meet management fees and corporate overhead expenses, then to fund distribution payments to our shareholders. Base and performance management fees payable to our Manager are allocated among the Company and its operating company subsidiaries based on the Company's internal allocation policy.

To date, we have distributed to our shareholders substantially all of the cash from operating activities generated by our consolidated businesses as well as the cash dividend we receive from our investment in an unconsolidated business. Since our initial public offering through the third quarter of 2008, our businesses overall continued to generate a stable level of distributable cash.

The challenges posed by the current economic slowdown in the U.S. have reduced access to capital and there is a significant amount of uncertainty regarding when capital markets conditions may improve. The economic slowdown has also caused some volatility in volume-sensitive businesses, like our airport services and airport parking businesses, making it difficult to forecast their near-term operating results with precision. A further decline in the level of economic activity that results in fewer people traveling via either commercial or general aviation could have an adverse impact on the value of these businesses, the cash they generate or their ability to refinance existing debt facilities.

Management has implemented a number of cost saving initiatives at these volume-sensitive businesses that have resulted in a substantial reduction in selling, general and administrative expenses. For example, as of the month of September, we have reduced run-rate cost and expenses in our airport services business by approximately \$1.8 million per month, primarily through synergies realized in the integration of acquired sites and rationalization of staffing levels. As discussed below, we have also implemented a number of cost saving initiatives in our airport parking

business. We will continue to evaluate other cost saving measures and opportunities for performance improvement.

While we would generally expect these cost saving measures to be reflected in improved performance in our business, in light of the current level of uncertainty in the financial markets, including the difficulties many borrowers are currently facing when seeking to refinance bank credit lines, our management and board of directors have decided to retain a portion of the cash generated by our businesses to provide additional liquidity. The retained cash provides us with the flexibility to pay down debt or provide a buffer against further economic slowdown.

The Company's manager, Macquarie Infrastructure Management (USA) Inc., or the Manager, has offered to reinvest its base management fees for the third quarter of 2008 in additional LLC interests to be issued by us in the fourth quarter of 2008. Consistent with its efforts to maintain a strong cash position, our independent directors have accepted the Manager's offer. The Manager has indicated that it intends to reinvest quarterly base fees in our LLC interests potentially through the quarter ending December 31, 2011, although it has no obligation to do so. Any future reinvest will remain subject to the discretion of our Manager based on circumstances existing at the time. The decision by our Manager more closely aligns the interests of the Macquarie Group with our shareholders broadly. The Manager's decision will result in the retention of an additional \$2.7 million in cash for the third quarter of 2008.

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On November 4, 2008, the board of directors declared a distribution of \$0.20 per share for the quarter ended September 30, 2008, payable on December 10, 2008 to holders of record on December 3, 2008. During 2007, we paid distributions of \$0.57 per share in April 2007, \$0.59 per share in June 2007, \$0.605 per share in September 2007 and \$0.62 per share in December 2007. During 2008, we paid a distribution of \$0.635 per share in March 2008, \$0.645 per share in June 2008 and \$0.645 per share in September 2008.

Refer to "Other Matters" at the end of this Item 2 for discussion of forward-looking statements and certain defined terms.

Acquisitions

During 2007, we acquired 29 fixed base operations, or FBOs, and in the first quarter of 2008 we acquired an additional three FBOs. With these acquisitions, our airport services business owns and operates a network of 72 FBOs in the United States, the largest such network in the industry. In the third quarter of 2008, we acquired an off-airport parking facility at Newark Liberty International Airport in New Jersey. Results of operations for acquisitions are included in our consolidated results from the respective dates of each acquisition.

Tax Treatment of Distributions

Shareholders include in taxable income the portion of our distributions that are characterized as a dividend. Based on the tax position of the Company through three quarters of the year, it is likely that substantially all of our 2008 distributions will be characterized as return of capital for tax purposes and result in an adjustment to the shareholder's basis rather than taxable income.

We currently anticipate that to the extent our regular distributions are treated as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes, they will be eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income, subject to the shareholder having met the holding period requirements as defined by the Internal Revenue Service.

Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncement FASB 157, *Fair Value Measurements*

On January 1, 2008, we partially adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, or FASB No. 157. See Note 3, New Accounting Pronouncements, to our consolidated condensed financial statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q, which is incorporated herein by reference, for more details about FASB No. 157.

We measure our derivative instruments at fair value on a recurring (quarterly) basis, utilizing mostly level 2 inputs such as contractual terms, market prices, interest rates (for example, LIBOR) and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals. Recent market conditions, including interest rate decreases, have resulted in the fair value of our derivative instruments being liability positions, based on the present value of estimated future cash flows. We do not believe the increase in these liabilities will have an adverse impact on our ability to meet our ongoing cash flow requirements, including the funding of our distributions. We base our assessment on our business demonstrated ability overall to generate, and to continue to generate, significant operating cash flow.

Results of Operations

All discussion of our consolidated results and the results for each of our businesses relate to both the quarter and nine month periods presented, unless stated otherwise.

Key Factors Affecting Operating Results

positive contributions to our results arising from the acquisitions of 29 FBOs during 2007 and three FBOs in the first quarter of 2008;

performance fees to our Manager of \$44.0 million for the first half of 2007 due to the out-performance of our stock price versus the benchmark index, that did not recur in 2008;

higher equity in earnings from our 50% interest in our bulk liquid storage terminal business (also referred to as IMTT); and

increased interest expense due to higher levels of debt from acquisition financing and debt refinancings completed in 2007.

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Our consolidated results of operations are summarized below:

NM Not meaningful

The increase in our consolidated gross profit and operating expenses, including selling, general and administrative expenses, depreciation and amortization and interest expense, was primarily due to acquisitions made by our airport services business in 2007 and the first quarter of 2008. The ratio of selling, general and administrative expenses to gross profit increased due to declining activity levels, primarily in our airport services business, offset by the cost saving initiatives discussed above. Depreciation expense increased due to

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these acquisitions as well as capital expenditures in existing businesses resulting in higher asset balances. The increase in interest expense was due to a higher average level of debt outstanding, resulting from additional debt drawn to fund acquisitions and refinancings in the second half of 2007.

Fees to Manager

The fees to our Manager for 2008 were lower primarily due to 2007 performance fees of \$957,000 in the first quarter and \$43.0 million in the second quarter that did not recur in 2008. Our Manager elected to reinvest these performance fees in additional LLC interests. Our Manager has also offered to reinvest the base fees for the third quarter of 2008 in our LLC interests. Base fees to our Manager in 2008 decreased by \$2.7 million for the quarter and \$4.1 million for the nine month period due to our lower market capitalization.

Equity in Earnings (Losses) and Amortization Charges of Investee

Our equity in the earnings of IMTT increased due to improved operating results from that business, a \$12.3 million make-whole payment from a refinancing in 2007 that did not recur in 2008 and non-cash derivative-related losses of \$4.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 compared with \$8.0 million for the same period of 2007. For the periods presented, IMTT has elected not to apply hedge accounting; therefore, changes in the fair value of its derivative instruments are recorded in IMTT's earnings. IMTT will be adopting hedge accounting in the fourth quarter of 2008. From the date of adoption, only the ineffective portion (if any) of the movement in the valuation of IMTT's derivatives will be recorded in earnings, with the effective portion being reflected in other comprehensive income.

Under our shareholders agreement, cash distributions to us from IMTT after December 31, 2008, will generally be based on IMTT's cash flow from operating activities less maintenance and environmental capital expenditures, subject to prudent reserves and legal net asset requirements. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are unlikely to have a material impact on net assets and do not impact the distributions under the shareholders agreement as they are non-cash in nature.

We have received \$7.0 million in cash distributions from IMTT each quarter since completing our investment in May 2006. These distributions are not recorded in earnings, but are recorded against our investment in the business on our balance sheet and are shown as cash provided by operating activities in our statements of cash flows for the portion up to our 50% share of IMTT's positive earnings. Distributions when IMTT records a net loss, or the amount of the distribution in excess of our share of its earnings, are reflected in our consolidated cash flow from investing activities.

For the first nine months of 2008, \$10.6 million of the \$21.0 million dividends received was included in cash from operating activities and \$10.4 million was included in investing activities. For the first nine months of 2007, \$661,000 was included in cash from operating activities and \$20.3 million was included in cash from investing activities.

Income Taxes

For the 2007 year, we reported a consolidated net loss before income taxes, for which we recorded a deferred tax benefit, net of certain state net operating losses from our airport parking business.

For the year ending December 31, 2008, we expect to have consolidated taxable loss for federal and for certain state income tax purposes. We expect to utilize the projected federal and state tax losses, except as noted below, and any prior year losses.

In calculating our consolidated projected effective state tax rate for 2008, we have taken into consideration an expected need to provide a valuation allowance for certain state income tax net operating loss carryforwards, the

utilization of which is not assured beyond a reasonable doubt. In addition, we expect to incur certain expenses that will not be deductible in determining state taxable income. Accordingly, these expenses have also been excluded in projecting our effective state tax rate.

Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization, or EBITDA

We have included EBITDA, a non-GAAP financial measure, on a consolidated basis as well as for each of our businesses as we consider it to be an important measure of our overall performance. We believe EBITDA provides additional insight into the performance of our operating companies and our ability to service our obligations and to pay distributions.

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A reconciliation of net income (loss) to EBITDA, on a consolidated basis, is provided below (\$ in thousands):

NM Not meaningful

Depreciation cost of services includes depreciation expense for our district energy business and airport parking business, which are reported in cost of services in our consolidated condensed statements of operations.

(1) Depreciation and Depreciation cost of services do not include step-up depreciation expense of \$1.7 million for each quarter in connection with our investment in IMTT, which is reported in equity in earnings (losses) and amortization charges of investee in our consolidated condensed statements of operations.

Amortization does not include step-up amortization expense of \$283,000 for each quarter related to intangible (2) assets in connection with our investment in IMTT, which is reported in equity in earnings (losses) and amortization charges of investee in our consolidated condensed statements of operations.

Net income (loss) includes various non-cash items which have not been reversed in calculating EBITDA above. These non-cash items, which are described below, totaled (\$ in thousands):

	Quarter Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Non-cash expense items, net	\$ 5,898	\$ 8,413	\$ 6,639	\$ 47,535

Non-cash items include:

performance fees to our Manager of \$957,000 in the first quarter of 2007 and \$43.0 million for the second quarter of 2007, and base fees to our Manager of \$2.7 million in the third quarter of 2008, which our Manager has offered to reinvest in LLC interests;

non-cash losses on derivative instruments of \$765,000 and \$1.7 million for the third quarter and first nine months of 2008, respectively, and non-cash derivative losses of \$2.2 million and gains of \$447,000 for the same periods in 2007, respectively; and

higher equity in earnings from our 50% interest in IMTT as a result of \$4.8 million and \$4.5 million non-cash losses on derivatives recorded by IMTT for the third quarter and first nine months of 2008, respectively, compared with losses of \$12.5 million and \$8.0 million for the same periods in 2007, respectively. We record 50% of these non-cash losses in our equity in earnings (losses) and amortization charges of investee in our consolidated results.

Excluding the above non-cash items, EBITDA for the quarter and nine month periods would have increased by approximately 96% and 64.8%, respectively.

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Business Segment Operations

Airport Services Business

The overall decline in economic activity in the U.S. has resulted in a decrease in the use of general aviation jet aircraft by some corporations and individuals. Activity at airports at which our airport services business operates is down by 5.6% year to date in 2008 compared with 2007, as measured by the number of flight movements. This compares favorably with estimates of an industry-wide decrease in general aviation jet flight operations of 9%. The relatively better performance at the airports in our portfolio reflects the popularity of the destinations at which our business operates.

The degree of correlation between flight movements and the volume of fuel sold is not especially high because flight movement data does not reflect the size of the aircraft in use. For example, in 2008 the reduction in flight movements has been driven by a curtailment of activity by smaller jets that use less fuel and, therefore, the impact on fuel volume consumed has been less than the reduction in total activity.

The 5.6% decline in general aviation jet flight activity at airports in our network has resulted in a 3.8% decline in the volume of general aviation fuel sold year to date in 2008 compared to 2007. In addition to the decline in the volume of fuel sold, the business has also experienced some compression of margins on fuel sales. Margin compression has resulted in part from an increased percentage of purchases by base tenants compared to transient customers, as base tenants tend to pay lower average margins. The increase in purchases made by base tenants relative to transient customers reversed trends we experienced in 2007. Margin compression has also resulted from management decisions to convert some customers from retail sales to into-plane (contract) sales where credit card fees on the retail sale would have reduced profitability by more than the lower average margin on the into-plane sale, particularly in light of the rapid rise in fuel prices experienced at the beginning of the third quarter.

Management of the airport services business has successfully reduced expenses and partially offset the decline in volume and margins on fuel sales. As of September 2008, we have reduced run-rate cost and expenses by approximately \$1.8 million per month, primarily through synergies realized in the integration of acquired sites and rationalization of staffing levels. Management will continue to evaluate other cost saving measures and opportunities for performance improvement.

Key Factors Affecting Operating Results

positive contribution from acquisitions in 2007 and 2008;
 lower fuel volumes and lower weighted average fuel margins at existing locations;
 higher interest expense related to acquisition funding and increased borrowings associated with the refinanced debt facility established in October 2007; and
 lower compensation expense resulting from cost efficiencies, partially offset by higher credit card expense stemming from continued increases in jet fuel prices.

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Quarter Ended September 30, 2008 Compared to Quarter Ended September 30, 2007

- (1) Corporate allocation expense, and the federal tax effect, have been excluded from the above table as they are eliminated on consolidation at the MIC Inc. level.
- Results for the existing locations columns include Mercury FBOs from August 9, 2007 (following our acquisition) to September 30, 2007 and August 9, 2008 to September 30, 2008 and San Jose FBOs from August 17, 2007 (following our acquisition) to September 30, 2007 and August 17, 2008 to September 30, 2008. Also included are all locations owned since July 1, 2007 for the full quarterly periods.
- Acquisitions include the results of Mercury FBOs (acquired August 9, 2007) for the period July 1, 2008 to August 8, 2008; San Jose FBOs (acquired August 17, 2007) for the period July 1, 2008 to August 16, 2008; Rifle FBOs (acquired November 30, 2007) and Seven Bar FBOs (acquired March 4, 2008).

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Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007

NM Not meaningful

- (1) Corporate allocation expense, and the federal tax effect, have been excluded from the above table as they are eliminated on consolidation at the MIC Inc. level.
- Results for the existing locations columns include Supermarine FBOs from May 30, 2007 (following our acquisition) to September 30, 2007 and June 1, 2008 to September 30, 2008; Mercury FBOs from August 9, 2007 (following our acquisition) to September 30, 2007 and August 9, 2008 to September 30, 2008; and San Jose FBOs from August 17, 2007 (following our acquisition) to September 30, 2007 and August 17, 2008 to September 30, 2008. Also included are all locations owned since January 1, 2007 for the full nine month periods.
- Acquisitions include the results of Supermarine FBOs (acquired May 30, 2007) for the period January 1, 2008 to May 31, 2008; Mercury FBOs (acquired August 9, 2007) for the period January 1, 2008 to August 8, 2008; San Jose FBOs (acquired August 17, 2007) for the period January 1, 2008 to August 16, 2008; Rifle FBOs (acquired November 30, 2007) and Seven Bar FBOs (acquired March 4, 2008).

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Revenue and Gross Profit

Most of the revenue and gross profit in our airport services business is generated through fueling general aviation aircraft at our 72 fixed base operations around the United States. This revenue is categorized according to who owns the fuel we use to service these aircraft. If we own the fuel, we record our cost to purchase that fuel as cost of revenue-fuel. Our corresponding fuel revenue is our cost to purchase that fuel plus a margin. We generally pursue a strategy of maintaining and, where appropriate, increasing dollar margins, thereby passing any increase in fuel prices to the customer, although in the recent economic environment our ability to fully pass on these increases is limited.

We also have into-plane arrangements whereby we fuel aircraft with fuel owned by another party. We collect a dollar-based margin per gallon that is recorded as a fee for this service in non-fuel revenue. Other non-fuel revenue includes various services such as hangar rentals, de-icing and airport services. Cost of revenue non-fuel includes our cost, if any, to provide these services.

The key factors for our revenue and gross profit are fuel volume and dollar margin per gallon. This applies to both fuel and into-plane revenue. Our customers will occasionally move from one category to the other. Therefore, we believe discussing our fuel and non-fuel revenue and gross profit and the related key metrics on a combined basis provides a more meaningful analysis of our airport services business.

Our gross profit growth at all sites was primarily due to the inclusion of the results of the new sites since the date of each acquisition. Gross profit at existing locations decreased mainly due to lower fuel gross profit resulting from lower general aviation volumes (declines of 6.3% and 3.8% for the quarter and nine months, respectively) and lower average general aviation fuel margins. Gross profit from other services at existing locations increased by 2.4% and 7.4% for the quarter and nine month period, respectively, primarily due to increased de-icing activity and higher hangar rent and office rent.

We attribute the volume decline to a decrease in general aviation transient traffic. We believe the decline in transient traffic is due primarily to overall soft economic conditions which have contributed to a general decrease in corporate activity and reduction in business-related general aviation activity. The continuation or worsening of the current economic conditions could exacerbate this effect on our business. In addition, general aviation traffic at some of our locations was impacted by hurricanes Gustav and Ike during the third quarter of 2008.

While we seek to maintain or increase a dollar-based margin per gallon backed by a premium services offering, increased fuel prices that peaked in mid-2008 led to an increased focus on cost by some of our customers. These customers negotiated more aggressively on fuel purchases and contributed to a decrease in our average margins during the quarter. In addition, some of our competitors are pursuing more aggressive pricing strategies that have also contributed to increased margin pressure.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

The decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses for the existing locations is due primarily to cost efficiencies resulting from integration of recently acquired businesses and management's actions to streamline our cost structure in response to the overall soft economic conditions. A majority of the savings were fully realized by the end of the third quarter and therefore are not completely reflected in the current period results presented. Credit card fees were higher as a result of higher jet fuel prices compared to the prior year, despite offsetting reductions from the shift to into-plane fueling.

Typically, the selling, general and administrative expense-to-gross profit ratio of acquired sites is higher than the ratio at the existing locations immediately following an acquisition while we maintain the pre-acquisition cost structure and incur certain integration expenses. Integration expenses are typically pre-funded at acquisition. As the acquired locations are fully integrated, we expect our ratio of selling, general and administrative expenses-to-gross profit to improve. The selling, general and administrative expense-to-gross profit ratio of our acquisitions improved from 67.1% in the second quarter of 2008 to 64.5% in the third quarter of 2008, despite the decline in gross profit.

Interest Expense, Net

The increase in interest expense is due to the increased debt level on borrowings used to finance a portion of our 2007 acquisitions, as well as a larger debt facility established in October 2007 which refinanced all existing borrowings outstanding at the time.

EBITDA

Excluding the non-cash losses from derivative instruments, EBITDA at existing locations would have decreased by 6.5% for the nine month period and decreased by 17.3% for the third quarter. EBITDA at all locations would have increased by 28% in the first nine months of 2008 and remained relatively flat for the third quarter.

Bulk Liquid Storage Terminal Business

We account for our 50% interest in this business under the equity method. We recognized income of \$10.6 million in our consolidated results for the nine months ended September 30, 2008. This included our 50% share of IMTT's net income for the nine months, which was \$14.2 million, offset by \$3.6 million of additional depreciation and amortization expense (net of taxes). For the nine months ended September 30, 2007, we recognized income of \$661,000 in our consolidated results. This included our 50% share of IMTT's net income for the nine months, which was \$4.3 million, offset by \$3.6 million of additional depreciation and amortization expense (net of taxes).

We have received \$7.0 million in cash distributions from IMTT each quarter since completing our investment in May 2006. These distributions, to the degree classified as taxable dividends and not a return of capital for income tax purposes, qualify for the federal dividends received deduction; therefore, 80% of this amount is excluded in calculating our consolidated federal taxable income. Any distributions classified as a return of capital for income tax purposes will reduce our tax basis in IMTT.

To enable meaningful analysis of IMTT's performance across periods, IMTT's overall performance is discussed below, rather than IMTT's contribution to our consolidated results.

Key Factors Affecting Operating Results

terminal revenue and terminal gross profit increased principally due to:
increases in average tank rental rates;
increases in storage capacity rented to customers; and
increases in the provision of other services.

revenue and gross profit from environmental response services increased principally due to spill response work and other activities related to the July 2008 fuel oil spill on the Mississippi River.

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Quarter and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008 Compared to Quarter and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007

NM Not meaningful

The increase in terminal revenue reflects growth in all major service segments. Storage revenue grew as the average rental rates charged to customers increased by 13.7% and 16.3% during the quarter and nine months, respectively. The increase in storage revenue also reflected 8.9% and 5.1% increases in storage capacity rented to customers for the quarter and nine months, respectively, as the business completed certain expansion projects and reported contributions from a facility acquired in November 2007. Increased throughput, driven by increased customer activity primarily during the first half of 2008, also contributed to revenue growth during the nine month period. In addition, the commencement of storage and related logistics services for our principal customer at the Geismar Logistics Center contributed \$4.6 million for the quarter and \$5.4 million for the nine months in terminal revenue.

Storage capacity utilization, defined as storage capacity rented divided by total capacity available, during the third quarter of 2008 increased to 95% from 94% during the third quarter of 2007 due to a decrease in the volume of tanks temporarily out of service as a result of tank cleaning and inspection activities related to a mandated spill prevention program as well as unanticipated repairs. However, the 94% utilization for the nine

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month period of this year was lower than the 95% utilization reported for the same period during 2007 due to higher maintenance activities during the first half of 2008.

Gross profit and margin from terminal services for both the quarter and nine months improved due to the relatively fixed nature of the operating cost structure of the business. Margin improvement for the nine month period was reduced by a \$2.0 million excise tax settlement related to IMTT's handling of alcohol during 2005.

Revenue and gross profit from environmental response services increased substantially during the quarter and nine months due to the central role played by Oil Mop in the response activities following the July 23, 2008 fuel oil spill on the Mississippi River near New Orleans. During the third quarter, Oil Mop generated \$22.1 million in revenue from spill response work and ancillary services.

Increased general and administrative costs during the quarter and nine months resulted from a bad debt reserve for a customer under bankruptcy protection, costs for consultants and external legal counsel participating in special projects, and increased overhead costs due to the significant increase in environmental response activity.

Interest costs increased during 2008 due to higher borrowings incurred for capital expenditures as well as less capitalized interest due to various expansion projects coming into service. Loss on extinguishment of debt in 2007 primarily comprised a \$12.3 million make-whole payment associated with the repayment of the two tranches of senior notes in connection with the establishment of the \$625.0 million revolving credit facility.

Other income for the nine months declined primarily due to gains on Hurricane Katrina-related insurance settlements in 2007, as well as a gain on the sale of assets in 2007.

As part of the refinancing in the second quarter of 2007, IMTT entered into additional interest rate swap arrangements to fix the effective interest rate on the new debt facilities. For the periods presented, IMTT elected not to apply hedge accounting to its swaps. As a result, movements in the fair value of IMTT's interest rate derivatives are taken through earnings and reported in unrealized gains/losses on derivative instruments in IMTT's financial statements. The unrealized non-cash losses on derivative instruments during the third quarter and nine month period of 2008 are a result of the recent decrease in interest rates. IMTT will be adopting hedge accounting in the fourth quarter of 2008. From the date of adoption, only the ineffective portion (if any) of the mark-to-market valuation of IMTT's derivatives

will be recorded in earnings, with the effective portion being reflected in other comprehensive income.

Excluding unrealized losses on derivative instruments, EBITDA for the quarter and nine months would have increased by 70% and 65%, respectively. EBITDA for the nine month period in 2007 includes the \$12.3 million make-whole payment from the refinancing, which did not recur in 2008.

Gas Production and Distribution Business

Key Factors Affecting Operating Results

increased non-utility contribution margin primarily due to price increases since September 2007, partially offset by higher cost of fuel and increased costs to deliver liquefied petroleum gas, or LPG, to Oahu's neighboring islands; and higher selling, general and administrative costs primarily due to higher bad debt expenses, personnel and employee benefit costs.

Management analyzes contribution margin for the gas production and distribution business (also referred to as TGC) because it believes that contribution margin, although a non-GAAP measure, is useful and meaningful to understanding the performance of TGC's utility operations under its regulated rate structure and of its non-utility operations under a competitive pricing structure. Both structures provide the business with an ability to change rates when underlying feedstock costs change. Contribution margin should not be considered an alternative to operating income or net income, which are determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP. We calculate contribution margin as revenue less direct costs of revenue other than production and transmission and distribution costs. Other companies may calculate contribution margin differently or may use different metrics and, therefore, the contribution margin presented for TGC is not necessarily comparable with metrics of other companies.

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Quarter and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008 Compared to Quarter and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007

NM Not meaningful

(1) Corporate allocation expense, and the federal tax effect, have been excluded from the above table as they are eliminated on consolidation at the MIC Inc. level.

Utility contribution margin was slightly higher primarily as a result of a supplier credit received that will be passed through to utility customers in the fourth quarter of 2008. Sales volume in the third quarter and the first nine months of 2008 was approximately 4% and 2% lower than the prior comparable periods, respectively. Excluding the effect of the supplier credit, utility contribution margin was flat. Prior to the third quarter of 2008, a portion of utility customer fuel cost adjustments was offset by withdrawals from an acquisition funded escrow account that was fully exhausted in the second quarter of 2008. For the first nine months of 2008 and 2007, withdrawals of \$1.3 million and \$1.5 million, respectively, were recorded in cash flows from operating activities.

Non-utility contribution margin increased due to customer price increases, partially offset by higher costs of LPG and increases in the cost to transport LPG between islands. The volume of gas products sold in the third quarter was comparable to the third quarter in 2007 while the first nine months of 2008 was approximately 1% lower than the same period in 2007.

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We believe a number of factors such as rising energy prices over the last several years and a decline in tourism have contributed to a softening in the Hawaii economy. While recent energy prices have declined, we have yet to see a return to consumption at previous levels and our volumes could continue to trend downward. This is reflected in lower usage of gas for cooking, laundry services and water heating in tourism-related businesses. Additionally, pricing for synthetic natural gas, or SNG, and LPG is impacted by world oil prices. We pass through these costs in our utility business. For our non-utility business, the pass through of these costs depends on competitive pressures. As our customers seek to lower their energy costs overall, conservation actions may also cause our sales volumes to decline.

Production costs were higher primarily due to increased electricity and personnel costs. Selling, general and administrative costs were higher primarily due to an increase in bad debt expenses and higher personnel and employee benefit costs.

In August 2008, TGC submitted an application to the Hawaii Public Utilities Commission requesting an approximate 8.4% increase in utility gas rates. To the extent that new rates are approved by regulators, we expect that any rate increases would take effect in the third quarter of 2009. Our last utility rate increase occurred in 2001.

District Energy Business

Customers of our district energy business pay two charges to receive chilled water services: a fixed charge, or capacity charge, and a variable charge, or consumption charge.

Cooling capacity revenue is based on the maximum amount of chilled water that we have contracted to make available to a customer at any point in time and is generated irrespective of the volume of chilled water used by a customer. Capacity charges are typically adjusted annually at a fixed rate or are indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Cooling consumption revenue is a variable charge based on the volume of chilled water actually used during a billing period. Cooling consumption revenue and the related direct costs are generally within a relatively predictable range. Consumption charges are generally linked to changes in a number of economic factors. The terms of our customer contracts provide for the pass through of increases or decreases in our electricity costs, the largest component of our direct expenses.

We believe that our district energy business will continue to generate stable cash flows and revenue due to both the nature of these two charges and the long-term contractual relationship with our customers.

We are not subject to specific government regulation, but our downtown Chicago operations are operated subject to the terms of a Use Agreement with the City of Chicago. The Use Agreement establishes the rights and obligations of our district energy business and the City of Chicago for the utilization of certain public ways of the City of Chicago for the operation of our district cooling system. Under the Use Agreement, we have a non-exclusive right to construct, install, repair, operate and maintain the plants and facilities essential in providing district cooling chilled water and related air conditioning service to customers. During the third quarter of 2008, the Chicago City Council approved Amendment #25 to our Use Agreement which extends the term of the Agreement for an additional 20 years until December 31, 2040.

Key Factors Affecting Operating Results

annual inflation-linked increases in contract capacity rates, resulting in higher capacity revenue; cooler average temperatures resulting in decreased cooling consumption revenue and overall electricity costs due to lower ton-hour sales; and higher borrowings associated with the refinanced debt facility established in September 2007, resulting in increased interest expense.

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Quarter and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008 Compared to Quarter and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007

NM Not meaningful

- (1) Includes depreciation expense of \$1.4 million for each of the quarters ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, and \$4.4 million and \$4.3 million for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively.
- (2) Corporate allocation expense, and the federal tax effect, have been excluded from the above table as they are eliminated on consolidation at the MIC Inc. level.

Gross Profit

Gross profit increased primarily due to annual inflation-related increases of contract capacity rates in accordance with customer contract terms. Cooling consumption revenue and overall electricity costs decreased due to lower ton-hour sales resulting from cooler than average temperatures in 2008 compared with 2007. Other revenue increased due to our pass-through to customers of the higher cost of natural gas consumables, which is offset in other direct expenses.

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Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased primarily due to higher professional fees in 2008 and the collection in 2007 of amounts which were previously written-off in relation to a customer bankruptcy filed in 2004.

Interest Expense, Net

Interest expense increased as a result of higher debt levels associated with the 2007 refinancing and higher non-cash amortization of deferred financing costs.

Loss on Extinguishment of Debt

Loss on extinguishment of debt comprised a \$14.7 million make-whole payment and a \$3.0 million deferred financing costs write-off associated with the refinance of our senior notes in 2007, which did not recur in 2008.

EBITDA

EBITDA for 2007 includes the \$17.7 million loss on extinguishment of debt from the refinancing, which did not recur in 2008.

Airport Parking Business

As discussed in prior filings, in the second quarter of 2008, our airport parking business saw its revenue trends turn negative as the U.S. airline industry experienced a number of bankruptcies and various airlines reduced passenger capacity significantly. These trends have continued during the third quarter and we expect them to continue at least through the remainder of the year.

To counter these trends, we have recently undertaken a number of strategic initiatives to rationalize our cost structure and mitigate declines in revenue. At the end of the third quarter, we put into place a number of outsourcing initiatives, including accounts payable, customer service and information technology, that we expect will lower annual costs by approximately \$220,000 in 2009. We also intend to relocate our corporate headquarters from leased offices in California to one of our owned locations in Philadelphia which we believe, being nearer to our high-revenue Northeast locations, will improve operational efficiency.

In the fourth quarter of 2008 we refined our marketing strategy to better target a high value customer base, expand online marketing and build brand recognition.

We believe the airport parking business has a relatively stable fixed cost base. As such, by improving operations and by reducing the run-rate of our costs through the initiatives mentioned above, we believe the business will be well positioned to take advantage of operational leverage when the industry improves. However, we cannot predict when the industry will improve.

Our revised expectations of enplanement growth and the consequential downward revision of our cash flow projections triggered an impairment analysis of our airport parking business. It was determined that no impairment charge to goodwill or other intangible assets was required in the third quarter of 2008. See Critical Accounting Estimates in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Part I, Item 2 of this Form 10-Q for a discussion of the impairment analysis. We are unable to predict to what extent these conditions will continue or worsen, potentially resulting in future write-downs of goodwill or other intangible assets in this business.

Key Factors Affecting Operating Results

reduced traffic volumes resulting from the continued downturn in U.S. airline enplanements; higher marketing expenses to support a direct marketing program and increased fuel costs; and professional fees and severance costs from headcount reductions due in part to our outsourcing initiatives and in anticipation of our corporate office relocation.

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Quarter and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008 Compared to Quarter and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007

NM Not meaningful

- Includes depreciation expense of \$1.3 million and \$1.2 million for the quarters ended September 30, 2008 and (1) 2007, respectively, and \$3.9 million and \$3.3 million for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively.
- (2) Corporate allocation expense and other intercompany fees, and the federal tax effect, have been excluded from the above table as they are eliminated on consolidation at the MIC Inc. level.

- (1) Cars Out refers to the total number of customers exiting during the period.
- (2) Average Overnight Occupancy refers to aggregate average daily occupancy measured for all locations at the lowest point of the day and does not reflect turnover and intra-day activity.
- Gross profit decreased as a result of declining demand combined with a cost run rate consistent with second quarter of 2008, which reflected investments in improved service in prior periods. Additionally, we continued to see demand shift from valet parking towards our lower priced self-park offering compared to the

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same period of 2007. In July 2008, we acquired a self-park facility in Newark adjacent to Newark Liberty International Airport to strengthen our position in a historically robust market with additional lower priced self-park capacity.

The headquarters relocation is scheduled to be completed by the second quarter of 2009. The cost of the office transition and the implementation of the outsourcing arrangements is expected to cost between \$1.0 and \$1.2 million, including all personnel costs. In the third quarter of 2008 we incurred \$233,000 of these costs, equal to 10.1% of selling, general and administrative expenses for the quarter, comprising mainly professional fees and severance costs.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

General

Our principal cash requirements include normal operating expenses, debt service, maintenance capital expenditures and quarterly distributions to shareholders. Our primary means of meeting these requirements is from cash generated by operating activities, although we could borrow against existing credit facilities or issue additional LLC interests.

Historically, we have not retained significant cash balances in excess of what are prudent reserves in either our operating companies or our holding company. We continue to believe that we will have sufficient liquidity and capital resources to meet our future liquidity requirements, including our debt obligations.

We base our assessment of the sufficiency of our liquidity and capital resources on the following assumptions:

our businesses and investments overall generate, and will continue to generate, significant operating cash flow; the ongoing maintenance capital expenditures associated with our businesses are modest and readily funded from their respective operating cash flow or available financing;

all significant short-term growth capital expenditures will be funded with cash on hand or from committed undrawn debt facilities; and

we will be able to refinance or extend maturing debt on reasonable terms.

Current turmoil in the broader economy has created a market in which liquidity is at a premium, credit is difficult to obtain and there is significant uncertainty regarding economic recovery. As a result, management believes it prudent to build and preserve cash resources until such time as market conditions improve and it is again possible to operate in a normal manner. The retained cash provides us with the flexibility to pay down debt or provide a buffer against further economic slowdown.

In light of current market conditions and the increasing tightening of the credit markets, assumptions regarding our ability to refinance maturing debt on reasonable terms may be subject to significant risk. See Risk Factors herein and in our prior filings.

Specifically, and as discussed elsewhere in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, economic conditions affecting U.S. commercial air traffic, in particular actual and announced capacity reductions and airline bankruptcies, have led to lower enplanements and resulted in declines in the revenue and consequently the overall performance of our airport parking business. If the performance of our airport parking business does not improve, it will not satisfy the terms of its debt covenants including those required to extend the maturity of its debt for up to an additional two years beyond its scheduled maturity in September 2009.

In order for the airport parking business to be able to extend its debt beyond September 2009 without additional contributions from us, its EBITDA would need to improve significantly or it would have to repay a potentially significant portion of its outstanding debt. We intend to continue to implement operational initiatives that we believe will improve the performance of this business when economic conditions improve. At the same time, we are considering a number of strategies including, but not limited to, making contributions to the collateral pool of other properties in the business not currently in the pool or seeking to

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restructure or refinance the business debt facility. While no specific strategy has been decided upon, to the extent that any strategy requires significant cash contributions to the business by us, it may have an adverse impact on our cash reserves, our ability to repay other debt or our ability to support distributions to shareholders. If we do not make these contributions, which we are not obliged to make, the business would not be able to repay this debt upon maturity in 2009. This debt facility is non-recourse to Company assets outside the airport parking business and none of the Company's other debt facilities include cross-defaults to this debt facility. The Company has guaranteed certain obligations of the airport parking business, but these are not material. Please see Airport Parking Business below for a further discussion of this debt facility and, more generally, the liquidity and capital resources of our airport parking business.

In addition, during the second and third quarters of 2008, we contributed a total of \$2.1 million in cash to support the business ongoing operations and other cash needs, including to pay its \$1.1 million state sales tax assessment and to maintain its minimum liquidity requirements under its debt facility. The business may require additional funding from us in future periods to maintain its liquidity covenant and support its operations, although it is unlikely that such funding for these purposes would have a material impact on the Company's financial position or its ability to meet our obligations.

The section below discusses the sources and uses of cash on a consolidated basis, and for each of our businesses and investments. All inter-company activities such as corporate allocation, capital contributions to our businesses and distributions from our consolidated businesses have been excluded from the below tables as these transactions are

eliminated on consolidation.

Consolidated Analysis of Historical Cash Flows

(\$ in Thousands)	Nine Months Ended		Change	
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007	\$	%
Cash provided by operating activities	75,127	79,643	(4,516)	(5.7)
Cash used in investing activities	(93,444)	(589,055)	495,611	84.1
Cash provided by financing activities	1,728	544,780	(543,052)	(99.7)

Operating Activities

Consolidated cash provided by operating activities mainly comprises the cash from operations of the businesses we own, as described in each respective business discussion below. The cash flow from our consolidated business operations is partially offset by expenses paid at the corporate level, such as base management fees paid in cash, professional fees and interest on any amounts drawn on our revolving credit facility.

The decrease in consolidated cash provided by operating activities was due primarily to:

a \$7.0 million increase in working capital balances in 2008, compared to a \$17.1 million decrease in 2007; and increased interest expense due to higher levels of debt; partially offset by the inclusion of \$10.6 million in equity distributions from IMTT in cash provided by operating activities in 2008, with the remaining \$10.4 million in cash from investing activities. This compares to the inclusion of \$661,000 in cash provided by operating activities in 2007 with the remaining \$20.3 million in cash from investing activities. We believe our operating activities overall provide a source of sustainable and growing cash flows over the long-term due to:

consistent customer demand driven by the basic everyday nature of the services provided;
our strong competitive position due to factors including:
high initial development and construction costs;

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difficulty in obtaining suitable land near many of our operations (for example, airports, waterfront near ports);
long-term concessions/contracts;
required government approvals, which may be difficult or time-consuming to obtain;
lack of cost-efficient alternatives to the services we provide in the foreseeable future; and
product/service pricing that we expect to generally keep pace with inflation due to factors including:
consistent demand;
limited alternatives;
contractual terms; and
regulatory rate setting.

Investing Activities

The decrease in the cash used in investing activities was primarily due to:

lower cost of acquisitions completed in 2008 (Seven Bar and various airport parking facilities) compared with 2007 (Supermarine, Mercury and San Jose); partially offset by inclusion of \$20.3 million in equity distributions from IMTT in cash from investing activities in 2007 (with the remaining \$661,000 in cash provided by operating activities), compared to \$10.4 million in 2008 (with the remaining \$10.6 million being reported in cash provided by operating activities); and receipt of approximately \$85.0 million as sale proceeds in January 2007 from the disposition of our interest in Macquarie Yorkshire Limited in December 2006.

Distributions from IMTT are reflected in our consolidated cash provided by operating activities only up to our 50% share of IMTT's positive earnings. Amounts in excess of this, and also distributions when IMTT records a net loss, are reflected in our consolidated cash from investing activities.

Financing Activities

The decrease in cash provided by financing activities was primarily due to:

proceeds from our equity raise in 2007 of \$241.6 million, net of offering costs; and higher debt drawdowns in 2007, primarily by our airport services business to partially finance the 2007 FBO acquisitions and by our district energy business, from the refinancing; partially offset by higher distributions paid to our shareholders in 2008.

The financial covenant requirements under our MIC Inc. revolving acquisition facility, and the calculation of these measures at quarter end, were as follows:

Ratio of Debt to Consolidated Adjusted Cash from Operations < 5.6x (at September 30, 2008: 0.73x)

Ratio of Consolidated Adjusted Cash from Operations to Interest Expense > 2.0x (at September 30, 2008: 38.16x)

Minimum EBITDA (as defined in the facility) of \$100.0 million (at September 30, 2008: \$196.7 million)

For a description of the material terms of the MIC Inc. revolving acquisition facility, see "Liquidity and Capital Resources" in Part II, Item 7 of our Annual Report of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007. We have not had any material changes to our revolving acquisition facility since February 28, 2008, our 10-K filing date.

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Airport Services Business

(\$ in Thousands)	Nine Months Ended		Change	
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007	\$	%
Cash provided by operating activities	59,114	66,921	(7,807)	(11.7)
Cash used in investing activities ⁽¹⁾	(66,666)	(673,886)	607,220	90.1
Cash provided by financing activities ⁽¹⁾	20,368	300,475	(280,107)	(93.2)

We provided our airport services business with \$41.9 million of funding in 2008 which was used to pay for the acquisition of Seven Bar FBOs (reflected above in cash used in investing activities) and to pre-fund integration costs. We also provided \$377.6 million in 2007 which was used to pay for the acquisitions of Supermarine, Mercury and San Jose FBOs and to pre-fund integration costs, and \$3.6 million to fund growth capital expenditures (both of which are also reflected above in cash used in investing activities). These contributions from us are not reflected in cash provided by financing activities above, as they are eliminated on consolidation.

Operating Activities

Operating cash at our airport services business is generated from sales transactions primarily paid by credit cards. Some customers are extended payment terms and billed accordingly. Cash is used in operating activities mainly for payments to vendors of fuel, aircraft services and professional services, as well as payroll costs and payments to tax jurisdictions. Despite the contribution to our operating results from sites acquired, cash provided by operating activities decreased mainly due to higher interest expense related to acquisition funding and the timing of fuel payments, including a one-off change to payment terms from suppliers in 2007.

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities relates primarily to our acquisitions and capital expenditures. Cash paid for our acquisition of Seven Bar FBOs in the first quarter of 2008, net of cash acquired, was \$41.5 million. We funded the acquisition with borrowings under our MIC Inc. revolving acquisition facility that we contributed to the business. This compares to a purchase price of \$660.6 million, net of cash acquired, for the acquisitions of Supermarine, Mercury and San Jose in the first nine months of 2007, of which we funded \$304.5 million in new debt at the business level and the remainder through contributions by us to the business.

Maintenance expenditures are generally funded by cash from operating activities and growth capital expenditures are generally funded with drawdowns on capital expenditure facilities or equity contributions from us.

Maintenance Capital Expenditure

Maintenance capital expenditures encompass repainting, replacing equipment as necessary and any ongoing environmental or required regulatory expenditure, such as installing safety equipment. These expenditures are funded from cash flow from operating activities.

Growth Capital Expenditure

Growth capital expenditures are incurred primarily in connection with lease extensions and only where we expect to receive an appropriate return relative to our cost of capital. Historically these expenditures have included development of hangars, terminal buildings and ramp upgrades. We have funded these projects through our growth capital expenditure facilities.

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The following table sets forth information about capital expenditures in our airport services business:

	Maintenance	Growth
Nine months ended September 30, 2007	\$ 5.2 million	\$ 8.1 million
Nine months ended September 30, 2008	\$ 6.7 million	\$ 20.1 million
2008 full year estimated	\$ 8.1 million	\$ 28.8 million
Commitments at September 30, 2008	\$ 132,000	\$ 72,000

The increased growth capital expenditures in 2008 primarily relates to the construction of a new hangar at the San Jose FBO and a ramp repair and extension at our Teterboro location. We expect growth capital expenditures to be \$7.0 million in 2009 and \$2.4 million in 2010.

The increases in maintenance capital expenditures are primarily due to an increased number of locations arising from our acquisitions. We generally expect annual maintenance capital expenditures to average between \$150,000 and \$200,000 per location to provide necessary upgrades and refurbishment of our facilities as well as additions to and replacement of our ground support equipment fleet. We expect to spend less than the average in 2008 due to the good condition of acquired facilities.

Financing Activities

The decrease in cash provided by financing activities is primarily due to the additional debt associated with the purchase of Supermarine, Mercury and San Jose in 2007.

The financial covenant requirements under the airport services business debt and credit facilities, and the calculation of these measures at quarter end, were as follows:

Debt Service Coverage Ratio > 1.2x or 1.6x for cash lock-up (at September 30, 2008: 2.3x)

Leverage Ratio < 7.75x (at September 30, 2008: 6.23x)

Minimum EBITDA (as defined in the debt facility) > \$125.6 million (at September 30, 2008: \$149.7 million)

The primary debt facility supporting the airport services business includes a covenant that compares the EBITDA (adjusted to remove the impact of certain non-cash items such as derivative gains/losses and equity-funded integration expenses) generated by the business over the trailing twelve months to an EBITDA benchmark that escalates at approximately 6.6% per year through to the maturity of the facility in 2014. In September 2007 when the debt facility was put in place the EBITDA benchmark was set at a 20% discount to the base case EBITDA at that time. As of the end of the third quarter of 2008, reported EBITDA for the trailing twelve months exceeded the benchmark by 19.2%, supported by stronger results in the first half of the trailing twelve month period. We are monitoring the performance of the airport services business closely and have implemented a number of cost saving initiatives discussed above.

For a description of the material terms of the airport services business debt and credit facilities, see Liquidity and Capital Resources in Part II, Item 7 of our Annual Report Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007. We have not had any material changes to these debt and credit facilities since February 28, 2008, our 10-K filing date.

Bulk Liquid Storage Terminal Business

The following analysis represents 100% of the cash flows of IMTT, which we believe is the most appropriate and meaningful approach to discussing the historical cash flow trends of IMTT, rather than just the composition of cash flows that are included in our consolidated cash flows. We account for our 50% ownership of this business using the equity method, so distributions are reflected in our consolidated cash flow from operating activities only up to our 50% share of IMTT's positive earnings. When IMTT records a net loss, or pays distributions in excess of our share of its earnings, distributions we receive in excess of IMTT's earnings are reflected in the consolidated cash flow from investing activities. We have received a quarterly dividend of \$7.0 million since completing our investment in May 2006. For the nine months ended September 30, 2008, \$10.6 million was included in our consolidated cash from operating activities and \$10.4 million was included in our consolidated cash from investing activities. For the nine months ended

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September 30, 2007, \$661,000 was included in our consolidated cash from operating activities and \$20.3 million was included in consolidated cash from investing activities.

	Nine Months Ended		Change	
	September 30, 2008	2007		
(\$ in Thousands)	\$	\$	\$	%
Cash provided by operating activities	76,477	68,974	7,503	10.9
Cash used in investing activities	(106,298)	(207,746)	101,448	48.8
Cash provided by financing activities	28,528	107,806	(79,278)	(73.5)

Operating Activities

Cash provided by operating activities at IMTT is generated primarily from storage rentals and ancillary services that are billed monthly and paid on various terms. Cash is used in operating activities mainly for payroll costs, maintenance and repair of fixed assets, utilities and professional services and payments to tax jurisdictions. The increase in cash provided by operating activities reflects the increase in operating income partially offset by an increase in working capital due to significantly increased activity in environmental response services.

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities relates primarily to capital expenditures on an ongoing basis, as discussed below. The decrease in cash used in investing activities reflects the investment of GO Zone bond proceeds in escrow during the third quarter 2007 and the sale of these investments during 2008.

Maintenance Capital Expenditure

During the nine months ended September 30, 2008, IMTT spent \$34.0 million on maintenance capital expenditures, including \$28.1 million principally in relation to tank refurbishments and dock repairs and \$5.9 million on environmental capital expenditures, principally in relation to improvements in containment measures and remediation.

After December 31, 2008, our distributions from IMTT will convert from a fixed amount to a variable amount generally based on IMTT's cash flow from operating activities less maintenance and environmental capital expenditures. Capital expenditures related to the mandated tank cleaning and inspection program will reduce amounts that would otherwise be distributed to us from IMTT. Based on the progress to date, we now expect that maintenance and environmental capital expenditures, including those related to the mandated tank cleaning and inspection program, will be in the range of between \$52.0 million and \$60.0 million for the full year 2009.

Growth Capital Expenditure

Since completing our May 2006 investment in IMTT, the business has undertaken a total of \$472.0 million in expansion projects and acquired the Joliet facility for \$18.5 million. As shown in the following table, these growth initiatives are expected to add or refurbish approximately eight million barrels of capacity, which will contribute \$64.2 million to gross profit and EBITDA on an annualized basis. It is anticipated that the capital expenditures will be funded using a combination of IMTT's cash flow from operations and its debt facilities.

The largest expansion project is the construction of a bulk liquid chemical storage and logistics facility on the Mississippi River at Geismar, LA. IMTT expects to spend approximately \$207.7 million on this project. Based on the current project scope and subject to certain minimum volumes of chemical products being handled by the facility, existing customer contracts are anticipated to generate minimum terminal gross profit and EBITDA of approximately \$18.8 million per year. The logistics facility began limited storage and terminalling operations in April 2008 and was substantially complete in September 2008. Along with the construction of this phase of the storage and logistics operations, IMTT spent an incremental \$16.0 million to install an additional 432,000 barrels of storage capacity,

which began operation during February 2008 and is expected to generate incremental annual gross profit and EBITDA of \$2.8 million.

IMTT recently initiated an expansion project at its St. Rose, LA facility that is expected to add up to 1.8 million barrels of new capacity and improve associated infrastructure. The initial \$87.4 million phase of

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this project has been approved by the relevant regulatory agencies and is reflected in the growth capital expenditures total in the table below. IMTT anticipates the second phase of this project will require additional approvals to incur \$17.2 million in capital expenditures and that completion of both phases will occur in the first quarter of 2010.

	Incremental Capacity (Barrels Thousands)	Refurbished Capacity (Barrels Thousands)	Capital Expenditure Cost (\$ Millions)	EBITDA (\$ Millions)
Geismar	860		223.7	21.6
St. Rose/Gretna/Avondale	3,859	288	168.3	26.6
Bayonne	242	1,309	56.4	8.4
Quebec	704		30.0	5.1
All Other Projects			1.6	0.6
Adjustment for Capital Expenditure Prior to MIC Investment			(8.0)	
Joliet Acquisition	752		18.5	2.0
Total	6,417	1,597	490.5	64.3

During the nine months ended September 30, 2008, IMTT spent \$135.1 million on specific growth projects, including \$77.2 million in relation to the construction of the new bulk liquid chemical storage facility at Geismar, LA, \$20.7 million principally for the construction of new storage tanks at its other three sites in Louisiana, and \$21.9 million for tank construction and refurbishment as well as improved infrastructure at its Bayonne, NJ facility. The balance of the expenditure on specific expansion projects related to a number of smaller projects to improve the capabilities of IMTT's facilities.

The following table sets forth information about IMTT's capital expenditures:

	Maintenance	Growth
Nine months ended September 30, 2007	\$ 20.8 million	\$ 109.7 million
Nine months ended September 30, 2008	\$ 34.0 million	\$ 135.1 million
2008 full year estimated	\$ 50.8 million	\$ 174.2 million
Commitments at September 30, 2008	\$ 19.1 million	\$ 143.0 million

We have increased our aggregate estimated capital expenditures primarily due to higher than anticipated growth capital expenditures for the completion of the new facility at Geismar, LA. Our estimated full year 2008 growth capital expenditures has decreased relative to the prior period due to the expected timing of payments.

Financing Activities

The decrease in cash provided by financing activities was primarily due to the issuance of GO Zone bonds during July 2007.

Pursuant to the terms of the shareholders' agreement between ourselves and the other shareholders in IMTT, all shareholders in IMTT other than us were required to lend all dividends received by them (excluding the \$100.0 million dividend paid to prior existing shareholders at the closing of our investment in IMTT), net of taxes payable in relation to such dividends, through the quarter ended December 31, 2007 back to IMTT Holdings Inc. The shareholder loan has a fixed interest rate of 5.5% and will be repaid over 15 years by IMTT Holdings Inc. with equal quarterly amortization that commenced March 31, 2008. Shareholder loans of \$37.1 million were outstanding as at September 30, 2008.

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The financial covenant requirements under IMTT's debt and credit facilities, and the calculation of these measures at quarter end, were as follows:

<p>USD Revolving Credit Facility Debt to EBITDA Ratio: Max 4.75x (at September 30, 2008: 3.18x) EBITDA to Interest Ratio: Min 3.00x (at September 30, 2008: 11.32x)</p>	<p>CAD Revolving Credit Facility Debt to EBITDA Ratio: Max 4.75x (at September 30, 2008: 3.18x) EBITDA to Interest Ratio: Min 3.00x (at September 30, 2008: 11.32x)</p>
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For a description of the material terms of IMTT's debt and credit facilities, see "Liquidity and Capital Resources" in Part II, Item 7 of our Annual Report of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007. We have not had any material changes to these debt and credit facilities since February 28, 2008, our 10-K filing date.

Gas Production and Distribution Business

(\$ in Thousands)	Nine Months Ended		Change	
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007	\$	%
Cash provided by operating activities	15,262	12,624	2,638	20.9
Cash used in investing activities	(6,959)	(6,062)	(897)	(14.8)
Cash provided by financing activities	2,000	4,000	(2,000)	(50.0)

Operating Activities

The main drivers for cash provided by operating activities are customer receipts and amounts withdrawn from a restricted cash escrow account, offset by timing of payments for fuel, materials, pipeline repairs, vendor services and supplies. The increase from 2007 to 2008 was primarily due to higher operating income driven by higher margins.

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities primarily comprises capital expenditures. Capital expenditures for the non-utility business are funded by cash from operating activities and capital expenditures for the utility business are funded both by drawing on credit facilities as well as cash from operating activities.

Maintenance Capital Expenditures

Maintenance capital expenditures include costs associated with ongoing operations. This includes replacement of pipeline sections, improvements to our transmission system and SNG plant, improvements to buildings and other property and the purchases of vehicles and equipment.

Growth Capital Expenditures

Growth capital expenditures include the purchases of meters, regulators and propane tanks for new customers, the cost of installing pipelines for new residential and commercial construction and the costs of new commercial energy projects. Growth capital expenditure for 2008 is expected to be \$500,000 higher than previously reported primarily due to extension of mains and services for new business and an increase in materials costs.

We expect to fund approximately half of our total 2008 growth capital expenditures with debt facilities that are maintained principally for the benefit of our utility operations.

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The following table sets forth information about TGC's capital expenditures:

	Maintenance	Growth
Nine months ended September 30, 2007	\$ 3.4 million	\$ 3.0 million
Nine months ended September 30, 2008	\$ 4.6 million	\$ 3.2 million
2008 full year estimated	\$ 6.6 million	\$ 4.3 million
Commitments at September 30, 2008	\$ 695,000	\$ 539,000

Financing Activities

The amounts borrowed were used to fund utility capital expenditures and for inventory acquisitions.

As a condition of our purchase of TGC in June 2006, Hawaii regulators required that TGC maintain a debt to total capital ratio of no more than 65% as calculated at the end of each quarter. At September 30, 2008 this ratio was 62%. The financial covenants triggering distribution lock-up under the gas production and distribution business debt and credit facilities, and the calculation of these measures at quarter end, were as follows:

12 mo. Look-Backward Adjusted EBITDA/Interest > 3.5x (at September 30, 2008: 5.95x)

For a description of the material terms of the gas production and distribution business debt and credit facilities, see Liquidity and Capital Resources in Part II, Item 7 of our Annual Report of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007. We have not had any material changes to these debt and credit facilities since February 28, 2008, our 10-K filing date.

District Energy Business

(\$ in Thousands)	Nine Months Ended		Change	
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007	\$	%
	\$	\$	\$	%

Cash provided by operating activities	11,773	10,566	1,207	11.4
Cash used in investing activities	(3,323)	(9,051)	5,728	63.3
Cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(396)	11,803	(12,199)	(103.4)

Operating Activities

Cash provided by operating activities is primarily driven by customer receipts for services provided and for leased equipment, the timing of payments for electricity and vendor services or supplies and the payment of payroll and benefit costs. The increase in cash provided by operating activities was primarily due to working capital improvements related to higher collection of customer reimbursements of connection costs and the timing of vendor payments for services or supplies.

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities mainly comprises capital expenditures, which are generally funded by drawing on available credit facilities. The decrease was primarily due to a higher level of growth capital expenditures for plant expansion in 2007.

Maintenance Capital Expenditure

We expect to spend up to \$1.0 million per year on capital expenditures relating to the replacement of parts, system reliability, customer service improvements and minor system modifications. Maintenance capital expenditures through 2012 will be funded from available debt facilities.

Growth Capital Expenditure

The following table summarizes growth capital expenditures committed by our district energy business as well as the gross profit and EBITDA expected to be generated by those expenditures. Of the \$28.8 million total, approximately \$12.5 million, or 40%, has been spent as of September 30, 2008.

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	Capital Expenditure Cost (\$ Millions)	Gross Profit/ EBITDA (\$ Millions)	Expected Date	
Chicago Plant and Distribution System Expansion	7.7			
New Chicago Customer Connections and Minor System Modifications	7.4			
	15.1	5.3	2007	2011
Chicago Plant Renovation and Expansion	11.0	1.3	2010	2011
Las Vegas System Expansion	2.7	0.3	2010	
Total	28.8	6.9		

New customers will typically reimburse us for a substantial portion of expenditures related to connecting them to our system, thereby reducing the impact of this element of capital expenditure. In addition, new customers generally have up to two years after their initial service date to increase capacity up to their final contracted tons which may defer a small portion of the expected gross profit and EBITDA. We anticipate that the expanded capacity sold to new or

existing customers will be under contract or subject to letters of intent prior to us committing to the capital expenditure. As of October 31, 2008, we have signed contracts with eleven new customers representing approximately 83% of expected additional gross profit and EBITDA relating to the Chicago projects in the table above.

Our agreement with customers of our Las Vegas operations requires us to provide services to additional buildings being constructed on the property as long as the service requirements do not cause the plant to exceed its capabilities.

We expect to fund the capital expenditures for system expansion and interconnection by drawing on available debt facilities.

The following table sets forth information about capital expenditures in our district energy business:

	Maintenance	Growth
Nine months ended September 30, 2007	\$ 809,000	\$ 8.8 million
Nine months ended September 30, 2008	\$ 615,000	\$ 3.1 million
2008 full year estimated	\$ 1.0 million	\$ 6.1 million
Commitments at September 30, 2008	\$ 167,000	\$ 1.8 million

Financing Activities

Cash (used in) provided by financing activities is primarily driven by draws on revolving credit facilities and refinancings.

The change from 2007 to 2008 was primarily due to the 2007 refinancing in which \$150.0 million of new long-term borrowing was used to repay outstanding senior notes of \$120.0 million and an \$11.6 million revolver facility (\$9.0 million of which was drawn in 2007), partially offset by a make-whole payment of \$14.7 million.

The financial covenant requirements under the district energy business debt and credit facilities, and the calculation of these measures at quarter end, were as follows:

Distributions are permitted if the following conditions are met:

Backward Interest Coverage Ratio > 1.5x (at September 30, 2008: 2.6x)

Leverage Ratio (funds from operations less interest expense to net debt) for the previous 12 months equal to or greater than 5.5% in years 1 and 2 and thereafter equal to or greater than 6.0% (at September 30, 2008: 11.2%)

For a description of the material terms of the district energy business debt and credit facilities, see Liquidity and Capital Resources in Part II, Item 7 of our Annual Report of Form 10-K for the fiscal year

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ended December 31, 2007. We have not had any material changes to these debt and credit facilities since February 28, 2008, our 10-K filing date.

Airport Parking Business

Nine Months Ended September 30,	Change
------------------------------------	--------

	2008	2007		
(\$ in Thousands)	\$	\$	\$	%
Cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(1,097)	2,299	(3,396)	(147.7)
Cash used in investing activities ⁽¹⁾	(26,139)	(4,643)	(21,496)	NM
Cash used in financing activities ⁽¹⁾	(875)	(2,703)	1,828	(67.6)

NM Not meaningful

We provided our airport parking business with \$26.8 million of funding in 2008 of which \$13.3 million was used to pay for the acquisition of property previously leased by the business (with the total cost of \$13.5 million being reflected above in cash used in investing activities), \$11.4 million of which was used to pay for the SkyPark facility and to pre-fund capital expenditures and \$2.1 million of which was used for ongoing operational purposes. These contributions from us are not reflected in cash used in financing activities above, as they are eliminated on consolidation.

Operating Activities

Cash used in operating activities is primarily driven by customer receipts, timing of payments for rent, repairs and maintenance, fuel for shuttle buses, and payroll and benefits. As discussed under Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations above, our airport parking business has experienced declining operating performance in the second and third quarters of 2008. We have previously financed the liquidity needs of our airport parking business with its cash from operating activities as well as existing cash balances.

However, in the second and third quarters of 2008, we contributed a total of \$2.1 million in cash to support the business ongoing operations and other cash needs, including to pay its \$1.1 million state sales tax assessment and to maintain its minimum liquidity requirements under its debt facility. If the financial performance of our airport parking business does not improve, the business would require additional capital to continue to fund its operations.

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities is primarily driven by capital expenditures and payments for acquisitions. In the first quarter of 2008, we contributed \$13.3 million cash to the business to facilitate the acquisition of property in Oakland. The property was previously leased by us and the purchase will eliminate approximately \$1.2 million of annual cash rent expense. Additionally, in the third quarter of 2008, we contributed \$11.4 million of cash to facilitate the acquisition of the self-park facility in Newark, NJ to strengthen our position in a historically robust market with additional lower priced self-park capacity. We expect the Newark facility to have a positive contribution to operations going forward.

Both purchases were funded through borrowings under the MIC Inc. acquisition credit facility.

Maintenance Capital Expenditure

Maintenance capital projects include site improvements and IT equipment. Management has focused on improving the customer experience with upgrades to shuttle services, facilities and technology. We have reduced our 2008 full year capital expenditure budget by deferring capital expenditure items that are not essential at this time. However, the expenditure may increase in the future to maintain service levels.

\$195.0 million term loan, which has 2 one-year optional extensions, subject to meeting certain covenants. See discussion under **Liquidity and Capital Resources** regarding this facility and the airport parking business ability to extend or refinance its debt facilities.

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At September 30, 2008, we did not have any outstanding material purchase obligations. For a discussion of our other future obligations, due by period, under the various contractual obligations, off-balance sheet arrangements and commitments, please see **Liquidity and Capital Resources** **Commitments and Contingencies** in Part II, Item 7 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, filed with the SEC on February 28, 2008.

We have not had any material changes to our commitments except as discussed above.

Critical Accounting Estimates

For critical accounting estimates, see **Critical Accounting Estimates** in Part II, Item 7 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007. Our critical accounting estimates have not changed materially from the description contained in that Annual Report.

Goodwill, Intangible Assets and Long-Lived Assets

Due to the performance of our airport parking business, as discussed in the **Airport Parking Business** sections of **Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations** **Results of Operations** and **Liquidity and Capital Resources**, we evaluated our airport parking business goodwill, intangible assets and long-lived assets for impairment at September 30, 2008.

These evaluations are largely dependent on the estimated future cash flows of these assets and the fair value of these items, as determined by management based on a number of estimates, including future cash flow projections, discount rates and terminal values. In determining these estimates, management considers information supplied by management of the airport parking business, valuations prepared by independent appraisal experts, relevant public data on similar companies and information obtained from discussions with market participants. The determination of fair values requires significant judgment both by management and outside experts engaged to assist in this process.

The goodwill impairment test is a two-step process, which requires management to make judgments in determining what assumptions to use in the calculation. The first step of the process consists of estimating the fair value of the airport parking business based on the information and considerations discussed above and comparing estimated fair value with the carrying value, which includes goodwill. If the estimated fair value is less than the carrying value, a second step is performed to compute the amount of the impairment by determining an implied fair value of goodwill. At September 30, 2008, the estimated fair value exceeded the carrying value so the second step was not necessary.

The impairment test for long-lived assets and intangible assets, including trademarks, domain names and customer relationships, is a two-step process which requires management to make judgments in determining what assumptions to use in the calculation. The first step is to determine the undiscounted future cash flows related to the asset or group of assets. If the undiscounted future cash flows exceed the carrying value of the asset, there is no impairment and the second step is not necessary. At September 30, 2008, there was no impairment of our airport parking business long-lived assets or intangible assets.

If our airport parking business does not improve, it is likely that it would be required to write down its intangible assets or long-lived assets. We cannot predict the occurrence of certain future events that might adversely affect the reported value of goodwill, intangible assets and/or long-lived assets. Such events include, but are not limited to,

strategic decisions made in response to economic and competitive conditions, the impact of the economic environment on our customer base, or a material negative change in relationship with significant customers.

New Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 3, New Accounting Pronouncements, to our consolidated condensed financial statements in Part I, Item I of this Form 10-Q for details on new accounting pronouncements which is incorporated herein by reference.

Other Matters

The discussion of the financial condition and results of operations of the company should be read in conjunction with the consolidated condensed financial statements and the notes to those statements included elsewhere herein. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties and

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are made under the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Words such as anticipates, expects, intends, plans, believes, seeks, estimates, and similar expressions identify such forward-looking statements. Our actual results and timing of certain events could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including, but not limited to, those set forth under Risk Factors in Part I, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007. Unless required by law, we can undertake no obligation to update forward-looking statements. Readers should also carefully review the risk factors set forth in other reports and documents filed from time to time with the SEC.

Except as otherwise specified, Macquarie Infrastructure Company, we, us, and our refer to the Company and its subsidiaries together from June 25, 2007 and, prior to that date, to the Trust, the Company and its subsidiaries. Macquarie Infrastructure Management (USA) Inc., which we refer to as our Manager, is part of the Macquarie Group, comprised of Macquarie Group Limited and its subsidiaries and affiliates worldwide.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk

For quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk, see Item 7A Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007. Our exposure to market risk has not changed materially since February 28, 2008, our 10-K filing date.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Under the direction and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we evaluated our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined under Rule 13a-15(e) of the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of September 30, 2008.

There has been no change in our internal controls over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Exchange Act) that occurred during the nine months ended September 30, 2008 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

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PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

None other than as previously disclosed in Part I, Item 3 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31 2007, filed with the SEC on February 28, 2008, and in Part II, Item 1 of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2008, filed with the SEC on August 7, 2008.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Adverse credit market conditions may have a material adverse affect on our liquidity or our ability to obtain credit on acceptable terms.

The securities and credit markets have been experiencing extreme volatility and disruption. In some cases, the markets have exerted downward pressure on the availability of liquidity and credit capacity. In response to recent market disruptions, legislators and financial regulators implemented a number of mechanisms designed to add stability and liquidity to the financial markets. The overall effects of these and other legislative and regulatory efforts on the financial markets are uncertain, and they may not have the intended stabilization effects. Should these initiatives fail or should credit market conditions fail to otherwise improve, our ability to obtain additional capital, including to repay or refinance our indebtedness, pay significant capital expenditures or fund acquisitions, may be limited and/or the cost of any such capital may be significant. Our access to additional financing will depend on a variety of factors such as market conditions, the general availability of credit, the overall availability of credit to our industry, our credit history and credit capacity, as well as lender perceptions of our financial prospects. In the event we are unable to obtain additional capital, our internal sources of liquidity may not be sufficient.

Ongoing disruption in the financial markets could reduce activity levels at our airport services business and have an adverse effect on its profitability and/or liquidity.

During September and October of 2008, the substantial stress, volatility, illiquidity and disruption in the global credit and other financial markets reached unprecedented levels, resulting in the bankruptcy or acquisition of, or government assistance to, several major domestic and international financial institutions. The recent market developments and the potential for increased and continuing disruptions have had a significant impact on the activity levels of many corporate customers of our airport services business and may potentially increase price sensitivity generally. If recent legislative or regulatory initiatives fail to stabilize the credit markets, we may see continued declines in corporate jet usage and further pricing pressure, which would adversely affect the results and/or liquidity position of our airport services business.

For other risk factors related to our business, please see Part II, Item 1A of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2008, filed with the SEC on August 7, 2008 and Part I, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, filed with the SEC on February 28, 2008.

Continued underperformance in our airport parking business could result in a failure to meet its debt covenants and an inability to extend or refinance the debt of that business.

The ongoing downturn in the U.S. economy and the decline in commercial air travel have caused the results of our airport parking business to decline, particularly its revenues, EBITDA and cash from operations. In the past, the business has funded its operations in part with its own cash on hand; however, in the second and third quarters of 2008, we contributed cash to the business to enable it to meet its liquidity requirements. If the performance of the business does not improve in future periods and we do not contribute to the business additional funding, the airport parking business may not be able to meet these financial covenants, potentially by the end of the year. Continued underperformance in our airport parking business would also likely result in its failing to meet the test needed to extend the maturity of its credit facility beyond September 2009 without further contribution from us. An additional \$6.4 million of debt at this business matures beginning in January 2009. In light of the current credit markets and the performance of the airport parking business, it is uncertain whether we would be able to refinance any of this debt at maturity or otherwise, without additional cash

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contributions from us, which would decrease our future distributions to our shareholders. To the extent we choose to contribute significant amounts of cash to support this business, amounts available to distribute to our shareholders may decline. We have no obligation to make any such contributions.

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

An exhibit index has been filed as part of this Report on page E-1.

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Continued underperformance in our airport parking business could result in a failure to meet its debt covenants and

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements 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.

MACQUARIE INFRASTRUCTURE COMPANY LLC

By:

Dated: November 6, 2008

/s/ Peter Stokes

Name: Peter Stokes

Title: Chief Executive Officer

By:

Dated: November 6, 2008

/s/ Francis T. Joyce

Name: Francis T. Joyce

Title: Chief Financial Officer

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description
10.1*	Macquarie Infrastructure Company LLC Independent Directors Equity Plan
31.1*	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of the Chief Executive Officer
31.2*	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of the Chief Financial Officer
31.3*	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Principal Accounting Officer
32.1*	Section 1350 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer
32.2*	Section 1350 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer

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Filed herewith.

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