

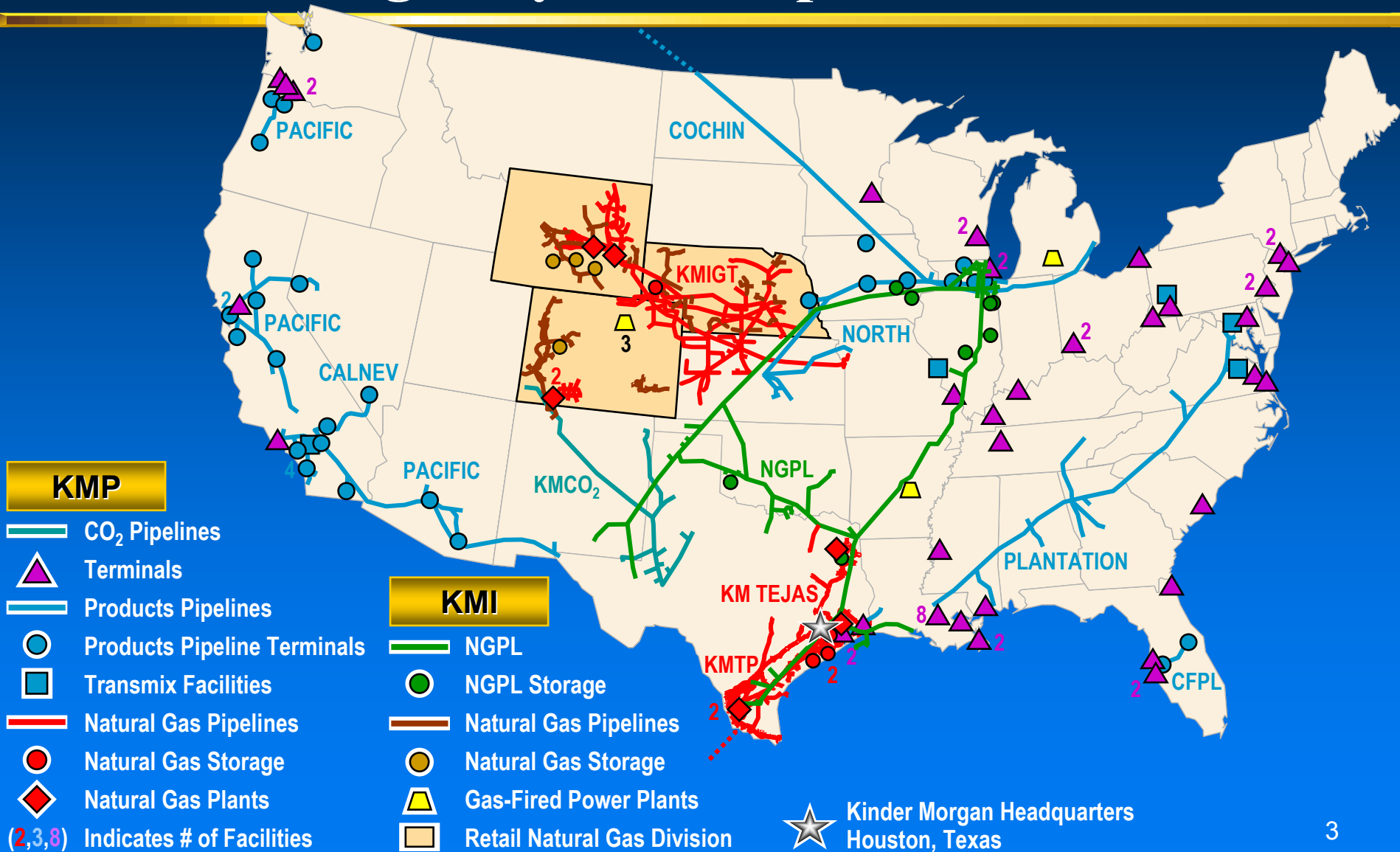


Second Quarter Results
Real Assets, Real Earnings, Real Cash
August 2003

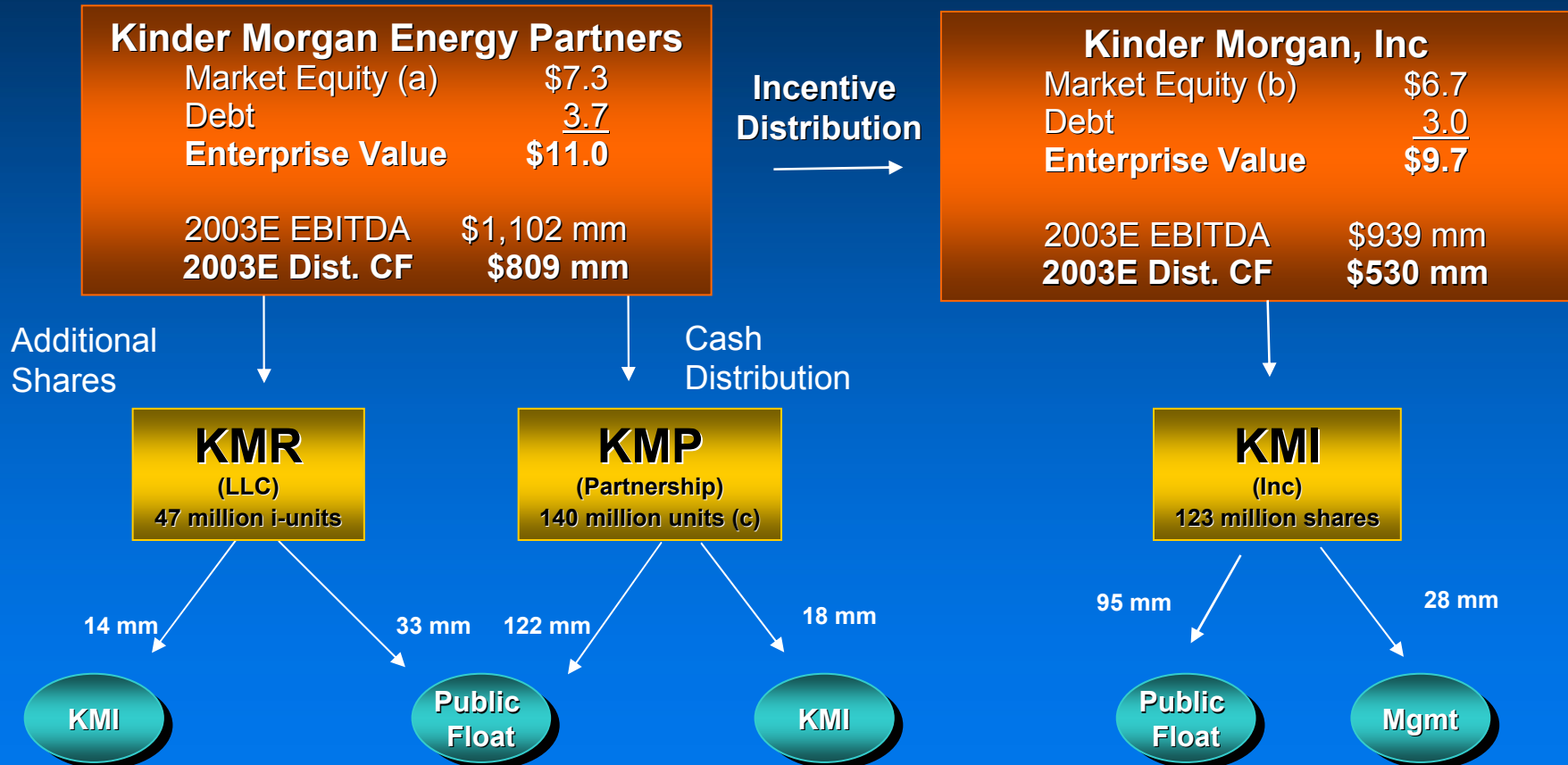
Forward Looking Statements

This presentation contains forward looking statements, including these, within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended and Section 21E of the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Forward looking statements are not guarantees of performance. They involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. The future results and securities values of Kinder Morgan Inc., Kinder Morgan Energy Partners, L.P. and Kinder Morgan Management, LLC (collectively known as “Kinder Morgan”) may differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements contained throughout this presentation and in documents filed with the SEC. Many of the factors that will determine these results and values are beyond Kinder Morgan's ability to control or predict. These statements are necessarily based upon various assumptions involving judgments with respect to the future, including, among others, the ability to achieve synergies and revenue growth; national, international, regional and local economic, competitive and regulatory conditions and developments; technological developments; capital markets conditions; inflation rates; interest rates; the political and economic stability of oil producing nations; energy markets; weather conditions; environmental conditions; business and regulatory or legal decisions; the pace of deregulation of retail natural gas and electricity and certain agricultural products; the timing and success of business development efforts; terrorism; and other uncertainties. You are cautioned not to put undue reliance on any forward-looking statement.

Kinder Morgan System Map



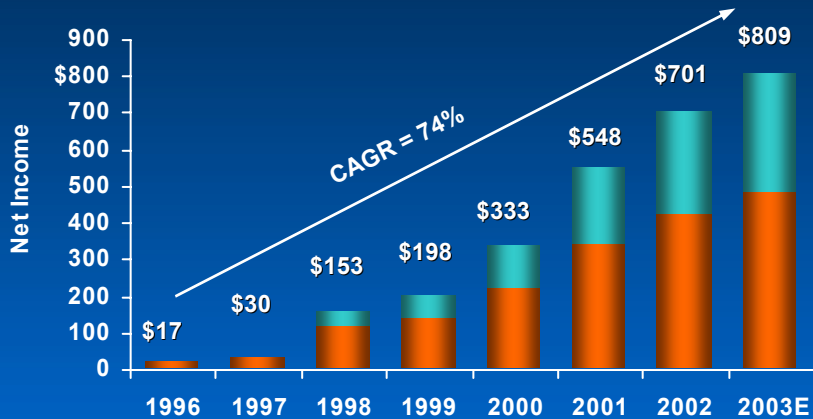
Kinder Morgan: Two Companies, Three Securities



- (a) KMEP market cap based on 140 million common units at a price of \$39.52, and 47 million KMR i-units at a price of \$37.46 as of June 30, 2003. Debt balance as of June 30, 2003, excluding the fair value of interest rate swaps, net of cash.
- (b) KMI market cap based on 123 million shares at \$54.65 as of June 30, 2003. Debt balance as of June 30, 2003, excluding the fair value of interest rate swaps, net of cash.
- (c) Includes 5 million Class B units owned by KMI. Class B units are unlisted KMP common units.

Consistent Track Record

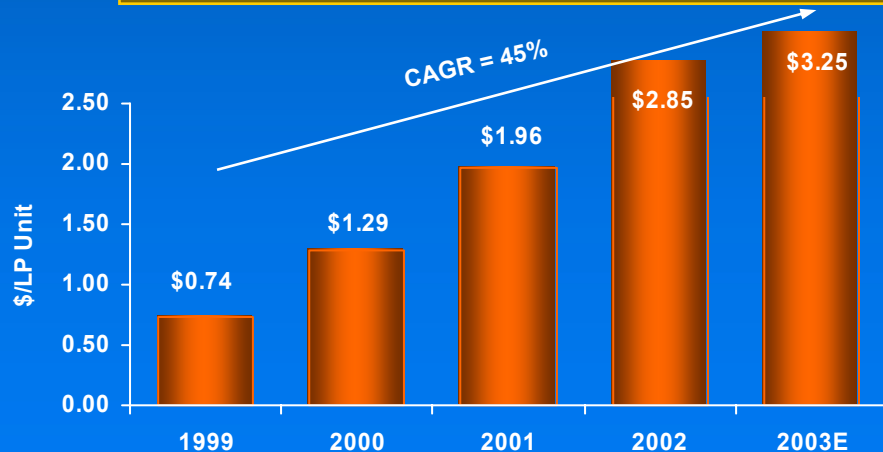
Total Distributions (GP + LP) (\$mm)



KMP Distribution / Unit (a)



KMI Earnings Per Share (b)



Debt to Total Capital



(a) Declared 4Q distribution annualized (i.e. multiplied by four).
 (b) Excluding special items.

KMP Q2 Results Driven by Internal Growth

	Three Months Ended, June 30		% Change	YTD – % of Budget	Comments
	2003	2002			
Products Pipelines	\$110.5	\$110.2	0%	49%	Refinery problems, propane
Natural Gas Pipelines	88.9	73.9	20%	49%	Texas Intra-states, Trailblazer
CO₂ Pipelines	47.2	30.0	57%	51%	SACROC
Terminals	58.5	50.7	15%	50%	Expansions, acquisitions
DD&A	(55.0)	(44.0)	25%	49%	CO ₂
G&A	(34.2)	(30.2)	13%	53%	Legal, benefits, insurance
Net Debt Costs	(44.9)	(43.9)	2%	49%	
Minority Interest	(2.1)	(2.2)	(4%)	41%	
Net Income	\$169.0	\$144.5	17%	50%	
General Partner	(80.5)	(65.2)	23%	49%	
LP Net Income	88.4	79.3	12%	51%	
Per Unit	\$.48	\$.48	0%	49%	
Declared Distribution	\$.65	\$.61	7%	49%	

KMI Q2 Driven by KMP, TransColorado

	Three Months Ended, Jun 30		% Change	YTD – % of Budget	Comments
	2003	2002			
KMP	\$113.7	\$93.4	22%	49%	Internal growth
NGPL	84.3	84.0	0%	49%	Re-contracting
TransColorado	5.3	2.1	153%	78%	New contracts
Retail	6.3	6.1	4%	58%	Lower expenses
Power and Other	10.8	5.9	82%	71%	Final development fees
G&A	(18.8)	(17.1)	10%	52%	Benefits, insurance
Net Debt Costs	(31.3)	(39.8)	(21%)	44%	
Other	(16.3)	(11.4)	43%	50%	
Income Tax	(59.8)	(50.7)	18%	51%	
Net Income	94.2	72.5	30%	53%	
Per Share	\$.77	\$.59	29%	52%	

Attractive Value Proposition

	KMP/KMR (a)	KMI (a)
Stable Cash Flow	~ 6.5% / 7.0% yield	~ 3.0% yield
Add: Internal Growth	8-10%	12%+
Internal Growth - Total Return Potential	15-17%	15%+
Acquisition Upside - Total Return Potential	>15-17%	>15%+

(a) Returns calculated from 2002 to 2007.

Structure offers Two Risk Reward Profiles

	Limited Partner KMP/KMR	General Partner KMI
Yield	~ 6.5% - 7.0%	~ 3.0%
Distributions	Share in all distributions from Available Cash	Only entitled to incentive distribution on Cash from Operations
Current Split of Cash Distributions	59%	41%
Upside/Downside at Current Split	50% upside / 50% downside	50% upside / 50% downside
Split from Interim Capital Transactions	98%	2%
Results (a)	40% annual return	43% annual return

(a) Annual returns calculated on weekly period for : (i) KMI: July 1999 through June 30, 2003 and (ii) KMP: January 1997 through June 30, 2003 assuming dividends reinvested.

The Kinder Morgan Strategy

Same Strategy Since Inception

- **Focus on stable, fee-based assets which are core to the energy infrastructure of growing markets**
- **Increase utilization of assets while controlling costs**
 - Classic fixed cost businesses with little variable costs
 - Improve productivity to drop all top-line growth to bottom line
- **Leverage economies of scale from incremental acquisitions and expansions**
 - Reduce needless overhead
 - Apply best practices to core operations
- **Maximize benefit of a unique financial structure which fits with strategy**
 - MLP avoids double taxation, increasing distributions from high cash flow businesses
 - Strong balance sheet allows flexibility when raising capital for acquisitions / expansions

Management Philosophy

■ Low Cost Asset Operator

- Senior management limited to \$200,000 per year in base salary
- No planes, sports tickets, etc.

■ Attention to Detail

- Weekly operations and financial assessment
- Monthly earnings and accounts receivable review
- Quarterly strategic review

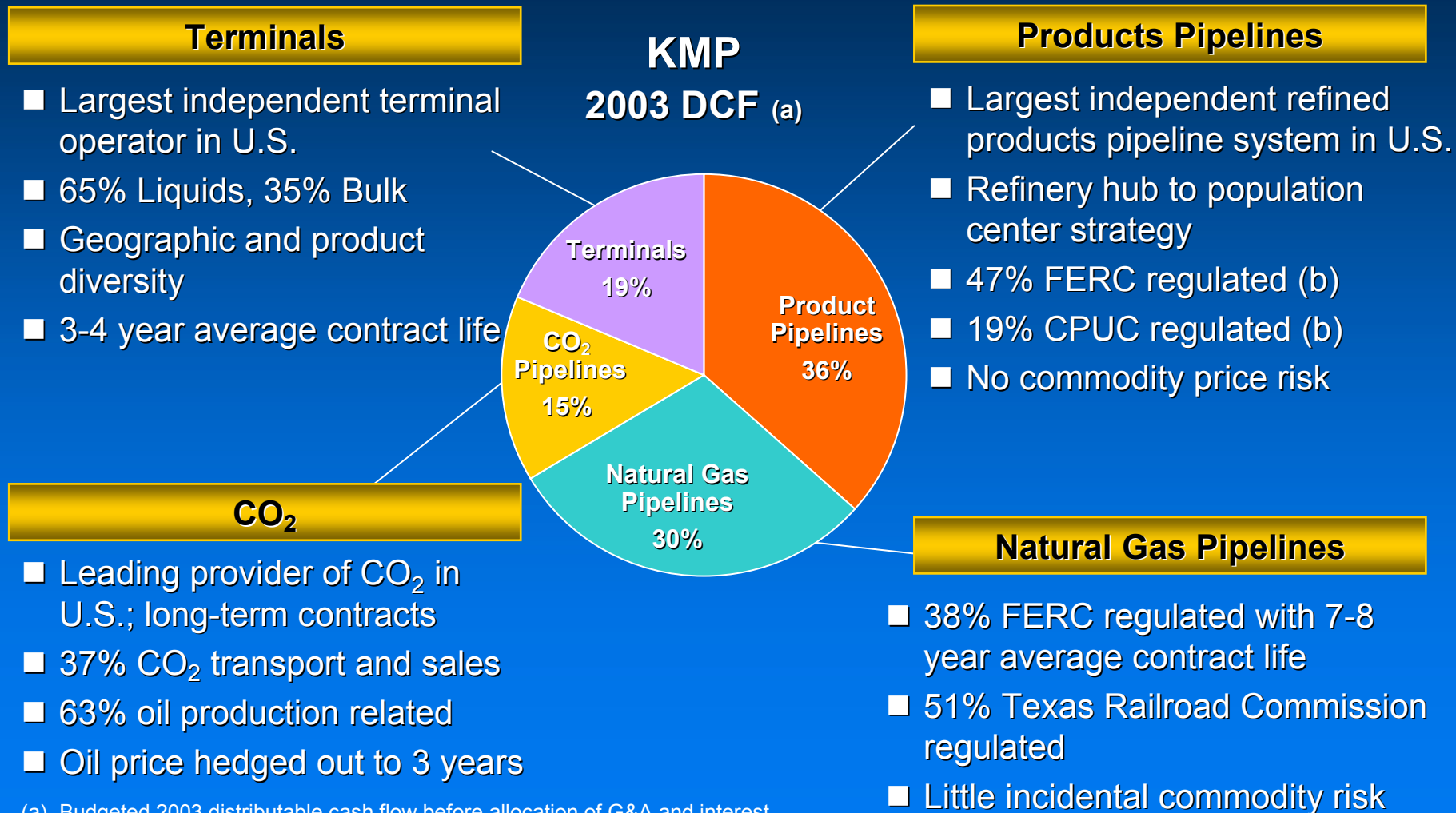
■ Risk Management

- Avoid businesses with direct commodity price exposure wherever possible
- Hedge incidental commodity price risk

■ Alignment of Incentives

- Bonus targets are tied to published budget – KMP DCF of \$2.63 and KMI EPS of \$3.18 for 2003
- All employees have KMI stock options
- Rich Kinder has the largest equity stake in the energy industry — 20% in KMI
- He receives \$1 per year in salary, no bonus, no options

Solid Asset Base Generates Stable Fee Income



Terminals

- Largest independent terminal operator in U.S.
- 65% Liquids, 35% Bulk
- Geographic and product diversity
- 3-4 year average contract life

Products Pipelines

- Largest independent refined products pipeline system in U.S.
- Refinery hub to population center strategy
- 47% FERC regulated (b)
- 19% CPUC regulated (b)
- No commodity price risk

CO₂

- Leading provider of CO₂ in U.S.; long-term contracts
- 37% CO₂ transport and sales
- 63% oil production related
- Oil price hedged out to 3 years

Natural Gas Pipelines

- 38% FERC regulated with 7-8 year average contract life
- 51% Texas Railroad Commission regulated
- Little incidental commodity risk

(a) Budgeted 2003 distributable cash flow before allocation of G&A and interest.
 (b) Based on 2002 earnings.

Targeted KMP Internal Segment Growth

Business Segments	DCF 2002 Actual	DCF 2003 Budget	Change	Growth Drivers
Products Pipelines	\$399.1	\$418.7	\$19.6	Demographics in West and Southeast U.S.
Natural Gas Pipelines	307.6	341.1	33.5	Expansions and extensions
CO ₂ Pipelines	128.6	171.9	43.3	SACROC growth
Terminals	187.9	211.7	23.8	Expansions, new contracts
Total (a)	\$1,023.2	\$1,143.4	\$120.2	



Consistent with 8% Internal Growth to LP Units

Modest Top Line Growth Leads to Significant Bottom Line Growth

Illustrative

	Year 1	Year 2	Growth	Comments
Gross Margin	\$100	\$104	4%	Price and volume
Operating Expenses	50	50		Efficiency savings compensate for small increase in variable cost
Operating Income	\$50	\$54	8%	
G&A	6	6		No increase associated with internal growth
Net Before Debt	\$44	\$48	9%	
Interest Expense (a)	11	11		No increase associated with internal growth
Net After Debt	\$33	\$37	12%	
LP Share	20	2	10%	LP receives 59% of total and 50% of upside
GP Share	13	2	15%	GP receives 41% of total and 50% of upside

(a) Based on enterprise value equal to \$450 million, 40% leverage and 6% interest rate.

High Return Internal Expansions Add Growth

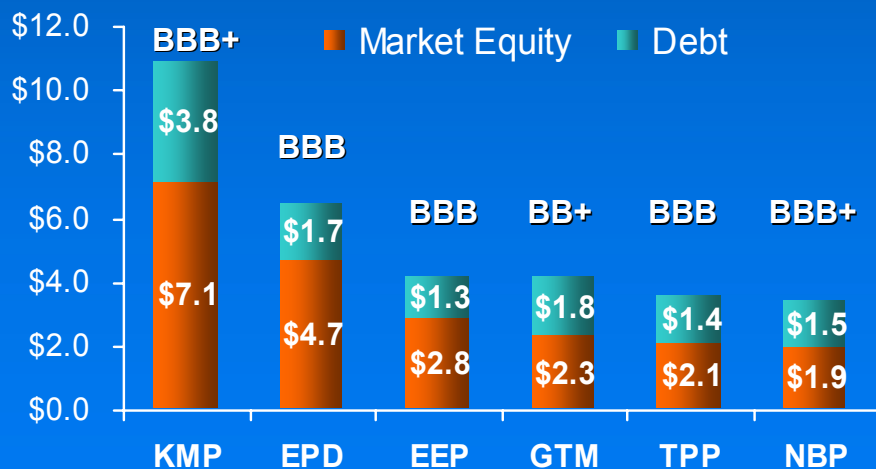
KMP 2003 Expansion Capital Budget

Business Segment	2003 Budget	Major Projects	Cost – Major Projects	Completion Date
Product Pipelines	\$66	Sacramento, Ethanol	\$88	2003-2005
Natural Gas Pipelines	\$67	Cheyenne, Monterrey	\$118	2003-2004
CO2 Pipelines	\$233	SACROC/Centerline	\$236	2003
Terminals	\$58	Northeast, Houston	\$44	2003
Total	\$424		\$486	

KMP is conservatively capitalized

Rating	Baa1/BBB+	CP Capacity:	
Current Net Debt / Total Capital	51%	Total Revolver	\$1,050
<u>2003 Budget Estimates:</u>		Outstanding CP (6/30/03)	347
Debt / EBITDA	3.6x	Excess Capacity	<u>\$703</u>
EBITDA / Interest	6.0x		

Market Capitalization and Credit Ratings (a):



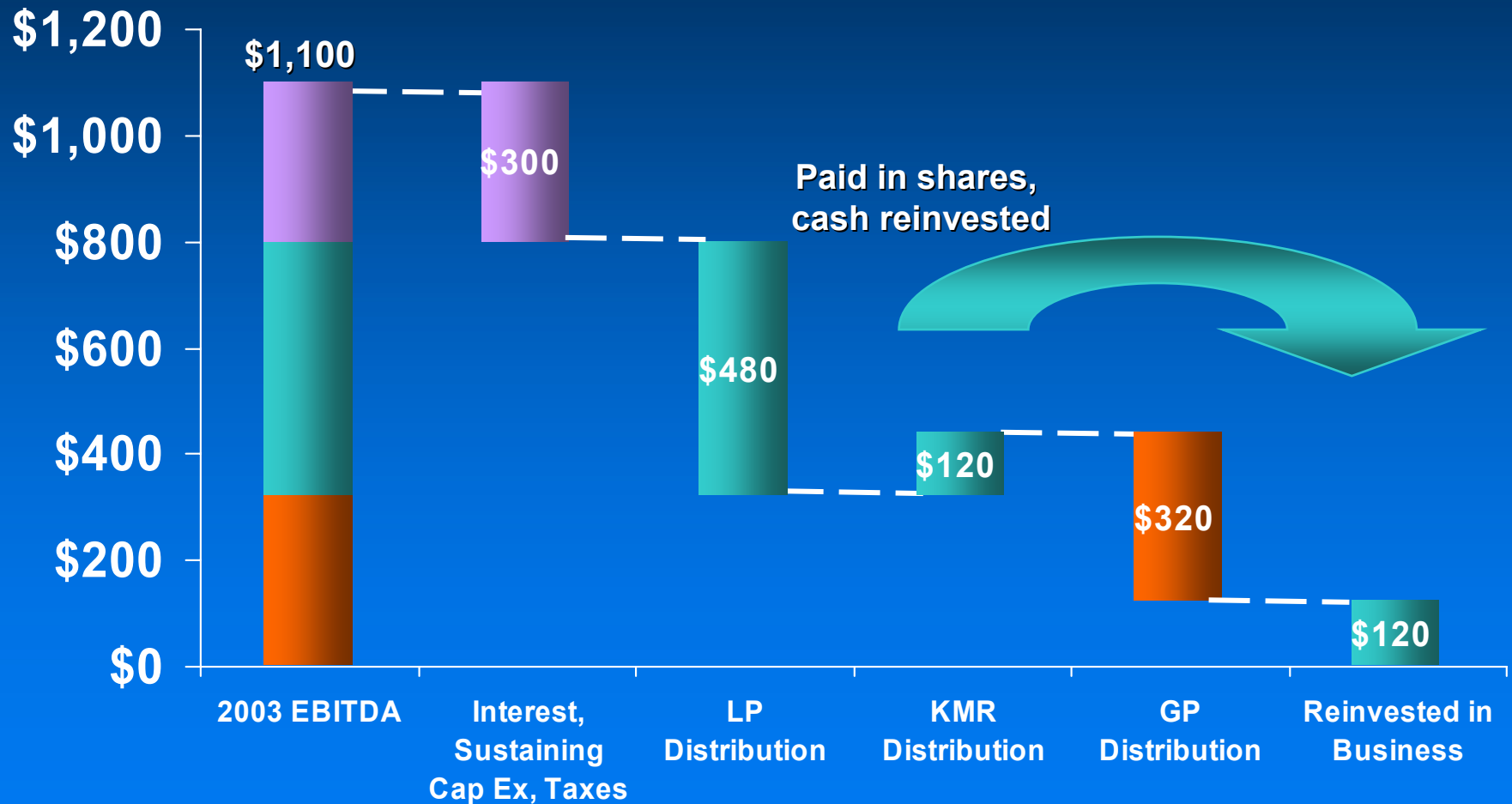
Maturities:

\$ (in millions)

2003 - Remaining	45
2004	5
2005	205
2006	45
2007	255

(a) Prices as of June 30, 2003. Shares outstanding from Bloomberg. Debt balances and credit ratings based June 19 Citigroup MLP Reference Book.

KMR Reduces KMP's Need to Access Market



KMR is a Tax Efficient Way to Own KMP

- Higher Current Yield When KMR Trades at a Discount
 - $\text{KMP Cash Distribution} / \text{KMR Price}$ (10 days prior to ex-dividend)
- Same or Better Terminal Value
 - guarantee upon mandatory purchase events of higher of KMP or KMR value
- Same Voting Rights as KMP
- Taxes
 - Share distributions are not taxed and reduce per share basis
 - One year after purchase, all gains (including most recent share distribution) are long term capital gains
- KMI BOD has authorized KMI to act opportunistically to repurchase KMR shares

KMR has Produced Attractive Returns

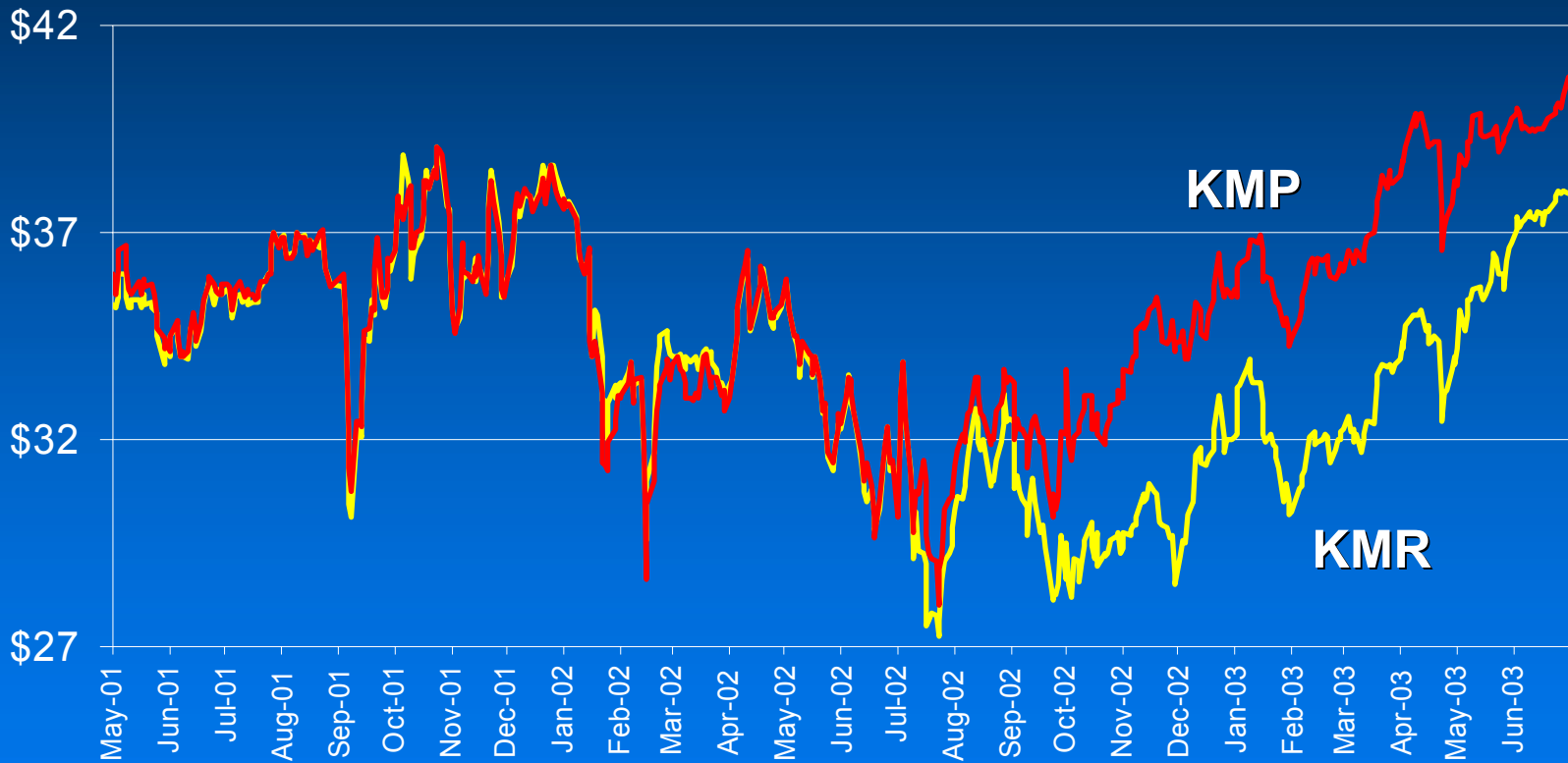
	Price at Offering	Price at 6/30	Total Return	Annualized Return (c)
KMR IPO (a)	\$35.205	\$37.46	22%	10%
KMR Secondary (b)	\$27.50	\$37.46	44%	49%

(a) Offering date was May 15, 2001.

(b) Offering date was July 31, 2002.

(c) Annual return calculated on a daily basis assuming dividends reinvested.

KMP, KMR Price Differential Presents Opportunity



Solid Asset Base Generates Stable Fee Income

KMP (a)

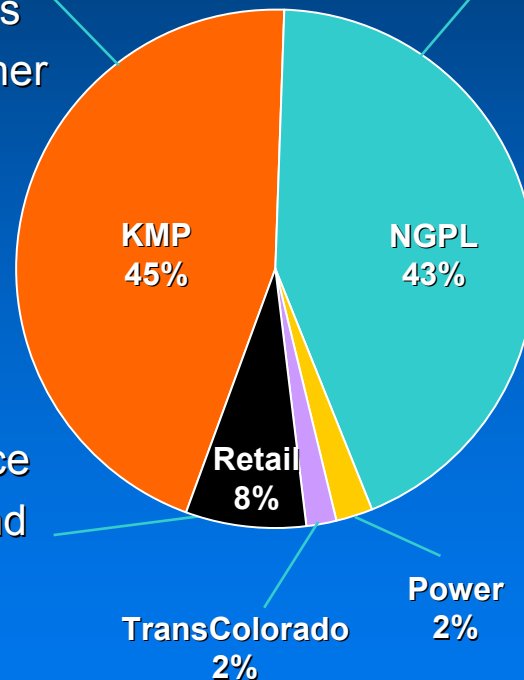
- General partner interest provides incentive distributions
- Own 18% of total limited partner units

Retail

- Natural gas distribution service
- Serve Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska
- 240,000 customers

KMI

2003 Segment Income (b)



NGPL

- FERC regulated with 3 year average contract life
- Primary customers are Chicago local distribution companies
- Little incidental commodity risk

Power

- Equity interest in five plants

TransColorado

- Transports natural gas from Rockies to northern New Mexico

(a) Includes: (i) general partner interest, (ii) earnings from 18 million KMP units and (iii) earnings from 14 million KMR units. On a comparable basis 2002 numbers were KMP 42%, NGPL 43%, Retail 8%, Power 5% and TransColorado 2%.

(b) Budgeted 2003 segment earnings before allocation of G&A and interest.

Targeted KMI Internal Growth

Three Assumptions:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. KMP | 8 - 10% LP distribution growth plus resulting GP incentive |
| 2. NGPL / Other Assets | 3 - 5% segment earnings growth |
| 3. Cash Available after sustaining and modest expansion CAPEX | 50% Dividends/ Repurchase Shares
50% Reduce Debt |



Consistent with 12% Internal Growth + 3% Yield

KMI vs. SPX: Higher Return, Lower Risk, Trading at a Discount

	Projected Growth ^(a)	Dividend Yield	Total Projected Return ^(b)	Beta	2003 EPS Multiple
KMI	12.0%	3.0%	15.0%	.69	16X
SPX	7.0%	1.7%	8.7%	1.0	19X

(a) Source: KMI = Company Estimates; SPX = First Call Consensus

(b) Projected Growth plus Dividend Yield

Risks

■ Regulatory

- Pacific Products Pipeline FERC/CPUC case
- Trailblazer rate case
- Affiliate rule change
- Unexpected FERC policy changes

■ Environmental

■ Terrorism

■ Interest Rates

- 50% of debt is floating rate
- Budget assumes approximately 100 bps increase in floating rates over the year
- A full year of a 100 basis point increase in rates equals \$19 million increase in expense at KMP and \$15 million at KMI

Stable Platform, Attractive Growth

- Stable cash flow from essential infrastructure
- Low cost discipline
- Conservative capital structure
- Management team with significant equity stake
- Outstanding track record
- Attractive internal growth from favorable demographics and expansion opportunities
- Acquisition upside potential