KINDER MORGAN

Credit Suisse 2006 Energy Summit

February 1, 2006
Forward Looking Statements

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Kinder Morgan Energy Partners

- Market Equity (a): $10.8
- Debt (a): 5.2
- Enterprise Value: $16.0 B

2006E EBITDA: $1,802 mm
2006E Dist. CF: $1,290 mm

KMR (LLC)
58 million i-units (a)

KMP (Partnership)
163 million units (a,c)

KMI (Inc)
135 million shares

Kinder Morgan, Inc.

- Market Equity (b): $13.4
- Debt (b): 7.1
- Enterprise Value: $20.5 B

2006E EBITDA: $1,739 mm
2006E FCF: $760 mm

Incentive Distribution

Cash Distribution

Additional Shares

Note: All amounts in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted.

(a) KMP market cap based on 163 million common units at a price of $49.63 and 58 million KMR i-units at a price of $45.99 as of January 27, 2005. Debt balance as of December 31, 2005, excludes the fair value of interest rate swaps, net of cash.

(b) KMI market cap based on 135 million shares at a price of $96.53 as of January 27, 2005. Market equity also includes $391 million of preferred securities. Debt balance as of December 31, 2005, excludes the fair value of interest rate swaps and preferred securities, net of cash.

(c) Includes 5.3 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 Per Unit (b)

KMI Earnings Per Share (c)

Net Debt to Total Capital (d)

Note: All amounts in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted.
(a) Includes 2% GP interest.
(b) Declared 4Q distribution annualized (i.e. multiplied by four)
(c) Excludes certain items and loss on early extinguishment of debt. KMI 2005 EPS excludes the December 2005 impact of Terasen.
(d) Excludes loss/gains in Other Comprehensive Income related to hedges; debt excludes preferred securities (KMI).
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
KMP: Solid Asset Base Generates Stable Fee Income

**CO₂**
- 30% CO₂ transport and sales
- 70% oil production related
- Expected production hedged (b):
  - 2006=88%
  - 2007=75%
  - 2008=54%

**KMP 2006 DCF (a)**
- CO₂ 29%
- Products Pipelines 27%
- Terminals 19%
- Natural Gas Pipelines 25%

**Products Pipelines**
- Refinery hub to population center strategy
- 68% Pipelines
- 27% Associated Terminals (c)
- 5% Transmix
- No commodity price risk

**Terminals**
- 47% Liquids, 53% Bulk
- Geographic and product diversity
- 3-4 year average contract life

**Natural Gas Pipelines**
- 51% Texas Intrastate
- 49% Rockies
- Little incidental commodity risk

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(a) Budgeted 2006 distributable cash flow before G&A and interest
(b) Net equity production, approved plus identified potential projects. Includes heavier NGL components (C4+).
(c) Terminals are not FERC regulated except portion of CalNev.
KMI: Solid Asset Base Generates Stable Fee Income

**Investment in KMP (b)**
- General partner interest earns incentive distributions
- Owns 13% of total limited partner units

**KM Canada**
- Three major systems connected to Canadian Oilsands
- Existing capacity substantially committed under long-term contracts

**KMI 2006 Segment Income (a)**
- KMP 39%
- NGPL 30%
- Retail Gas Distribution 23%
- KM Canada 7%
- Other 1%

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

**Retail**
- Natural gas distribution service
- Serve ~ 890,000 customers in British Columbia
- Serve ~ 245,000 customers in Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska

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(a) Budgeted 2006 segment earnings before G&A and interest.
(b) Includes: (i) general partner interest, (ii) earnings from ~ 20 million KMP units and (iii) earnings from ~ 10 million KMR shares.
Vision: Where We’re Going

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend</th>
<th>KM Opportunity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Growing Rockies Natural Gas Production</td>
<td>Rockies Express, Entrega</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased Supply of LNG on Gulf Coast</td>
<td>Kinder Morgan Louisiana Pipeline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Oilsands</td>
<td>Trans Mountain, Corridor expansions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spirit condensate line, Edmonton terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased Use of Heavy Crude</td>
<td>Petcoke handling – Gulf Coast, Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growing Coal Imports</td>
<td>Pier 9, Shipyard River terminal expansions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Oil Prices – Leading to Demand for Enhanced Oil Recovery</td>
<td>McElmo Dome, Cortez expansion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Gas Price Volatility</td>
<td>Sayre, North Lansing, Dayton storage expansions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demographic Growth in West and Southeast U.S.</td>
<td>East Line, CALNEV expansions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased Petroleum Products Imports</td>
<td>New York, Houston terminal expansions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased Ethanol Demand</td>
<td>Storage expansions at Houston, Philadelphia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Natural gas supply to ethanol plants thru KMIGT, NGPL, Retail
Rocky Mountain Natural Gas: Basis Spreads Support Need for New Infrastructure

(a) Basis differential versus Henry Hub. Sources: Historical Prices – GasDat, Forward Prices – Sempra Oct 05 Curve.
Rocky Mountain Natural Gas: Expected Production Growth Supports Need for New Infrastructure

*Rocky Mountain natural gas production is growing, but takeaway capacity is limited*

**Rockies Production Growth (a)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Production (Bcf/d)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Current takeaway capacity ~ 6.5 Bcf/d

(a) Source: CERA Wet Gas Capacity Outlook
Rockies Express

Provides a long-term solution for addressing capacity constraints out of the Rockies

- EnCana & Entrega Support
  - 500,000 Dth/d firm long haul commitment

- Kinder & Sempra Joint Development
  - Kinder 2/3 equity, Sempra 1/3 equity
  - Sempra Affiliate committing to 200,000 Dth/d of FT

- Wyoming Natural Gas Pipeline Authority
  - up to 200,000 Dth/d of FT

- Overthrust Pipeline Company
  - OPC binding MOU for up to 1,500,000 Dth/d of capacity
  - Direct link to Opal
LNG: Increased Supply on Gulf Coast

~8-11 Bcf/d of terminal capacity under construction with committed contracts

- Louisiana Pipeline to serve 2.6 Bcf/d at Cheniere – Sabine Pass

Source: company websites
Kinder Morgan Louisiana Pipeline LLC

Provides key link between Sabine Pass LNG Terminal to interstate pipeline grid

- 137 miles 42"
- 2,130,000 Dth/d
- Chevron and Total subscribed to 100% of capacity
- 20 year contracts
- In-service April 1, 2009
Canadian Oilsands: Supply

Canadian Crude Production by Type (a)

World Oil & Bitumen Reserves – Top 10 (b)

Oilsands Production Areas (c)

Production Costs: Mining (c)

Mining → Upgrading → Refining

Total Operating & Upgrade: Cdn $22-26/Bbl
US $19-22/Bbl

Price = 30-40% below WTI

All amounts in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted.
(b) Source: NEB 2003 study “Canada’s Energy Future, Scenarios for Supply and Demand to 2025”. Note: Total discovered recoverable reserves of crude and bitumen (Saudi values are proven reserves, implying higher degree of certainty).
(c) Source: DBRS October 2005 industry study “The Canadian Oil Sands”
Canadian Oilsands: PADDs II and IV Have the Most Access to Canada

Major Canadian Oilsands Takeaway into the U.S.

- PADD II: 2.0 MMBbl/d
- PADD IV: 0.5 MMBbl/d
- PADD V: 0.1 MMBbl/d
- Total: 2.6 MMBbl/d

Note: Pipeline paths not drawn according to precise geographic location, but by general regional direction.
Canadian Oilsands:
U.S. a Significant Importer of Crude

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(MBbl/d)</th>
<th>Total Refinery Inputs</th>
<th>% Imports</th>
<th>Canadian Imports as % of Total Imports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PADD I (E. Coast)</td>
<td>1,597</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADD II (Midwest)</td>
<td>3,288</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADD III (G. Coast)</td>
<td>7,438</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADD IV (Rockies)</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADD V (W. Coast)</td>
<td>2,596</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15,475</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Every PADD uses significant imports: PADD IV uses a very high percentage of Canadian PADD II and V are opportunities

(a) Source: EIA “Petroleum Supply Annual 2004”.
(b) Source: CIBC Jan-2006 industry report “Oil Pipeline Expansion: Refiners in Traditional Markets Girding for Expanded Diet of Canadian Heavy”.
Trans Mountain Expansion

- **TMX1** – C$595 million ⇒ additional 75 MBbl/d
  - Pump Station Expansion, C$230 million, 35 MBbl/d, in-svc by April 2007
  - Anchor Loop, C$365 million, 40 MBbl/d, in-svc at end of 2008
- **TMX2** – Loop between Valemont & Kamloops and back to Edmonton, C$900 million, 100 MBbl/d by 2010
- **TMX3** – Loop between Kamloops & Lower Mainland, C$900 million, 300 MBbl/d by 2011
- **TMX North** – Line between Valemont & Kitimat, C$2.0 billion, 400 MBbl/d
Identified Future Growth Opportunities

Approximately $8 billion in identified growth opportunities over next 5 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entity</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Estimated Total Project Cost ($B)</th>
<th>Expected Completion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KMP</td>
<td>Louisiana Pipeline (LNG)</td>
<td>$0.5</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KMP</td>
<td>Entrega</td>
<td>0.5 (a)</td>
<td>2006-2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KMP</td>
<td>Rockies Express</td>
<td>2.3 (a)</td>
<td>2008-2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KMP</td>
<td>CO₂</td>
<td>1.1 (b)</td>
<td>2006-2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KMP</td>
<td>East Line expansion</td>
<td>0.3 (c)</td>
<td>2006-2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KMP</td>
<td>Spirit</td>
<td>0.4 (d)</td>
<td>2008-2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KMI</td>
<td>Trans Mountain expansion</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2007-2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KMI</td>
<td>Corridor expansion</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KMP</td>
<td>Other identified expansions (e)</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>2006-2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$8.0</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All amounts in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted.
(a) Assumes 2/3 Kinder Morgan ownership. Entrega includes the purchase of Phase I.
(b) 2006-2010
(c) Phase I and phase II.
(d) Assumes 50% Kinder Morgan ownership.
(e) Shipyard River Terminal, Pier 9, Edmonton terminal, CALNEV and Dayton.
$10 Billion in Capital Invested at KMP

Total Invested by Year

1998: $1.6 billion
1999: $1.1 billion
2000: $1.0 billion
2001: $1.3 billion
2002: $0.9 billion
2003: $1.3 billion
2004: $1.1 billion
2005: $1.6 billion

Note: All amounts in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted. See Appendix for details on calculations.

Total Invested by Type

- Acquisitions: $7.5 billion
- Expansions: $2.7 billion

Total Invested by Segment

- Products: $3.5 billion
- Natural Gas: $3.1 billion
- CO2: $1.8 billion
- Terminals: $1.8 billion
Attractive Return on Capital

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Products Pipelines</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Gas Pipelines</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>25.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminals</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KMP Return on Investment</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KMP Return on Equity</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
<td>26.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Please see Appendix for details on calculations.

(a) G&A is deducted in calculating the return on investment for KMP, but is not allocated to the segments and therefore not deducted in calculating the segment information.
# Attractive Return on Capital

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investment in KMP</strong></td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
<td>37.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NGPL</strong></td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Retail</strong></td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Power</strong></td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KMI Return on Investment</strong></td>
<td><strong>10.5%</strong></td>
<td><strong>11.7%</strong></td>
<td><strong>12.4%</strong></td>
<td><strong>13.3%</strong></td>
<td><strong>14.8%</strong></td>
<td><strong>17.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KMI Return on Equity</strong></td>
<td><strong>16.6%</strong></td>
<td><strong>19.0%</strong></td>
<td><strong>18.5%</strong></td>
<td><strong>21.3%</strong></td>
<td><strong>23.2%</strong></td>
<td><strong>22.3%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Please see Appendix for details on calculations.

(a) G&A is deducted in calculating return on investment, but is not allocated to the segments and therefore not deducted in calculating the segment information.

(b) Totals include all assets owned in given year, even if subsequently divested.

(c) 2005 excludes impact of Terasen.
KMI & KMP Have Solid Balance Sheets

($ millions)

Credit Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>KMP (a)</th>
<th>KMI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L-T Debt Rating</td>
<td>Baa1/BBB+</td>
<td>Baa2/BBB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Debt / Total Capital (b,c)</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2006 Budget Estimates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>KMP</th>
<th>KMI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Debt / EBITDA</td>
<td>3.1x</td>
<td>4.2x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBITDA / Interest</td>
<td>5.6x</td>
<td>4.0x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CP Capacity (c)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>KMP</th>
<th>KMI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Bank Credit</td>
<td>$1,600</td>
<td>$1,811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outstanding CP</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TGVNI Drawn</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letters of Credit</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>182</td>
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<tr>
<td>Excess Capacity</td>
<td>$462</td>
<td>$838</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Long-term Debt Maturities (c)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>KMP</th>
<th>KMI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>$45</td>
<td>$346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>$255</td>
<td>$220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>$5</td>
<td>$639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>$129</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Note: All amounts in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted.
(a) Without additional/potential expansions outlined in Financial Review. For impact with potential expansions, see Financial Review.
(b) Debt excludes preferred securities (KMI) and fair value of interest rate swaps and is net of cash. Capital includes preferred securities (KMI) and excludes loss/gain from other comprehensive income.
(c) At December 31, 2005.
KMP Has Returned Nearly $5 Billion in Cash to Partners, 1996-2005

Note: All amounts in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted.
(a) Includes 2% general partner interest.
KMI Has Returned Over $3 Billion in Cash to Investors, 2000-2005

Note: All amounts in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted.
Risks

- **Regulatory**
  - Pacific Products Pipeline FERC/CPUC case
  - Periodic rate reviews
  - Unexpected FERC, NEB, BCUC policy changes

- **Environmental**

- **Terrorism**

- **Interest Rates**
  - 50% of debt is floating rate
  - Budget assumes an increase based on the forward curve
  - The full-year impact of a 100-bp increase in rates equates to an approximate $28 million increase in expense at KMP and $28 million at KMI

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Note: All amounts in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted.
Summary

- **Stable Cash Flow**
  - Own assets core to energy infrastructure

- **Internal Growth Opportunities**
  - Critical Mass
  - Well-located assets/favorable demographics

- **Fixed Cost Business**
  - Drop growth to bottom line

- **Unique Structure**
  - Tax Efficient
  - Incentive Fee

- **Management Philosophy**
  - Low-Cost Operator
  - Focused on cash
  - Disciplined Investment

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**KMP/KMR:**
6-7% Yield and 8% Long-Term Growth

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**KMI:**
3.6% Yield and 10% Long-Term Growth