KINDER MORGAN
ENERGY PARTNERS, L.P.

2007 MLP Investor Conference

March 8, 2007
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.

In connection with the proposed Merger involving Kinder Morgan, Inc. (the "Company"), the Company has filed a definitive proxy statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). INVESTORS AND SECURITY HOLDERS ARE ADVISED TO READ THE DEFINITIVE PROXY STATEMENT BECAUSE IT CONTAINS IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT THE MERGER AND THE PARTIES TO THE MERGER. Investors and security holders may obtain a free copy of the definitive proxy statement and other relevant documents filed by the Company with the SEC from the SEC's website at http://www.sec.gov. The Company's security holders and other interested parties will also be able to obtain, without charge, a copy of the definitive proxy statement and other relevant documents by directing a request by mail or telephone to Investor Relations, Kinder Morgan, Inc., 500 Dallas Street, Suite 1000, Houston, Texas 77002, telephone (713) 369 9490, or from the Company's website, www.kindermorgan.com.

The Company and its directors, executive officers and other members of its management and employees may be deemed to be participants in the solicitation of proxies from the Company's stockholders with respect to the Merger. Information about the Company's directors and executive officers and their ownership of the Company's common stock is set forth in the proxy statement for the Company's 2006 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which was filed with the SEC on April 3, 2006. Stockholders and investors may obtain additional information regarding the interests of the Company and its directors and executive officers in the Merger, which may be different than those of the Company's stockholders generally, by reading the definitive proxy statement and other relevant documents regarding the Merger, which has been filed with the SEC.
## Capital Structure

(billions except where noted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Kinder Morgan Energy Partners (a,c)</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Market Equity</td>
<td>$11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterprise Value</td>
<td>$17.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007E EBITDA (d)</td>
<td>$2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007E DCF (d)</td>
<td>$1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>KMR (LLC)</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>62 million i-units</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>KMP (Partnership)</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>168 million units</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Kinder Morgan, Inc. (b,c)**
  - Enterprise Value: $21.7

**Notes:**

(a) KMP market cap based on 168 million common units (includes 5.3 million Class B units owned by KMI; Class B units are unlisted KMP common units) at a price of $50.81 and 62 million KMR i-units at a price of $50.03 as of 2-Mar-2007.
(b) Excludes the consolidation of KMP. KMI enterprise value based on 136 million shares at a price of $105.70 as of 2-Mar-2007.
(c) Debt balance as of 31-Dec-2006, excludes the fair value of interest rate swaps, net of cash.
(d) EBITDA defined as pre-tax income plus DD&A and interest expense, DCF (distributable cash flow) is net income plus DD&A less sustaining capex.
Solid Asset Base Generates Stable Fee Income

- **CO₂**
  - 28% CO₂ transport and sales
  - 72% oil production related
  - Production hedged (a):
    - 2007=85% ($35/Bbl)
    - 2008=83% ($44)
    - 2009=71% ($49)
    - 2010=72% ($56)

- **Terminals**
  - 49% Liquids, 51% Bulk
  - Geographic and product diversity
  - 3-4 year average contract life

2007 DCF Profile (b)
- **CO₂** 28%
- Products Pipelines 27%
- Terminals 20%
- Natural Gas Pipelines 25%

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

- **Natural Gas Pipelines**
  - 55% Texas Intrastate
  - 45% Rockies
  - Little incidental commodity risk

(a) 2007 production based on Kinder Morgan budget; 2008-2011 based on Netherland, Sewell reserve report. Includes heavier NGL components (C4+).
Incorporates swaps and puts at strike price net of premium, WTI/WTS spread @ $6-7.00/Bbl.
(b) Budgeted 2007 distributable cash flow before G&A and interest.
(c) Terminals are not FERC regulated except portion of CALNEV.
Consistent Track Record

Total Distributions (GP + LP) ($mm)

- GP (a)
- LP

Net Debt to Total Capital (c)

- 1997: 47%
- 1998: 39%
- 1999: 46%
- 2000: 46%
- 2001: 51%
- 2002: 54%
- 2003: 52%
- 2004: 54%
- 2005: 57%
- 2006: 58%
- 2007E: 60%

LP Distribution Per Unit (b)

- 1996: $0.63
- 1997: $1.13
- 1998: $1.30
- 1999: $1.45
- 2000: $1.90
- 2001: $2.20
- 2002: $2.72
- 2003: $2.96
- 2004: $3.20
- 2005: $3.32
- 2006: $3.60
- 2007E: $3.68

Net Debt to EBITDA (c)

- 1997: 3.5x
- 1998: 3.2x
- 1999: 3.9x
- 2000: 3.9x
- 2001: 3.5x
- 2002: 3.7x
- 2003: 3.8x
- 2004: 3.5x
- 2005: 3.2x
- 2006: 3.3x
- 2007E: 3.6x

(a) Includes 2% GP interest.
(b) Declared 4Q distribution annualized (i.e. multiplied by four)
(c) Debt is net of cash and excludes fair value of interest rate swaps. Total capital excludes accumulated other comprehensive loss related to hedges.
Significant Historical Returns

Total Returns, Dec-1996 to Jan-2007 (a)

KMP has returned 1,351% since 31-Dec-1996, compared to 459% and 120% for the Alerian MLP and S&P 500 indices, respectively.

Source: Bloomberg
(a) Total returns calculated on a daily basis through 2-Mar-2007 assuming dividends/distributions reinvested in index/stock/unit.
(b) Start date 31-Dec-1996
The Kinder Morgan Strategy

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

Same Strategy Since Inception
## Growth Opportunities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shifting Natural Gas Supply Sources  &lt;br&gt;  — Rockies  &lt;br&gt;  — LNG  &lt;br&gt;  — Barnett Shale</td>
<td>Storage, further pipeline expansions, extensions, incremental shipper services (backhaul, hub, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demographic Growth</td>
<td>Additional pipeline and terminal expansions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growing Production from Canadian Oilsands</td>
<td>TMX2, TMX3, TMX North, terminals, CO$_2$ capture and transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Crude Oil Prices</td>
<td>Future CO$_2$ sales &amp; transport expansion, incremental production from EOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased Use of Heavy Crude  &lt;br&gt;  — Petcoke Handling  &lt;br&gt;  — Sulfur Handling</td>
<td>Increased handling of petcoke, application of prilling technology at terminal facilities – U.S. &amp; Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growing Coal Imports</td>
<td>Additional terminal expansions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growing Petroleum Product Imports</td>
<td>Additional terminal expansions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased Use of Renewable Fuels  &lt;br&gt;  — Biodiesel  &lt;br&gt;  — Ethanol</td>
<td>Additional ethanol/biodiesel storage and blending at terminal facilities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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- Rockies Express pipeline  
- KM Louisiana pipeline  
- Midcontinent Express pipeline  
- CALNEV and East Line products pipeline projects  
- Trans Mountain pipeline dropdown, Edmonton terminal project  
- McElmo Dome, Cortez expansions, SACROC, Yates  
- Increased volume at petcoke terminals  
- Acquisition of prilling technology  
- Shipyard River, Pier IX terminal expansions  
- New York, Houston terminal expansions  
- Houston biodiesel facility project  
- Houston, Philadelphia terminal expansions, sales of natural gas transport capacity to ethanol producers
Shifting Natural Gas Supply Sources

Natural Gas Supply

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Production Volumes (a)</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rockies Natural Gas</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnett Shale Natural Gas</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulf Coast LNG Imports</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>933%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Source: Wood Mackenzie
(b) Source: FERC
### Newbuild Natural Gas Pipelines

#### Ownership

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pipeline</th>
<th>KMP 50% (a)</th>
<th>SRE 25%</th>
<th>COP 25%</th>
<th>KMP 50%</th>
<th>ETC 50%</th>
<th>KMP 100%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### KM Cost ($mm)

| Pipeline            | $2,200 | $625 | $500 | = $3,325 |

#### Capacity (Bcf/d)

| Pipeline            | 1.8    | 1.4  | 2.1  | = 5.3    |

#### In-service


#### Term of Contracts

| Pipeline            | 10 yrs   | 10 yrs | 20 yrs |

#### (a) Upon completion of construction.
Growing Crude Production from Canadian Oilsands

WCSB Crude Production by Type (a)

- Oilsands
- Condensate
- Conventional Heavy
- Conventional Light
- Oilsands - LC

Oilsands ~11% CAGR '06-'15

1.2 MMBbl/d Oilsands-only

3 MMBbl/d

Washington State Refinery Capacity (c)

- Washington state refiners only use ~100,000 Bbl/d of Canadian crude
- Announced upgrade:
  - COP – Coker Ferndale, WA 2012-2015

Canadian crude through Trans Mountain 16% (~100 MBbl/d)

Other 84% (515 MBbl/d)

Heavy/Light Crude Differential (b)

ANS Crude Oil Production in Decline (d)

- Sources: National Energy Board (c) Dominion Bond Rating Service, Company reports
- Sources: Bloomberg (d) Sources: EIA, CIBC
Increased Use of Heavy Crude

- Crude supply is heavier, more sour
- Heavier, sour crude produces more residue
  - Pet coke
  - Sulfur

**North American Pet coke Production (a)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rest of N. America</th>
<th>U.S. Gulf Coast</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>52</td>
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<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canadian Sulfur Production (b)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Gas Processing</th>
<th>Oilsands</th>
<th>Independent Upgraders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>2004</td>
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<td>2008</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Current Projects

### $6.5 Billion In Projects Over Next 4 Years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Estimated Project Cost ($mm)</th>
<th>Expected Completion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rockies Express</td>
<td>$2,200 (a)</td>
<td>2007-2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midcontinent Express</td>
<td>625 (a)</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KM Louisiana Pipeline</td>
<td>500 (a)</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALNEV expansion</td>
<td>388 (a)</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Line expansion</td>
<td>145 (a)</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans Mountain dropdown</td>
<td>700 (b)</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans Mountain – Anchor Loop expansion</td>
<td>400 (c)</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO$_2$ – SACROC and Yates</td>
<td>962 (c)</td>
<td>2007-2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO$_2$ – source and transport</td>
<td>120 (a)</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other identified projects</td>
<td>501 (d)</td>
<td>2007-2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$6,541</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Pro rata expenditures for KMP’s ownership interest.
(b) Estimate.
(c) Remaining expenditures assuming a 31-May-2007 dropdown.
(d) Edmonton, Houston, Pier IX, TransColorado, Dayton.
Future Opportunities

- Natural Gas: Shifting Supply Basins and Gas Price Volatility
  - Storage, Extensions, Expansions, Incremental Services

- Canadian Oilsands
  - TMX2, TMX3, TMX North, CO2, Terminals

- Increased Use of Heavy Crude and Increased Coal Imports, Renewable Fuels, Imported Gasoline
  - Terminal Expansions/Newbuild

- High Oil Prices
  - Opportunities in CO2 Sales, Transport and Crude Oil Production

- Opportunistic Acquisitions
$11 Billion in Capital Invested

Total Invested by Year

Total Invested by Type

Total Invested by Segment

$1.6  $1.1  $0.8  $1.9  $1.3  $1.3  $1.2  $0.9

$7.5  $3.5
Acquisitions  Expansions

$3.7  $3.0  $2.2  $2.1
Products Pipelines  Natural Gas Pipelines  CO2  Terminals

Note: See Appendix to 2007 Analyst Conference presentation for details on calculations.
### Attractive Returns on Capital

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment ROI (a):</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</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>11.6%</td>
<td>11.8%</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>
<td>16.5</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>
<td>23.1</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>
<td>17.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KMP ROI</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| KMP Return on Equity             | 17.4%  | 19.0%  | 21.9%  | 23.2%  | 25.2%  | 26.6%  | 26.7%  |

Note: See Appendix to 2007 Analyst Conference presentation for details on calculations.

(a) Return on investment. 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.
Solid Balance Sheet

($ millions)

Credit Summary

L-T Debt Rating Baa1/BBB
Current Net Debt / Total Capital (a,b) 53.8%

2007 Budget Estimates:
Debt / EBITDA 3.6x
EBITDA / Interest 5.1x

CP Capacity (b)

Total Bank Credit $1,850
Less:
Outstanding CP 106 (c)
Letters of Credit 386
Excess Capacity $1,358

Long-term Debt Maturities (b)

2007 $255
2008 $5
2009 $250
2010 $250
2011 $700

(a) Debt balance excludes fair value of interest rate swaps and is net of cash. Capital excludes loss/gain from other comprehensive income.
(b) At 31-Dec-2006.
(c) Pro forma for $1 billion note offering in January 2007.
Risks

■ Regulatory
  — Pacific Products Pipeline FERC/CPUC case
  — Periodic rate reviews
  — Unexpected policy changes

■ CO₂ Crude Oil Production Volumes

■ Construction Cost Overruns

■ Environmental

■ Terrorism

■ Interest Rates
  — Approximately 50% floating rate debt
  — Budget assumes flat rates at a level above the current forward curve
  — The full-year impact of a 100-bp increase in rates equates to an approximate $32 million increase in interest expense
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

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