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 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.
(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 $50.29 and 71 million KMR i-units at a price of $48.14, as of 31-Aug-2007.
(b) Debt balance as of 30-Jun-2007, excludes the fair value of interest rate swaps, net of cash.
(c) 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%
  - Natural Gas Pipelines 25%
  - Terminals 20%

- **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

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(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. Excludes Trans Mountain Pipeline which was acquired 30-Apr-2007.
(c) Terminals are not FERC regulated except portion of CALNEV.
Consistent Track Record

Total Distributions (GP + LP) ($mm)

LP Distribution Per Unit (b)

Net Debt to Total Capital (c)

Net Debt to EBITDA (c)

(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 Aug-2007 (a)

KMP 29% annual return

Alerian 18% annual return

S&P 500 8% annual return

KMP has returned 1,382% since 31-Dec-1996, compared to 481% and 137% for the Alerian MLP and S&P 500 indices, respectively.

Source: Bloomberg

(a) Total returns calculated on a daily basis through 31-Aug-2007 assuming dividends/distributions reinvested in index/unit.
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

### Current Projects (2007-2010)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shifting Natural Gas Supply Sources</th>
<th>Additional Opportunities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>— Rockies</td>
<td>Storage, further pipeline expansions, extensions, incremental shipper services (backhaul, hub, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— LNG</td>
<td>Additional pipeline and terminal expansions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Barnett Shale</td>
<td>TMX2, TMX3, TMX North, terminals, CO₂ capture and transport</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic Growth</th>
<th>Future CO₂ sales &amp; transport expansion, incremental production from EOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Growing Production from Canadian Oilsands</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>High Crude Oil Prices</th>
<th></th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increased Use of Heavy Crude</th>
<th>Increased handling of pet coke, application of prilling technology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>— Pet coke Handling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Sulfur Handling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Growing Coal Imports</th>
<th></th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Growing Petroleum Product Imports</th>
<th></th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increased Use of Renewable Fuels</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>— Biodiesel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Ethanol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Additional Opportunities

- Rockies Express pipeline
- KM Louisiana pipeline
- Midcontinent Express pipeline
- CALNEV and East Line products pipeline projects
- Trans Mountain pipeline dropdown, TMX1, Edmonton terminal project
- McElmo Dome, Cortez expansions, SACROC, Yates
- Increased volume at pet coke 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
- Additional terminal expansions
- Additional terminal expansions
- Additional ethanol/biodiesel storage and blending at terminal facilities
Shifting Natural Gas Supply Sources

- Rockies production expected to increase 25% 2006-2010 (a)
- Barnett Shale production expected to increase 33% 2006-2010 (a)
- 7.6 Bcf/d of LNG import capacity currently under construction on Gulf Coast (b)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rockies Express Pipeline</th>
<th>Midcontinent Express Pipeline</th>
<th>KM Louisiana Pipeline</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KM Cost ($mm)</td>
<td>$2,200</td>
<td>$625</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$3,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity (Bcf/d)</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-service</td>
<td>2007-2009</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term of Contracts</td>
<td>10 yrs</td>
<td>10 yrs</td>
<td>20 yrs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ownership</td>
<td>KMP 50% (a)</td>
<td>KMP 50%</td>
<td>KMP 100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SRE 25%</td>
<td>ETP 50%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COP 25%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**WCSB Crude Production by Type (a)**

- Oilsands ~11% CAGR '06-'15
- Condensate
- Conventional Heavy
- Conventional Light
- Oilsands - LC

**Heavy/Light Crude Differential (b)**

WTI vs. Mayan Crude Spot Price ($/Bbl)

**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

**ANS Production in Decline (d)**

ANS Crude Oil Production M(MBbl/d)

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

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

(a) Source: Jacobs Consultancy
(b) Source: PentaSul
# 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>$2,200 (a)</td>
<td>2007-2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midcontinent Express</td>
<td>625 (a)</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KM Louisiana Pipeline</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALNEV expansion</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Line expansion</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans Mountain dropdown</td>
<td>550 (b)</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans Mountain – TMX1</td>
<td>470 (c)</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO$_2$ – SACROC and Yates</td>
<td>962</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>$6,461</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Pro rata expenditures for KMP’s ownership interest.
(b) Completed sale of Trans Mountain by KMI to KMP on 30-Apr-2007.
(c) Remaining expenditures.
(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, 1998-2006

Total Invested by Year

Note: See Appendix to 2007 Analyst Conference presentation for details on calculations.
* Original 2007 budget.
(a) Includes Trans Mountain.
Attractive Returns 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>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Segment ROI (a):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<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

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L-T Debt Rating</td>
<td>Baa2/BBB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Net Debt / Total Capital (a,b)</td>
<td>54.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 2007 Budget Estimates:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Debt / EBITDA</td>
<td>3.6x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBITDA / Interest</td>
<td>5.1x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CP Capacity (b)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Bank Credit</td>
<td>$1,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outstanding CP</td>
<td>396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letters of Credit</td>
<td>504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess Capacity</td>
<td>$950</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Long-term Debt Maturities (c)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$5</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>$700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Debt balance excludes fair value of interest rate swaps and is net of cash. Capital excludes loss/gain from other comprehensive income.
(b) As of 30-Jun-2007.
(c) As of 31-Aug-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 $30 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