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.
Capital Structure

Kinder Morgan Energy Partners

Market Equity (a) $11.9B
Debt (b) 6.6B
Enterprise Value $18.5B

2007E EBITDA (b) $2.0B
2007E DCF (b) $1.4B

KMR (LLC)
71 million i-units

KMP (Partnership)
168 million units

Additional Shares
Cash Distribution
Incentive Distribution

Public Float

General Partner

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

**KMP 2007 DCF Profile** (b)
- CO₂ 28%
- Products Pipelines 25%
- Terminals 20%
- Natural Gas Pipelines 25%
- Trans Mountain 2%

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

KMP 29% annual return
Alerian 18% annual return
S&P 500 8% annual return

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

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
## Growth Opportunities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shifting Natural Gas Supply Sources</strong></td>
<td><strong>Growing Petroleum Product Imports</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Rockies</td>
<td>— New York, Houston terminal expansions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— LNG</td>
<td>— New York, Houston terminal expansions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Barnett Shale</td>
<td>— Additional terminal expansions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockies Express pipeline</td>
<td>— Midcontinent Express pipeline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KM Louisiana pipeline</td>
<td>— CALNEV and East Line products pipeline projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midcontinent Express pipeline</td>
<td>— Trans Mountain pipeline dropdown, TMX1, Edmonton terminal project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Demographic Growth</strong></td>
<td>— McElmo Dome, Cortez expansions, SACROC, Yates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Growing Production from Canadian Oilsands</strong></td>
<td><strong>Growing Coal Imports</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>High Crude Oil Prices</strong></td>
<td><strong>Growing Production from Canadian Oilsands</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Increased Use of Heavy Crude</strong></td>
<td><strong>Growing Coal Imports</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Petcoke Handling</td>
<td><strong>Growing Petroleum Product Imports</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Sulfur Handling</td>
<td>— Shipyard River, Pier IX terminal expansions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased volume at petcoke terminals</td>
<td><strong>Additional Opportunities</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of prilling technology</td>
<td><strong>High Crude Oil Prices</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased handling of petcoke, application of prilling technology at terminal facilities – U.S. &amp; Canada</td>
<td><strong>Growing Coal Imports</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Growing Coal Imports</strong></td>
<td><strong>Growing Petroleum Product Imports</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Increased Use of Renewable Fuels</strong></td>
<td><strong>Increased Use of Renewable Fuels</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Biodiesel</td>
<td>— Houston biodiesel facility project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Ethanol</td>
<td>— Houston, Philadelphia terminal expansions, sales of natural gas transport capacity to ethanol producers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional terminal expansions</td>
<td>Additional ethanol/biodiesel storage and blending at terminal facilities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Shifting Natural Gas Supply Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural Gas Supply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production Volumes (a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockies Natural Gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnett Shale Natural Gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulf Coast LNG Imports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Source: Wood Mackenzie
(b) Source: FERC

- 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)
Newbuild Natural Gas Pipelines

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

- 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)

Washington State Refinery Capacity (c)

ANS Production in Decline (d)

Sources:
(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

![North American Petcoke Production](chart)

![Canadian Sulfur Production](chart)

(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>$2,200 (a)</td>
<td>2007-2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midcontinent Express</td>
<td>625 (a)</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KM Louisiana Pipeline</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALNEV expansion</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Line expansion</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans Mountain dropdown</td>
<td>550 (b)</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans Mountain – TMX1</td>
<td>470 (c)</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO$_2$ – SACROC and Yates</td>
<td>950</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>500 (d)</td>
<td>2007-2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$6,495</strong></td>
<td><strong>2007-2009</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Pro rata expenditures for KMP’s ownership interest.
(b) Completed sale of Trans Mountain by Knight 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

Note: See Appendix to 2007 Analyst Conference presentation for details on calculations.
* 2007E, includes joint ventures.
(a) Includes Trans Mountain.
Attractive Returns on Capital

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment</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>
<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>
<td>26.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
Baa2/BBB

Current Net Debt / Total Capital (a,b)
54.3%

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

CP Capacity (b)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Bank Credit</th>
<th>$1,850</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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>Year</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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 and 8% Long-Term Growth