



Opportunity Knocks

January 29, 2014

Forward-Looking Statements / Non-GAAP Financial Measures

This presentation contains forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are identified as any statement that does not relate strictly to historical or current facts. In particular, statements, express or implied, concerning future actions, conditions or events, future operating results or the ability to generate revenues, income or cash flow or to make distributions or pay dividends are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of performance. They involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Future actions, conditions or events and future results of operations of Kinder Morgan Energy Partners, L.P., Kinder Morgan Management, LLC, El Paso Pipeline Partners, L.P., and Kinder Morgan, Inc. may differ materially from those expressed in these forward-looking statements. Many of the factors that will determine these results 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 and credit 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. There is no assurance that any of the actions, events or results of the forward-looking statements will occur, or if any of them do, what impact they will have on our results of operations or financial condition. Because of these uncertainties, you are cautioned not to put undue reliance on any forward-looking statement. Please read "Risk Factors" and "Information Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" in our most recent Annual Reports on Form 10-K and our subsequently filed Exchange Act reports, which are available through the SEC's EDGAR system at www.sec.gov and on our website at www.kindermorgan.com.

We use non-generally accepted accounting principles ("non-GAAP") financial measures in this presentation. Our reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures to comparable GAAP measures can be found in the appendix to this presentation and on our website at www.kindermorgan.com. These non-GAAP measures should not be considered an alternative to GAAP financial measures.

Kinder Morgan 2014 Investor Conference

8:00 - 8:30	Corporate Overview: Vision – Rich Kinder
8:30 - 9:00	Corporate Overview: Operational Excellence – Steve Kean
9:00 - 9:15	Corporate Overview: Financial Excellence – Kimberly Dang
9:15 - 9:30	Break
9:30 - 10:15	Natural Gas Pipelines – Tom Martin
10:15 - 10:45	Products Pipelines – Ron McClain
10:45 - 11:15	Terminals – John Schlosser
11:15 - 11:30	Kinder Morgan Canada – Ian Anderson
11:30 - 12:15	Lunch
12:15 - 1:00	CO ₂ – Jim Wuerth
1:00 - 1:30	Financial Review – Kimberly Dang
1:30 - 2:00	Q & A

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Vision

Rich Kinder

Chief Executive Officer

Our Strategy

Stay the Course

Same Strategy Since Inception

- **Focus on stable fee-based assets that are core to North American energy infrastructure**
 - Market leader in each of our business segments
- **Control costs**
 - It's the investors' money, not management's – treat it that way
- **Leverage asset footprint to seek attractive capital investment opportunities, both expansion and acquisition**
 - KMP has completed approximately \$24 billion in acquisitions and \$18 billion of greenfield / expansion projects since inception ^(a)
- **Maintaining a strong balance sheet is paramount**
 - KMP has accessed capital markets for approximately \$40 billion since inception ^(b)
 - Investment grade since inception
- **Transparency to investors**

(a) From 1997 inception through 2013.

(b) Gross long-term capital issued from 1997 inception through 2013. Net of refinancing, approximately \$36 billion of capital raised.

Strategy Has Proven Effective

Strategy has produced a large, diversified platform

- 3rd largest North American energy company as measured by enterprise value (EV)
 - Grown from ~\$350MM EV at inception to combined EV today of ~\$110B ^(a)
- ~80,000 miles of natural gas, liquids and CO₂ pipelines, and approximately 180 terminals
 - Largest independent transporter of refined petroleum products, natural gas and CO₂ in North America
 - Largest independent terminal operator in the North America
 - Only Oilsands pipeline moving crude to the West Coast

Stable, fee-based assets

- ~82% of KMI cash flow is fee-based / ~94% is fee-based or hedged ^(b)
- KMP has met or exceeded LP distribution target in 13 out of last 14 years
- Stable platform and steady cash flow has led to lower equity volatility and greater value protection during market downturns
 - KMP's beta is over 40% lower than its peer median over the past 8 years ^(c)

Platform well-positioned to current North American energy developments

- Natural gas – clean, affordable, abundant supply driving significant North American demand
- Crude oil – U.S. projected to be #1 oil producer in the world by 2016
- NGLs – significant NGL supply growth driving U.S. position as major global exporter

Management enthusiastic about future

- Current visible 5-year backlog of \$14.8 billion
- ~\$81 million in insider purchases across suite of Kinder Morgan securities during 2013
- Management and original shareholders own ~29% of KMI

(a) KMP / KMI combined enterprise value at inception, combined enterprise value of KMI, KMP & EPB currently.

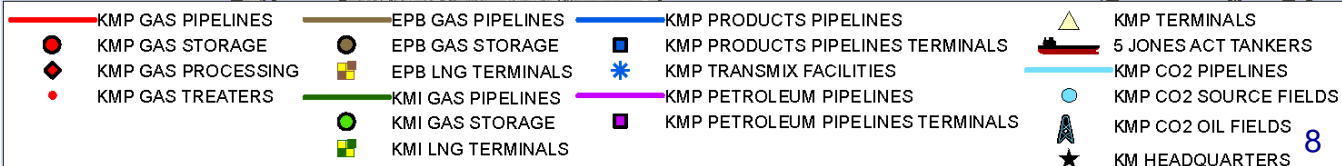
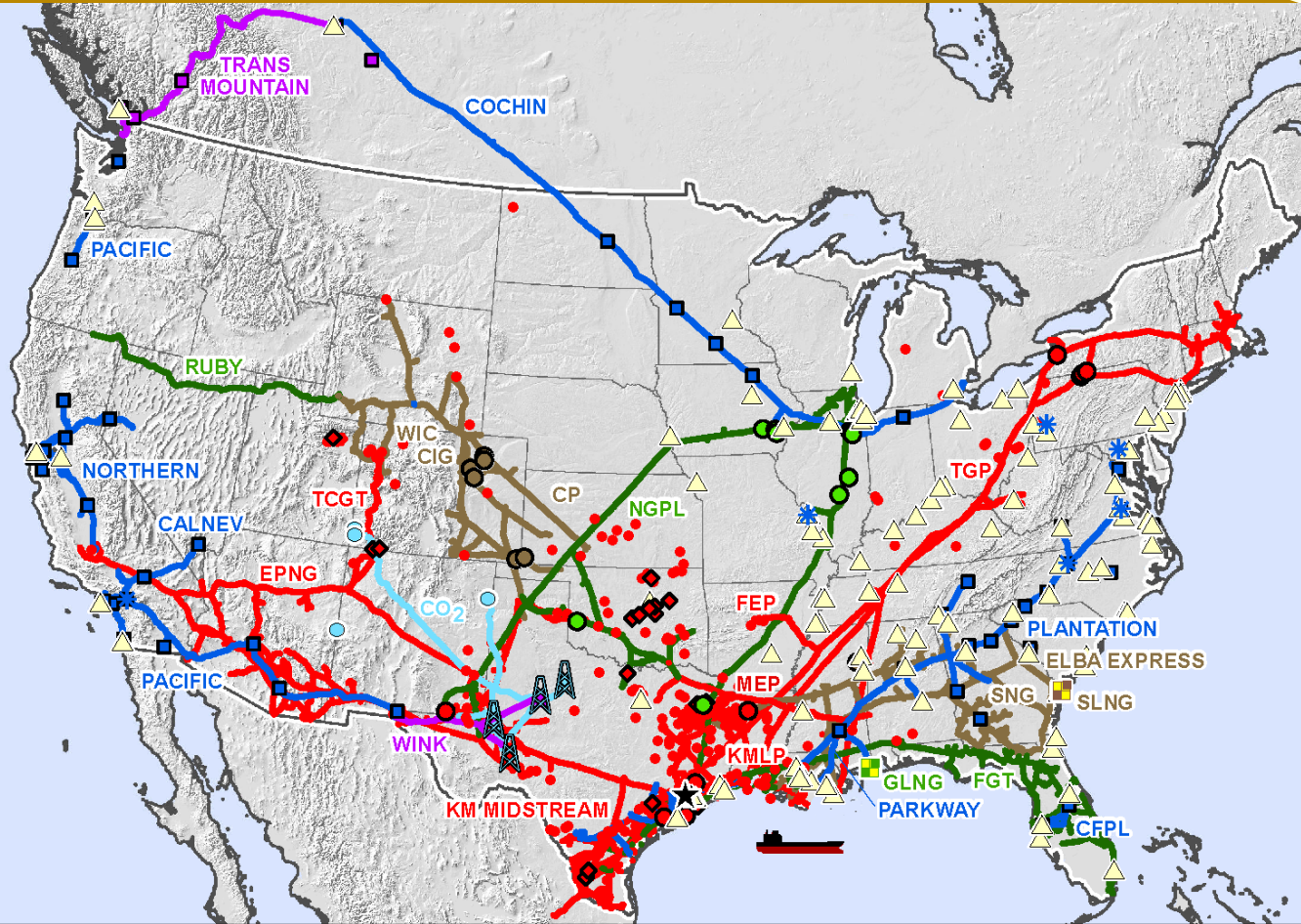
(b) Reflects KMI on a consolidated basis; KMP 2014 fee-based cash flow ~77%, and ~93% with hedges, EPB = 100% fee-based.

(c) Weekly betas per Bloomberg (January 2006 through January 2014). Peer companies include BWP, EEP, EPD, ETP, MMP, OKS, PAA, SEP, WPZ.

Kinder Morgan

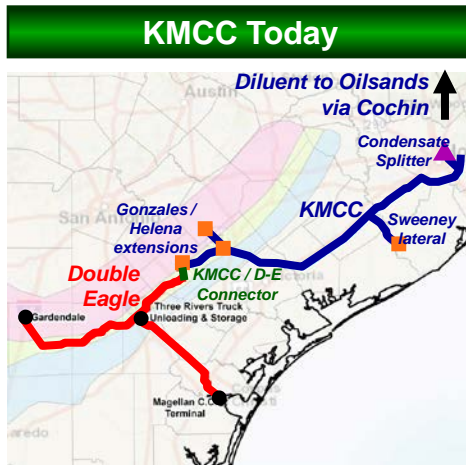
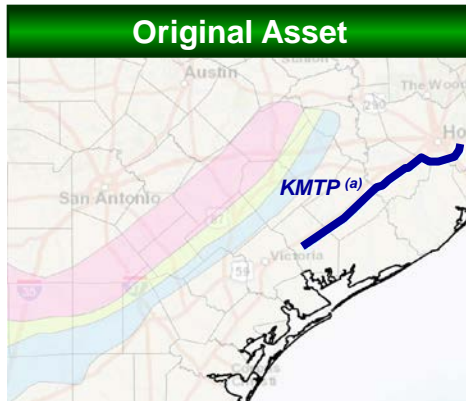
Unparalleled Asset Footprint

- **3rd largest energy company in North America with combined enterprise value of approximately \$110 billion (a)**
- **Largest natural gas network in North America**
 - Own an interest in / operate ~68,000 miles of natural gas pipeline
 - Connected to every important U.S. natural gas resource play, including: Eagle Ford, Marcellus, Utica, Uinta, Haynesville, Fayetteville and Barnett
- **Largest independent transporter of petroleum products in North America**
 - Transport ~2.3 MMBbl/d (b)
- **Largest transporter of CO₂ in North America**
 - Transport ~1.3 Bcf/d of CO₂ (b)
- **Largest independent terminal operator in North America**
 - Own an interest in or operate ~180 liquids / dry bulk terminals
 - ~125 MMBbls domestic liquids capacity
 - Handle ~103 MMtons of dry bulk products (b)
- **Only Oilsands pipe serving West Coast**
 - Transports ~300 MBbl/d to Vancouver / Washington State; proposed expansion takes capacity to 890 MBbl/d



(a) Combined enterprise value of KMI, KMP & EPB; see footnotes on slide 9 for further information.
 (b) 2014 budgeted volumes.

The Value of the Platform



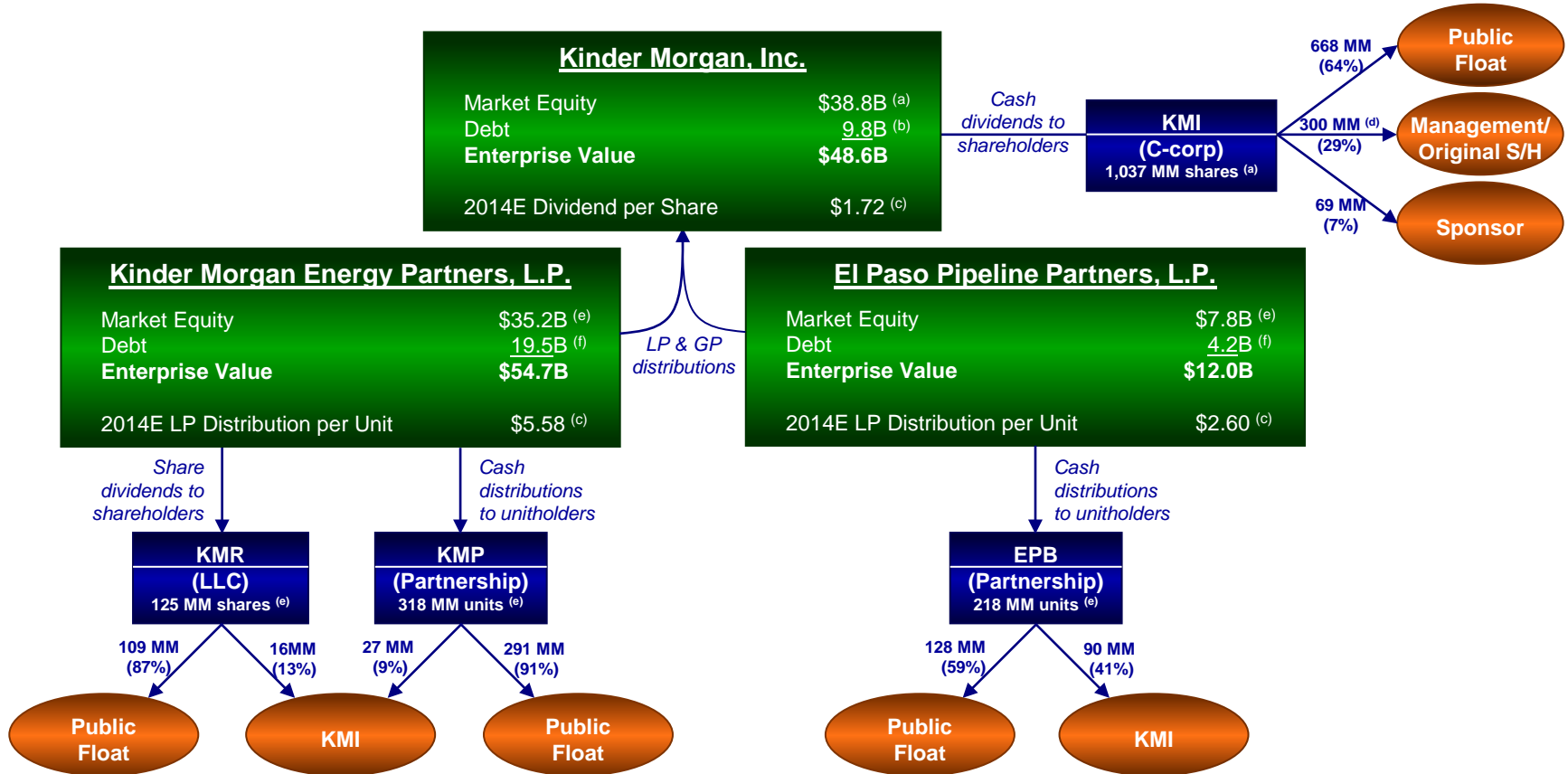
Kinder Morgan Crude & Condensate Pipeline (KMCC)

- May 2011 – Kinder Morgan announced a \$220 million investment to convert 113 miles of an existing under-utilized natural gas pipeline and build 65 miles of new pipe to move Eagle Ford product to the Houston Ship Channel
- Several additional projects, each backed by customer contracts, have been identified due to the KMCC footprint
 - Condensate Splitter Phases I and II
 - Sweeney Lateral
 - Helena Extension
 - Helena storage tanks and truck rack
 - Gonzales lateral
 - Double Eagle investment and connection to KMCC
- KMP's planned investments related to Eagle Ford crude and condensate opportunities total over \$1 billion at an expected 5.7x EBITDA multiple
- KMCC volume target of over 250 MBbl/d by 2016
- Splitter capacity of 100 MBbl/d after both phases are complete
- More to come?

(a) Originally part of Kinder Morgan Texas Pipeline (KMTTP) intrastate natural gas system.

Kinder Morgan

Four Ways to Invest: KMI, KMP, KMR & EPB



(a) Market prices as of 12/31/2013; KMI market equity based on ~1,037 million shares outstanding (including restricted shares) at a price of \$36.00 and ~348 million warrants at a price of \$4.06.
 (b) Debt of KMI and its subsidiaries as of 12/31/2013; excludes debt of KMP and its subsidiaries and EPB and its subsidiaries; excludes the fair value of interest rate swaps, purchase accounting and Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc.'s \$100 million of Series A Fixed-to-floating Rate Term Cumulative Preferred Stock due 2057, net of cash.

(c) 2014 budget.

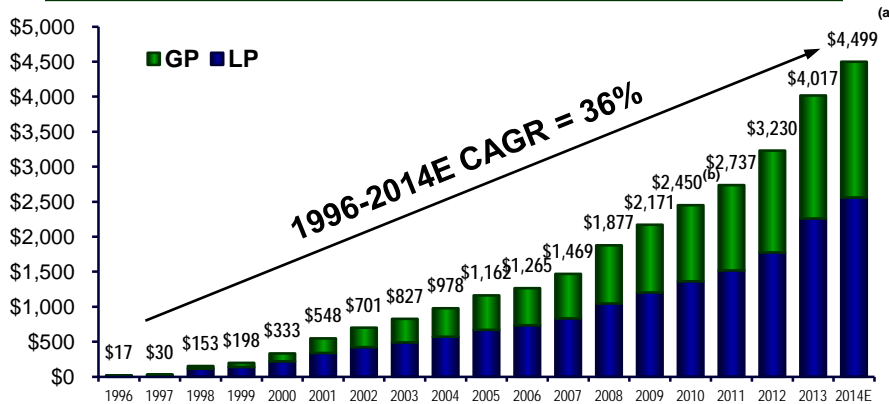
(d) Reflects KMI form-4 filers, and restricted shares issued to other members of management.

(e) Market prices as of 12/31/2013; KMP market equity based on ~318 million common units (includes 5.3 million Class B units owned by Kinder Morgan, Inc.; Class B units are unlisted KMP common units) at a price of \$80.66, ~125 million KMR shares at a price of \$75.66, and ~218 million EPB units at a price of \$36.00.

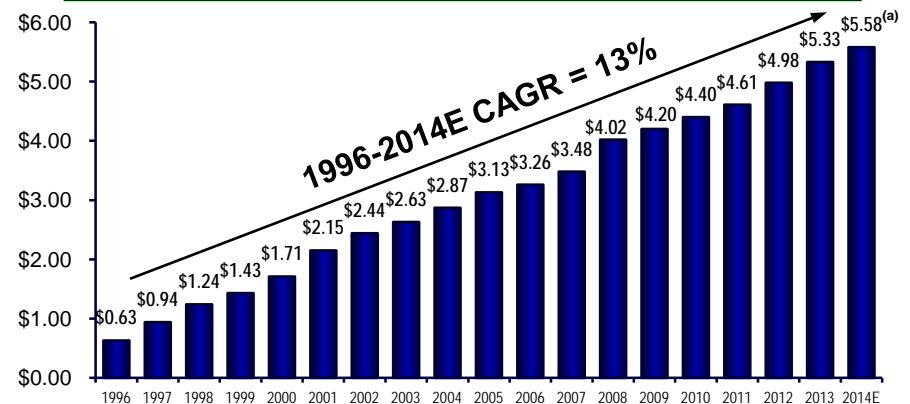
(f) Debt balances of KMP and EPB as of 12/31/2013; exclude the fair value of interest rate swaps, net of cash.

18 Years of Consistent Growth at KMP

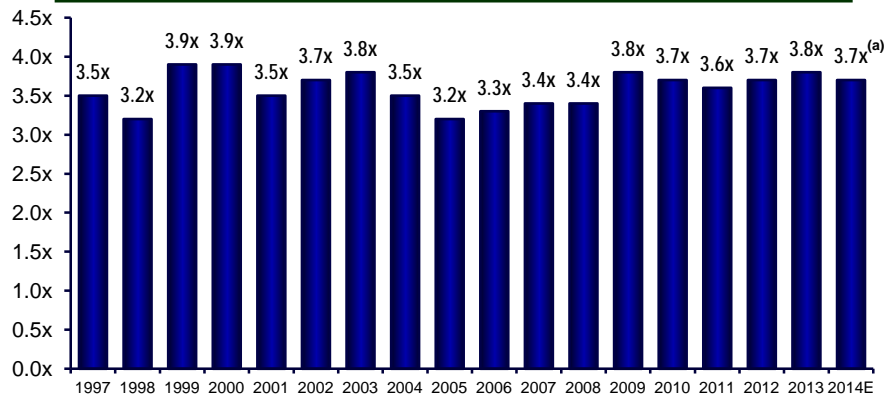
KMP Total Distributions (GP + LP) (\$MM)



KMP Annual LP Distribution per Unit (c)



KMP Net Debt to EBITDA (d)



(a) 2014 budget.
 (b) In 2010, total distributions paid were \$2,280 million. These distributions would have been \$2,450 million (\$170 million greater) if all distributions paid in August 2010 had been cash from operations, rather than a portion being a distribution of cash from interim capital transactions; the GP receives only 2% of distributions of cash from interim capital transactions.
 (c) Annual LP declared distributions, rounded to 2 decimals where applicable.
 (d) Debt is net of cash and excluding fair value of interest rate swaps.

Guidance

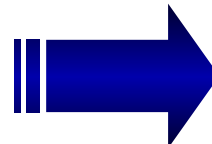
Promises Made, Promises Kept

Promises Made

KMI Budgeted Dividend:
 2011: \$1.16 ^(a)
 2012: \$1.35
 2013: \$1.57

KMP Budgeted LP Distribution:
 2000: \$1.60
 2001: \$1.95
 2002: \$2.40
 2003: \$2.63
 2004: \$2.84
 2005: \$3.13
 2006: \$3.28
 2007: \$3.44
 2008: \$4.02
 2009: \$4.20
 2010: \$4.40
 2011: \$4.60
 2012: \$4.98
 2013: \$5.28

EPB Forecasted LP Distribution:
 2012: \$2.25
 2013: \$2.55



Promises Kept

KMI Actual Dividend:
 2011: \$1.20 ^(a)
 2012: \$1.40
 2013: \$1.60

KMP Actual LP Distribution:
 2000: \$1.71
 2001: \$2.15
 2002: \$2.435
 2003: \$2.63
 2004: \$2.87
 2005: \$3.13
 2006: ~~\$3.26~~
 2007: \$3.48
 2008: \$4.02
 2009: \$4.20
 2010: \$4.40
 2011: \$4.61
 2012: \$4.98
 2013: \$5.33

EPB Actual LP Distribution:
 2012: \$2.25
 2013: \$2.55

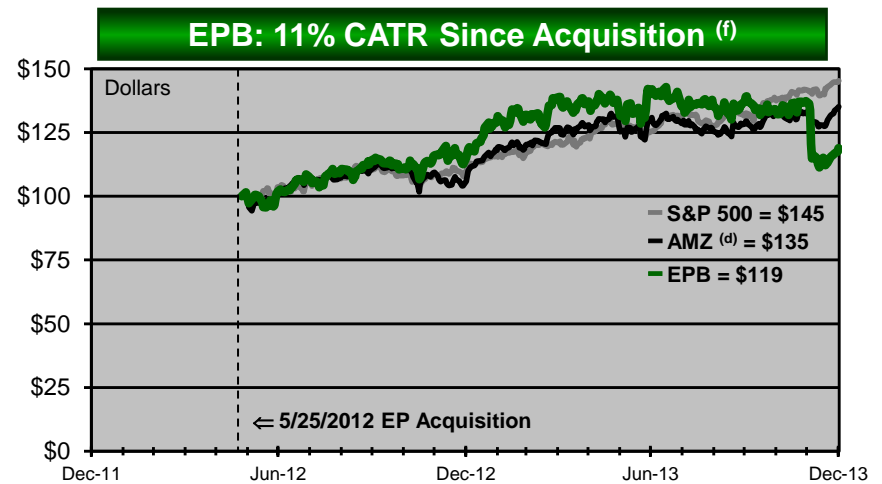
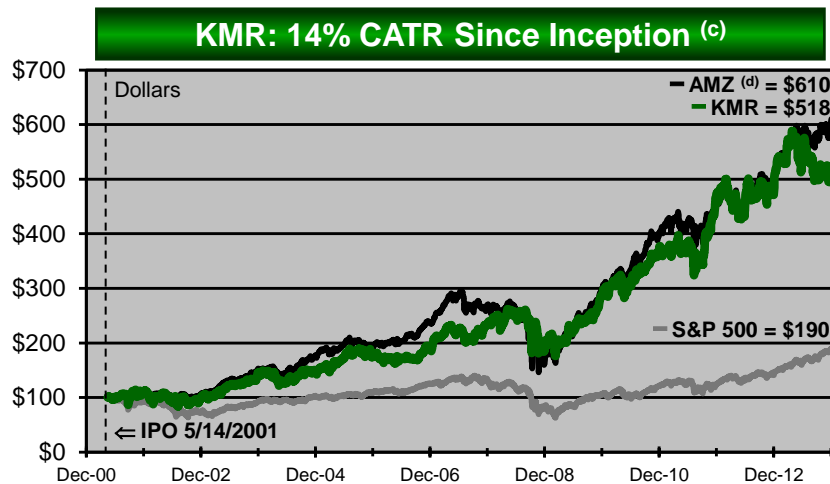
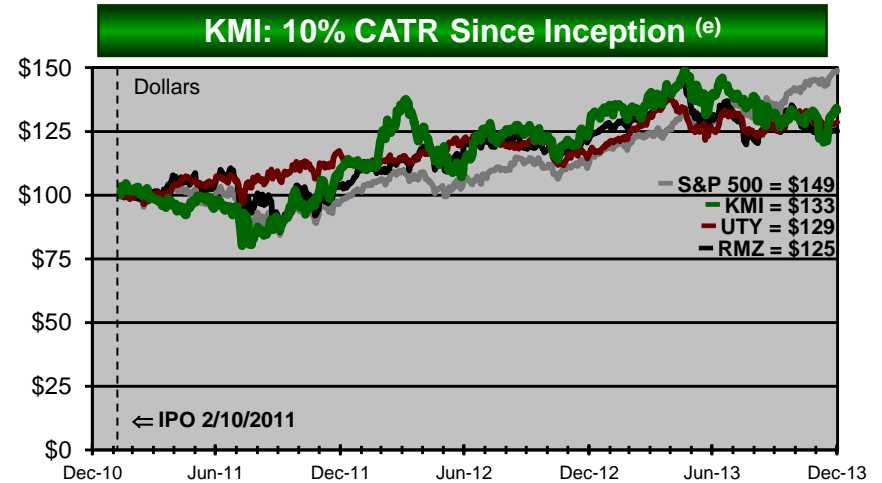
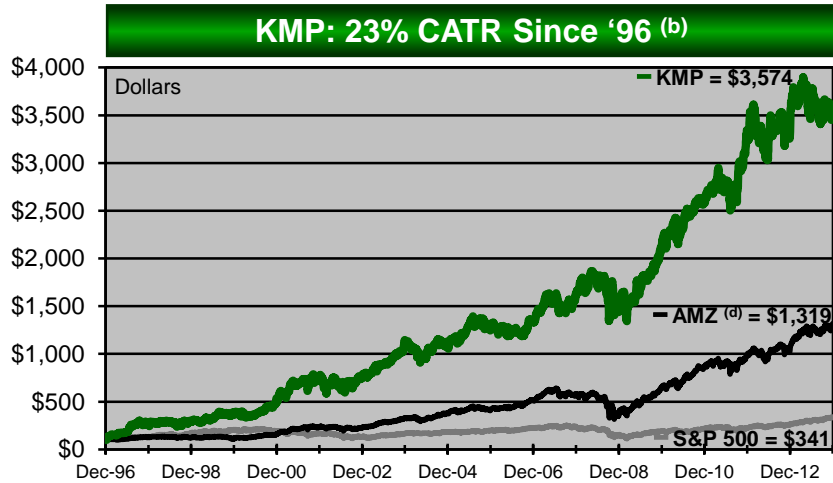
KMI has exceeded its dividend target in each of past 3 yrs.

KMP achieved or exceeded LP distribution target in 13 out of 14 years

EPB has achieved LP distribution target in both years under KM management

(a) Presented as if KMI were publicly traded for all of 2011.

Significant Historical Returns (a)



Source: Bloomberg.

(a) Total returns calculated on daily basis through 12/31/2013, except where noted; assumes dividends / distributions reinvested in index / stock / unit.

(b) Start date 12/31/1996.

(c) Start date 5/14/2001; KMR initial public offering; KMP CATR over same period is 14%.

(d) Alerian MLP Index.

(e) Start date 2/10/2011; KMI initial public offering.

(f) Start date 5/25/2012; EP acquisition close.

2013 Highlights

- **Achieved or exceeded financial targets**
 - KMI 2013 dividend of \$1.60/sh exceeded budget of \$1.57/sh (14% growth from 2012)
 - KMP 2013 distribution of \$5.33/unit exceeded budget of \$5.28/unit (7% growth from 2012)
 - EPB 2013 distribution of \$2.55/unit met budget (13% growth from 2012)
- **Closed \$4.9 billion acquisition of Copano in May 2013**
- **Added \$4.2 billion to backlog, and placed ~\$2 billion of growth projects in-service during 2013, including:**
 - ~\$504 million TGP Northeast Upgrade
 - ~\$260 million Parkway Pipeline
 - ~\$255 million Doe Canyon CO₂ supply
 - ~\$83 million IMT Phase 1 & 2 coal handling projects
- **Pushed out expected oil production decline in CO₂ segment (again) from previous projection of 2017 to 2020**
- **Announced agreement to acquire American Petroleum Tankers (APT) and State Class Tankers (SCT) for \$962 million (transaction closed 1/17/2014)**
- **Raised ~\$1.8 billion of equity capital through KMP / KMR / EPB ATM programs (\$1.2 billion) and KMR dividend (\$0.6 billion)**

KMP Acquires Jones Act Tankers for \$962 Million

Transaction Overview

- On 1/17/2014, KMP closed its acquisition of American Petroleum Tankers (APT) and State Class Tankers (SCT)
- \$962 million in cash
- Immediate and long-term accretion to cash available to KMP unitholders
- KMI intends to forego incentive distributions of \$13 million in 2014, \$19 million in 2015 and \$6 million in 2016
- Accretive to KMI beginning in 2015, even after forgoing a portion of its incentive distributions produced by this transaction

Asset Overview

- APT's fleet includes 5 Jones Act qualified tankers with 330,000 Bbls of cargo capacity each and an average age of 4 years
- Average remaining contract term of 4 years (6 years including options to extend)
- Charterers include major integrated oil companies, major refiners and the U.S. Navy
- SCT has commissioned the construction of four additional Jones Act qualified tankers to be delivered in 2015-2016
 - 330,000 Bbls of cargo capacity each
 - Upon delivery, these tankers have contracts with a major integrated oil company with an initial term of 5 years (8 years including options to extend)

Strategic Rationale

- Consistent with Kinder Morgan's focus on fee-based, critical energy infrastructure assets
- Strategic acquisition extends our services to meet demand growth for transportation of crude oil and refined products
- These tankers provide fee-based cash flows backed by multi-year contracts with highly credit worthy counterparties

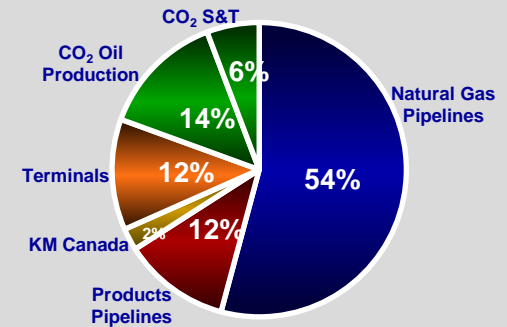


2014 Guidance

Supported by Diversified Cash Flow

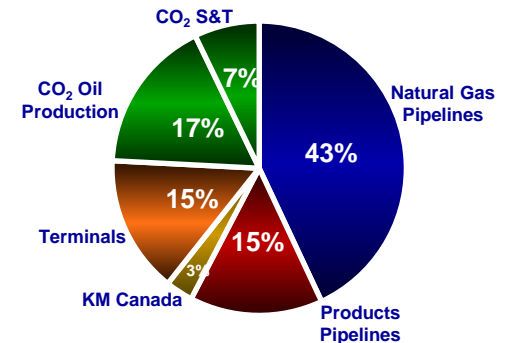
KMI Budget:

- KMI 2014 dividend: \$1.72/sh (8% growth over 2013)
- Fully-consolidated year-end 2014 debt / EBITDA = 4.9x



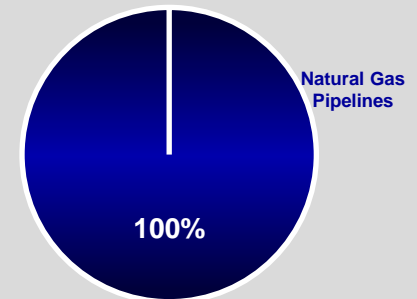
KMP Budget:

- KMP 2014 LP distribution: \$5.58/unit (5% growth over 2013)
- Year-end 2014 debt / EBITDA = 3.7x



EPB Budget:

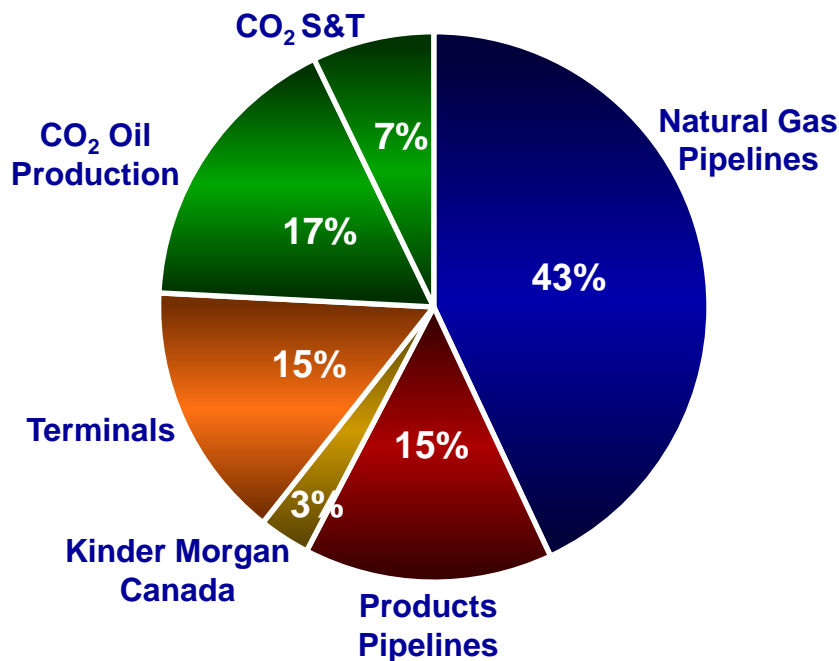
- EPB 2014 LP distribution: \$2.60/unit (2% growth over 2013)
- Year-end 2014 debt / EBITDA = 4.0x



(a) Segment earnings before DD&A including proportionate share of JV DD&A and excluding certain items.

KMP's Diversified Cash Flow

2014E KMP Segment Earnings before DD&A = \$6.4 billion (a)



Natural Gas Pipelines

- 53% interstate pipelines
- 34% gathering, processing & treating
- 13% intrastate pipelines & storage

Products Pipelines

- 58% pipelines
- 42% associated terminals & transmix

Terminals

- 58% liquids
- 42% bulk

CO₂

- 30% CO₂ transport and sales
- 70% oil production-related
 - Production hedged (b):
 - 2014=71% (\$94)
 - 2015=50% (\$89)
 - 2016=34% (\$82)
 - 2017=19% (\$77)

Kinderg Morgan Canada

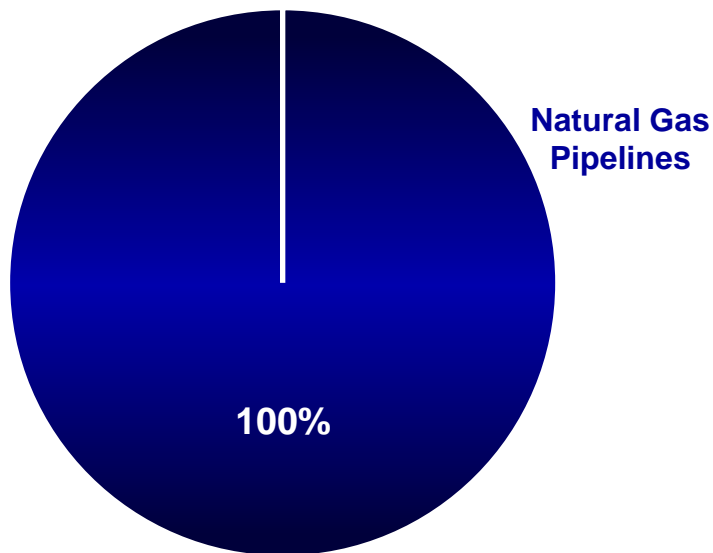
- 100% petroleum pipelines

(a) 2014 budgeted segment earnings before DD&A including proportionate amount of JV DD&A and excluding certain items.

(b) Percent of estimated net crude oil and heavier natural gas liquids (C4+) production.

EPB Focused on Natural Gas Pipelines

2014E EPB Segment
Earnings before DD&A
= \$1.3 billion ^(a)



Natural Gas

- **Highly stable cash flow stream**
 - 85% interstate pipelines
 - Average contract life = ~8 years ^(b)
 - 15% LNG
 - Average contract life = ~18 years ^(b)
 - Minimal throughput and commodity exposure
 - More than 90% of revenue comes from capacity reservation charges
- **Opportunities for growth**
 - Dropdown opportunities from KMI
 - Expansion opportunities
 - LNG exports
 - Expansions of EEC & SNG to meet growing power generation demand in Southeast
 - Storage in Rockies and Southeast
 - Pipeline conversion / repurposing opportunities

(a) Segment earnings before DD&A including proportionate amount of JV DD&A and excluding certain items.

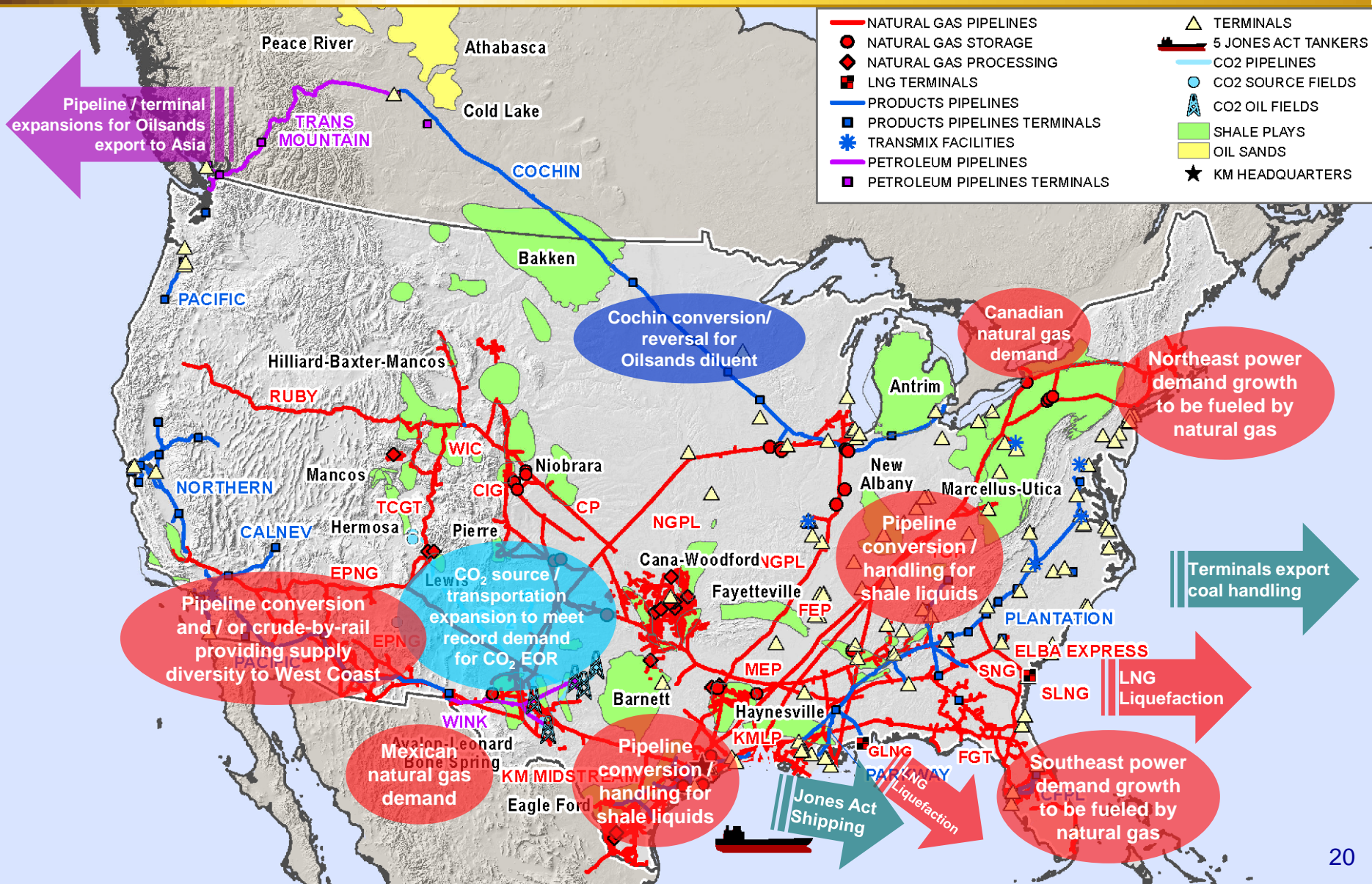
(b) Includes contract life of assets planned for dropdown during 2014.

KMI Overview

- **KMI pays a regular c-corp dividend with attractive combination of yield plus growth**
- **KMI Investments / Assets:**
 - Investment in MLPs
 - KMP:
 - General Partner (GP) interest receives incentive distributions from KMP
 - KMI owns ~10% of total limited partner (LP) interests
 - EPB:
 - GP interest receives incentive distributions from EPB
 - KMI owns ~41% of total LP interests
 - KMI intends to return to being a near pure-play GP with completion of dropdown program
 - Remaining assets available for dropdown:
 - 50% of Ruby – expect to drop to EPB in 2014
 - 50% of Gulf LNG (GLNG) – expect to drop to EPB in 2014
 - 50% of Florida Gas Transmission (FGT)
 - KMI's legacy 20% investment in NGPL – no current plans to dropdown
- **Substantial management ownership of KMI stock:**
 - Public ~64%
 - Rich Kinder, other management and original stockholders ~29%
 - Sponsor ~7%

Vast Opportunity Set

Leverages Diverse Energy Themes



Long-term Growth Targets

Growth Targets

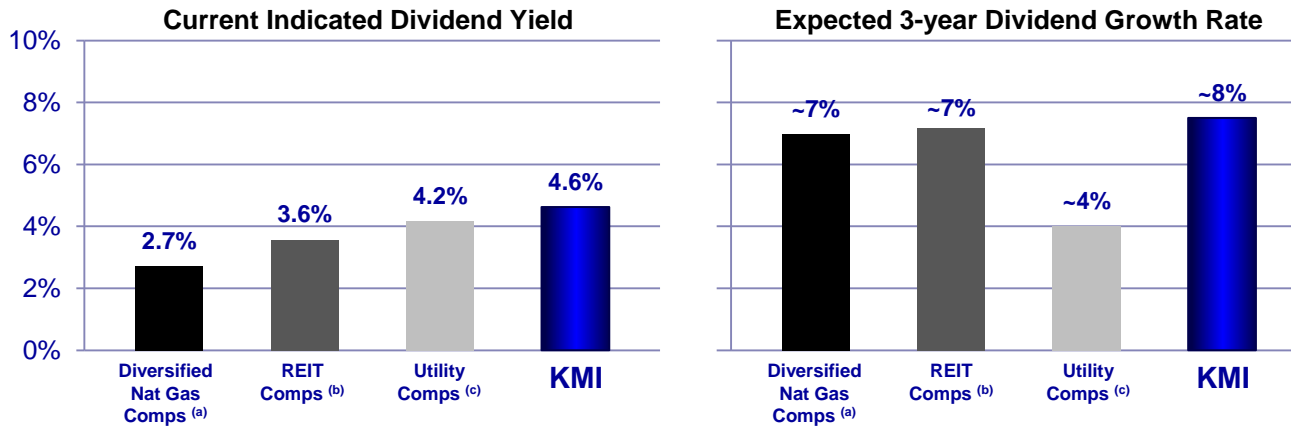
- **KMI – 3-year targeted dividend/share CAGR of about 8% (2013-2016)**
- **KMP / KMR – 3-year targeted LP distribution/unit CAGR of about 5% (2013-2016)**
- **EPB – LP distribution/unit growth expected to resume in 2017 with growth projects coming online beginning in 2016**

Key Assumptions

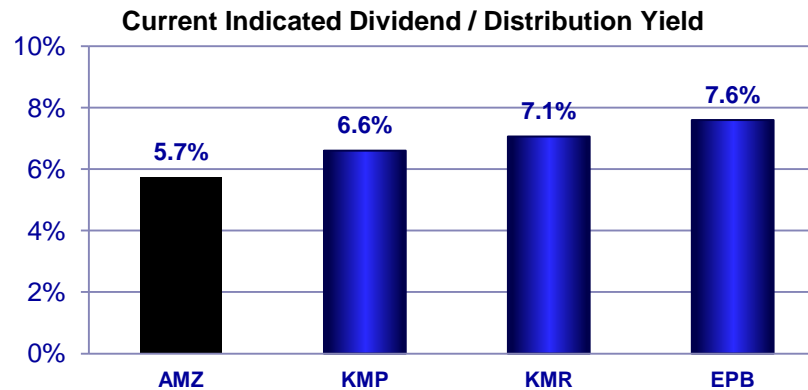
- **2013 actual results as base year**
- **Growth varies by year**
- **No major acquisitions assumed**

KM Securities: Opportunity Knocks

KMI: Compelling Total Return



KMP / KMR / EPB: Highly Attractive Yields



Source: Bloomberg; all figures as of 1/24/2014 (reflects indicative annualized dividend / distribution on a declared basis).
 (a) Diversified Natural Gas comps reflect average dividend yield and growth rates for ENB, EQT, NFG, NI, SE, STR, TRP.
 (b) REIT Comps reflect average dividend yield and growth rates for BXP, EQR, KIM, PLD, SPG.
 (c) Utility Comps reflect average dividend yield and growth rates for D, DUK, ED, NEE, SO.

KMI, KMP, KMR & EPB:

Attractive Value Proposition

- **Unparalleled asset footprint**
- **Highly visible, attractive growth project backlog**
- **Significant, additional identified growth opportunities**
- **Attractive investor returns from combination of yield plus growth**
- **Established track record**
- **Industry leader in all business segments**
- **Experienced management team**
- **Supportive general partner**
- **Transparency to investors**

Operational Excellence

Steve Kean

President and Chief Operating Officer

5-year Project Backlog ^(a)

~\$14.8 Billion of Currently Identified Organic Growth Projects

Tremendous footprint provides ~\$14.8B of currently identified growth projects over next 5 years

5-year Growth Capex Backlog (\$B)

	2014	2015	2016	2017+	Total
Natural Gas Pipelines	\$0.9	\$0.2	\$1.1	\$0.5	\$2.7
Products Pipelines	0.8	0.3			1.1
Terminals	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	2.3
CO ₂ – S&T	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	1.8
CO ₂ – EOR ^(b) Oil Production	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.5
Kinder Morgan Canada				5.4	5.4
Total	\$3.6	\$1.8	\$2.6	\$6.8	\$14.8

~90% of backlog is for fee-based pipelines, terminals and associated facilities

Not included in backlog:

- Marcellus / Utica liquids (y-grade) pipeline solution
- Further Mexican natural gas expansion beyond current ~\$200MM of committed projects ^(c)
- Further LNG export opportunities
- Additional ROZ opportunities
- Large TGP Northeast expansion
- Coal / other natural resource investments
- Dropdowns from KMI, acquisitions and other

(a) Highly-visible backlog consists of current projects for which commercial contracts have been either secured, or are at an advanced stage of negotiation. Total capex for each project, shown in year of expected in-service; projects in-service prior to 1/1/2014 are excluded. Includes KM's proportionate share of non-wholly owned projects. See individual business segment presentations and the Appendix to this presentation for more project-specific detail.

(b) CO₂ EOR = Enhanced Oil Recovery.

(c) Projects in the backlog for natural gas exports to Mexico include Mier Monterrey pipeline expansion, and Sierrita pipeline.

Natural Gas Pipelines

Segment Outlook

Well-positioned connecting key natural gas resource plays with major demand centers

Project Backlog:

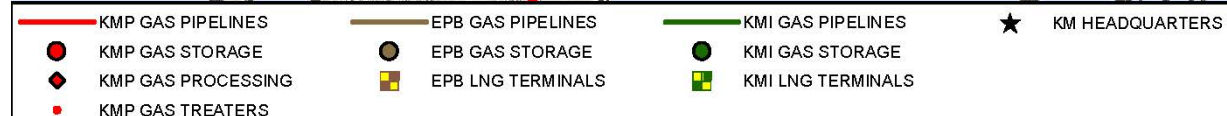
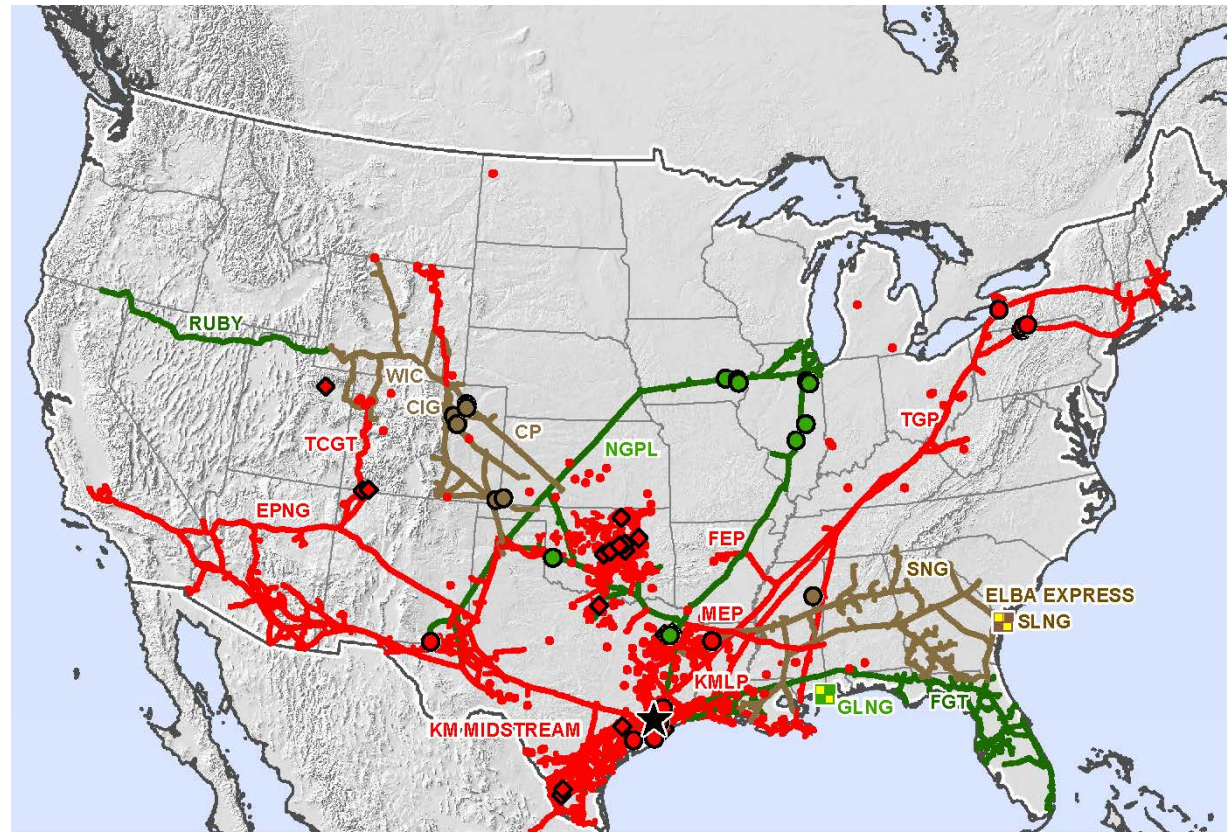
- **\$2.7 billion of identified growth projects over next five years^(a), including:**
 - LNG liquefaction (FTA @ Elba Island)
 - Pipe projects supporting LNG liquefaction projects
 - Utica backhaul
 - Eagle Ford gathering & processing
 - SNG / Elba Express expansions
 - Pipe expansions to Mexico border

Long-term Growth Drivers:

- **Natural gas the logical fuel of choice**
 - Cheap, abundant, domestic and clean
- **Unparalleled natural gas network**
 - Sources natural gas from every important natural gas resource play in the U.S.
 - Connected to every major demand center in the U.S.
- **Demand growth and shifting supply from multiple basins**
 - Power / gas-fired generation
 - Industrial and petchem demand
 - Growth in Mexican natural gas demand
 - Repurposing portions of existing footprint
 - Greenfield development
- **LNG exports**
- **Expand service offerings to customers**
- **Acquisitions**

Operations:

- **Very good project development performance: on a net basis within 1% of approved costs on major projects**
- **Better than industry average performance on release and safety measures**
- **On-time compliance with EHS requirements: 99+%**



(a) Excludes acquisitions and dropdowns, includes KM's share of non-wholly owned projects. Includes projects currently under construction.

Products Pipelines

Segment Outlook

Opportunities for growth from increased liquids production

Project Backlog:

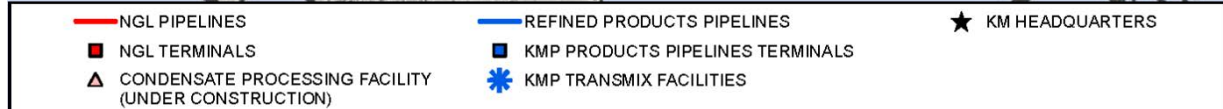
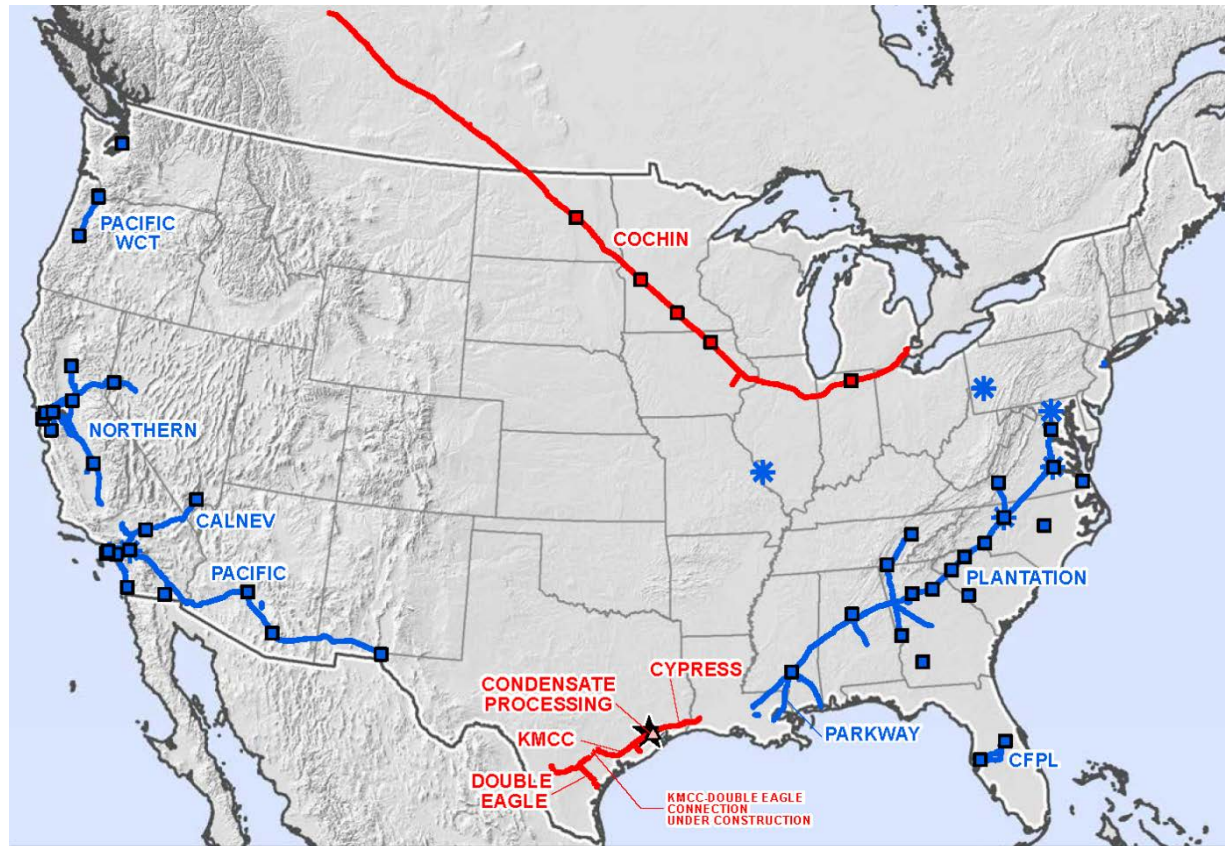
- \$1.1 billion of identified growth projects over next two years ^(a), including:
 - Cochin reversal / conversion
 - Eagle Ford condensate processing
 - KMCC Sweeney lateral
 - KMCC extensions
 - KMCC-Double Eagle interconnect

Long-term Growth Drivers:

- Development of shale play liquids transportation and processing (e.g. UTOPIA)
- Repurposing portions of existing footprint in different product uses (e.g. Y-grade)
- Tariff index adjustments
- Tuck-in acquisitions
- Recovery in refined product volumes

Operations:

- Very good project development performance: on a net basis within 1% of approved costs on major projects
- Better than industry average performance on release rates on liquids pipelines (Products, CO₂, KMC)
- Better than industry average performance on safety measures
- On-time compliance with EHS requirements: 99.8%



(a) Excludes acquisitions, includes KM's share of non-wholly owned projects. Includes projects currently under construction.

Terminals

Segment Outlook

Well-located in refinery / port hubs and inland waterways

Project Backlog:

■ \$2.3 billion of identified growth projects over next four years ^(a), including:

— Liquids

- Edmonton Phase 1 & 2 expansions
- BOSTCO Phases 1, 2, & 3
- Alberta crude by rail projects
- Chemical terminal development
- SCT Jones Act tanker builds
- Houston terminals network expansion

— Bulk

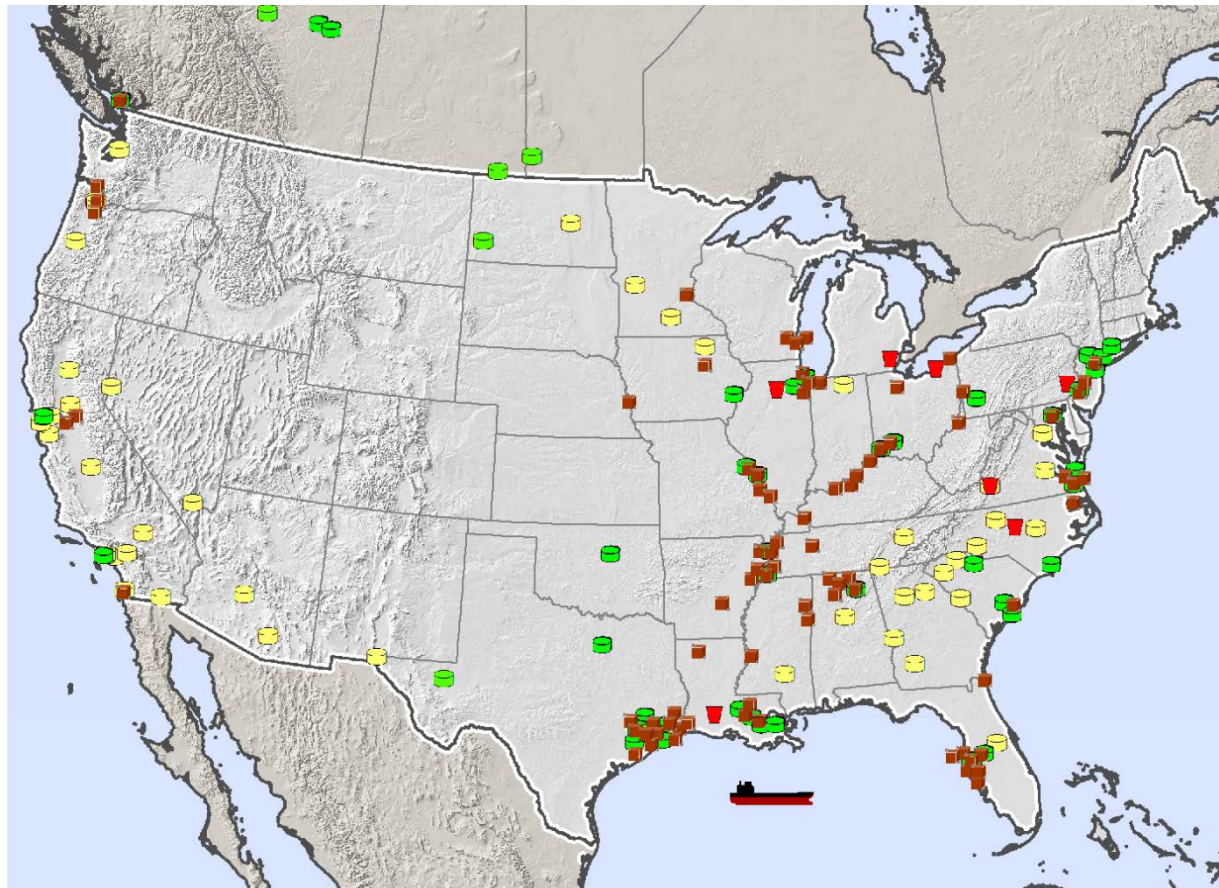
- Deepwater coal handling facility
- IMT Phase 3 coal expansion
- Pier IX export coal expansion
- Vancouver Wharves facility improvements (agri, copper, sulfur, and chemical)

Long-term Growth Drivers:

- Gulf Coast liquids exports
- Crude oil merchant tankage
- Crude by rail
- Newbuild / expansion of export coal terminals
- Chemical infrastructure and base business growth built on production increases
- Tuck-in acquisitions
- Potential investment in coal reserves and other natural resources

Operations:

- Project development performance: 6.5% overrun on a net basis across major projects
- Better than industry average performance on safety measures – continuous improvement over several years
- On-time compliance with EHS requirements: 99.6%



(a) Excludes acquisitions, includes KM's share of non-wholly owned projects. Includes projects currently under construction.

CO₂ Segment Outlook

Own and operate best source of CO₂ for EOR (a)

Project Backlog:

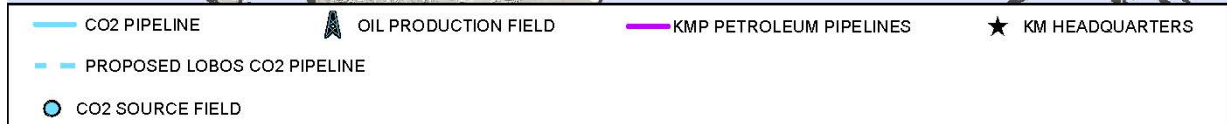
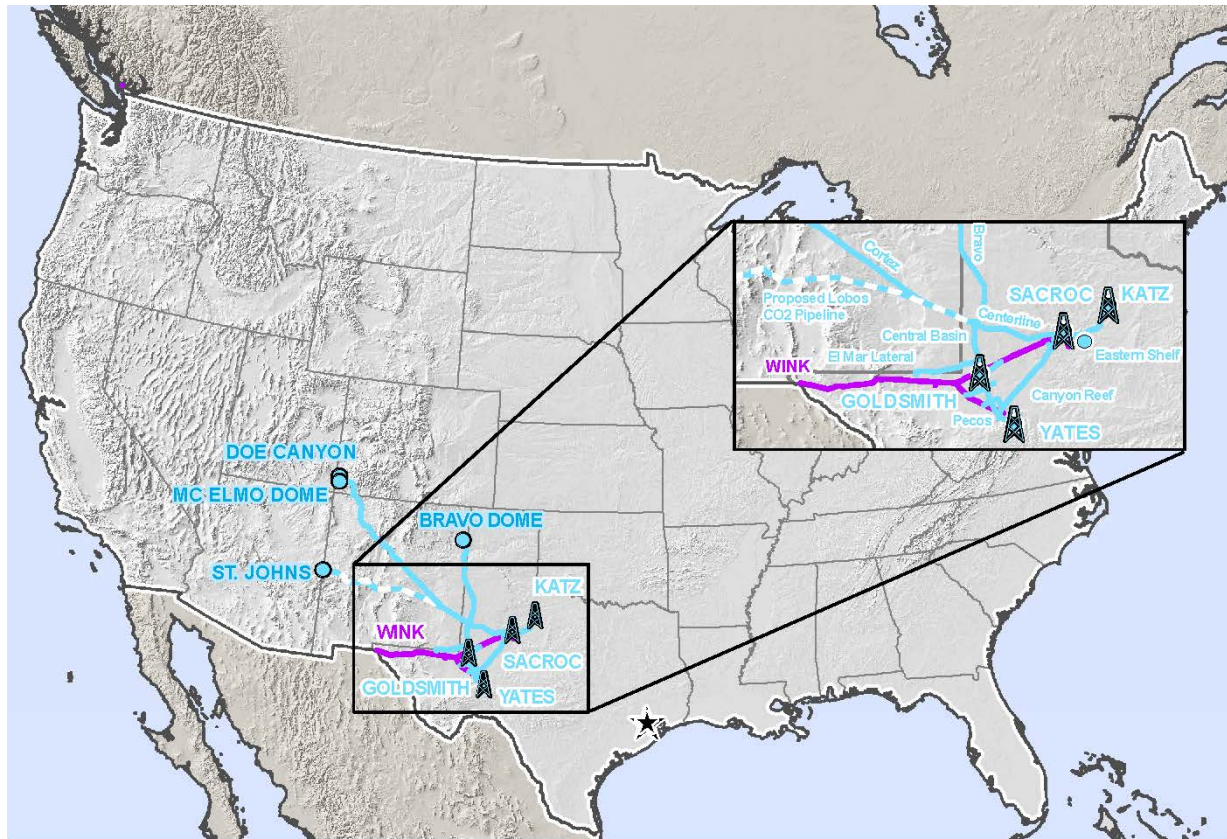
- Identified growth projects totaling \$1.8 billion and \$1.5 billion in S&T and EOR (a), respectively, over next five years (b), including:
 - S&T
 - Southwest Colorado CO₂ production
 - St. Johns build-out
 - Cortez and Lobos pipelines
 - Oil Production
 - SACROC / Yates / Katz / Goldsmith / Residual Oil Zone

Long-term Growth Drivers:

- Strong demand for CO₂ drives volume and price
- Billions of barrels of domestic oil still in place to be recovered at SACROC, Yates, Katz and Goldsmith, as well as Residual Oil Zone opportunities

Operations:

- Project development performance: within 6% on a net basis across major projects (overrun)
- Slightly better than industry average on three of five safety measures
- On-time compliance with EHS requirements: 99.9%



(a) EOR = Enhanced Oil Recovery.
 (b) Excludes acquisitions, includes KM's share of non-wholly owned projects. Includes projects currently under construction.

Kinder Morgan Canada

Segment Outlook

Sole oil pipeline from Oilsands to West Coast / export markets

Project Backlog:

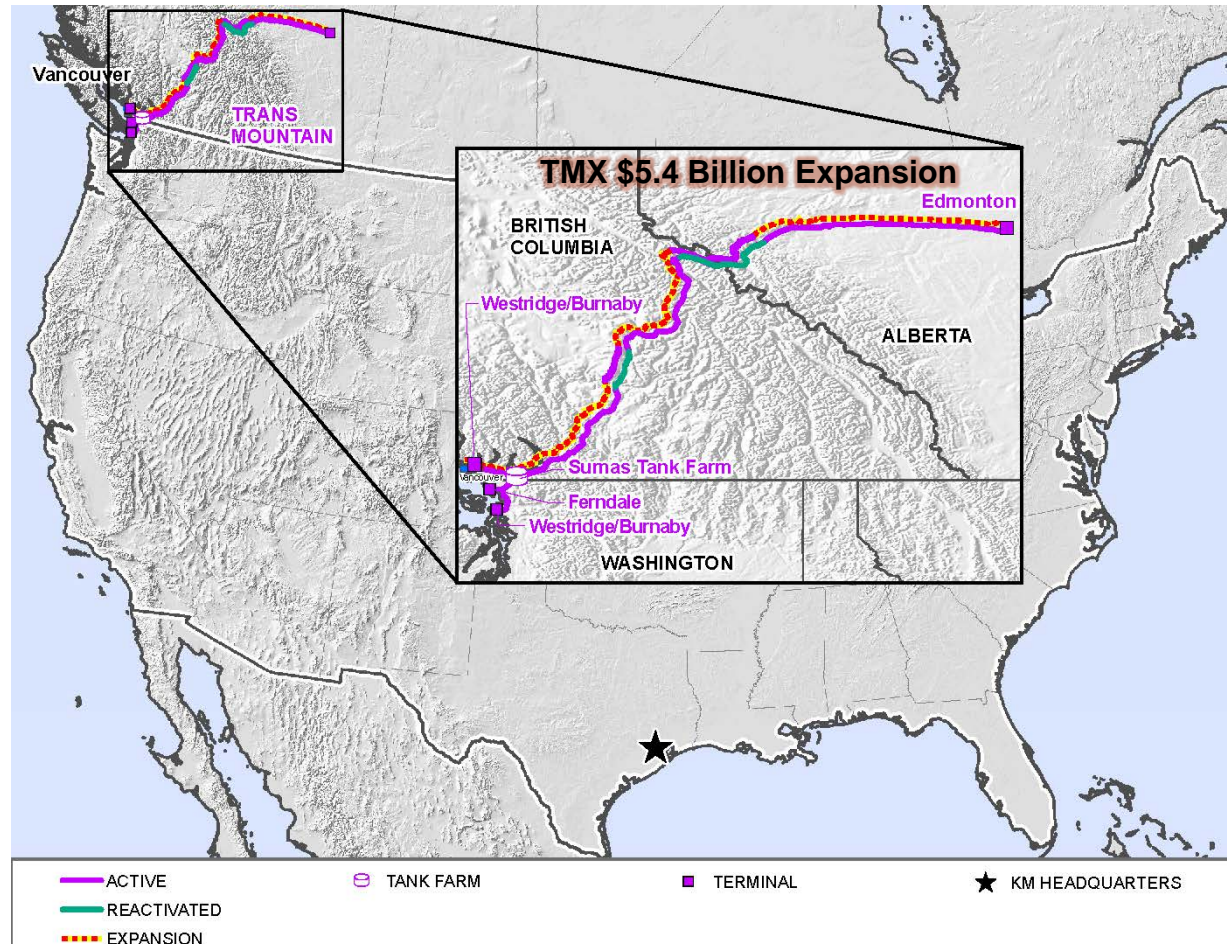
- \$5.4 billion expansion of TMPL

Long-term Growth Drivers:

- **Expand Oilsands export capacity to West Coast and Asia**
 - Following successful open season, major expansion plans under way
 - More than doubling capacity from 300 MBbl/d currently to approximately 890 MBbl/d
 - Strong commercial support from shippers with binding long term contracts for 708 MBbl/d of firm transport capacity
 - Projected cost of \$5.4 billion
 - Proceeding with project design, planning and consultation
 - NEB facilities application filed in December 2013
 - Expected in-service end of 2017
- **Expanded dock capabilities (Vancouver)**
 - TMPL expansion will increase dock capacity to over 600 MBbl/d
 - Access to global markets

Operations:

- **Project development performance: in early stages on TMX, but commercial terms include good cost protection on “uncontrollable” costs.**
- **Better than industry average on safety measures.**
- **On-time compliance with EHS requirements: 99.6%**



Risks

- **Regulatory (KMP/EPB/KMI)**
 - Pacific Products Pipeline FERC / CPUC cases
 - Periodic rate reviews
 - Legislative and regulatory changes
- **Crude oil production volumes (KMP)**
- **Commodity prices (KMP)**
 - CO₂ oil production
 - 2014 budget assumes \$96.15/Bbl realized price on unhedged barrels
 - 2014 commodity price sensitivity is ~\$7 million DCF per \$1/Bbl change in crude price
 - Natural Gas Midstream
 - 2014 commodity price sensitivity is ~\$1 million DCF per \$1/Bbl and \$0.50/MMBtu change in oil and natural gas prices, respectively ^(a)
- **Economically sensitive businesses (e.g., steel terminals) (KMP)**
- **Environmental (e.g., pipeline / asset failures) (KMP/EPB/KMI)**
- **Terrorism (KMP/EPB/KMI)**
- **Interest rates (KMP/EPB/KMI)**
 - Full-year impact of 100-bp increase in floating rates equates to ~\$54 million increase in interest expense at KMP ^(b)

(a) Natural Gas Midstream sensitivity incorporates current hedges, assumes same directional move in oil and gas prices, ethane rejection, flat ethane frac spread, and assumes other NGL prices maintain relationship with oil prices.

(b) As of 12/31/2013 approximately \$5.4 billion of KMP's total \$19.5 billion in net debt was floating rate.

A bad place to excavate...



DATE 2-5-13 TIME 1600 N
TICKET # n/a W → E
L/S MP PAGE# S
LAT 33.771
LONG -112.777
LOCATOR
NOTES EXCAVATION MAY.80+
ENTERPRISE

Call 811 before you dig!



Financial Excellence

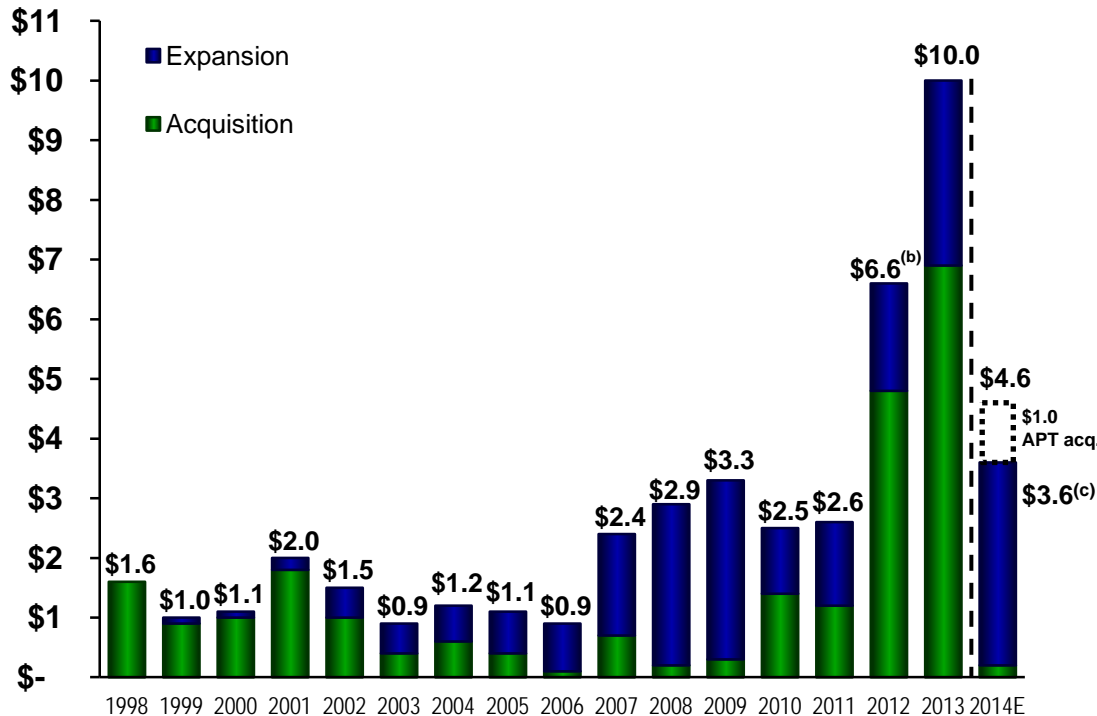
Kimberly Dang

Chief Financial Officer

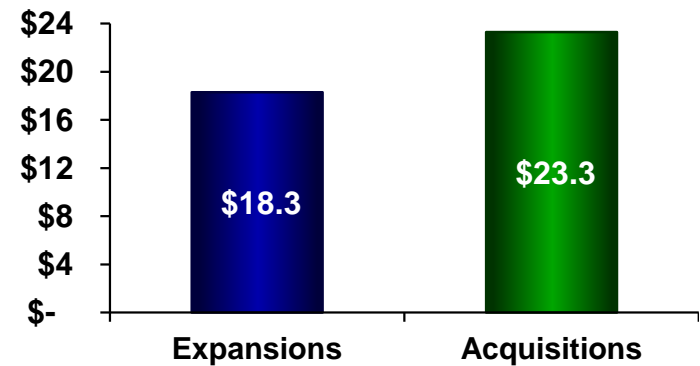
~\$42B of Growth Capital Invested at KMP (a,b)

(\$ in billions)

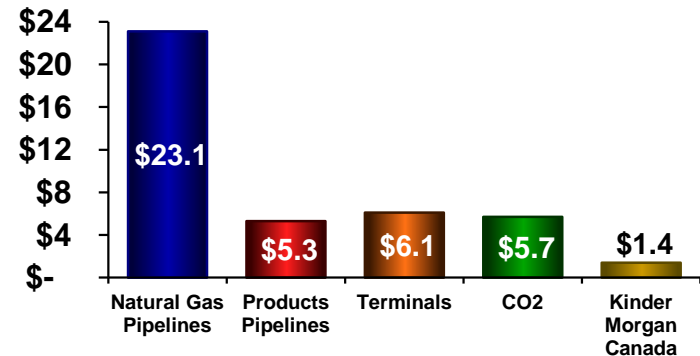
Total Invested by Year



Total Invested by Type (a,b)



Total Invested by Segment (a,b)



Notes: Includes equity contributions to joint ventures.

(a) From 1997 through 2013.

(b) 2012 net of proceeds from FTC Rockies divestiture.

(c) 2014 budget.

How We Have Done: KMP Returns on Capital

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Segment ROI (a):														
Natural Gas Pipelines	13.3%	15.5%	12.9%	13.5%	14.0%	15.5%	16.7%	17.5%	16.9%	14.0%	11.9%	11.9%	11.9%	11.6% (b)
Products Pipelines	11.9	11.8	12.8	12.9	12.4	11.6	11.8	13.2	12.5	13.4	13.7	12.9	12.1	12.4
Terminals	19.1	18.2	17.7	18.4	17.8	16.9	17.1	15.8	15.5	15.1	14.6	14.3	13.5	12.1
CO₂	27.5	24.6	22.0	21.9	23.8	25.7	23.1	21.8	25.9	23.5	25.7	26.2	28.7	26.6
Kinder Morgan Canada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.0	12.1	12.8	13.7	14.1	16.3	14.8
KMP ROI	12.3%	12.7%	12.6%	13.1%	13.6%	14.3%	14.4%	14.1%	14.9%	13.9%	13.5%	13.5%	13.6%	12.6% (b)
KMP Return on Equity	17.2%	19.4%	20.9%	21.7%	23.4%	23.9%	22.6%	22.9%	25.2%	25.2%	24.3%	24.0%	24.0%	21.7%

Note: a definition of these measures may be found in the Appendix to this presentation.

(a) G&A is deducted to calculate the KMP ROI, but is not allocated to the segments and therefore not deducted to calculate the individual Segment ROI.

(b) The denominator includes approximately \$1.1 billion in REX capital not recovered in sale price (i.e., leave behind). Excluding the leave behind increases the Natural Gas Pipelines ROI to 12.3% in 2013, and the KMP ROI to 13.0% in 2013.

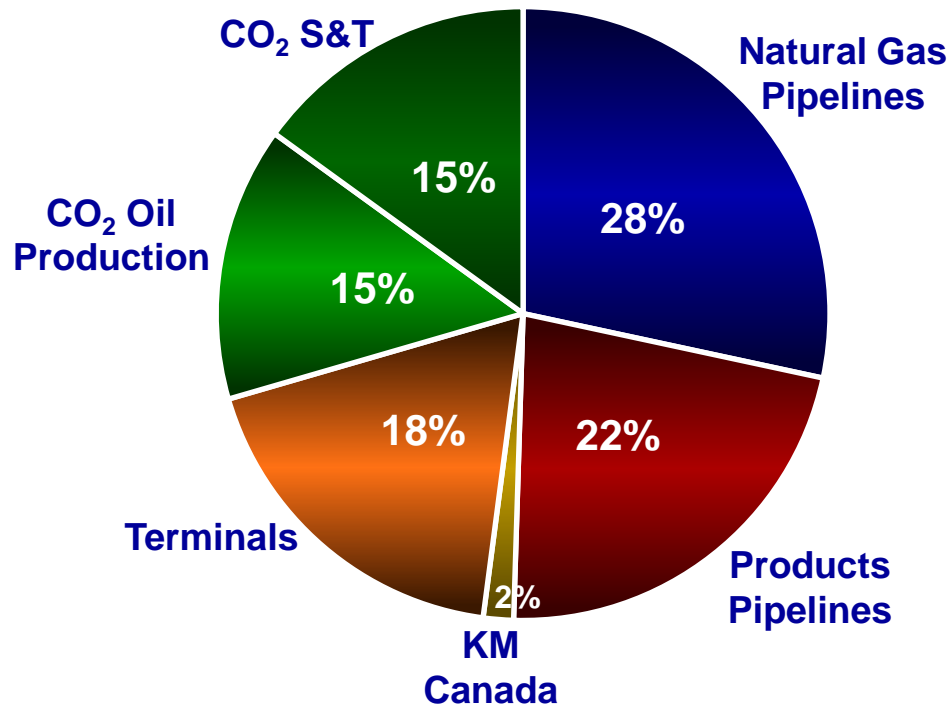
KMP Cost of Capital

- Operated in “50/50 splits” since 1997
- Cost of capital varies over time:
 - Current ~8.1% (a)
 - 2013 analyst conf 7.3%
 - 2012 analyst conf 7.2%
 - 2011 analyst conf 7.8%
 - 2010 analyst conf 8.8%
 - 2009 analyst conf 9.8%
 - 2008 analyst conf 9.0%
- Long-term cost of capital ~9%
- Targeted unlevered returns typically 12-15% for pipelines and terminals (higher for CO₂)
 - Well in excess of long-term cost of capital
- Delivered attractive returns to LP investors
- Supportive GP
 - GP has demonstrated willingness to forego distributions for appropriate acquisitions (e.g., Copano, APT)
 - If we get to a point where we cannot deliver attractive returns to LP investors, we would consider other options

(a) As of 12/31/2013; calculation of current cost of capital can be found in the Appendix to this presentation.

KMP 2014 Growth Expenditure Budget

**2014E Growth
Capital Budget
= \$3.6 billion**



Notes: Includes equity contributions to joint ventures of \$353 million and acquisitions of \$200 million.
Does not include APT / SCT acquisition.

KMP Access to Capital

- **Issued ~\$39.7 billion of capital at KMP in public markets since inception in 1997 (a)**
 - ~\$20.8 billion in equity raised (a)
 - ~\$18.9 billion in KMP long-term debt (~\$15.6 billion net of refinancing)
- **Accessed in difficult markets**
 - Sep'01 to Sep'02 ~\$1.9 billion in equity and debt issued (a)
 - Aug'07 to Dec'09 ~\$7.6 billion in equity and debt issued (a)
- **Raised \$8.8 billion of capital at KMP in 2013**
 - ~\$6.0 billion in equity raised (\$2.3 billion excluding units issued in CPNO acquisition) (a)
 - ~\$2.8 billion in debt (\$2.3 billion net of refinancing)
- **Ability to raise substantial capital without underwritten offerings**
 - At the market program (ATM) – issued combined ~\$1.1 billion of KMP and KMR equity in 2013
 - ~\$624MM of KMR dividends issued in 2013 (KMR share dividends of ~\$720 million in 2014 budget)

KMR 101

Discount Has Narrowed (Again), But Still Wide

■ KMR *is* KMP

- KMR shares are pari passu with KMP units
- KMR dividend equal to KMP cash distribution, but paid in additional shares; effectively a dividend reinvestment program ^(a)
- Like KMP units, KMR shares are tax efficient - but with simplified tax reporting (no K-1s, UBTI)

■ KMR is a significant entity

- KMR market cap = \$9.5 billion, ~30% of total KMP capitalization ^(b)
- More than \$40 million in daily liquidity

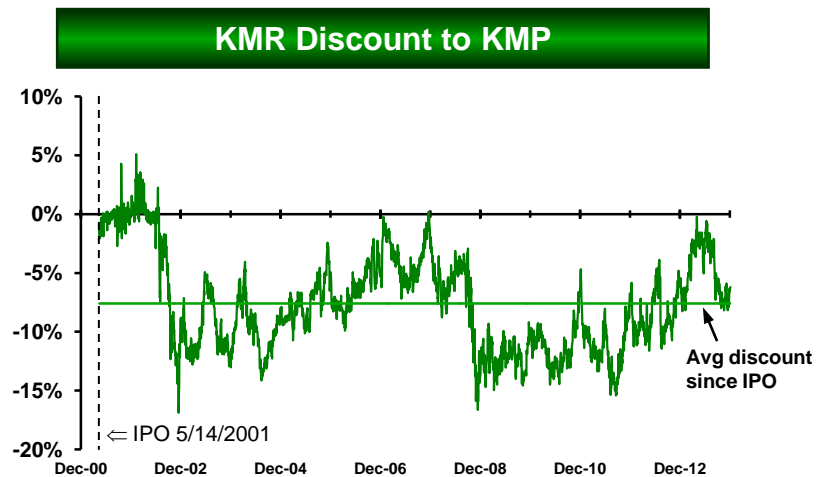
■ KMR has generated a 13.9% compound annual total return since 2001 IPO, vs. 13.8% for KMP ^(c)

■ KMR trading discount to KMP represents an attractive opportunity

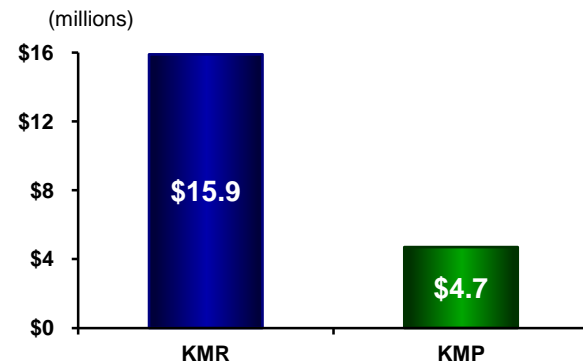
■ KMP funds significant portion of expansion capex through KMR dividend

■ Insiders prefer KMR

- Management has purchased KMR at a rate of 3:1 vs. KMP, or almost 10:1 excluding one transaction ^(d)



Management Purchases of KMR / KMP ^(d)



(a) Calculation of share dividend: KMP quarterly cash distribution per unit divided by KMR 10-day average price prior to x-date = fractional share paid for every KMR share owned, e.g. \$1.35 / \$76.659 = 0.017610 share; example reflects actual KMR share dividend calculated for 3Q 2013 paid on 11/14/2013; refer to KMP's periodic SEC filings on Forms 10-K and 10-Q for more information.

(b) As of 12/31/2013, see footnotes on slide 9 for information on market capitalization calculation.

(c) Total returns calculated on daily basis from 5/14/2001 IPO through 12/31/2013.

(d) Purchase of KMR shares and KMP units by current directors and officers of KMR/KMP since the KMR IPO in 2001, as reported in SEC Form 4 filings. 10:1 ratio excludes one open market purchase of KMP units relating to an arrangement requiring cash distributions for payment of interest.

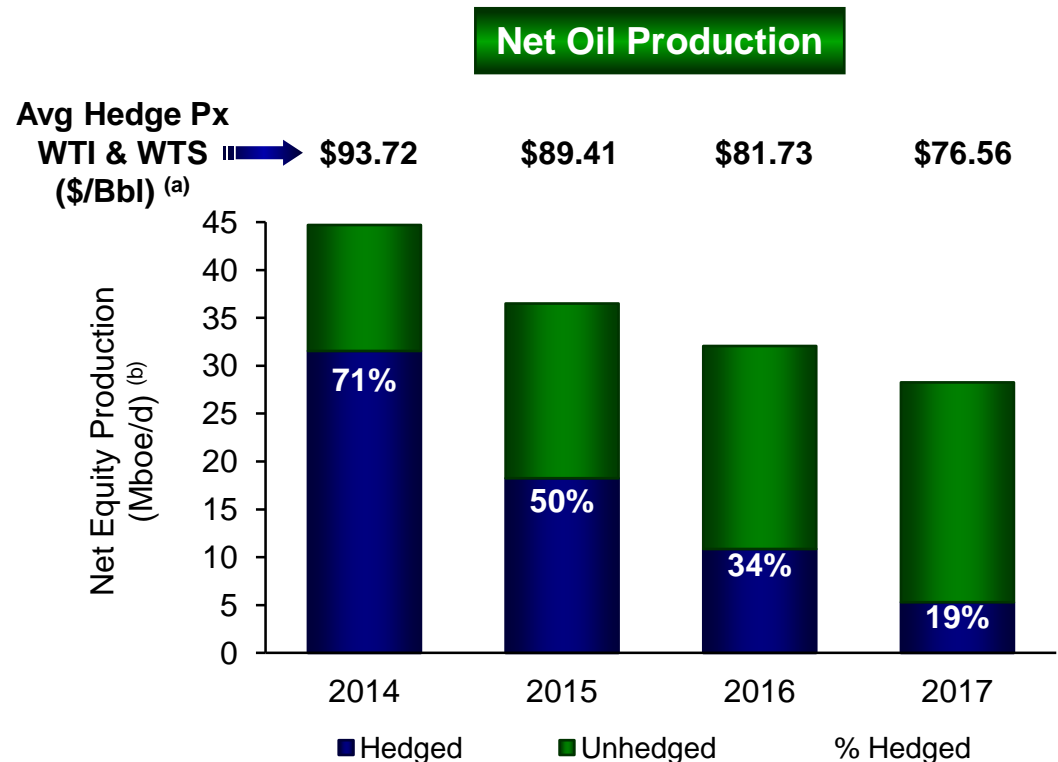
KMP CO₂ Oil Production Hedge Profile

- Avoid businesses with direct commodity exposure

- Hedge CO₂ BOE equivalent

— Targeted minimum hedge amounts:

Current Year: 70%
 Year 2: 50%
 Year 3: 30%
 Year 4: 10%



(a) Where collars are used, pricing incorporated into average hedge price is the collar floor; for swaps and puts, strike price net of premium is used. Alternatively, using the forward curve price for the collars (taking into account the collar floor and ceiling), the average hedge prices are \$94.26 in 2014, \$90.17 in 2015, \$83.94 in 2016, \$78.82 in 2017.

(b) Net equity production: 2014 = budget; 2015-2017 = based on Netherland, Sewell reserve report plus Midland Phase 1 Projection includes heavier NGL components (C4+).

EPB Financial Excellence

Cost of Capital

- **Current cost of capital:**
 - Equity = 7.2% (1 - 28%) x 50% = 5.0%
 - Yield of 7.2%, GP share of 28%
 - Debt = 5.0% x 50% = 2.5%
 - **Total cost of capital = 7.5%**

- **Assumed long-term cost of capital ~9%**

- **Targeted unlevered returns of at least 12%**

Access to Capital

- **Issued ~\$7.9 billion of capital at EPB since 2007 IPO**
 - ~\$5.4 billion in equity raised
 - ~\$2.5 billion in long-term debt ^(a)

- **Ability to raise equity capital without underwritten offerings through EPB's at-the-market program (ATM)**
 - ~\$86 million raised through ATM in 1H 2013

KMI Warrant / Share Repurchase Program

- **~505 million warrants originally issued as part of the El Paso acquisition**
 - \$40 strike price
 - 5-year maturity (May-2017)
 - Expectation for net-settlement upon exercise, which will minimize dilutive impact
 - Impact included in long-term projections
- **Board-approved repurchase programs in 2013 authorize the repurchase of warrants or shares**
 - Repurchased \$464 million warrants during 2013
 - ~348 million warrants outstanding as of 12/31/2013
 - Repurchased \$172 million shares during 2013 (5.2 million shares)
 - Share repurchases provide immediate accretion benefit
 - No expiration to program (\$94 million remaining)
- **Strategy to balance warrant / share repurchase program with overall leverage metrics**
- **Board could approve additional warrant / share repurchase amounts**

Financial Excellence

- Invested significant capital, opportunities to invest significantly more
- Disciplined capital allocation
- Hedge direct commodity exposure
- Maintaining strong balance sheet
- Strong return on investments
- Transparency to investors

KINDER  MORGAN

