KINDER MORGAN

Companies Run By Shareholders, For Shareholders

Anthony Ashley
VP Finance & Treasurer

May 14, 2014

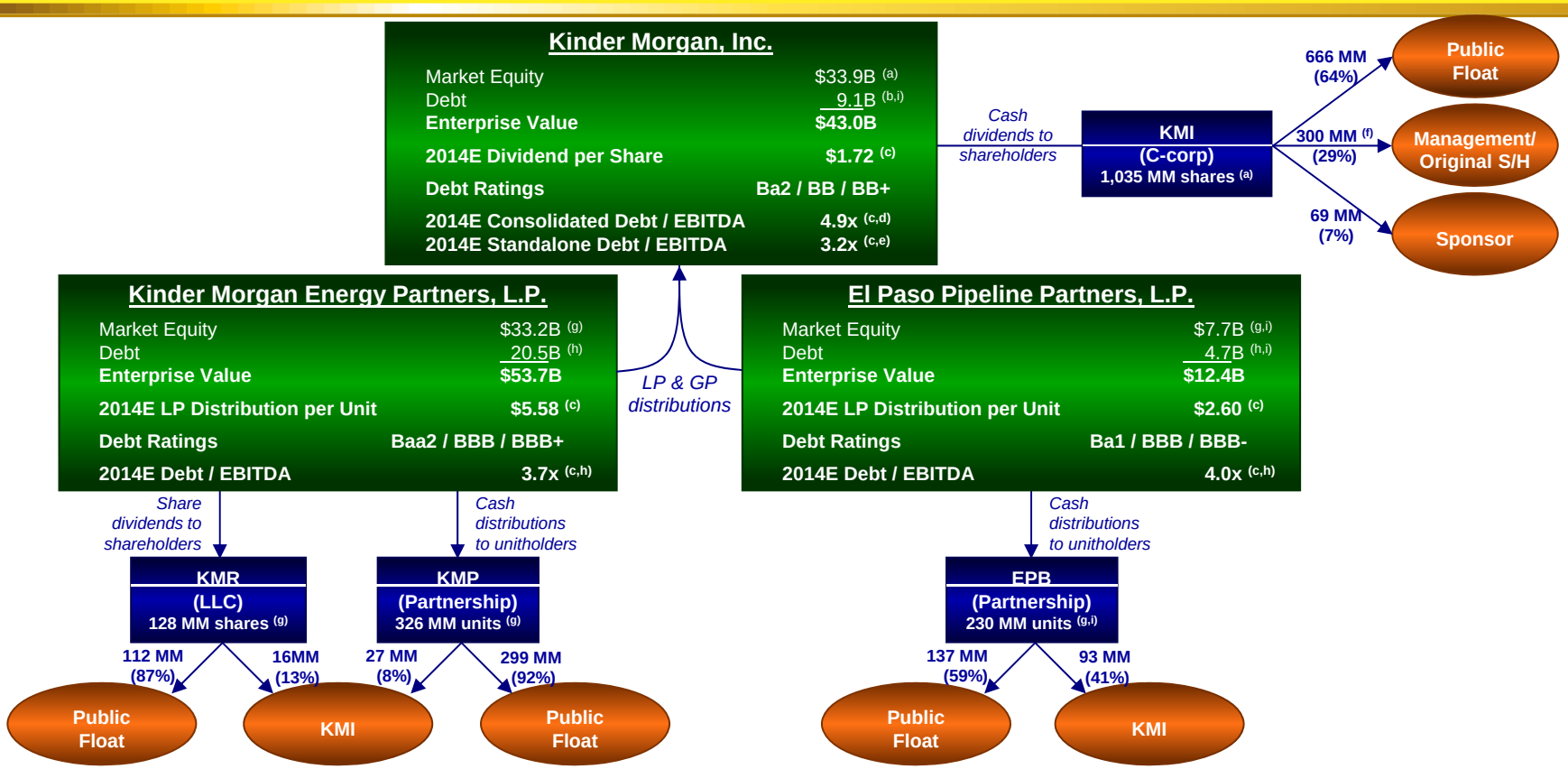
Forward-Looking Statements / Non-GAAP Financial Measures

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 our Analyst day presentation, dated 1/29/2014, on our website at www.kindermorgan.com. These non-GAAP measures should not be considered an alternative to GAAP financial measures.

Kinder Morgan

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



(a) Market prices as of 5/9/2014; KMI market equity based on ~1,035 million shares outstanding (including restricted shares) at a price of $32.15 and ~317 million warrants at a price of $1.85.
(b) Debt balance of KMI and its subsidiaries as of 3/31/2014; excludes debt of KMP and EPB and their respective 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) Debt, net of cash, of KMI, KMP, EPB and their respective consolidated subsidiaries, excluding fair value adjustments and Kinder Morgan G.P. Inc.'s $100 million preferred stock due 2057, divided by pre-tax equity earnings less cash taxes plus JV DD&A from KMI's JV asset investments plus KMP's EBITDA and EPB's EBITDA less G&A and corporate items.
(e) Debt, as defined in footnote (b) above, divided by pre-tax equity earnings less cash taxes plus JV DD&A from KMI's JV investments plus distributions received by KMI from its MLP interests less G&A and corporate items.
(f) Reflects KMI form-4 filers, and restricted shares issued to other members of management.
(g) Market prices as of 5/9/2014; KMP market equity based on ~326 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 $73.92, ~128 million KMR shares at a price of $71.14, and ~230 million EPB units at a price of $33.11.
(h) Debt balances of KMP and EPB and their respective consolidated subsidiaries as of 3/31/2014; exclude the fair value of interest rate swaps, net of cash.
(i) KMI & EPB adjusted for the dropdown of Ruby and GLNG and associated issuance of equity and long-term debt by EPB.

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 $19 billion of greenfield / expansion projects since inception (a)
- **Maintaining a strong balance sheet is paramount**
  - KMP has accessed capital markets for approximately $42 billion since inception (b)
  - Investment grade since inception
- **Transparency to investors**

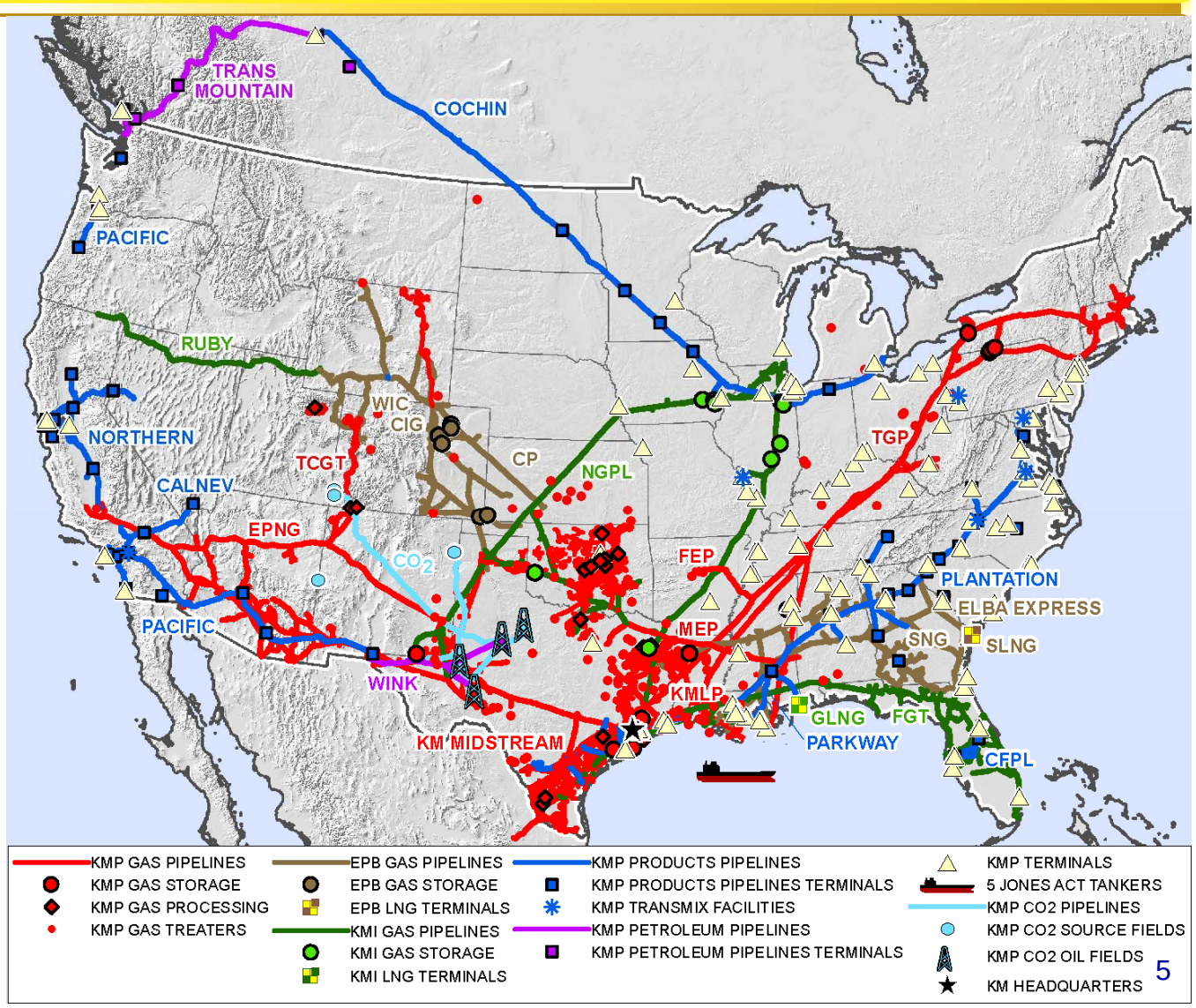
(a) From 1997 inception through 1Q 2014.
(b) Gross long-term capital issued from 1997 inception through 1Q 2014. Net of refinancing, approximately $39 billion of capital raised.

Kinder Morgan

Unparalleled Asset Footprint

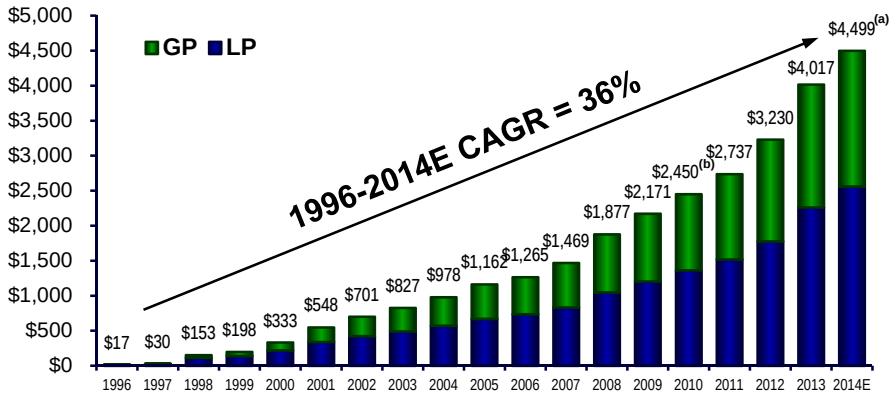
- **4th largest energy company in North America with combined enterprise value of approximately $105 billion [(a)]**
- **Largest natural gas network in North America**
  - Own an interest in / operate ~68,000 miles of natural gas pipeline
  - Connected to every important U.S. natural gas resource play, 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 CO_2 in North America**
  - Transport ~1.3 Bcf/d of CO_2 [(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)]
  - Strong Jones Act shipping position – 5 vessels in service, 4 additional to be delivered 2015-2016
- **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 3 for further information.
(b) 2014 budgeted volumes.

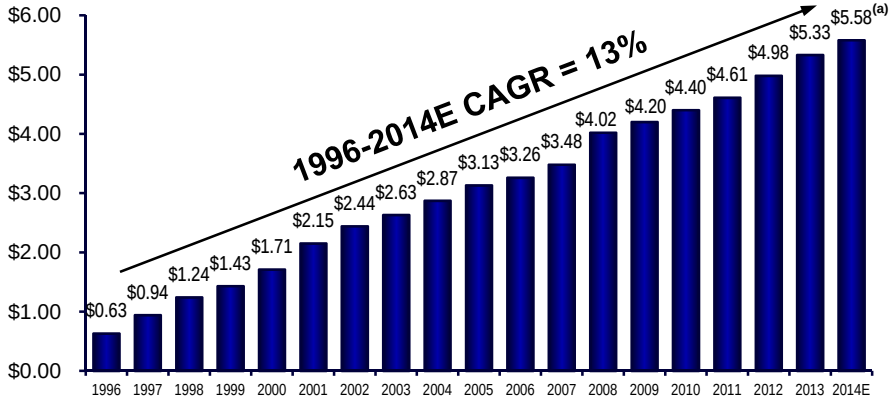


18 Years of Consistent Growth at KMP

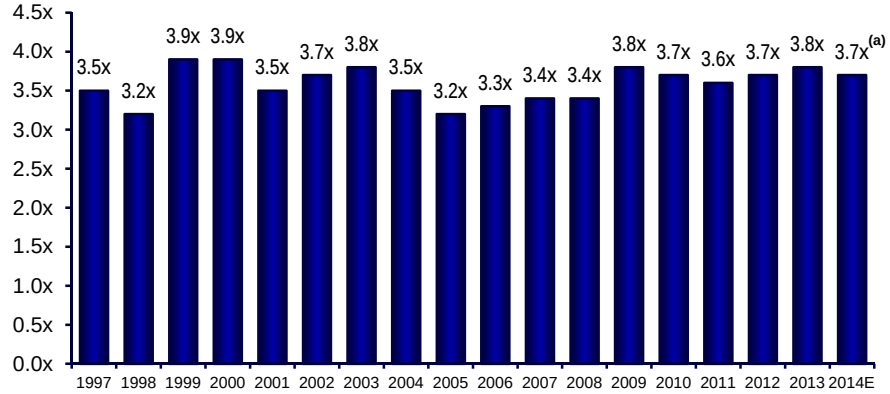
KMP Total Distributions (GP + LP) ($MM)



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	Promises Kept	
KMI Budgeted Dividend:	**KMI Actual Dividend:**	
2011: $1.16 (a)	2011: $1.20 (a)	***KMI has exceeded its dividend target in each of past 3 yrs.***
2012: $1.35	2012: $1.40	
2013: $1.57	2013: $1.60	
KMP Budgeted LP Distribution:	**KMP Actual LP Distribution:**	
2000: $1.60	2000: $1.71	
2001: $1.95	2001: $2.15	***KMP achieved or exceeded LP distribution target in 13 out of 14 years***
2002: $2.40	2002: $2.435	
2003: $2.63	2003: $2.63	
2004: $2.84	2004: $2.87	
2005: $3.13	2005: $3.13	
2006: $3.28	2006: $3.26	
2007: $3.44	2007: $3.48	
2008: $4.02	2008: $4.02	
2009: $4.20	2009: $4.20	
2010: $4.40	2010: $4.40	
2011: $4.60	2011: $4.61	
2012: $4.98	2012: $4.98	
2013: $5.28	2013: $5.33	
EPB Forecasted LP Distribution:	**EPB Actual LP Distribution:**	
2012: $2.25	2012: $2.25	***EPB has achieved LP distribution target in both years under KM management***
2013: $2.55	2013: $2.55	

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

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

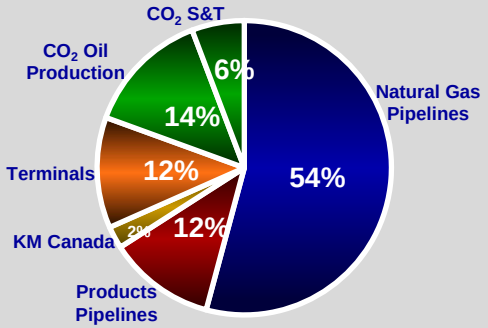
KMP Budget:

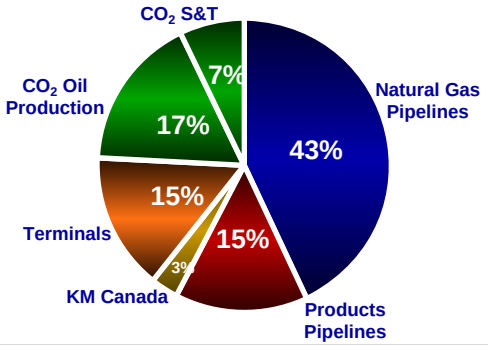
- KMP 2014 LP distribution: $5.58/unit (5% growth over 2013)
- Year-end 2014 debt / EBITDA = 3.7x

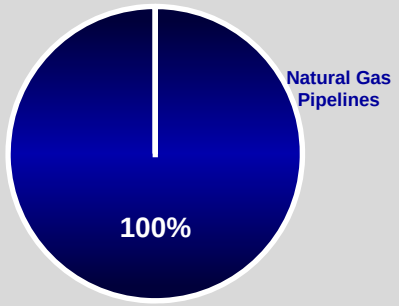
EPB Budget:

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

BUSINESS MIX(a)





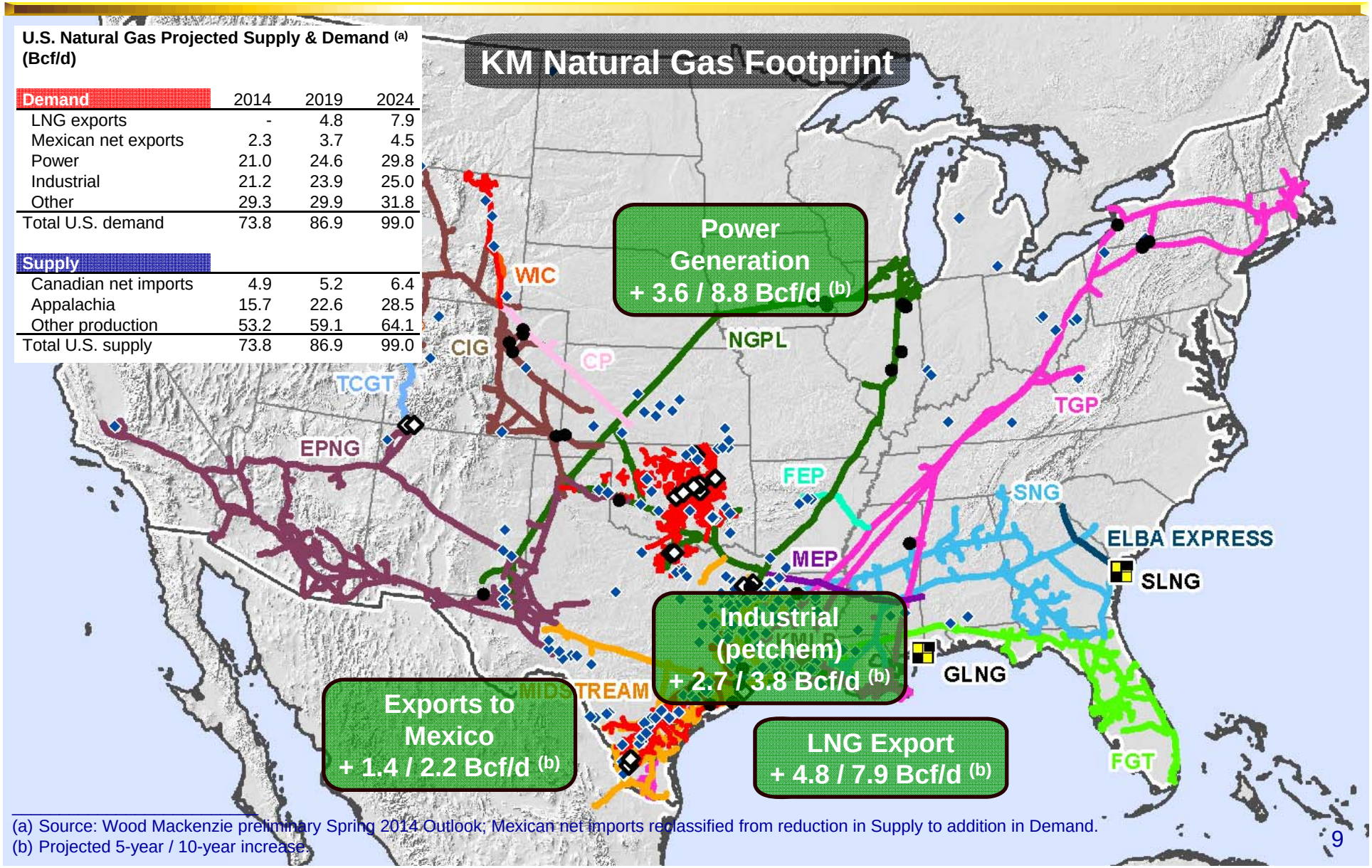


(a) Segment earnings before DD&A including proportionate share of JV DD&A and excluding certain items.

Tremendous Natural Gas Market Opportunities…

U.S. Natural Gas Projected Supply & Demand [a] (Bcf/d)

Demand	2014	2019	2024
LNG exports	-	4.8	7.9
Mexican net exports	2.3	3.7	4.5
Power	21.0	24.6	29.8
Industrial	21.2	23.9	25.0
Other	29.3	29.9	31.8
Total U.S. demand	73.8	86.9	99.0
Supply			
Canadian net imports	4.9	5.2	6.4
Appalachia	15.7	22.6	28.5
Other production	53.2	59.1	64.1
Total U.S. supply	73.8	86.9	99.0



(a) Source: Wood Mackenzie preliminary Spring 2014 Outlook; Mexican net imports reclassified from reduction in Supply to addition in Demand.
(b) Projected 5-year / 10-year increase.

… Generating Real-time, Long-term Benefits

$641B of investment in midstream energy infrastructure needed through 2035, implying $29B per year annual spend [(a)] compared to $18B annual spend by MLPs [(b)] over past five years

- **Kinder Morgan's unparalleled natural gas footprint is well-positioned to address North America's need for more infrastructure**
  - Natural gas comprises significant percentage of our cash flow: KMP ~43%, EPB 100%, KMI ~54% [(c)]
  - Own or operate ~68,000 miles of natural gas pipeline, and moved ~33 Bcf/d out of a total U.S. market of ~100 in January 2014
  - Well-positioned relative to major trends (Marcellus / Utica, exports to Mexico, LNG export, power gen, petchem, etc.)

- **Natural gas a significant, growing component of backlog**
  - $4.1 billion of natural gas projects in backlog, $1.4 billion increase from $2.7 billion at year-end
  - Natural gas backlog substantially backed by long-term, take-or-pay contracts
  - Attractive returns secured for natural gas backlog; average EBITDA multiple under 5x
  - More than $15 billion of additional identified projects under development

- **Significant recent demand for long-term natural gas capacity**
  - Since December 2013, we have secured 2.8 Bcf/d of new take-or-pay contracts at attractive rates
  - Represents roughly 10% of the total design capacity of the underlying pipelines
  - Very long-term commitments with an average contract tenor of 15 years
  - New capacity demand represents $1.5 billion of new investment
  - 1.1 Bcf/d in-service in 2014, 1.0 Bcf/d in 2015 and 0.7 Bcf/d thereafter

(a) Source: ICF presentation dated 2/24/2014 "A Shifting Landscape: Shale Resource Development Presenting Plenty of Opportunities and Challenges in the Midstream Space."
(b) 2009-2013E capital spend on investment projects by MLPs. Source: Wells Fargo as of 12/31/2013.
(c) Natural Gas Segment percentage of 2014 budgeted segment earnings before DD&A including proportionate share of JV DD&A and excluding certain items for KMP, EPB and KMI, respectively.

5-year Project Backlog [a]

~$16.4 Billion of Currently Identified Organic Growth Projects

Tremendous footprint provides ~$16.4B of currently identified growth projects over next 5 years

5-year Growth Capex Backlog ($B)

	9M 2014	2015	2016	2017+	Total
Natural Gas Pipelines	$0.9	$0.4	$0.8	$2.0	$4.1
Products Pipelines	0.7	0.3			1.0
Terminals	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.1	2.0
CO_2 – S&T	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.4	1.8
CO_2 – EOR [b] Oil Production	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.0	2.1
Kinder Morgan Canada				5.4	5.4
Total	$3.0	$1.7	$2.8	$8.9	$16.4

87% of backlog is for fee-based pipelines, terminals and associated facilities

Not included in backlog:

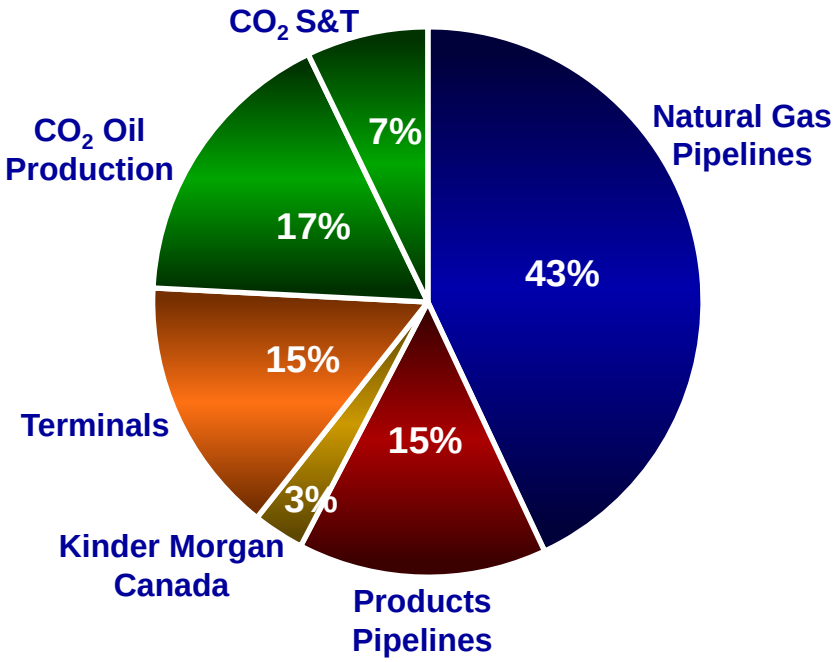
- **Marcellus / Utica liquids (y-grade) pipeline solution**
- **Further LNG export opportunities**
- **Large TGP Northeast expansion**
- **Coal / other natural resource investments**
- **Dropdowns from KMI, acquisitions and other**

(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; Vast majority of projects are expected to go into service within five years; projects in-service prior to 3/31/2014 excluded. Includes KM's proportionate share of non-wholly owned projects.

(b) CO_2 EOR = Enhanced Oil Recovery.

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

CO_2

- 30% CO_2 transport and sales
- 70% oil production-related
  - Production hedged [(b)]:
    2014=81% ($94)
    2015=55% ($89)
    2016=38% ($82)
    2017=24% ($77)

Kinder Morgan Canada

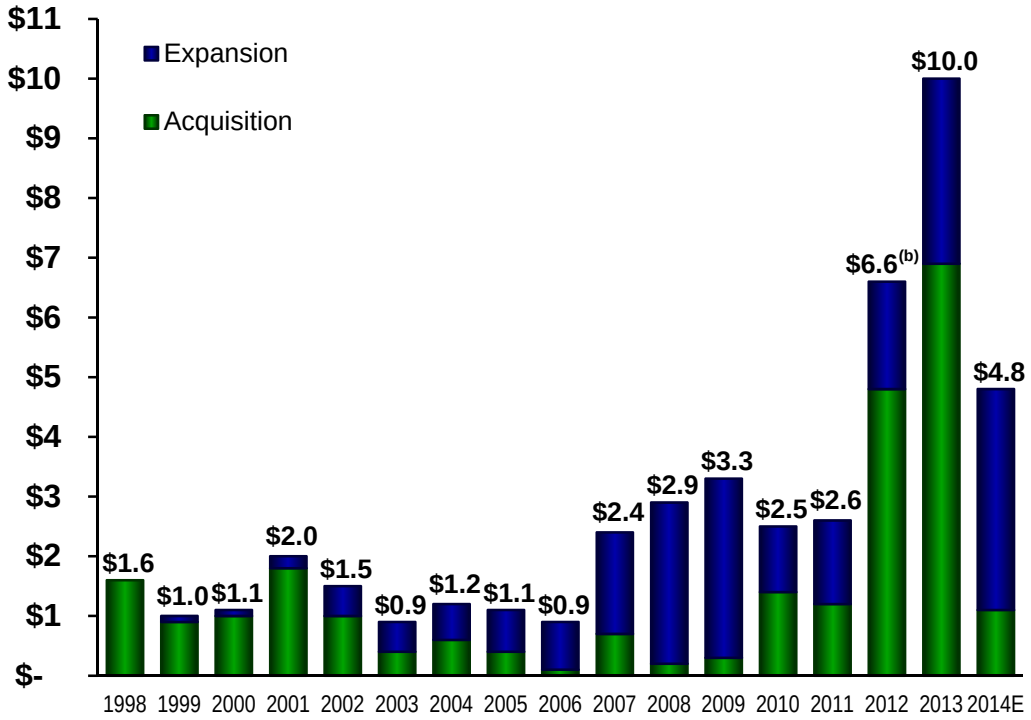
- 100% petroleum pipelines

(a) 2014 budgeted segment earnings before DD&A including proportionate amount of JV DD&A and excluding certain items.
(b) Percent of expected Apr-Dec 2014 net crude oil and heavier natural gas liquids (C4+) production.

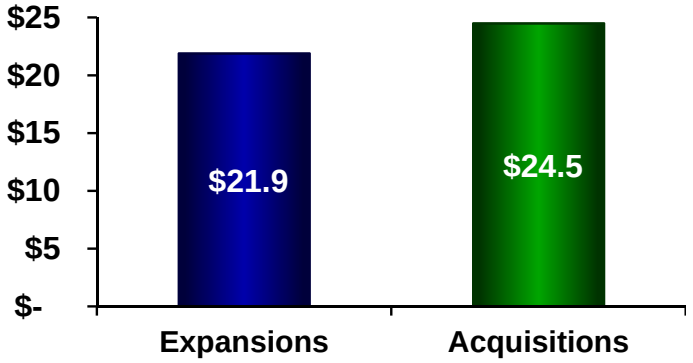
~$46B of Growth Capital Invested at KMP [a,b]

($ in billions)

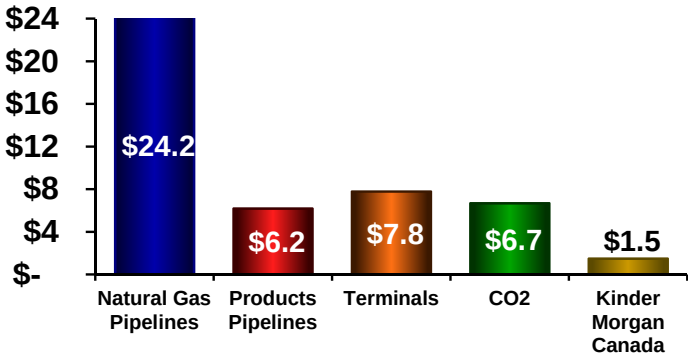
Total Invested by Year



Total Invested by Type [a,b]



Total Invested by Segment [a,b]



Notes: Includes equity contributions to joint ventures.
(a) From 1997 through full-year 2014 (forecast).
(b) 2012 net of proceeds from FTC Rockies divestiture.

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
CO_2	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%

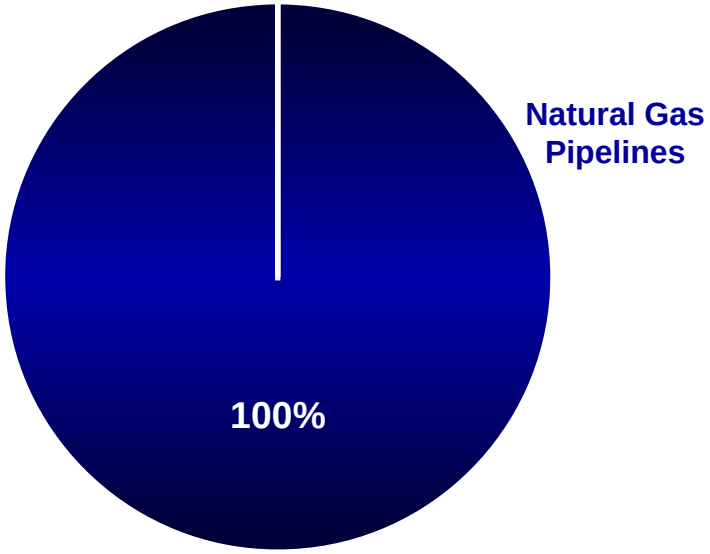
Note: a definition of these measures may be found in the Appendix to our Analyst day presentation, dated 1/29/2014, on our website at www.kindermorgan.com.

(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.

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) 2014 budgeted segment earnings before DD&A including proportionate amount of JV DD&A and excluding certain items.
(b) Includes contract life of Ruby and GLNG, which were dropped down to EPB from KMI effective 4/30/2014.

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
  - Assets [(a)]
    - 50% of Florida Gas Transmission (FGT) – no current plans to dropdown
    - 20% of NGPL – no current plans to dropdown
- **Substantial management ownership of KMI stock:**
  - Public ~64%
  - Rich Kinder, other management and original stockholders ~29%
  - Sponsor ~7%

(a) KMI's 50% interests in Ruby and GLNG dropped down to EPB effective 4/30/2014.

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)**
  - CO_2 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 ~$53 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 3/31/2014 approximately $5.3 billion of KMP's total $20.5 billion in net debt was floating rate.

Summary

KMI, KMP, KMR & EPB: Attractive Value Proposition

- Unparalleled asset footprint
- Diversified midstream energy platform provides stable, fee-based cash flow
- Continued focus on strong balance sheet and de-levering at KMI
- Highly visible, attractive growth project backlog
- Established track record
- Industry leader in all business segments
- Experienced management team
- Supportive general partner
- Transparency to investors

Long-term 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

Appendix

KMP 2014 Growth Capital Budget

($ in millions)

	2014 Forecast		2014 Budget
Expansion capital			
Natural Gas Pipelines	$797		$687
CO_2 (forecast split S&T $481 / EOR $549)	1,030		1,076
Products Pipelines	766		712
Terminals	644		562
Kinder Morgan Canada	58		58
Total expansion capital	**3,295**		**3,095**
Contributions to JVs	359		353
Acquisitions	1,150	(a)	200
Total growth capital	**$4,804**		**$3,648**

(a) Includes ~$960 million APT acquisition.

EPB 2014 Growth Capital Budget

($ in millions)

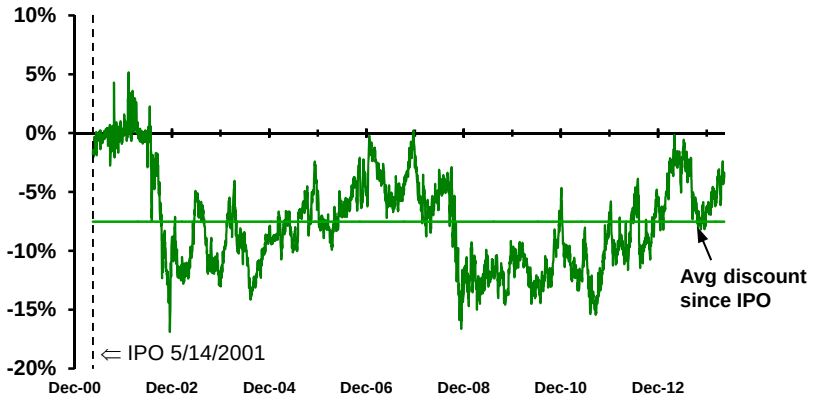
	2014 Budget
Growth capital	
Expansion	$103
Contributions to JVs	66
Subtotal	169
Acquisitions	972
Total growth capital	**$1,141**

KMR 101

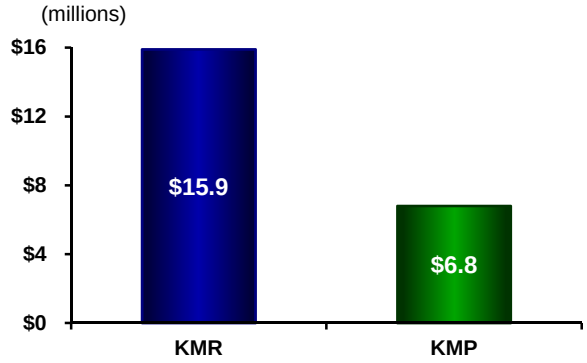
Discount Has Narrowed (Again), But Still Wide

- **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 = $9.1 billion, ~30% of total KMP capitalization [(b)]
  - ~$40 million in daily liquidity
- **KMR has generated a 13.3% compound annual total return since 2001 IPO, vs. 12.9% for KMP [(c)]**
- **KMR trading discount to KMP represents an attractive opportunity**
- **KMP funds significant portion of expansion capex through KMR dividend**
  - ~$720 million 2014 budgeted equity capital attributable to KMR dividend
- **Insiders prefer KMR**
  - Management has purchased KMR at a rate of ~2.3:1 vs. KMP, or ~4.2:1 excluding one transaction [(d)]

KMR Discount to KMP



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. $1.38 ÷ $73.796 = 0.018700 share; example reflects actual KMR share dividend calculated for 1Q 2014 paid on 5/15/2014; refer to KMP's periodic SEC filings on Forms 10-K and 10-Q for more information.
(b) As of 5/9/2014, see footnotes on slide 3 for information on market capitalization calculation.
(c) Total returns calculated on daily basis from 5/14/2001 IPO through 5/9/2014.
(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. 4.2:1 ratio excludes one open market purchase of KMP units relating to an arrangement requiring cash distributions for payment of interest.

Toll Road-like, Fee-based Business Model

	Natural Gas Pipelines (KMP/EPB/KMI)	Products Pipelines (KMP)	Terminals (KMP)	CO_2 (KMP)	Kinder Morgan Canada (KMP)
Volume Security	– Interstate & LNG: take or pay – Intrastate: ~75% take or pay [(a)] – G&P: minimum requirements / acreage dedications	– Volume based	– Take or pay, minimum volume guarantees, or requirements	– S&T: primarily minimum volume guarantee – O&G: volume-based	– Essentially no volume risk
Avg. Remaining Contract Life	– Interstate: 7.1 years – Intrastate: 4.9 years [(a)] – G&P: 6.0 years – LNG: 18.4 years	– Not applicable	– Liquids: 4.2 yrs – Bulk: 4.1 yrs – J.A. vessels: 4.3 yrs [(d)]	– S&T: 9.0 yrs	– 2 yrs
Pricing Security	– Interstate: primarily fixed based on contract – Intrastate: primarily fixed margin – G&P: primarily fixed price	– PPI + 2.65%	– Based on contract; typically fixed or tied to PPI	– S&T: 67% of revenue protected by floors – O&G: volumes 81% hedged [(b)]	– Fixed based on toll settlement
Regulatory Security	– Interstate: regulatory return mitigates downside; may receive higher recourse rates for increased costs – Intrastate: essentially market-based – G&P: market-based	– Pipeline: regulatory return mitigates downside – Terminals & transmix: not price regulated [(c)]	– Not price regulated [(c)]	– Primarily unregulated	– Regulatory return mitigates downside
Commodity Price Exposure	– Interstate: no direct – Intrastate: limited – G&P: limited	– Limited to transmix business	– No direct	– Full-yr impact ~$7.0MM in DCF per $1/Bbl change in oil price	– No direct

All figures as of 1/1/2014 except where noted.

(a) Transportation for intrastate pipelines includes term purchase and sale portfolio.

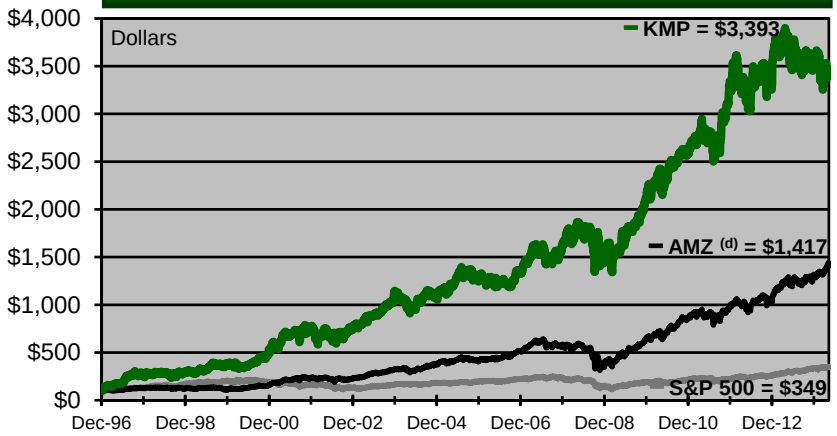
(b) Percent of expected Apr-Dec 2014 net crude oil and heavier natural gas liquids (C4+) production.

(c) Terminals not FERC regulated, except portion of CALNEV.

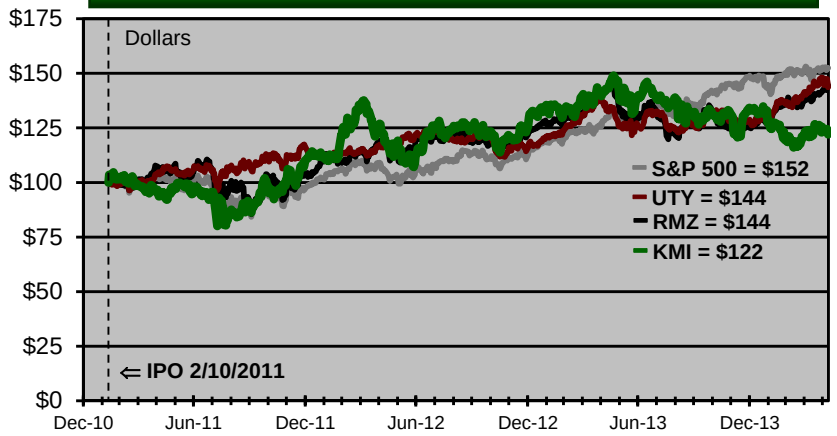
(d) Jones Act vessels average contract term of 4.3 years excludes options to extend (9 vessels in total: 5 existing and 4 newbuild to be delivered 2015-16). Including options to extend, average contract term is 6.8 years.

Significant Historical Returns [a]

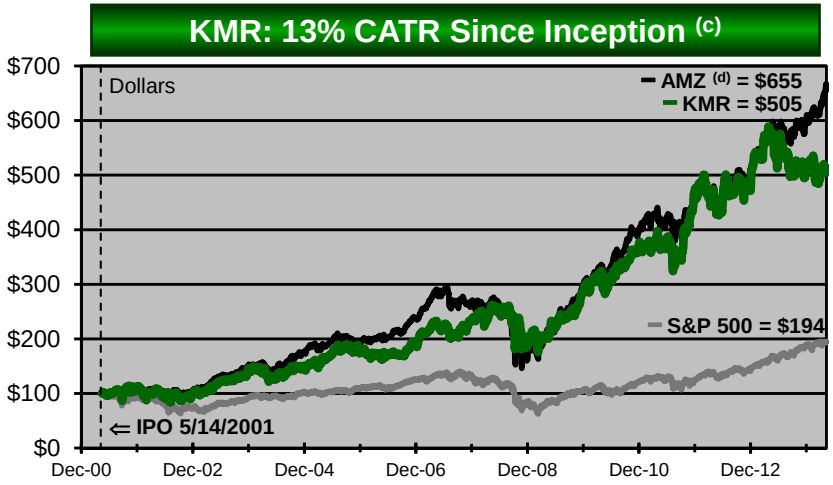
KMP: 23% CATR Since '96 [b]



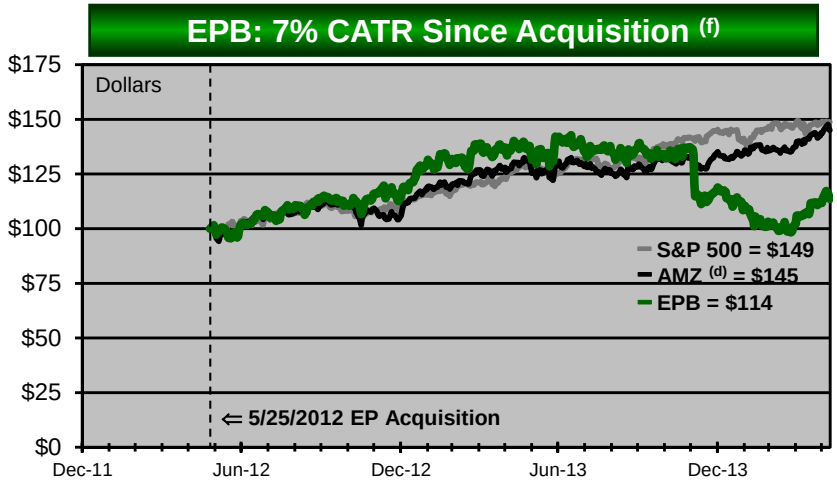
KMI: 6% CATR Since Inception [e]



KMR: 13% CATR Since Inception [c]



EPB: 7% CATR Since Acquisition [f]



Source: Bloomberg.

(a) Total returns calculated on daily basis through 5/9/2014, 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 13%.

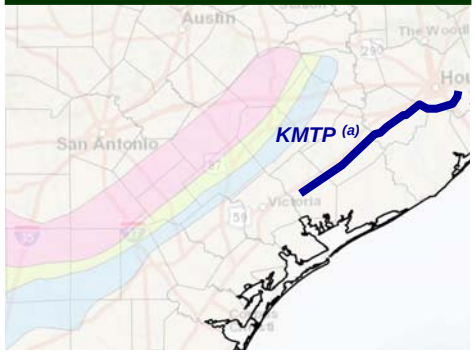
(d) Alerian MLP Index.

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

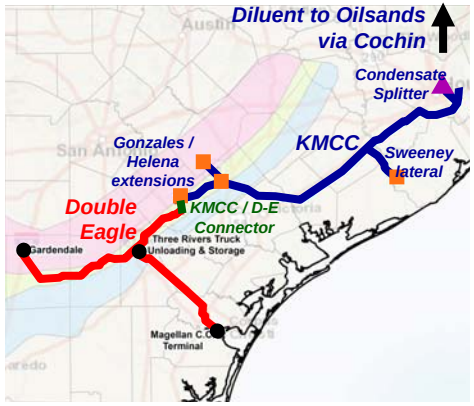
(f) Start date 5/25/2012; EP acquisition close.

The Value of the Platform

Original Asset



KMCC Today



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 (KMTP) intrastate natural gas system.

KMP Acquires Jones Act Tankers for ~$960 Million

Transaction Overview

- On 1/17/2014, KMP closed its acquisition of American Petroleum Tankers (APT) and State Class Tankers (SCT)
- ~$960 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



EPB Contract Expirations

Strong Contracted Cash Flow Profile

Contract Expiration Volume (MDth/d) [(a)]

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 and Beyond	Total
CIG	270	428	1,689	191	178	1,855	4,611
WIC	265	589	121	225	528	1,925	3,653
Cheyenne Plains	7	465	58	-	8	340	878
SNG	24	52	1,536	417	679	1,426	4,134
Elba Express	-	-	92	-	-	1,189	1,281
Total	**566**	**1,534**	**3,496**	**833**	**1,393**	**6,735**	**14,557**
% by year	**4%**	**10%**	**24%**	**6%**	**10%**	**46%**	**100%**

(a) Contract expiration volume for firm transportation contracts as of December 31, 2013.

Kinder Morgan Canada

Trans Mountain Pipeline Expansion Project

Sole oil pipeline from Oilsands to West Coast / export markets

Project Backlog:

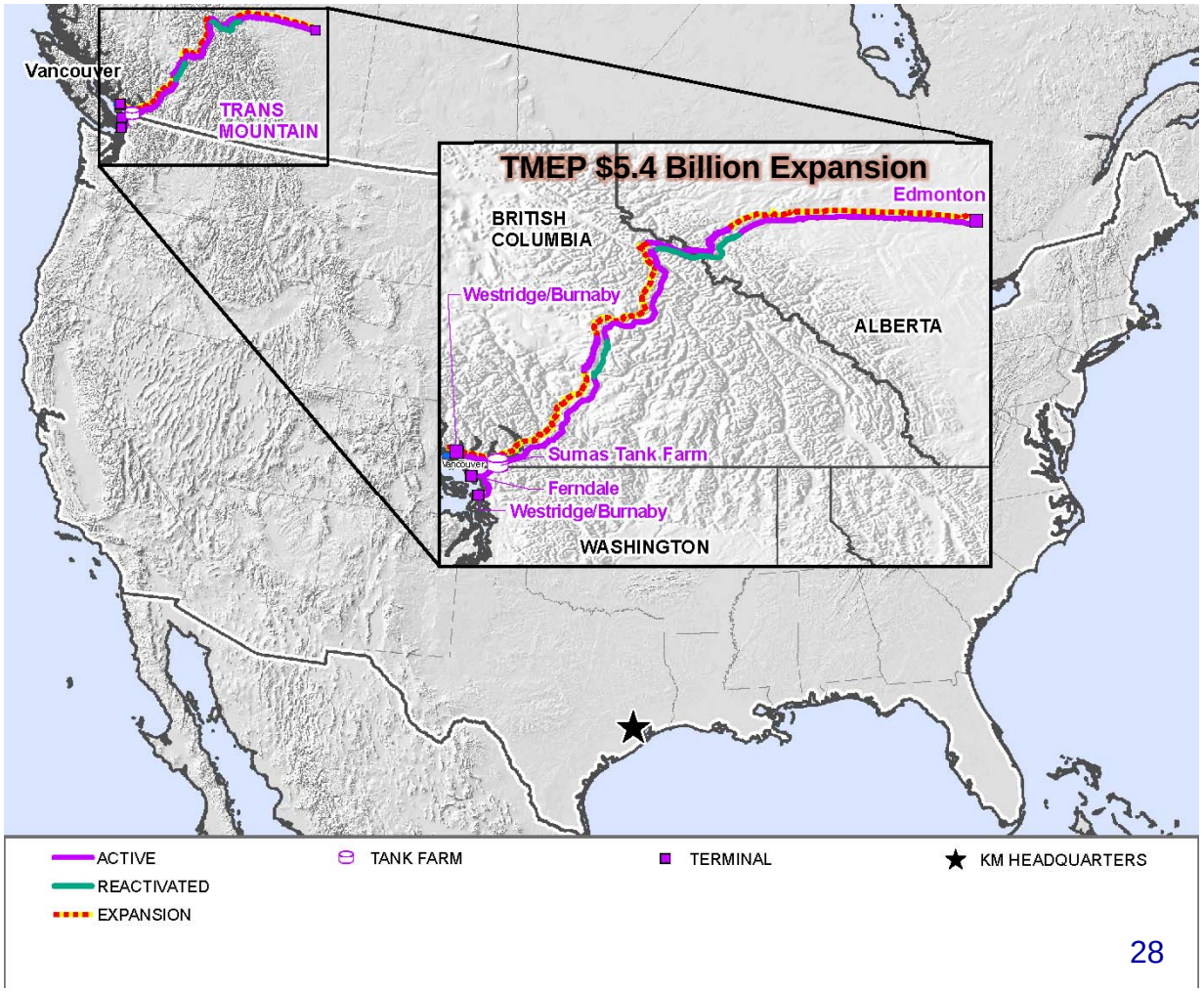
- **$5.4 billion expansion of Trans Mountain Pipeline**

Long-term Growth Drivers:

- **Expand Oilsands export capacity to West Coast and Asia**
  - Following successful open season, major expansion plans under way
  - The Trans Mountain Pipeline Expansion Project (TMEP) more than doubles capacity, from 300 MBbl/d currently to approximately 890 MBbl/d
  - Strong commercial support from shippers with binding long-term contracts (~93% 20-yr, ~7% 15-yr) 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:

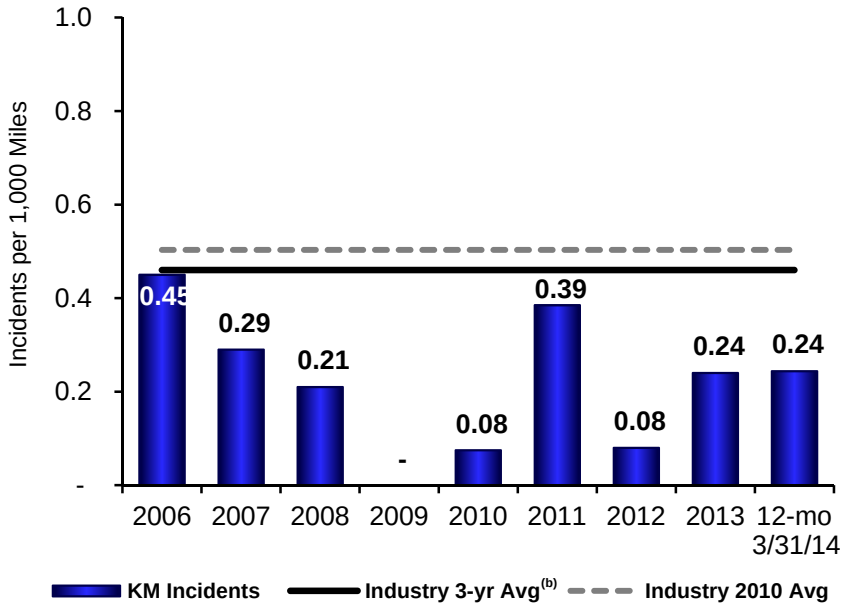
- **Project development performance: in early stages on TMEP, but commercial terms include good cost protection on "uncontrollable" costs.**
- **Better than industry average on safety measures.**
- **On-time compliance with EHS requirements: 99.6%**



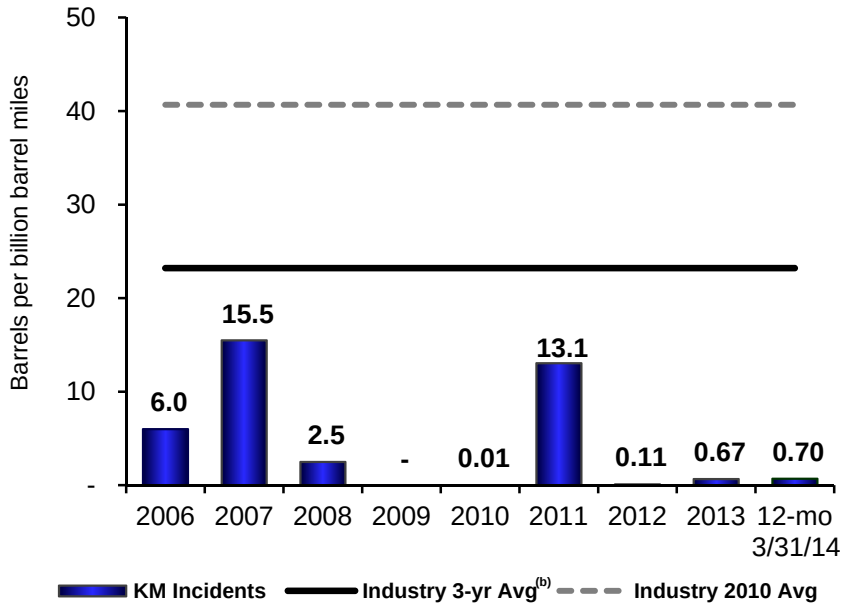
Incidents & Releases

Liquids Pipeline Right-of-way

Liquids Pipeline Incidents per 1,000 Miles (a)



Liquids Pipeline Release Rate (a)



Note: KM totals exclude non-DOT jurisdictional CO_2 Gathering and Crude Gathering for compatibility with industry comparisons.

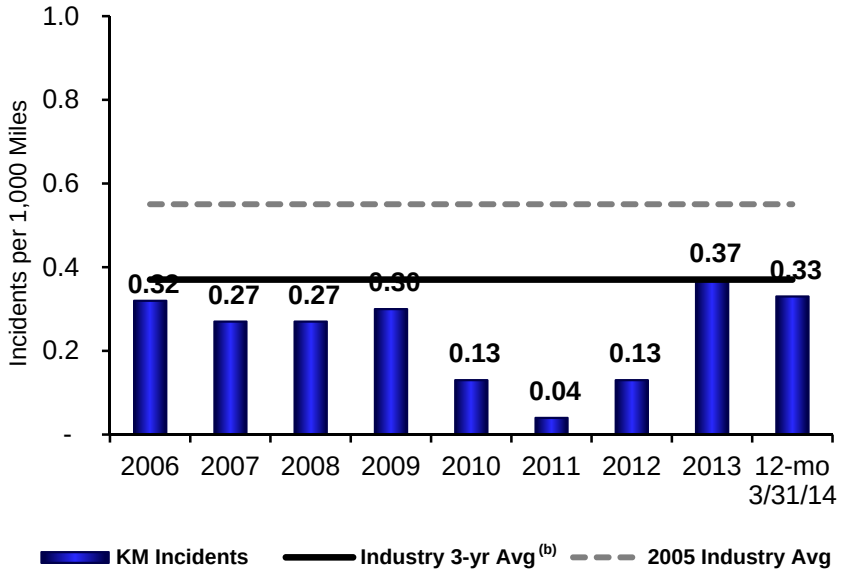
(a) Failures involving onshore pipelines that occurred on the ROW, including valve sites, in which there is a release of the liquid or carbon dioxide transported resulting in any of the following:
- (1) Explosion or fire not intentionally set by the operator.
- (2) Release 5 barrels or greater. (NOTE: PHMSA does not record system location for releases less than 5 barrels)
- (3) Death of any person.
- (4) Personal injury necessitating hospitalization.
- (5) Estimated property damage, including cost of clean-up and recovery, value of lost product, and damage to the property of the operator or others, or both, exceeding $50,000; not included: natural gas transportation assets.

(b) 2010 – 2012 most recent PHMSA 3-yr average available.

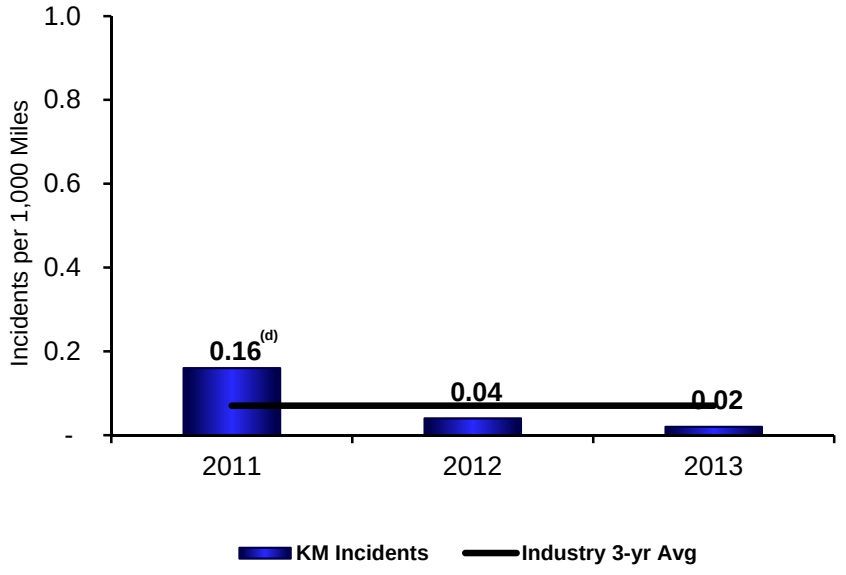
Incidents & Releases

Natural Gas Pipeline Right-of-way

Natural Gas Pipeline Incidents Rate
All Reportable Incidents [a]



Natural Gas Pipeline Incidents Rate
Onshore Ruptures-only [c]



(a) Excludes El Paso and Copano assets in periods prior to acquisition (El Paso 5/25/2012, Copano 5/1/2013). An Incident means any of the following events:
- (1) An event that involves a release of gas from a pipeline, or of liquefied natural gas or gas from an LNG Facility and
  - i. A death, or personal injury necessitating in-patient hospitalization; or
  - ii. Estimated property damage, including cost of gas lost, of the operator or others, or both, of $50,000 or more; or
  - iii. Unintentional estimated gas loss of 3,000 Mcf or more.
- (2) An event that results in an emergency shutdown of an LNG facility.
- (3) An event that is significant, in the judgment of the operator, even though it did not meet the criteria of paragraphs (1) or (2) above.

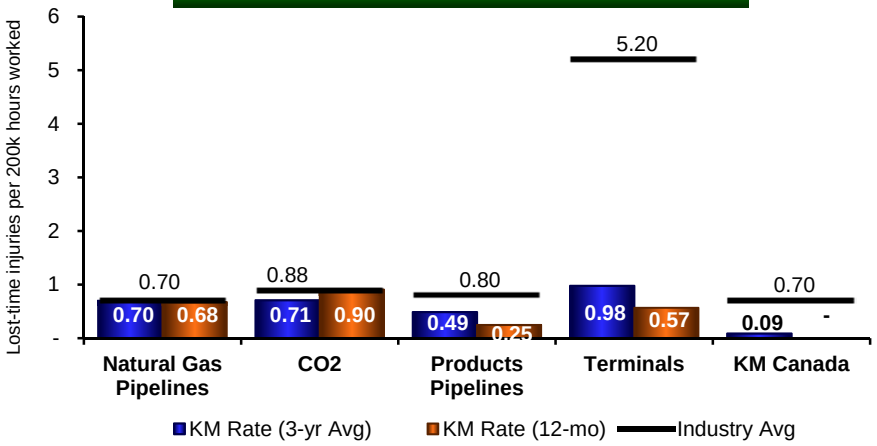
(b) 2010 – 2012 most recent PHMSA 3-yr average available.

(c) Rupture defined as a break, burst, or failure that exposes a visible pipeline fracture surface.
- (1) Kinder Morgan rupture rates calculated using 2013 pipeline mileage.
- (2) Industry rate excludes Kinder Morgan data.

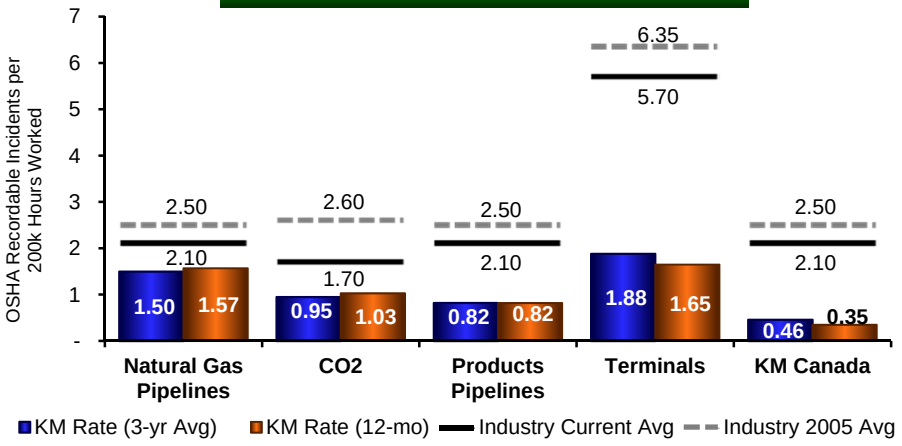
(d) All Kinder Morgan ruptures occurred on legacy El Paso facilities prior to the Kinder Morgan acquisition.

Employee Safety Statistics [a]

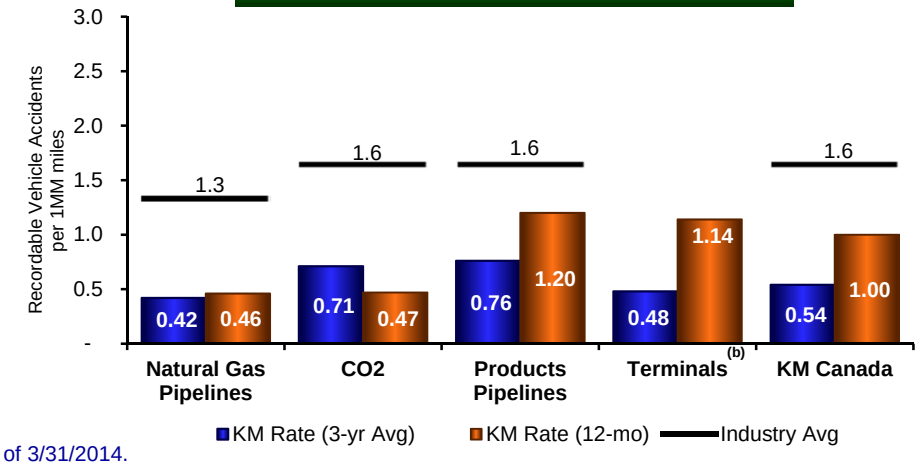
KM Lost-time Incident Rate (DART)



OSHA Recordable Incident Rate



Vehicle Incident Rate



(a) 12-month safety performance summary as of 3/31/2014.
(b) Industry average not available for Terminals.


KINDER MORGAN