KINDER MORGAN INC.

# *Run for Shareholders, By Shareholders*

**Steve Kean**
**Chief Executive Officer**

**December 6, 2016**

# Forward-Looking Statements / Non-GAAP Financial Measures

This presentation includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and Section 21E of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934. 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 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, 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 timing and extent of changes in the supply of and demand for the products we transport and handle; national, international, regional and local economic, competitive and regulatory conditions and developments; the timing and success of business development efforts; 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, regulatory and legal decisions; terrorism, including cyber-attacks; 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 Report 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. These non-GAAP measures should not be considered an alternative to GAAP financial measures.

# 2017 Guidance

## *Supported by Diversified, Fee-based Cash Flow*

### *2017 Published Budget*

- **DCF of $4.46 billion[(a)]**
  - 2017 DCF per share of $1.99
  - 2017 declared dividend of $0.50 per share
  - ~$3.3 billion of cash in excess of dividend (before growth capex)
- **Growth capex of $3.2 billion in expansions and JV contributions**
- **Adjusted EBITDA of $7.2 billion[(a)]**
- **Year-end 2017 net debt to Adjusted EBITDA ratio of 5.4x with improvement expected based on additional proceeds generated by joint ventures**
- **2017 budget assumes WTI average crude strip price of $53/Bbl and average natural gas strip price of $3.00/MMBtu[(b)]**
  - $1/Bbl change in oil price = ~$6 million DCF impact
  - 10¢/MMBtu change in natural gas price = ~$1 million DCF impact
- **Additional information on our 2017 budget will be provided at the Kinder Morgan 2017 Analyst Day, held on January 25, 2017 (webcast and materials to be available at the time of the event at http://ir.kindermorgan.com/presentations-webcasts)**

Note: Before certain items. See Appendix for defined terms and reconciliation of non-GAAP items to GAAP net income.

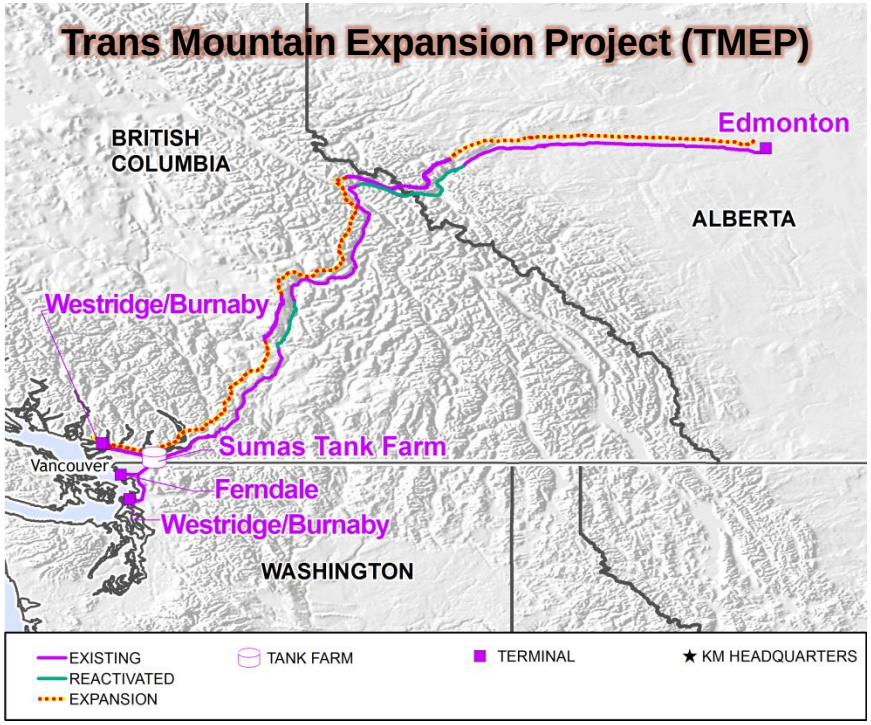
(a) DCF, Segment EBDA and Adjusted EBITDA are before certain items and include KM-share of Certain Equity Investee DD&A (non-GAAP measures).

(b) Natural gas sensitivity incorporates current hedges, assumes same directional move in oil and gas prices, ethane rejection, no change in ethane frac spread, and assumes other NGL prices maintain same relationship with oil prices.

# Trans Mountain Expansion Update

## *Project Supported by Binding Long-term Contracts*

- **November 29, 2016 – the Trans Mountain Expansion Project (TMEP) received final approval from the Government of Canada**
- **Next steps (expected by end of 1Q 2017):**
  - Granting of project's CPCN by the National Energy Board (NEB)
  - Filing of a detailed route with the NEB
  - Completion of British Columbia's environmental assessment
  - Review final cost estimate with shippers committed to the project
  - Receive internal KMI FID
- **KMI plans to begin construction in September 2017, and complete the expansion by the end of 2019**




Note: For summary commercial information on TMEP, see Kinder Morgan Canada, Segment Outlook slide in the Appendix to this presentation.

# Unparalleled Asset Footprint

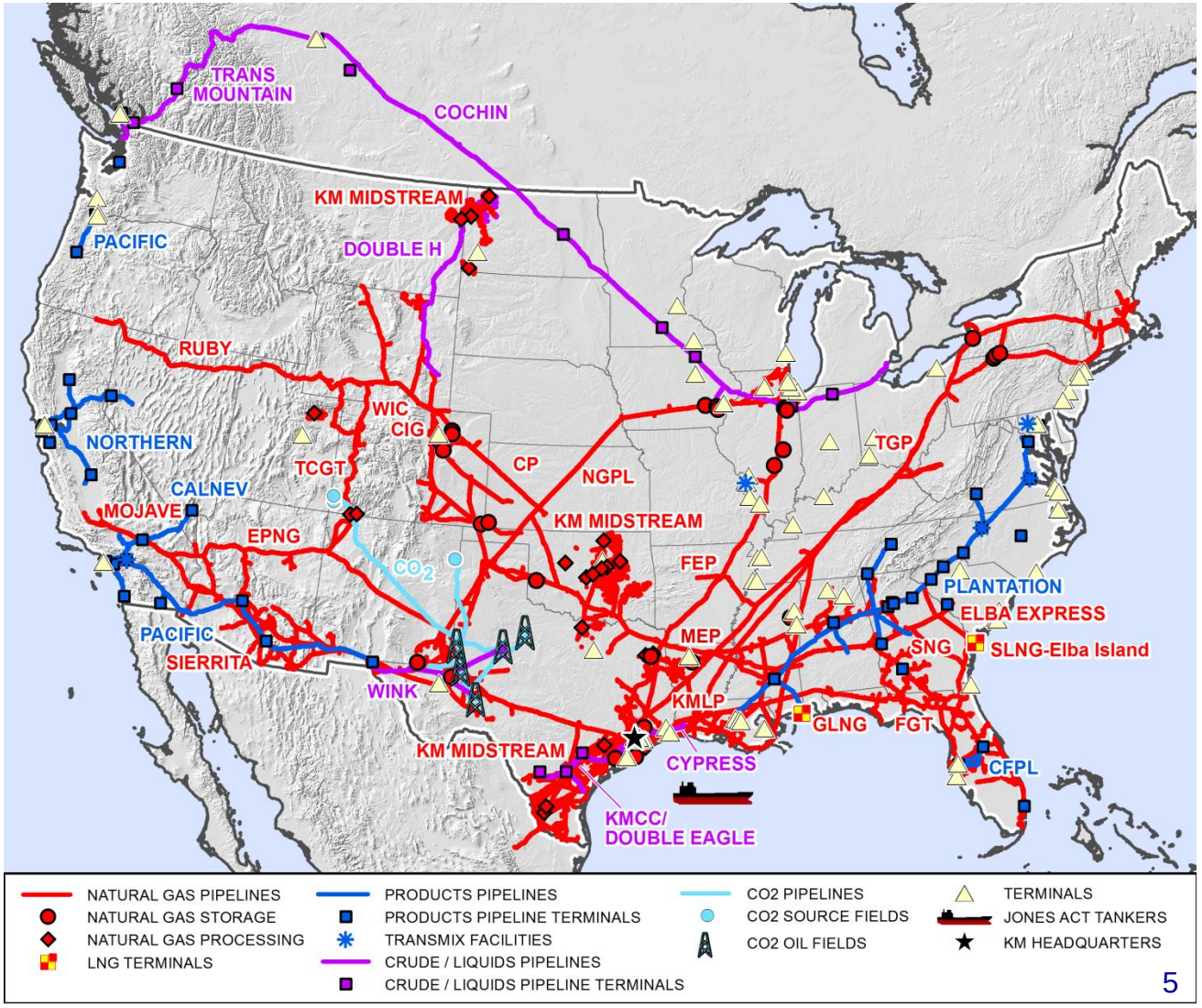
## *Largest Energy Infrastructure Company in North America*

***World class asset footprint:***

- **Largest natural gas pipeline network in North America**
  - Own an interest in / operate over 69,000 miles of natural gas pipeline
  - Connected to every important U.S. natural gas resource play, including: Eagle Ford, Marcellus, Utica, Permian, Bakken and Haynesville
- **Largest independent transporter of petroleum products in North America**
  - Transport ~2.1 MMBbl/d[(a)]
- **Largest $CO_2$ transporter in North America**
  - Transport ~1.2 Bcf/d of $CO_2$[(a)]
- **Largest independent terminal operator in North America**
  - Own an interest in / operate ~180 liquids / dry bulk terminals
  - ~152 MMBbls of liquids capacity
  - Handle ~65 MMtons of dry bulk products[(a)]
  - Strong Jones Act shipping position
- **Only Oilsands pipeline serving West Coast**
  - Transports ~300 MBbl/d to Vancouver / Washington State; proposed expansion takes capacity to 890 MBbl/d

***Footprint drives growth project pipeline:***

- **$13 billion 5-year growth capex program**
  - Secured by long-term contracts
  - Attractive, fee-based returns

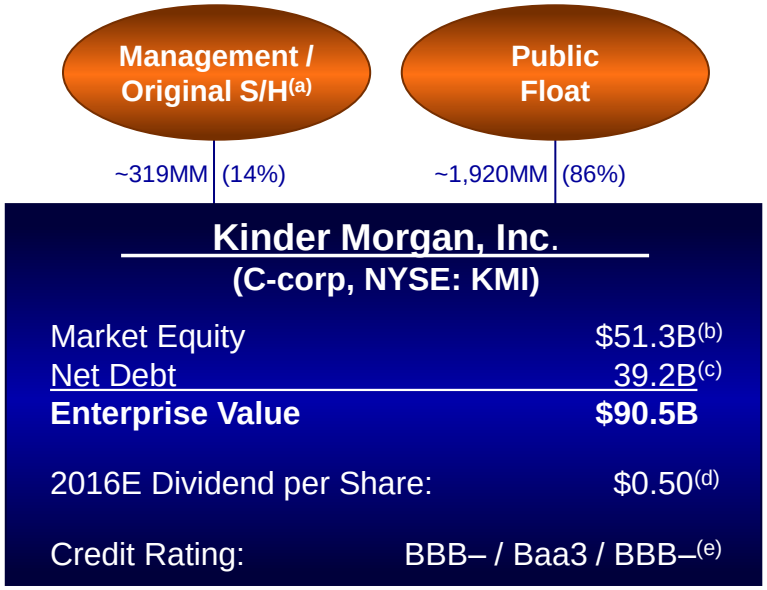



(a) 2016 budget.

# KMI Overview

## *Management Aligned with Investors; 14% Stake in KMI*

### *Simple Public Structure*




***Simple Structure:***

- One equity base
- One dividend policy
- One debt rating
- No structural subordination
- No incentive distribution rights

(a) Includes Form-4 filers and unvested restricted shares.
(b) Market prices as of 11/30/2016; KMI market equity based on ~2,239 million shares outstanding (including unvested restricted stock) at a price of $22.20, ~293 million warrants at a price of $0.01, and 32 million mandatorily convertible depositary shares at a price of $49.16.
(c) Debt of KMI and its consolidated subsidiaries as of 9/30/2016, net of cash, and excluding fair value adjustments and Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc.'s $100 million preferred stock due 2057.
(d) Declared dividend per share per 2016 budget.
(e) KMI corporate credit ratings from S&P (Stable outlook), Moody's (Stable) and Fitch (Stable), respectively.

# Our Strategy

- **Focus on stable fee-based assets that are core to North American energy infrastructure**
  - Market leader in each of our business segments
- **Maintaining a strong balance sheet is paramount**
  - Our primary investing entity has been investment grade for our entire 19-year history
  - Reduced dividend demonstrates our commitment to investment grade
- **Control costs**
  - It's investors' money, not management's – treat it that way
- **Leverage asset footprint to seek attractive capital investment opportunities, both expansion and acquisition**
  - Since 1997, Kinder Morgan has completed approximately $29 billion in acquisitions and invested approximately $25 billion in greenfield / expansion projects[(a)]
- **Transparency to investors**
- **Keep it simple**

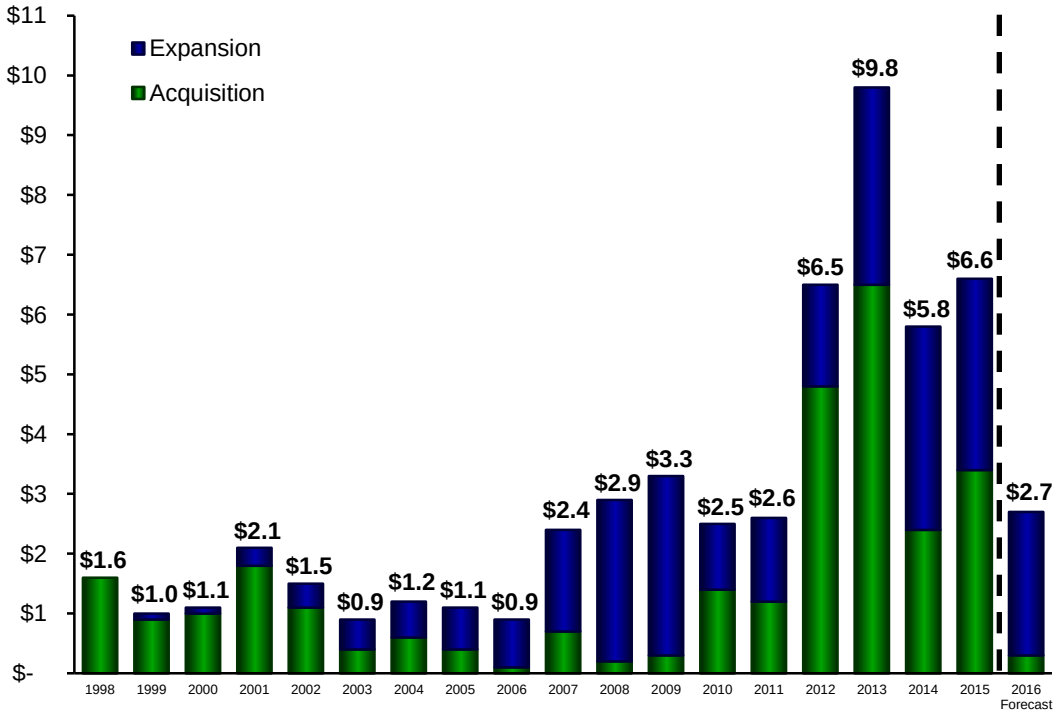
(a) From 1997 inception through 2015; represents combined investment of KMP (1997-2014), EPB (2013-2014), and KMI (2015).

# Capital Invested

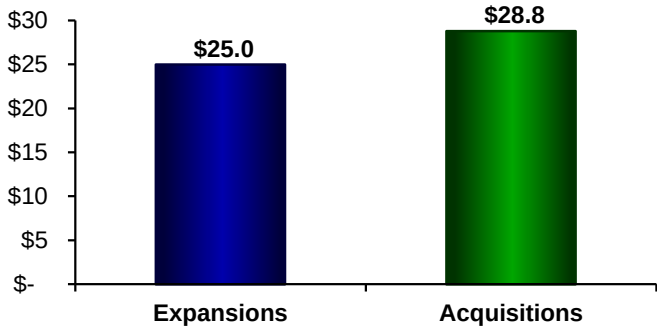
## *~$54 Billion of Asset Investment & Acquisitions Since Inception[(a,c)]*

*($ in billions)*

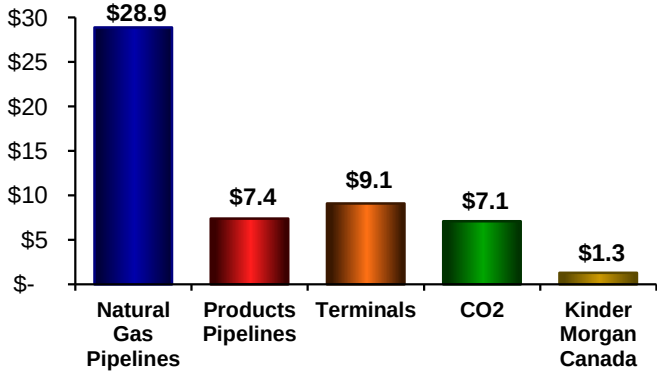
### Total Invested by Year[(b,c)]




### Total Invested by Type[(a,c)]




### Total Invested by Segment[(a,c)]




Note: Includes equity contributions to joint ventures.

(a) 1997-2015; represents investment of KMP (1997-2014), EPB (2013-2014), and KMI (2015).

(b) 1997-2016F; represents investment of KMP (1997-2014), EPB (2013-2014), and KMI (2015-2016F).

(c) Net of proceeds from 2012 FTC Rockies divestiture in Natural Gas Pipelines segment. Excludes ~$11.3 billion in EPB asset acquisitions prior to KMI's acquisition of El Paso, but which is included in our ROI calculation beginning in 2013.
Net of proceeds from 2013 divestiture of Express-Platte pipeline system in Kinder Morgan Canada segment.
Excludes approximately $800 million Products Pipelines segment legal settlement and reserves incurred over the past decade, but which is included in our ROI calculation.

# Returns on Invested Capital

## *Consistent Returns Demonstrate Asset Performance, Management Discipline*

| Segment ROI[a]: | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Natural Gas Pipes** | 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% | 10.9%[b] | 10.9%[b] | 10.3%[b,c] |
| **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 | 12.3 | 12.6 |
| **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 | 11.2 | 10.2 |
| **$CO_2$** | 27.5 | 24.6 | 22.0 | 21.9 | 23.8 | 25.7 | 23.1 | 21.7 | 25.4 | 23.1 | 25.3 | 25.9 | 28.1 | 25.9 | 22.8 | 16.2 |
| **KM Canada** | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.0 | 12.1 | 12.8 | 13.7 | 14.1 | 16.3 | 14.8 | 11.5 | 9.7 |
| **Return on Investment** | 12.3% | 12.7% | 12.6% | 13.1% | 13.6% | 14.3% | 14.4% | 14.1% | 14.8% | 13.9% | 13.5% | 13.5% | 13.6% | 11.9% | 11.4% | 10.3% |
| **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% | 20.2% | 14.3% |

Notes: Reflects KMP (2000–2012), KMP and EPB (2013–2014) and KMI (2015). A definition of these measures may be found in the Appendix to our Analyst Day presentation, dated 1/27/2016, on our website at www.kindermorgan.com.

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

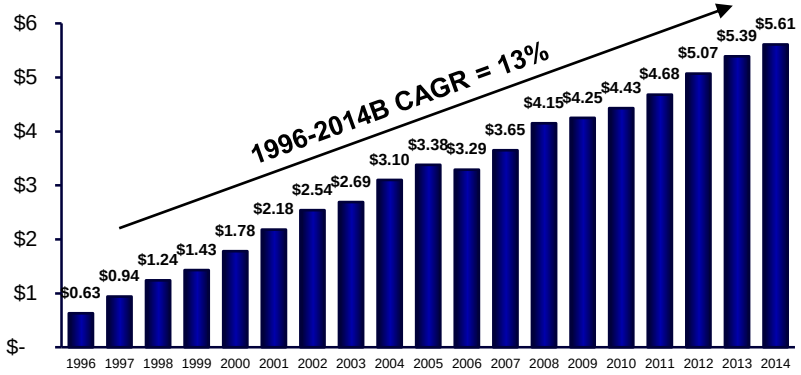
(b) Includes EPB assets. The denominator includes approximately $1.1 billion in REX capital not recovered in Nov-2013 sale price (i.e., leave behind). Excluding the leave behind cost would increase the Natural Gas Pipes-ROI to 11.3%, 11.2% and 10.5% in 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively.

(c) Includes NGPL and Citrus investments.

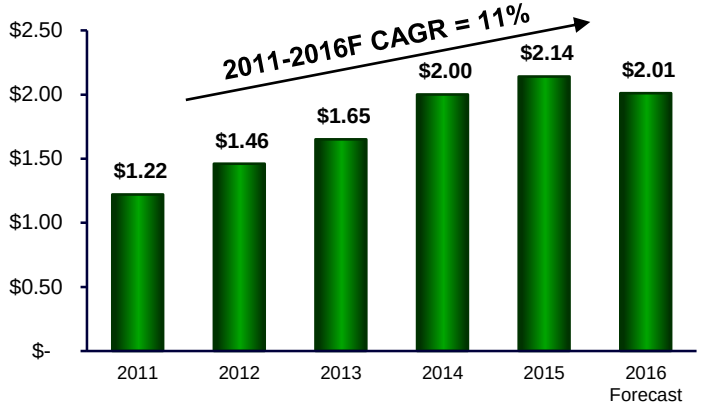
# 19 Years of Stable Growth

## *Strategy Has Led to Consistent, Growing Results*

### KMP Annual LP DCF per Unit[(a)]




### KMI Annual DCF per Common Share




### KMP Net Debt[(b)] to Adjusted EBITDA

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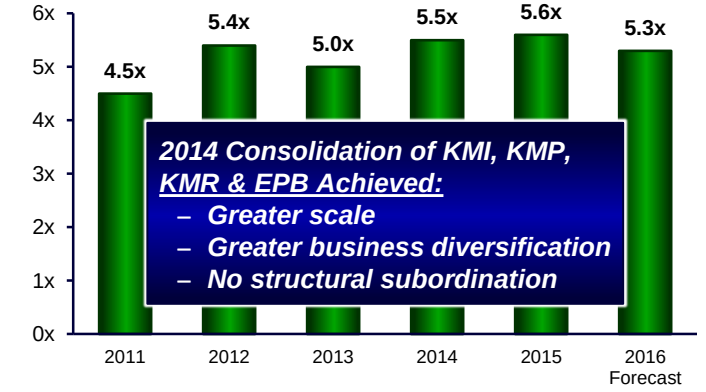


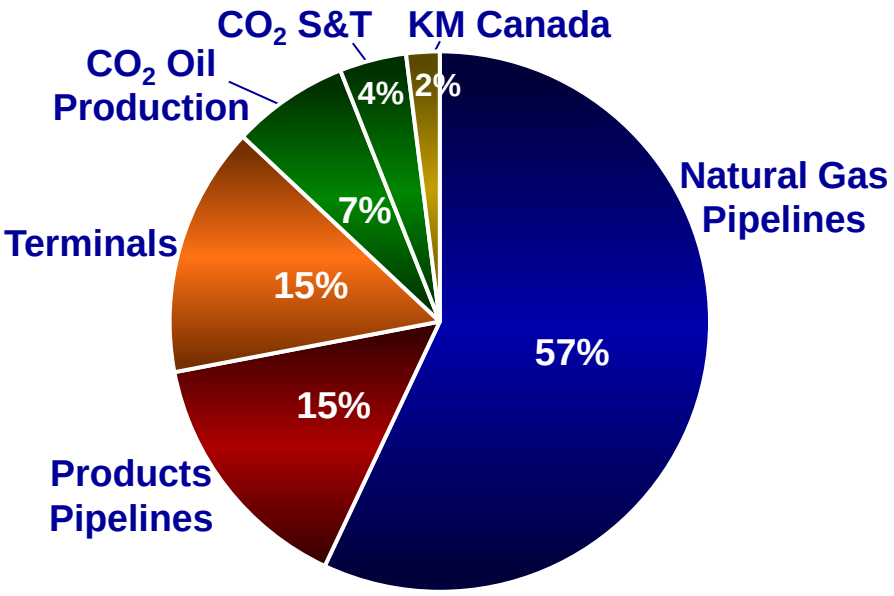

Notes: DCF and Adjusted EBITDA are before certain items (non-GAAP measures). 2016 forecast. See Appendix for defined terms and reconciliation to GAAP measures.
KMP was Kinder Morgan's primary investment vehicle and held the majority of operating assets from 1996 to 2014.

(a) KMP annual LP DCF per share. 2014 data per budget as KMP was acquired by KMI prior to close of 4Q 2014. Assumes full distribution of DCF per unit for 1996-1999.

(b) Debt is net of cash and excludes fair value adjustments. KMP 2014 as of 9/30/2014.

# Segment Overview

**2016 Budgeted Segment EBDA = $8.0 billion[(a)]**




***91% of cash flows fee-based for 2016; 97% fee-based or hedged***

## Natural Gas Pipelines

- 72% interstate pipelines
- 20% gathering, processing & treating
  - 87% fixed-fee[(b)]
  - 13% other
- 8% intrastate pipelines & storage

## Products Pipelines

- 60% refined products
- 40% crude / liquids

## Terminals

- 76% liquids
- 24% bulk

## $CO_2$

- 34% $CO_2$ transport and sales
- 66% oil production-related
  - Production hedged:

| Period | Hedged[(c)] | Avg. Px. |
|---|---|---|
| 4Q '16 | 83% | $62 |
| 2017 | 63% | $62 |
| 2018 | 45% | $66 |
| 2019 | 27% | $58 |
| 2020 | 17% | $51 |

## Kinder Morgan Canada

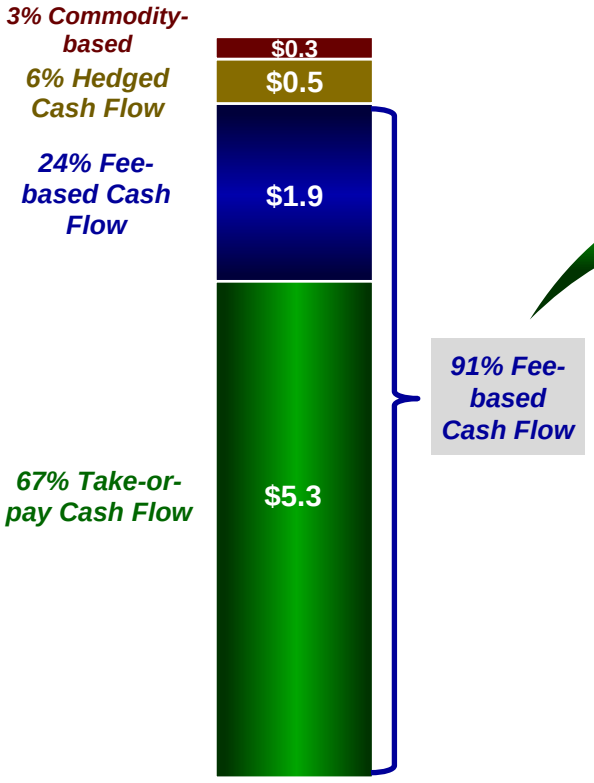
- 100% petroleum pipelines

(a) 2016 budgeted Segment EBDA before certain items and including KM-share of Certain Equity Investee DD&A (non-GAAP measure).
(b) Approximately 87% of gathering, processing and treating business is derived from fixed-fee contracts. Approximately 30% of that is take-or-pay.
(c) Percentages based on currently hedged crude oil and propane volumes as of 9/30/2016 relative to crude oil, propane and heavy NGL (C4+) net equity production projected for Oct-Dec 2016, and the Netherland Sewell reserve report plus management-approved Tall Cotton project barrels for 2017-2020. Barrels hedged: 39,200 in 4Q 2016, 24,360 in 2017, 13,730 in 2018, 6,100 in 2019, and 2,300 in 2020.

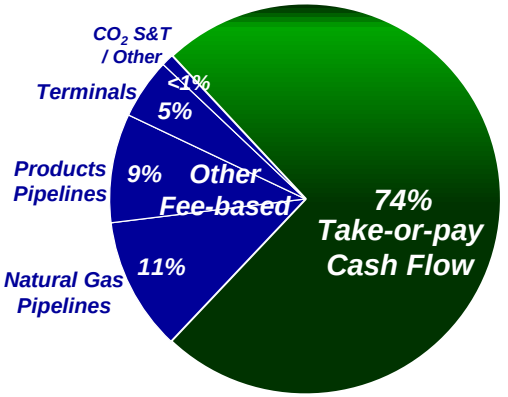
# KMI's High Quality Cash Flow

**Not all "fee-based" cash flow is created equal**

## 2016 Budgeted Segment EBDA = $8.0 billion[(a)]




## Composition of 91% Fee-based Cash Flow




- **74% of fee-based cash flow secured by take-or-pay contracts**
- **Other fee-based cash flow supported by stable volumes / fee-based contracts / critical infrastructure between major supply hubs and stable end-user demand**
  - Natural Gas Pipelines: G&P cash flow protected by dedicated producers and economically viable acreage
  - Products Pipelines: refined product volumes within ~1% of budget over past six years
  - Terminals: ~2/3 of Terminals' Other Fee-based associated with high-utilization liquids assets and requirements contracts for petcoke and steel

(a) Based on 2016 budgeted Segment EBDA before certain items and including KM-share of Certain Equity Investee DD&A (non-GAAP measure).

# Natural Gas Transportation & Storage

## *57% of KMI 2016 Budgeted Segment EBDA[(a)]*

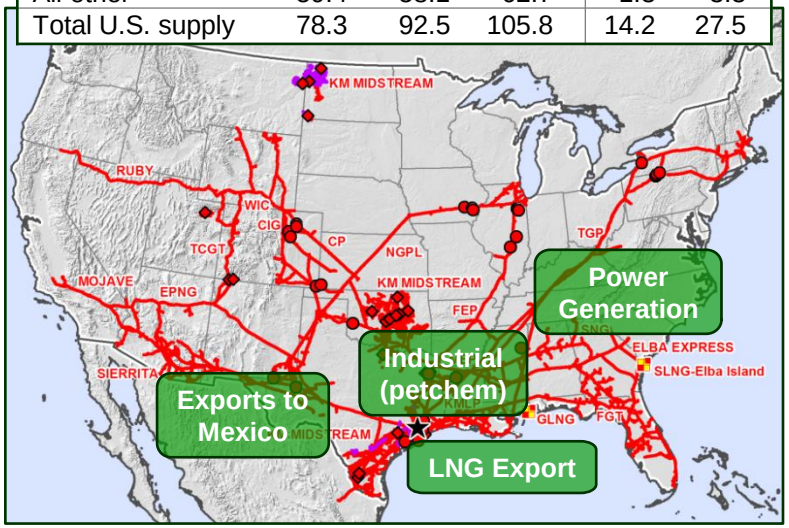
**Natural gas transport & storage is KMI's largest business**

- **U.S. natural gas demand expected to rise 35% through 2025[(b)]**
- **KM moves about 38% of natural gas consumed in the U.S.**
- **Transportation demand drivers:** power demand, exports (Mexico and LNG) and industrial market
  - 8.2 Bcf/d of new contracts secured in past 2.8 years, equal to ~10% of 2015 total U.S. demand (1.9/d existing, previously unsold capacity)
- **Storage demand drivers:** power and LNG export demand variability (U.S. as swing LNG provider to world market)
  - KM the largest storage operator in the U.S. with 672 Bcf out of 4.0 Tcf market (17%)
  - Well-positioned to serve the variable-load requirements of LNG exports and power generation
  - Current increased contracting activity at improved rates in the Interstate and Intrastate markets
- **Gathering & processing trends:**
  - New LPG export capacity (docks and fleet) and Gulf Coast petrochemical demand
  - Meaningful upside if market returns to normal levels

| | NGL/ WTI Ratio [(c)] | NGL Processing Spreads [(d)] | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Historical: | Weighted Avg. | Ethane | Propane |
| 2007-2012 Average | 58% | $0.22 | $0.62 |
| 2013-2015 Average | 41% | ($0.10) | $0.41 |

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

| | | | | Increase | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Demand** | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 5-yr | 10-yr |
| LNG net exports | -0.1 | 5.6 | 10.9 | 5.7 | 11.0 |
| Mexican net exports | 2.9 | 4.9 | 6.3 | 2.0 | 3.4 |
| Power | 26.5 | 27.5 | 30.5 | 1.0 | 4.0 |
| Industrial | 20.6 | 23.8 | 24.7 | 3.2 | 4.1 |
| Other | 28.4 | 30.7 | 33.4 | 2.3 | 5.0 |
| Total U.S. demand | 78.3 | 92.5 | 105.8 | 14.2 | 27.5 |
| **Supply** | | | | | |
| Marcellus / Utica | 18.9 | 34.4 | 43.1 | 15.5 | 24.2 |
| All other | 59.4 | 58.1 | 62.7 | -1.3 | 3.3 |
| Total U.S. supply | 78.3 | 92.5 | 105.8 | 14.2 | 27.5 |




(a) Based on KMI 2016 budgeted Segment EBDA before certain items and including KM-share of Certain Equity Investee DD&A (non-GAAP measure).
(b) Source: Wood Mackenzie Spring 2016 Long-Term View.
(c) NGL mix is 37% ethane, 32% propane, 11% normal butane, 6% isobutane, 14% natural gasoline.
(d) Represents $/gal, assumes $0.10/gal T&F fee.

# Liquids Transportation, Storage & Handling

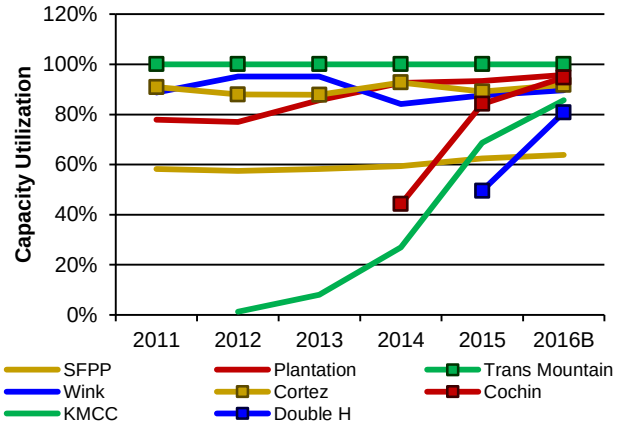
## *33% of KMI 2016 Budgeted Segment EBDA[(a)]*

### Strong Fundamentals & Demand Drivers

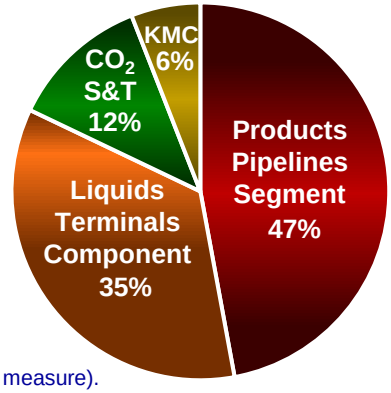
- **Stable refined products demand:** vital pipeline network connecting refinery / port hubs to stable / growing demand markets
  - Refined product volumes within ~1% of budget over past six years
- **Petchem demand growth:** abundant, affordable domestic natural gas supply driving U.S. industrial and petrochemical renaissance
  - 261 announced U.S. projects representing cumulative investment of $158 billion from 2010 to 2023[(b)]
  - UTOPIA pipeline provides needed takeaway capacity for Utica NGLs; backstopped by long-term take-or-pay contract (planned in-svc. Jan-2018)
- **Insufficient Oilsands takeaway capacity:** production expected to exceed takeaway capacity in 2017[(c)]
  - KM terminaling and crude-by-rail logistics serve critical role, have significant presence in Edmonton
  - TMEP pipeline provides critical Westcoast tidewater access for crude oil; backstopped by long-term take-or-pay contracts (planned in-svc. 4Q 2019)
- **World-leading Footprint in Houston Ship Channel:** 1) point of origin for 10 refineries, 2) close proximity to growing industrial / petchem complex, 3) access to Eagle Ford light crude inputs
  - KM footprint on HSC provides unparalleled market access and connectivity: 43 MMBbls liquids capacity, best-in-class access to dock space, rail, pipeline
- **Permian pipelines are key intra-region supply:** Wink the only crude pipeline to serve El Paso refinery, Cortez the primary source of $CO_2$ for enhanced oil recovery

### Highlighting Asset Utilization

- **Location matters, contracts matter**




### Liquids Business Profile[(a)]




(a) Based on KMI 2016 budgeted Segment EBDA before certain items and including KM-share of Certain Equity Investee DD&A (non-GAAP measure).
(b) American Chemistry Council, Year-end 2015 Chemical Industry Situation and Outlook; *American Chemistry Accelerating Growth*, December 2015.
(c) Sources: CAPP 2016 Crude Oil Forecast, Markets & Transportation report and KM.

# Market Update

## *Natural Gas & Natural Gas Liquids*

### Natural Gas[(a)]

- **U.S. natural gas-fired power generation**
  - In 2016, SNG recorded its five highest power gen days ever
  - Week ending July 29, 2016 the first Summertime withdrawal from natural gas storage since 2006

| Power Gen (MMWh/d) | 2014 | 2015 | '16 YTD | 2016E | 2017E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nat gas-share | 28% | 33% | 35% | 34% | 33% |
| Coal-share | 39% | 33% | 30% | 30% | 31% |

- **Natural gas exports to Mexico**
  - Natural gas displacing fuel oil for power gen
  - Mexico's natural gas production is declining

| Mexican Exports (Bcf/d) | 2014 | 2015 | '16 YTD | 2016E | 2017E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KM Pipelines | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.6 | | |
| Non-KM | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.9 | | |
| Total Mexican Exports | 2.0 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.3 |

- **LNG Exports**

| LNG (Imports) / Exports (Bcf/d) | 2014 | 2015 | '16 YTD | 2016E | 2017E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. | -0.04 | -0.08 | 0.49 | 0.51 | 1.19 |
| Δ YoY | | -0.04 | 0.57 | 0.59 | 0.69 |

### NGLs[(b)]

- **Significant NGL supply growth driving infrastructure development**
  - NGL exports projected to be 1.3 MMBbl/d by 2018, a 32% increase vs. 2015
    - Ethane export capacity expected to grow to ~400 MBbl/d by 2019
  - Petchem NGL demand projected to be 2.1 MMBbl/d by 2018, a 22% increase vs. 2015

| NGL Demand (MMBbl/d) | 2014 | 2015 | 2016E | 2017E | 2018E | Δ % '15-18E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Petchem | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 22% |
| Export | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 32% |
| Other (res/comm & mogas) | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 2% |

Note: YTD periods are through August 2016.
(a) Sources: Wood Mackenzie Spring 2016 Long-Term View, EIA, and KM.
(b) Source: Platts Bentek 2Q 2016 NGL Market Update.

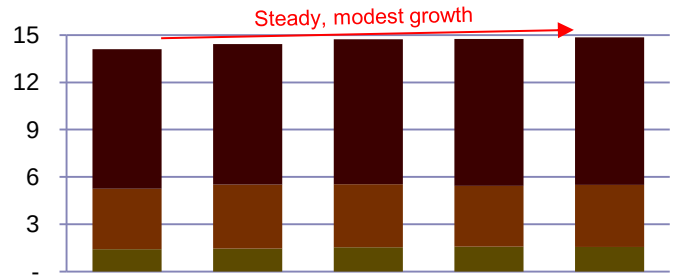
# Market Update *(Cont'd)*

## *Crude Oil & Refined Products*

### Refined Products[a]

- **Continued steady, modest volume growth**
- **Inflation-based tariff adjustment mechanism**

**U.S. Refined Product Consumption (MMBbl/d)**

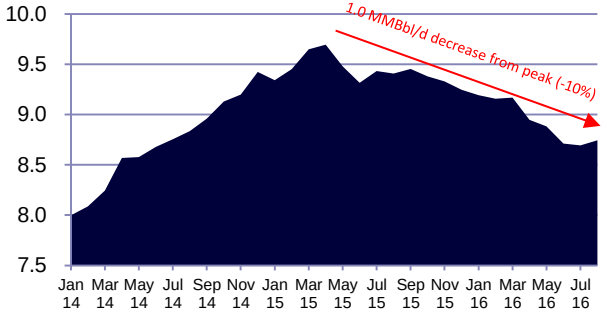



| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016E | 2017E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Motor Gasoline | 8.8 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.4 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Jet Fuel | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Total Products | 14.1 | 14.4 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 14.9 |
| Δ % | | 2.3% | 2.1% | 0.2% | 0.7% |
| KM Total Products | 1.57 | 1.63 | 1.68 | 1.71 | |
| Δ % | | 3.5% | 3.1% | 1.9% | |

### Crude Oil

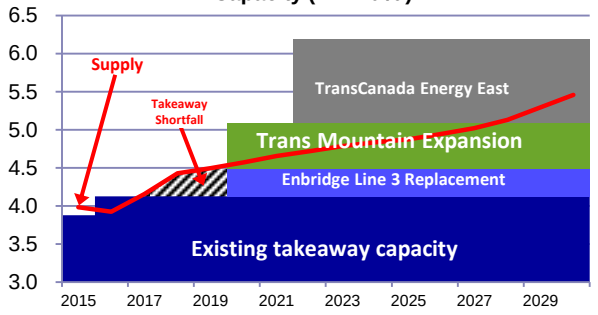
- **Oil price decrease leading to curtailed U.S. production[b]**

**U.S. Monthly Oil Production (MMBbl/d)**




- **As Canadian Oilsands projects currently under development come on line, region will be short takeaway capacity[c]**

**Western Canada Supply vs. Takeaway Capacity (MMBbl/d)**




(a) Sources: EIA Short-Term Energy Outlook, November 2016, Table 4a, and KM (2016 per budget).
(b) Source: EIA Monthly Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production Report, October 2016.
(c) Sources: CAPP 2016 Crude Oil Forecast, Markets & Transportation report and KM.

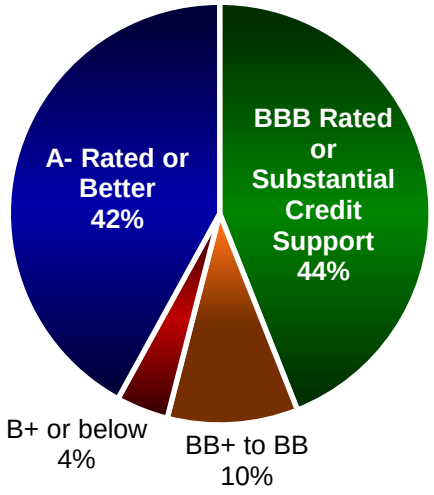
# KMI Counterparty Exposure

## *Strong Customer Credit Profiles Limit KMI's Risk[a]*

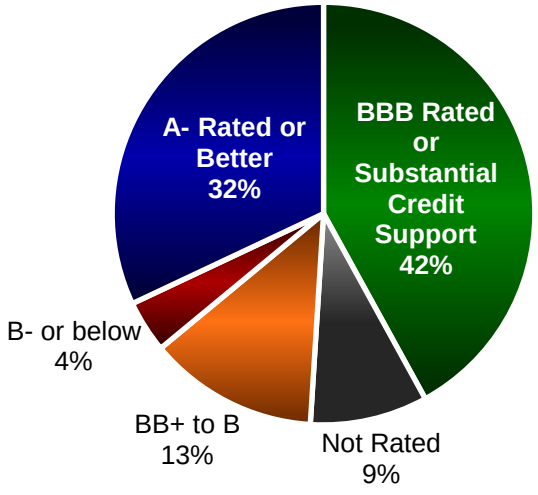
### *High-Quality, Diversified Customer Base*

- **Estimate approximately 2/3 of revenue[b] generated by end-users (utilities, LDCs, refineries, chemical, large integrateds, etc.)**
- **KMI's average customer represents less than 0.10% of annual revenue[b]**
- **Top 25 customers represent ~46% of KMI's revenue[b]**
- **Top 206 customers[c] represent ~83% of KMI's revenue[b]**
  - ~5% of these revenues come from customers with a B- or lower rating, reflecting recent downgrade actions by S&P / Moody's (of which, our expected net exposure is approximately half[d])

### Top 25 Customers[b]




### Top 206 Customers[b,c]



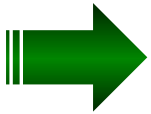

(a) Company credit ratings as of 11/30/2016.
(b) Based on budgeted 2016 net revenues of $11.5 billion, which includes our share of unconsolidated joint ventures, net margin for our Texas Intrastate customers, and net of dock premiums for our Canadian customers. Company credit ratings per S&P and Moody's. The charts above use S&P's equivalent rating symbols utilizing a blended rate for split-rated companies.
(c) Customers who individually represent >$5 million of 2016 budgeted revenue.
(d) Net exposure is revenues less credit support less market value of capacity.

# 5-year Growth Project Backlog[a]

## *~$13 Billion of Attractive, Fee-based Projects*

- **World class asset footprint has helped secure growth projects with attractive returns, and secured by long-term, fee-based contracts with creditworthy counterparties**
  - ~87% of backlog is for fee-based pipelines, terminals and associated facilities
  - ~$1.7 billion of incremental EBITDA expected to be generated from growth capex program, excluding $CO_2$[b]
  - Target at least 15% unlevered after-tax return to fund $CO_2$ projects
- **Due to current challenging capital markets, we are focused on further high-grading these investment opportunities**

| Segment | Growth Projects[a] ($B) |
|---|---|
| Natural Gas Pipelines | $4.0 |
| Products Pipelines | 0.3 |
| Terminals | 1.6 |
| $CO_2$ – S&T[c] | 0.5 |
| $CO_2$ – EOR[c] | 1.2 |
| KM Canada | 5.4 |
| Total | $13.0 |



- ~$1.7 billion of incremental EBITDA from backlog (excluding $CO_2$[b])
- ~6.5x multiple[d]
- Target 15% minimum after-tax return for $CO_2$

(a) 5-year growth project backlog primarily consists of projects in progress for which commercial contracts have been secured. Includes KM's proportionate share of non-wholly owned projects. As of 9/30/2016. Includes estimated capitalized corporate overhead of $0.6 billion. Projects in-service prior to 10/1/2016 excluded.
(b) Estimated first full-year EBITDA generated from fee-based pipelines, terminals and associated facilities. Excludes EBITDA from $CO_2$ projects.
(c) S&T = $CO_2$ Source & Transportation. EOR = Enhanced Oil Recovery.
(d) Investment multiple calculated as total project cost divided by first full-year expected EBITDA.

# Business Risks

- **Regulatory**
  - Products Pipeline FERC rate cases
  - Natural Gas FERC rate cases
  - Legislative and regulatory changes
- **$CO_2$ crude oil production volumes**
- **Throughput on our volume-based assets**
- **Counterparty credit**
- **Commodity prices**
  - 2016 budget price assumptions: $38/Bbl average strip price for crude, and $2.50/MMBtu average strip price for natural gas
  - Price sensitivities (full-year):
    - ~$6.5 million DCF per $1/Bbl change in crude price
    - ~$0.6 million DCF per $0.10/MMBtu change in natural gas price[(a)]
    - ~$2.0 million DCF per 1% change in NGL / crude ratio
- **Foreign exchange rates**
  - 2016 budget rate assumption of 0.72 CAD / USD
  - Price sensitivity (full-year): ~$3 million DCF per 0.01 ratio change
- **Project cost overruns / in-service delays**
- **Economically sensitive businesses (e.g., steel terminals)**
- **Environmental (e.g., pipeline / asset failures)**
- **Terrorism**
- **Interest rates**
  - Full-year impact of 100-bp increase in floating rates equates to a pre-tax ~$110 million increase in interest expense[(b)]

(a) Natural Gas Midstream sensitivity incorporates current hedges, assumes same directional move in oil and gas prices, ethane rejection, no change in ethane frac spread, and assumes other NGL prices maintain same relationship with oil prices.
(b) As of 9/30/2016 approximately $11.0 billion of KMI's net debt was floating rate (approximately 28% floating).

# KMI: Attractive Value Proposition

- Unparalleled asset footprint
- Stable, fee-based cash flows
- Strong and improving investment grade balance sheet
- $13 billion of capital committed to attractive growth projects
- No need to access capital markets to fund growth projects
- Experienced management team aligned with investors

# Appendix

# Energy Toll Road

## *Security of Cash*

| | Natural Gas Pipelines | Products Pipelines | Terminals | $CO_2$ | Kinder Morgan Canada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Volume Security** | – **Interstate & LNG:** take or pay<br>– **Intrastate:** ~73% take or pay[a,b]<br>– **G&P:** ~87% fee-based[b] with minimum volume requirements / acreage dedications | – **Refined products:** primarily volume-based<br>– **Crude / liquids:** primarily take or pay | – **Liquids & Jones Act:** primarily take or pay<br>– **Bulk:** primarily minimum volume guarantee, or requirements | – **S&T:** primarily minimum volume guarantee<br>– **O&G:** volume-based | – Essentially no volume risk |
| **Average Remaining Contract Life** | – **Interstate:** 6.3 yrs.<br>– **LNG:** 16.4 yrs.<br>– **Intrastate:** 4.8 yrs.[a]<br>– **G&P:** 5.0 yrs. | – **Refined products:** generally not applicable<br>– **Crude / liquids:** 5.8 yrs. | – **Liquids:** 3.8 yrs.<br>– **Jones Act:** 3.6 yrs.[c]<br>– **Bulk:** 3.7 yrs. | – **S&T:** 9.0 yrs. | – 3.0 yrs.[d] |
| **Pricing Security** | – **Interstate:** primarily fixed based on contract<br>– **Intrastate:** primarily fixed margin<br>– **G&P:** primarily fixed price | – **Refined products:** annual FERC tariff escalator (PPI-FG + 1.23%)<br>– **Crude / liquids:** primarily fixed based on contract | – Based on contract; typically fixed or tied to PPI | – **S&T:** 82% protected by minimum volumes and floors[b]<br>– **O&G:** volumes 83% hedged[e] | – Fixed based on toll settlement |
| **Regulatory Security** | – **Interstate:** regulated return<br>– **Intrastate:** essentially market-based<br>– **G&P:** market-based | – **Pipelines:** regulated return<br>– **Terminals & transmix:** not price regulated[f] | – Not price regulated | – Primarily unregulated | – Regulated return |
| **Commodity Price Exposure** | – **Interstate:** no direct exposure<br>– **Intrastate:** limited exposure<br>– **G&P:** limited exposure | – Minimal, limited to transmix business | – No direct exposure | – Full-yr 2016: $4.8MM in DCF per $1/Bbl change in oil price | – No direct exposure |

All figures as of 1/1/2016, except where noted.

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

(b) Based on KMI 2016 budgeted Segment EBDA before certain items and including KM-share of Certain Equity Investee DD&A where applicable (non-GAAP measure).

(c) Jones Act vessels: average remaining contract term for operating tankers (11) and tankers under construction (5) is 3.6 years, or 5.1 years including options to extend as of 9/30/2016.

(d) Expected to be extended to coincide with in-service of Trans Mountain expansion.

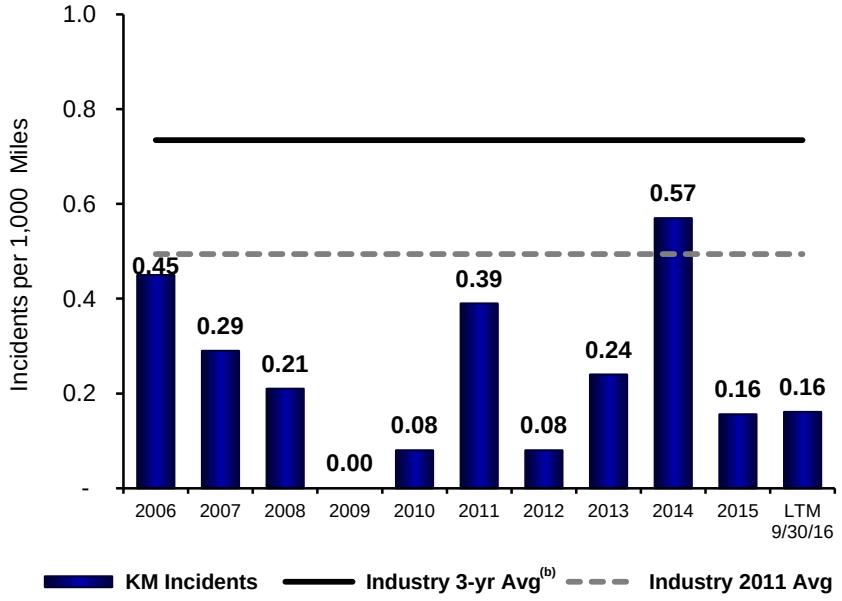
(e) Percentage hedged of net crude oil, propane and heavy NGL (C4+) net equity production for Oct-Dec 2016.

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

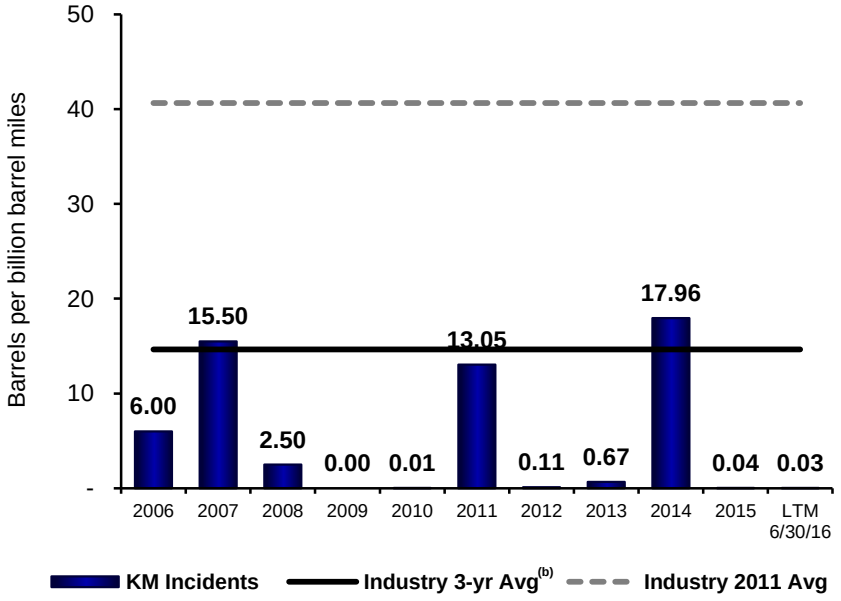
# Incidents & Releases

## *Liquids Pipeline Right-of-way*

### Liquids Pipelines Incidents per 1,000 Miles[(a)]




### Liquids Pipelines Release Rate[(a)]




Note: KM totals exclude natural gas transportation assets, non-DOT jurisdictional $CO_2$ Gathering and Crude Gathering for compatibility with industry comparisons.

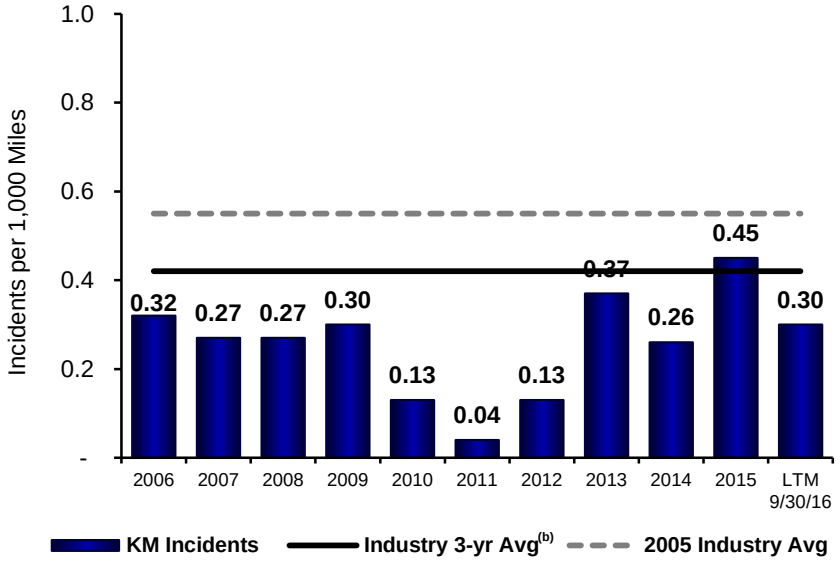
(a) Failures involving onshore pipelines that occurred on the ROW, including valve sites, in which there is a release of the liquid or carbon dioxide transported resulting in any of the following:
- (1) Explosion or fire not intentionally set by the operator.
- (2) Release 5 barrels or greater. (NOTE: 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) 2013–2015 most recent PHMSA 3-yr average available.

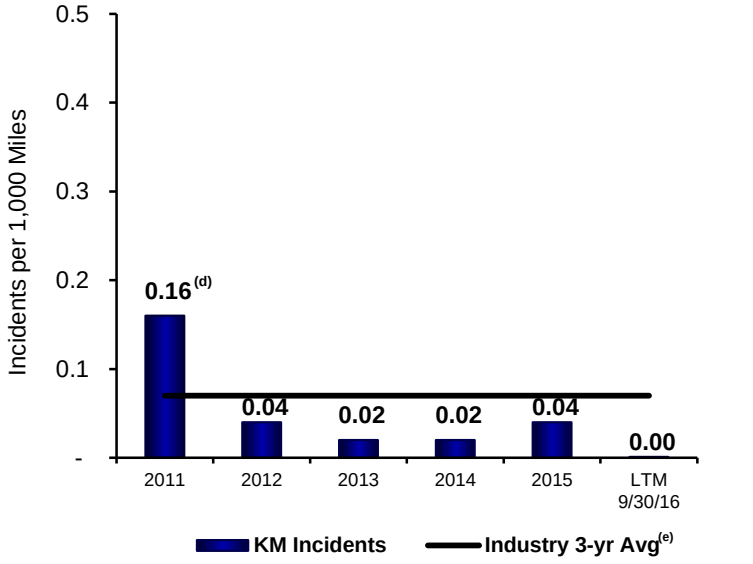
# Incidents & Releases

## *Natural Gas Pipeline Right-of-way*

**Natural Gas Pipelines**
**Incidents Rate All Reportable Incidents[a]**




**Natural Gas Pipelines**
**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, liquefied petroleum gas, refrigerant gas, or gas from an LNG facility, and that results in one or more of the following consequences:
  - i. A death or personal injury necessitating in-patient hospitalization; or
  - ii. Estimated property damage of $50,000 or more, including loss to the operator and others, but excluding cost of gas lost (2010 and earlier rates include cost of gas lost)
  - iii. Unintentional estimated gas loss of 3 million cubic feet 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) 2013–2015 most recent PHMSA 3-yr average available.

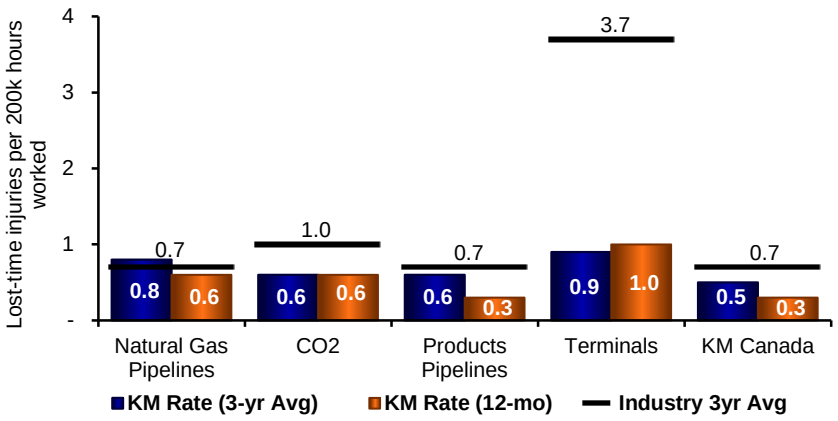
(c) Rupture defined as a break, burst, or failure that exposes a visible pipeline fracture surface.
- (1) Kinder Morgan rupture rates calculated using 2014 pipeline mileage.
- (2) Industry rate excludes Kinder Morgan data.

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

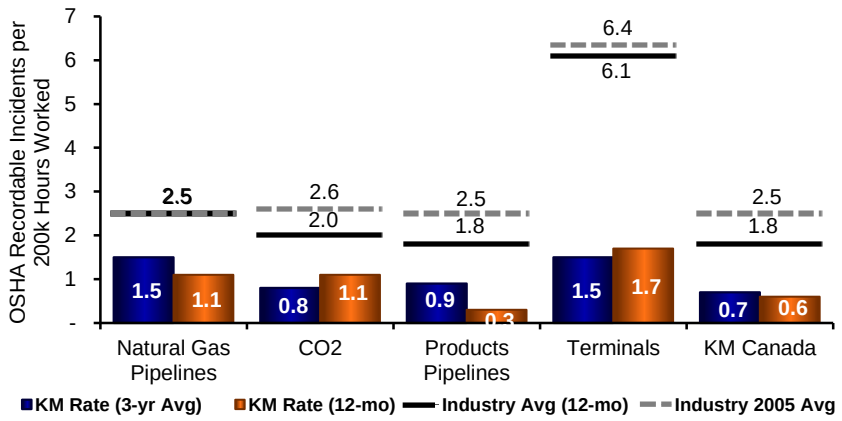
(e) 2013–2015 most recent PHMSA 3-yr average available.

# Employee Safety Statistics[a]

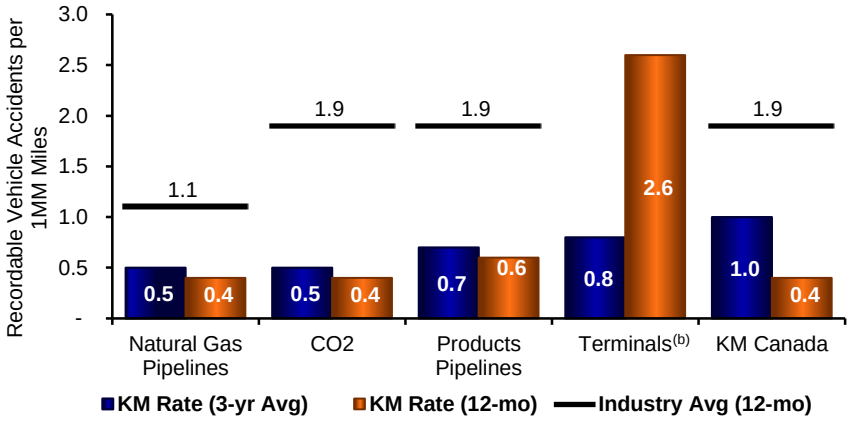
## KM Lost-time Incident Rate (DART)




## OSHA Recordable Incident Rate




## Vehicle Incident Rate




(a) 12-month safety performance summary as of 9/30/2016.
(b) Industry average not available for Terminals.

# Natural Gas Pipelines

## *Segment Outlook*

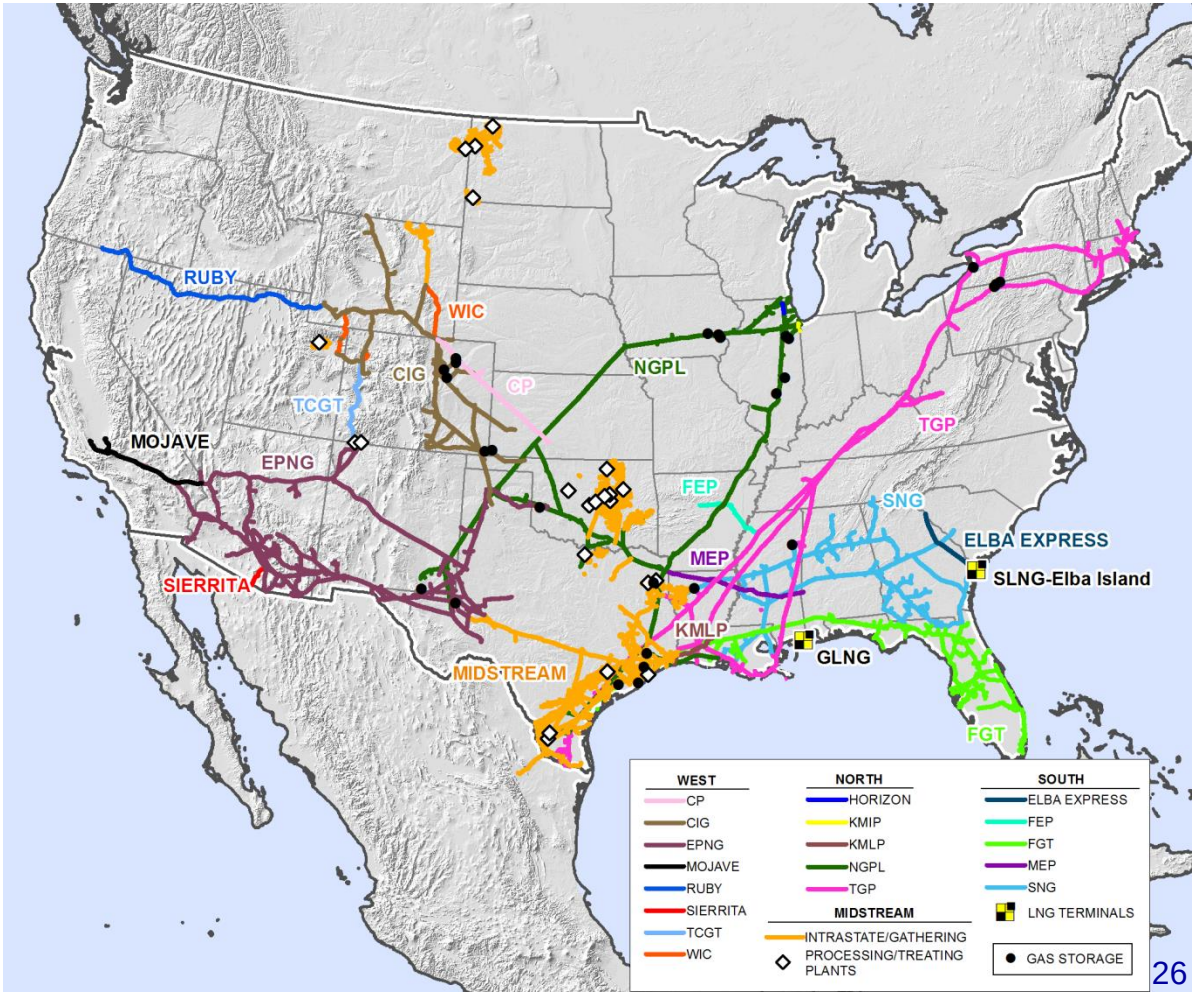
***Well-positioned connecting key natural gas resources with major demand centers***

**Long-term Growth Drivers:**

- Shale-driven expansions / extensions
- LNG exports
  - Liquefaction facilities
  - Pipeline infrastructure
- Gas demand for power generation
  - Coal plant retirements
  - Regional gas-fired power demand growth
  - Backstop for wind and solar
- Industrial demand growth
- Exports to Mexico
- Repurposing opportunities
- Acquisitions

**Project Backlog:**

- $4.0 billion of identified growth projects over next five years (2016-2020)[(a)], including:
  - LNG liquefaction (Elba Island)
  - Transport projects supporting LNG liquefaction
  - TGP north-to-south projects
  - SNG / Elba Express expansions
  - Expansions to Mexico border




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

KINDER MORGAN INC.

# Contracted Capacity and Term by Region[(a)]

| Region | Service | Contracted Capacity | Avg. Term Remaining |
|---|---|---|---|
| North | Storage | 356 Bcf | 3 yrs., 7 mos. |
| | Transport | 19.1 Bcf/d | 5 yrs., 7 mos. |
| South | Storage | 52 Bcf | 1 yrs., 10 mos. |
| | Transport | 13.0 Bcf/d | 7 yrs., 11 mos. |
| | LNG | 18 Bcf | 16 yrs., 5 mos. |
| West | Storage | 45 Bcf | 6 yrs., 3 mos. |
| | Transport | 17.9 Bcf/d | 5 yrs., 11 mos. |
| Midstream | Purchases | 2.6 Bcf/d | 2 yrs., 1 mos. |
| | Sales | 3.3 Bcf/d | 2 yrs., 6 mos. |
| | Storage | 93 Bcf | 4 yrs., 2 mos. |
| | Transport | 3.3 Bcf/d | 4 yrs., 4 mos. |
| | Processing | 1.6 Bcf/d | 5 yrs., 9 mos. |

Interstate Transport Contracts Avg. = 6 yrs., 4 mos.

- **Net annual incremental re-contracting exposure (KM-share)[(b)]:**

| Region | % of KMI's $8.0B Segment EBDA[(c)] 2017 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| North | 0.0% | (0.9%) |
| South | (0.1%) | (0.2%) |
| West | (0.5%) | (0.1%) |
| Midstream | (0.1%) | (0.1%) |
| Total Nat. Gas Segment | (0.7%) | (1.3%) |

(a) All figures as of January 2016 as presented in our 2016 Analyst Day presentation.
(b) Negative figures represent unfavorable re-contracting exposure. Includes transportation and storage contracts.
(c) Based on KMI 2016 budgeted Segment EBDA before certain items and including KM-share of Certain Equity Investee DD&A (non-GAAP measure).

# Products Pipelines

## *Segment Outlook*

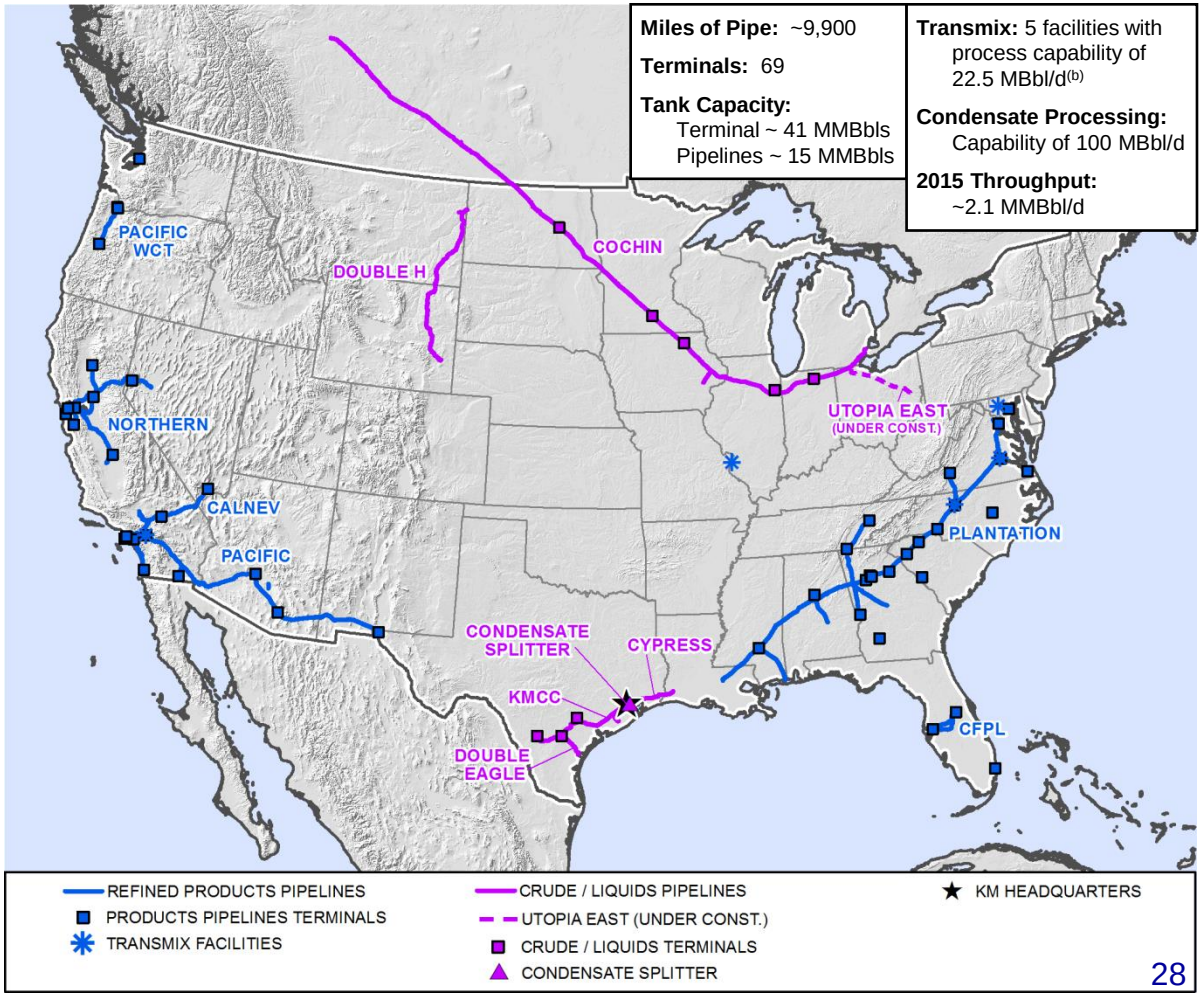
***Stable refined product demand; opportunities for growth from increased liquids production***

**Long-term Growth Drivers:**

- Increased demand for refined product volumes
- Development of shale play liquids transportation and processing
- Repurposing portions of existing footprint in different product uses
- Tuck-in acquisitions

**Project Backlog:**

- $0.3 billion of identified growth projects over next three years (2016-2018)[(a)], including:
  - Transport Marcellus-fractionated liquids (ethane / E-P mix) to end-use market (UTOPIA)
  - Terminals projects to support customer needs and increased demand

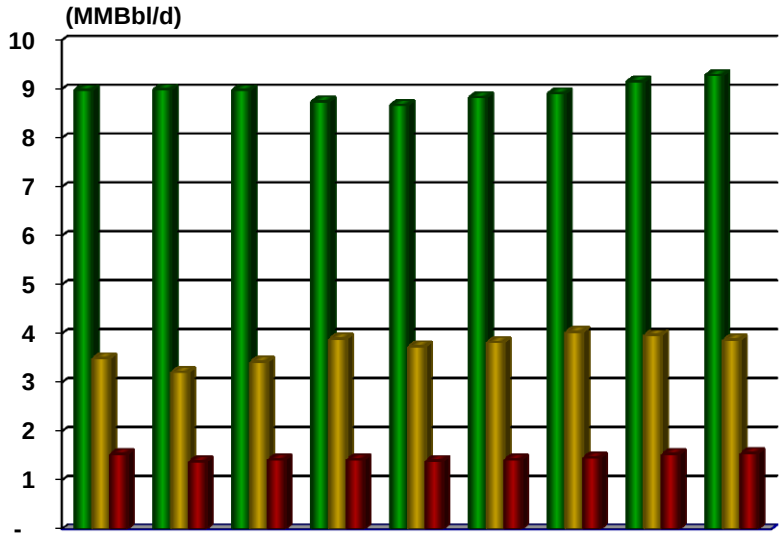



(a) Excludes acquisitions, includes KM share of non-wholly owned projects. Includes projects currently under construction.
(b) Adjusted for 2Q 2016 sale of a transmix facility.

KINDER MORGAN INC.

# Historical Demand and 2016 EIA Outlook[(a)]

## U.S. Refined Product Consumption




| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Motor Gasoline | 8.99 | 9.00 | 8.99 | 8.75 | 8.68 | 8.84 | 8.92 | 9.16 | 9.23 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 3.50 | 3.22 | 3.43 | 3.90 | 3.74 | 3.83 | 4.04 | 3.96 | 4.03 |
| Jet Fuel | 1.54 | 1.39 | 1.43 | 1.43 | 1.40 | 1.43 | 1.47 | 1.54 | 1.53 |

## U.S. Refined Product Demand Outlook

| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016E |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mogas | 0.9% | 2.6% | 1.1% |
| Distillate | 5.5% | -1.9% | 2.1% |
| Jet Fuel | 2.5% | 4.8% | -0.5% |
| Total – EIA | 2.3% | 1.6% | 1.2% |
| | | | |
| KM | 3.5% | 3.1% | 1.9% |

## FERC Tariff Index

| | Jul'14 - Jun'15 | Jul'15 - Jun'16 | Jul'16 - Jun'17 |
|---|---|---|---|
| FERC Rate Increase | 3.89% | 4.58% | -1.97%[(b)] |

(a) Source: EIA Table 4a. U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuel Supply, Consumption, and Inventories and Figure 15 U.S. Liquids Fuel Consumption Growth – January 2016. KM per 2016 budget.
(b) Expected rate decrease based on current regulatory information, based on PPI FG +1.23%.

# Terminals

## *Segment Outlook*

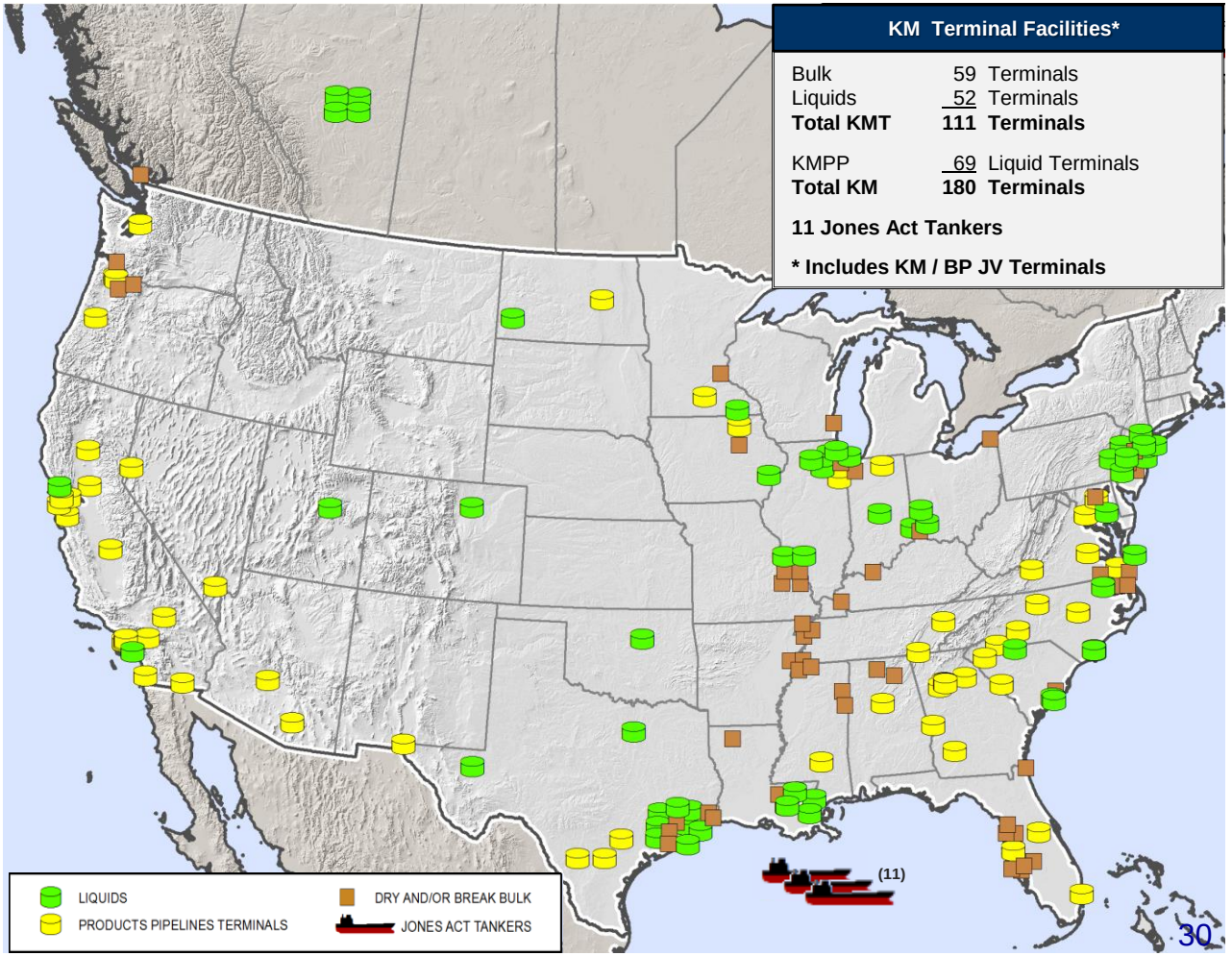
***Well-located in refinery / port hubs and inland waterways***

**Long-term Growth Drivers:**

- Refined product supply and demand growth
- Gulf Coast liquids exports
- Chemical infrastructure and base business growth built on production increases
- Tuck-in acquisitions

**Project Backlog:**

- $1.6 billion of identified growth projects over next three years (2016-2018)[(a)], including:
  - — Jones Act tanker builds
  - — Edmonton merchant crude terminal
  - — Houston Ship Channel network expansion
  - — Chemical terminal development

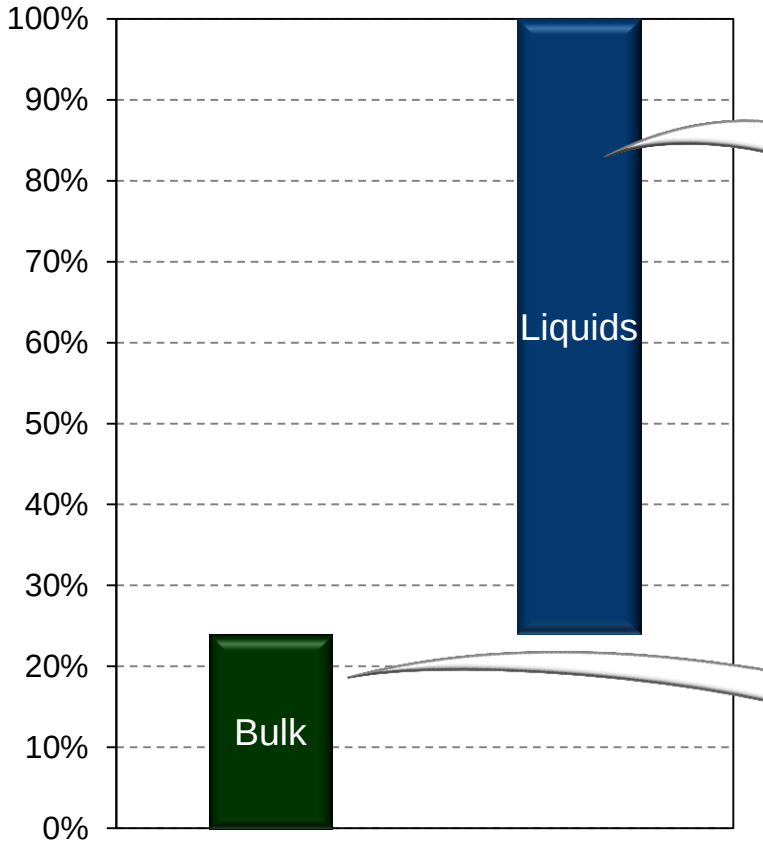



(a) Excludes acquisitions, includes KM share of non-wholly owned projects. Includes projects currently under construction.

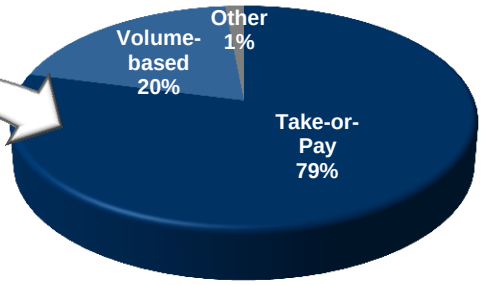
# Terminals Segment

## *76% of Terminals 2016 Budgeted Segment EBDA is Liquids-based[(a)]*

### Terminals 2016 Budgeted Segment EBDA[(a)]

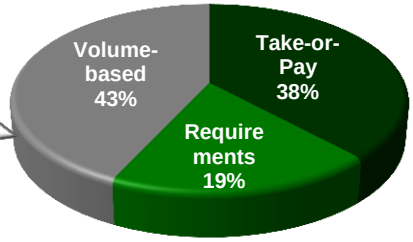



### Liquids Revenue[(b)]




- **79% of liquids revenues secured by take-or-pay contracts**
  - Fixed monthly advanced lease payments for use of our assets
  - Monthly Warehousing Charge (MWC) tank capacity leases
  - Minimum throughput-based contracts
  - Marine charters
- **20% fee-based**
  - Ancillary fees: blending, additives and docks
  - Throughput fees: supported by local market demand

### Bulk Revenue[(b)]




- **38% of revenues supported by Take-or-Pay contracts**
  - Minimum throughput commitments
- **19% supported by requirements contracts**
  - Tied to either petroleum coke manufacture or steel production
- **43% fee-based**
  - Volumetric per ton fees and ancillary services

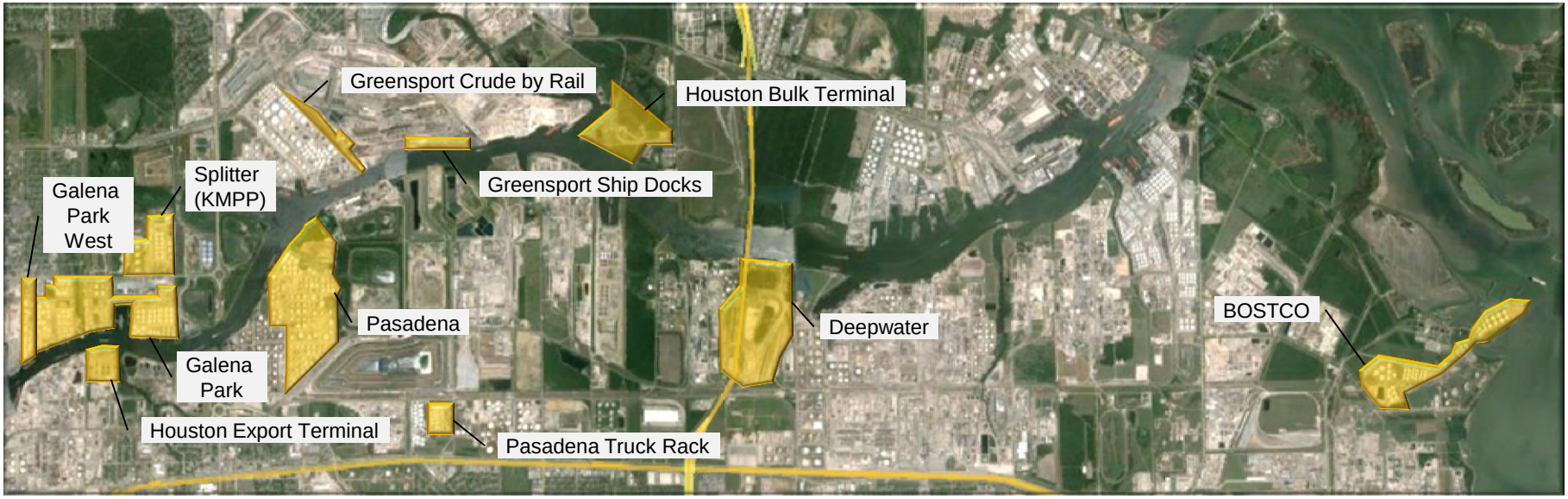
(a) Based on KMI 2016 budgeted Segment EBDA before certain items and including KM-share of Certain Equity Investee DD&A (non-GAAP measure).
(b) 2016 Budget.

# Houston Ship Channel

**Market:** World's largest integrated refined product terminaling system

**Infrastructure:** 43 million barrels of capacity connected to 10 refineries

**Customers:** Refiners, integrated majors, international traders, chemical producers, wholesale marketers




## Fee-based revenues tied to tank leases

- Tank capacity under current lease: 100%
- Average remaining contract lease: 3.5 years[(a)]
- Top 5 customers: 36%[(b)]
- Top 10 customers: 53%[(b)]

## Irreplicable integrated assets

- 20 inbound pipelines, 15 outbound pipelines
- 14 cross-channel pipelines
- 12 barge docks
- 11 ship docks
- 9-bay truck rack (90 MBbl/d avg.)
- Unit train facilities (crude, condensate, ethanol)

(a) As of 1/1/2016 for petroleum liquids.
(b) Based on 2016 budgeted revenues.

# $CO_2$
## *Segment Outlook[(a)]*

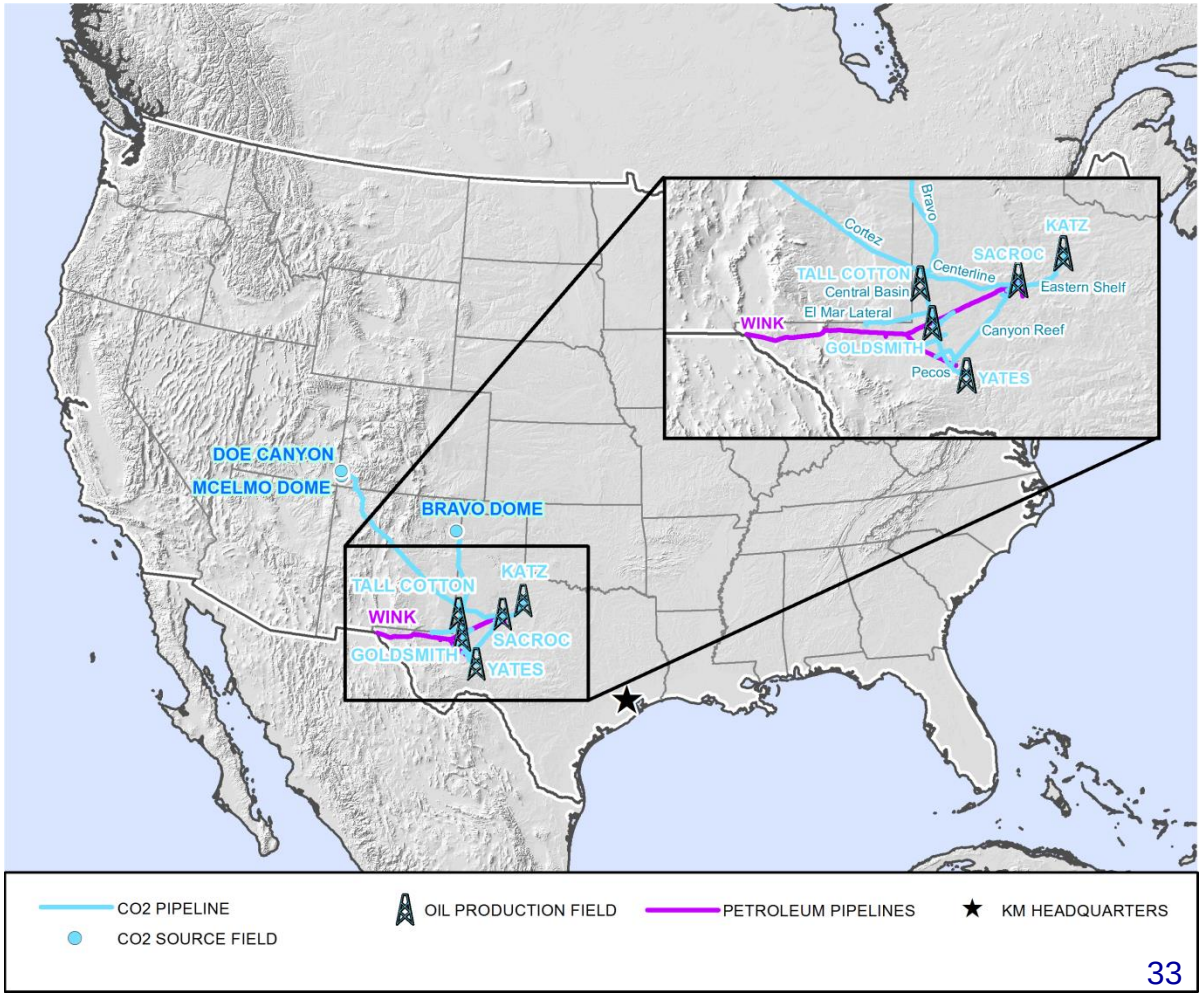
***Own and operate best source of $CO_2$ for EOR***

**Long-term Growth Drivers:**

- Demand for scarce supply of $CO_2$ drives volume and price
- Expect to maintain current $CO_2$ production levels with minimal incremental investment
- Billions of barrels of domestic oil still in place to be recovered in the Permian Basin, including KM operated fields

**Project Backlog:**

- Identified growth projects totaling $0.5 billion and $1.2 billion in S&T and EOR, respectively, over next five years[(b)], including:
  - S&T: Southwest Colorado $CO_2$ production
  - EOR: SACROC / Yates / Katz / Goldsmith / Tall Cotton




(a) EOR = Enhanced Oil Recovery, S&T = Source & Transportation.
(b) Excludes acquisitions, includes KM share of non-wholly owned projects. Includes projects currently under construction.

# Kinder Morgan Canada

## *Segment Outlook*

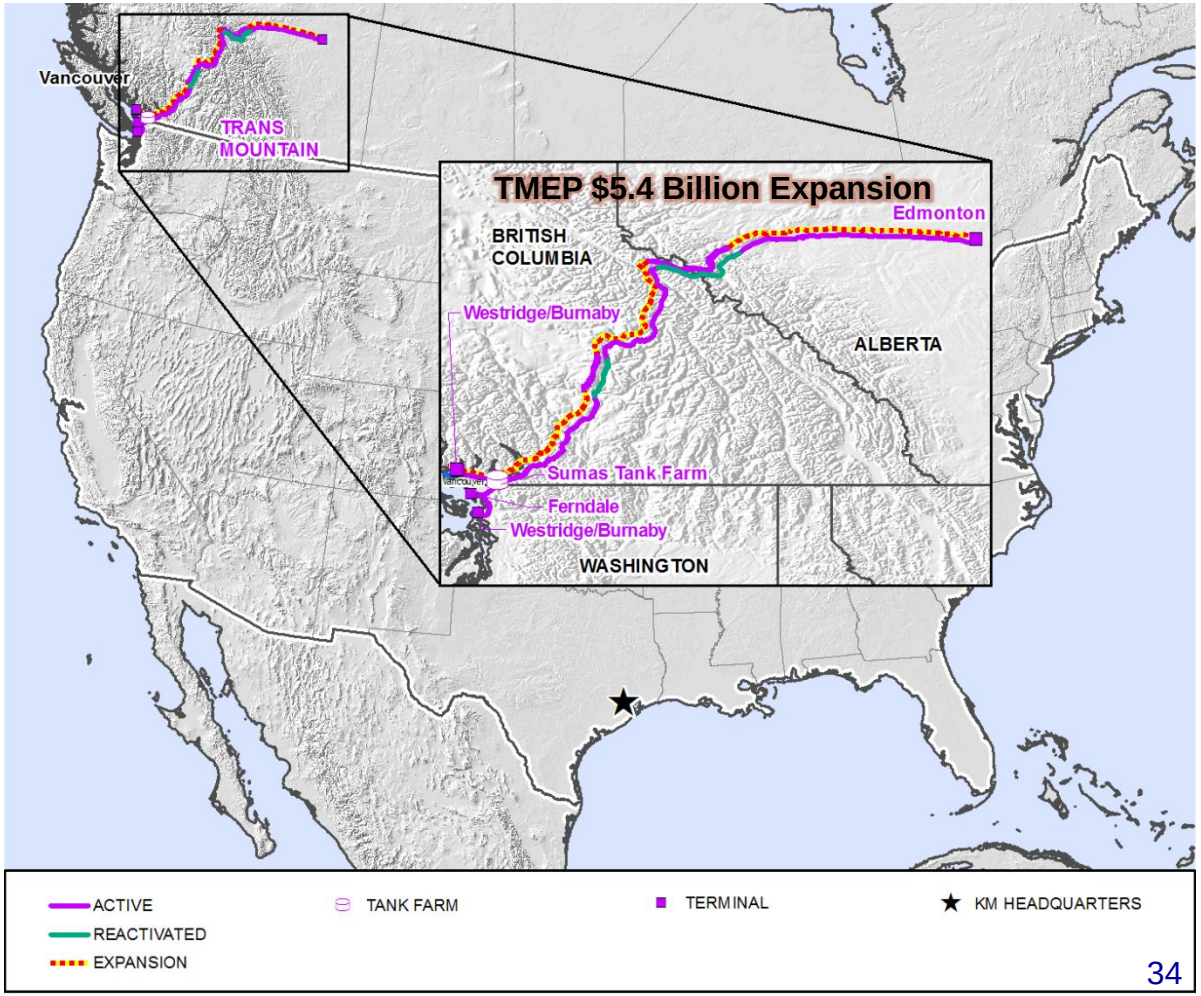
***Sole oil pipeline from Oilsands to West Coast / export markets***

**Long-term Growth Drivers:**

- Expand Oilsands export capacity to West Coast and Asia
  - The Trans Mountain Pipeline Expansion Project (TMEP) would more than double capacity, from 300 MBbl/d currently to approximately 890 MBbl/d
  - Strong commercial support from shippers with binding long-term 15 and 20 year contracts for 708 MBbl/d of firm transport capacity
  - Expected in-service end of 4Q 2019
- Expanded dock capabilities (Vancouver)
  - TMEP will increase dock capacity to over 600 MBbl/d
  - Access to global markets

**Project Backlog:**

- USD $5.4 billion expansion of TMEP



# 2016 Budgeted Growth Capital

*(millions)*

| Growth capital[(a)] | 2016 Forecast | 2015 Actual |
|---|---|---|
| Natural Gas Pipelines | $ 1,190 | $ 1,528 |
| $CO_2$ - S&T | - | 163 |
| $CO_2$ - EOR | 257 | 449 |
| Products Pipelines | 209 | 431 |
| Terminals | 954 | 854 |
| Kinder Morgan Canada | 113 | 105 |
| Corporate/Other | - | 2 |
| Subtotal - growth capital excl. large acquisitions[(a)] | 2,723 | 3,532 |
| Hiland Midstream | - | 3,058 |
| **Total growth capital** | **$ 2,723** | **$ 6,590** |

***2016 growth capital fully funded by operating cash flow, no requirement to access capital markets***

(a) Includes JV Contributions of $127 and $125 million, acquisitions of $323 and $358 million (net of JV partner contributions for their share of project capex) and inclusion capital of $24MM and $19MM, for 2016 and 2015, respectively.

# Credit Ratios and Liquidity[a]

*($ in millions)*

| Leverage metrics | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 Forecast |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Net debt[b] to Adjusted EBITDA** | **5.4x** | **5.0x** | **5.5x** | **5.6x** | **5.3x** |
| Adjusted EBITDA to interest | 4.0x | 3.9x | 4.1x | 3.5x | 3.6x |

| Revolver capacity[c] | |
|---|---|
| Committed revolving credit facility | $ 5,000 |
| Less: | |
| CP / Revolver borrowing | 0 |
| Letters of credit | (168) |
| **Excess capacity** | **$ 4,832** |

| Long-term debt maturities[d,e] | |
|---|---|
| 2016 | $ - |
| 2017 | $ 2,541 |
| 2018 | $ 2,310 |
| 2019 | $ 3,800 |
| 2020 | $ 2,932 |

Note: As of 9/30/2016. Before certain items.

(a) Debt of KMI and its consolidated subsidiaries excluding fair value adjustments.

(b) Debt as defined in footnote above, net of cash and excluding Kinder Morgan G.P. Inc.'s $100 million preferred stock due 2057.

(c) KMI corporate revolver (maturity in November 2019).

(d) 5-year maturity schedule of annual aggregate long-term debt principal. Excludes corporate revolver.

(e) Remaining 2016 maturities as of 9/30/2016.

# Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

The non-generally accepted accounting principles (non-GAAP) financial measures of distributable cash flow (DCF), both in the aggregate and per share, segment earnings before depreciation, depletion, amortization and amortization of excess cost of equity investments (DD&A) and certain items (Segment EBDA before certain items), and net income before interest expense, taxes, DD&A and certain items (Adjusted EBITDA) are presented herein. Our non-GAAP measures described above should not be considered alternatives to GAAP net income or other GAAP measures and have important limitations as analytical tools. Our computations of DCF, Segment EBDA before certain items and Adjusted EBITDA may differ from similarly titled measures used by others. You should not consider these non-GAAP measures in isolation or as substitutes for an analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Management compensates for the limitations of these non-GAAP measures by reviewing our comparable GAAP measures, understanding the differences between the measures and taking this information into account in its analysis and its decision making processes.

Certain Equity Investees, for the periods during which these are accounted for as equity method investments, include MEP, FEP, EagleHawk, Red Cedar, Bear Creek, Cypress, Parkway, Sierrita, Bighorn, Fort Union, Webb/Duvall, Liberty, Double Eagle, Endeavor, WYCO, GLNG, Ruby, Young Gas, Citrus, NGPL, WATCO, and Greens Port.

Certain items are items that are required by GAAP to be reflected in net income, but typically either (1) do not have a cash impact (for example, asset impairments), or (2) by their nature are separately identifiable from our normal business operations and in our view are likely to occur only sporadically (for example certain legal settlements, hurricane impacts and casualty losses).

DCF is a significant performance measure used by us and by external users of our financial statements to evaluate our performance and to measure and estimate the ability of our assets to generate cash earnings after servicing our debt and preferred stock dividends, paying cash taxes and expending sustaining capital, that could be used for discretionary purposes such as dividends, stock repurchases, retirement of debt, or expansion capital expenditures. Management uses this measure and believes it provides users of our financial statements with a measure that more accurately reflects our business's ability to generate cash earnings than a comparable GAAP measure. We believe the GAAP measure most directly comparable to DCF is net income available to common stockholders. A reconciliation of DCF to net income available to common stockholders is provided herein. DCF per share is DCF divided by average outstanding shares, including restricted stock awards that participate in dividends.

Segment EBDA before certain items is used by management in its analysis of segment performance and management of our business. General and administrative expenses are generally not under the control of our segment operating managers, and therefore, are not included when we measure business segment operating performance. We believe Segment EBDA before certain items is a significant performance metric because it enables us and external users of our financial statements to better understand the ability of our segments to generate segment cash earnings on an ongoing basis. We believe it is useful to investors because it is a measure that management uses to allocate resources to our segments and assess each segment's respective performance. We believe the GAAP measure most directly comparable to Segment EBDA before certain items is segment earnings before DD&A and amortization of excess cost of equity investments (Segment EBDA). Segment EBDA before certain items is calculated by adjusting Segment EBDA for the certain items attributable to a segment, which are specifically identified in the footnotes to the accompanying tables.

Adjusted EBITDA is used by management and external users, in conjunction with our net debt, to evaluate certain leverage metrics. We believe Adjusted EBITDA is useful to investors because it is a measure that management uses to assess the company's leverage metrics. We believe the GAAP measure most directly comparable to Adjusted EBITDA is net income. Adjusted EBITDA is calculated by adjusting net income before interest expense, taxes, and DD&A (EBITDA) for certain items, noncontrolling interests, and KMI's share of certain equity investees' DD&A and book taxes, which are specifically identified in the footnotes to the accompanying tables.

# GAAP Reconciliation

***($ in millions)***

| Reconciliation of DCF | 2015 Actual |
|---|---|
| Net income | $ 208 |
| Certain items | 1,441 |
| Net income before certain items | 1,649 |
| DD&A | 2,360 |
| JV DD&A[(a)] | 323 |
| Book taxes [(b)] | 976 |
| Cash taxes | (32) |
| Noncontrolling interest - 3rd party [(c)] | (18) |
| Sustaining capex incl. KM-share of JV sustaining capex [(d)] | (565) |
| Other [(e)] | 32 |
| Distributable cash flow (DCF) to KMI | 4,725 |
| Preferred stock dividends | (26) |
| DCF available to Common Stockholders | $ 4,699 |

| Reconciliation of Segment DCF | |
|---|---|
| Segment EBDA | $ 5,779 |
| Certain items impacting segments | 1,783 |
| Segment EBDA before certain items | 7,562 |
| JV DD&A[(a)] | 323 |
| Segment EBDA before certain items, including JV DD&A | 7,885 |
| Segment sustaining capital expenditures with overhead [(d)] | (551) |
| Segment DCF | $ 7,334 |

| Reconciliation of net debt | |
|---|---|
| Long-term debt excluding fair value adjustments [(f)] | $ 39,632 |
| Current portion of debt | 1,821 |
| Less: cash & equivalents | (229) |
| Net debt | $ 41,224 |

| Reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA | 2015 Actual |
|---|---|
| Net income | $ 208 |
| Certain items | 1,441 |
| Net income before certain items | 1,649 |
| Book taxes [(b)] | 976 |
| Noncontrolling interest - 3rd party [(c)] | (18) |
| DD&A | 2,360 |
| JV DD&A[(c)] | 323 |
| Interest, net | 2,082 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | $ 7,372 |

| Certain items (net of noncontrolling) | |
|---|---|
| Acquisition expense | $ 19 |
| Pension plan net benefit | (35) |
| Fair value amortization | (94) |
| Contract early termination revenue | (200) |
| Legal and environmental reserves | 94 |
| Mark to market and ineffectiveness | (139) |
| Loss on impairment of goodwill | 1,325 |
| Loss on asset disposals/impairments, net of insurance | 800 |
| Other [(g)] | 11 |
| Subtotal | 1,781 |
| Book taxes on certain items | (340) |
| Total certain items | $ 1,441 |

Note: Definitions for defined terms found in the Appendix.

(a) Includes KM-share of Certain Equity Investees DD&A.

(b) Includes KM-share of certain equity method investees book taxes of $72 million and excludes book taxes on certain items of ($340) million.

(c) Represents net income allocated to third-party ownership interests in consolidated subsidiaries. Excludes NCI of $63 million related to impairments included as certain items.

(d) Includes KM-share of certain equity investee sustaining capital expenditures of $70 million.

(e) Consists primarily of book to cash timing differences related to certain defined benefit plans and other items.

(f) Excludes Kinder Morgan G.P. Inc.'s $100 million preferred stock due 2057.

(g) Other certain items include a $10 million carried interest adjustment for $CO_2$ McElmo Dome carried interest, $7 million legacy marketing contracts, $6 million adjustment for NGPL equity earnings which were in DCF but not in GAAP net income given the investment write-off, ($34) million coal customer bankruptcy write-offs, and $1 million other.

# Notes


KINDER MORGAN
INC.