KINDER MORGAN

Investor Presentation

August 2019

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Forward looking statements / non-GAAP financial measures

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GAAP – Unless otherwise stated, all historical and estimated future financial and other information and the financial statements included in this presentation have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("GAAP").

Non-GAAP – In addition to using financial measures prescribed by GAAP, we use non-generally accepted accounting principles ("non-GAAP") financial measures in this presentation. Our reconciliation of historical non-GAAP financial measures to comparable GAAP measures can be found in this presentation under "Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations". These non-GAAP measures do not have any standardized meaning under GAAP and therefore may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other issuers. As such, they should not be considered as alternatives to GAAP financial measures. See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations" below.

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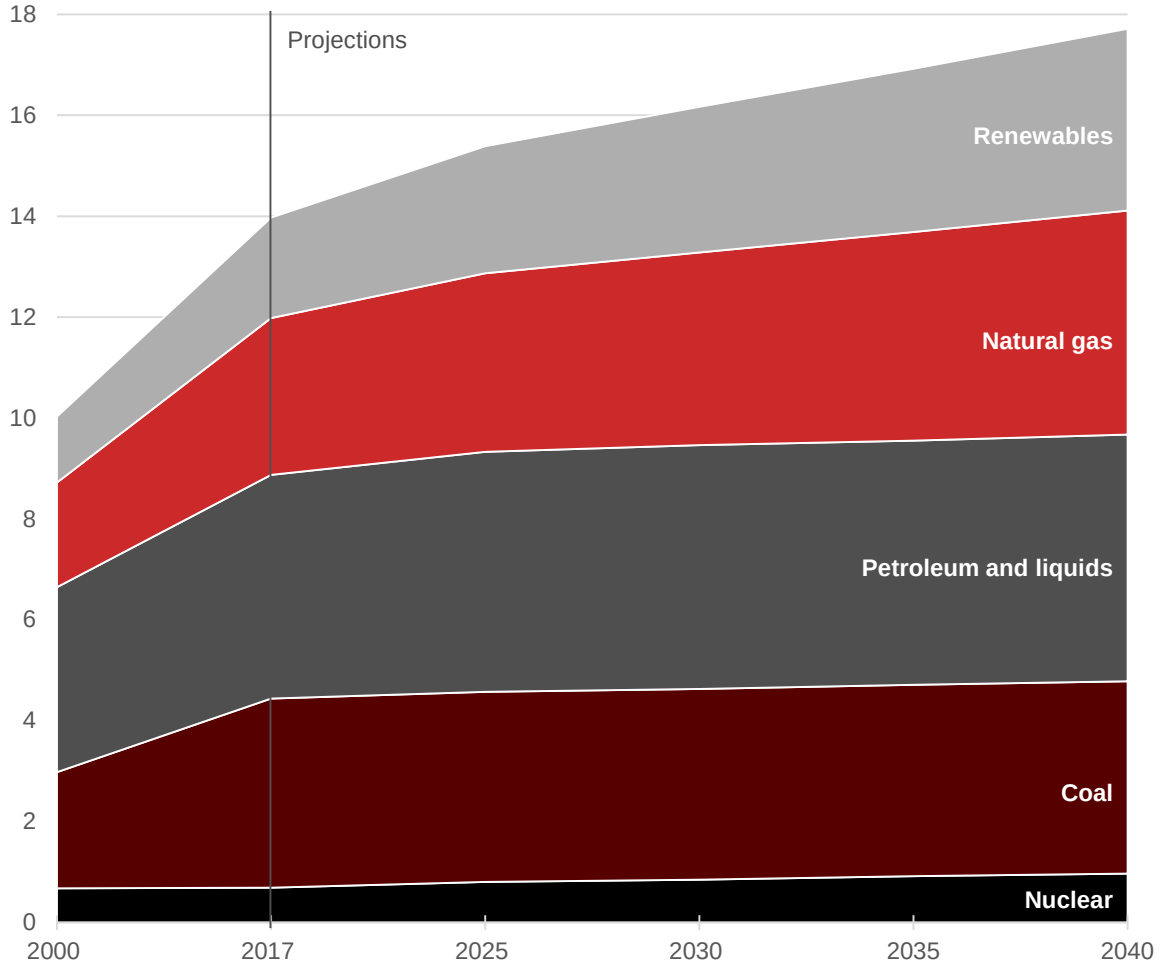
Global Energy Demand Expected to Grow for Decades to Come

More than 650 million people still expected to lack access to electricity in 2030

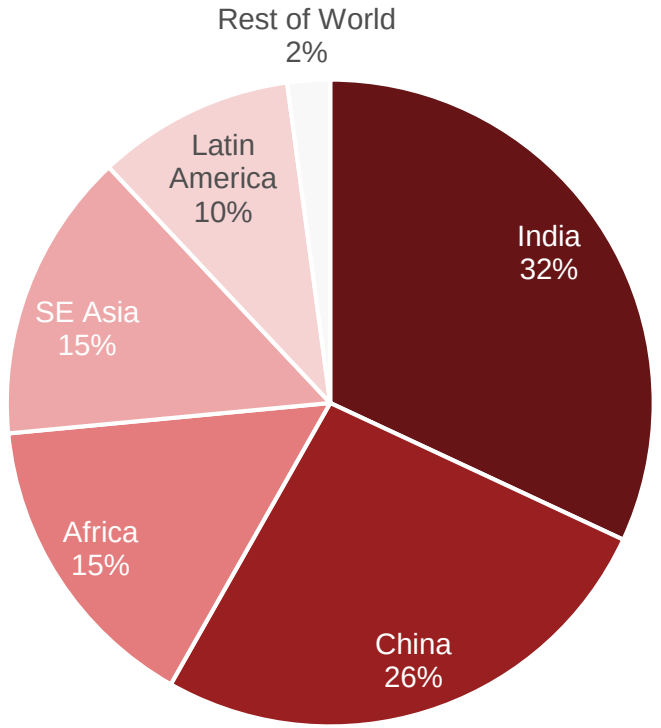
STEADY GROWTH IN GLOBAL ENERGY DEMAND

Billion tons of oil equivalent



DEMAND GROWTH DRIVEN BY DEVELOPING ECONOMIES

% of projected incremental demand from 2017 to 2040



India's demand expected to more than double

China projected to become biggest oil consumer and largest importer of oil and natural gas

Population growth, urbanization and economic development create growing demand for affordable, reliable energy sources

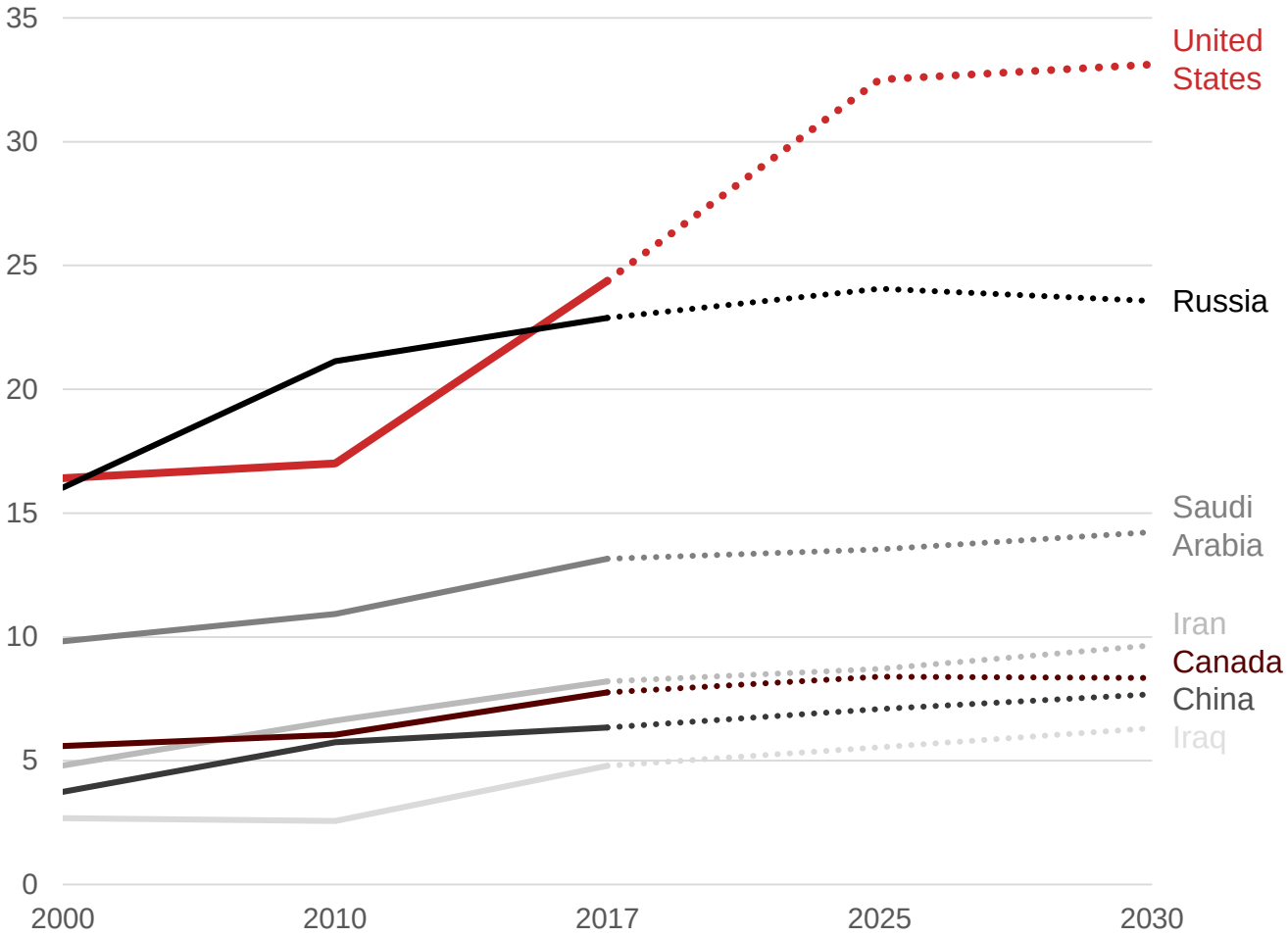
Source: International Energy Agency World Energy Outlook 2018, New Policies Scenario. New Policy Scenario considers (1) today's policy frameworks, (2) the continued evolution of known technologies and (3) policy ambitions announced as of August 2018, including commitments made under the Paris Agreement.

U.S. is the Largest Oil and Gas Producer in the World

Reaching demand markets abroad expected to drive higher utilization of existing infrastructure and expansion opportunities

OIL AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION

Million barrels of oil equivalent per day



Unmatched growth in U.S. oil and gas production

- ~33% expected growth in U.S. oil and natural gas production by 2025
- U.S. to deliver over 50% of expected global supply increase through 2025
- U.S. to produce nearly 1 out of every 5 barrels of oil and 1 out of every 4 cubic meters of natural gas in the world by 2025

U.S. advantaged to serve as the preferred trade partner to growing demand markets

- Competitive marketplace driving innovation
- Robust infrastructure network
- Reliable rule of law with enforceable contracts
- Relatively stable regulatory environment

Energy security is key to ensure affordable, reliable resources reach growing demand markets

Source: International Energy Agency World Energy Outlook 2018, New Policies Scenario. Growth relative to 2017 (latest actuals at time of report).

Kinder Morgan: Leader in North American Energy Infrastructure

Unparalleled and irreplaceable asset footprint built over decades

Largest natural gas transmission network

- ~70,000 miles of natural gas pipelines
- 657 Bcfd of working storage capacity
- Connected to every important U.S. natural gas resource play and key demand centers
- Move ~40% of natural gas consumed in the U.S.

Largest independent transporter of refined products

- Transport ~1.7 mmbbld of refined products
- ~6,900 miles of refined products pipelines
- ~5,800 miles of other liquids pipelines (crude and natural gas liquids)

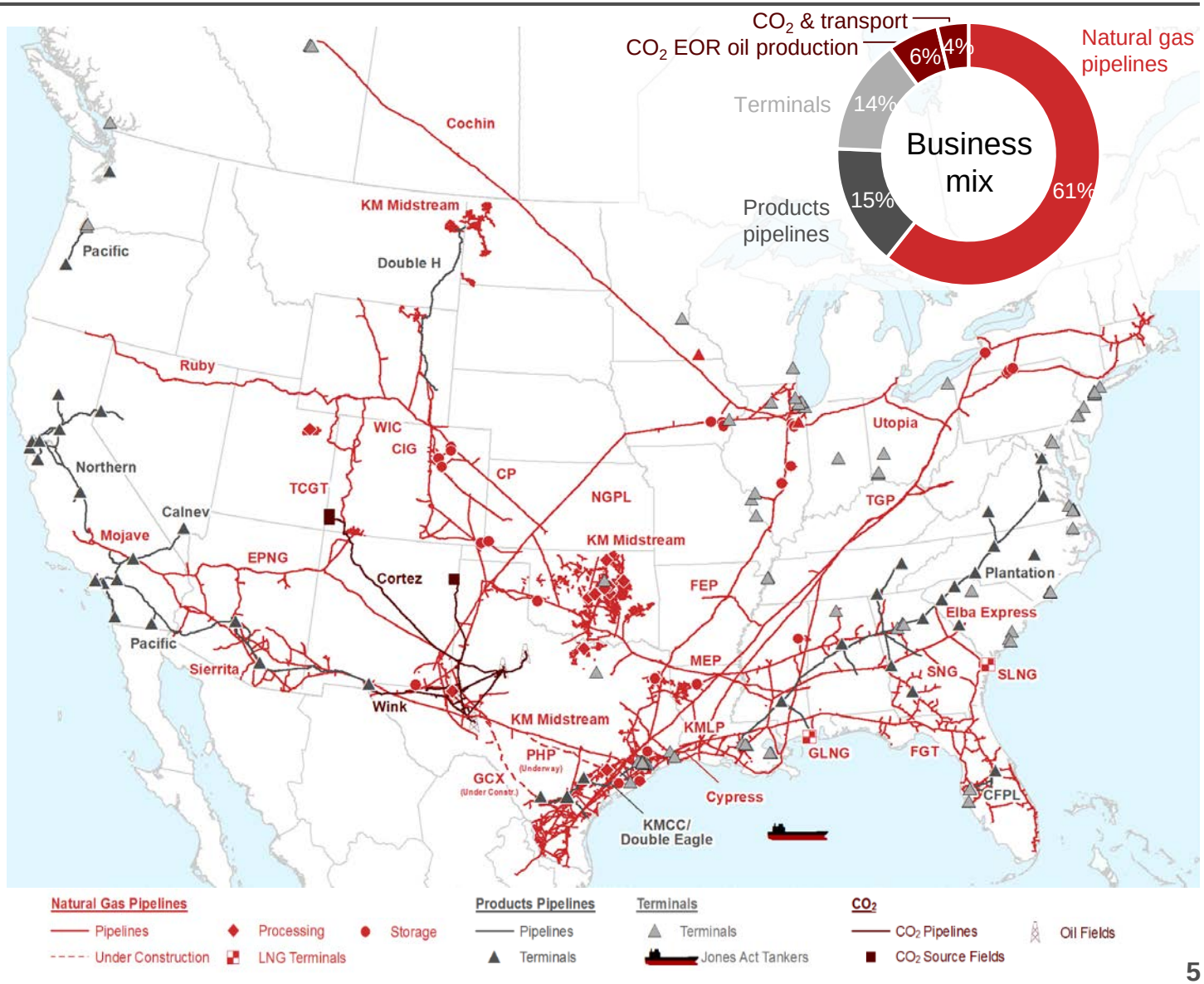
Largest independent terminal operator

- 157 terminals
- 16 Jones Act vessels

Largest transporter of CO_2

- Transport ~1.2 Bcfd of CO_2

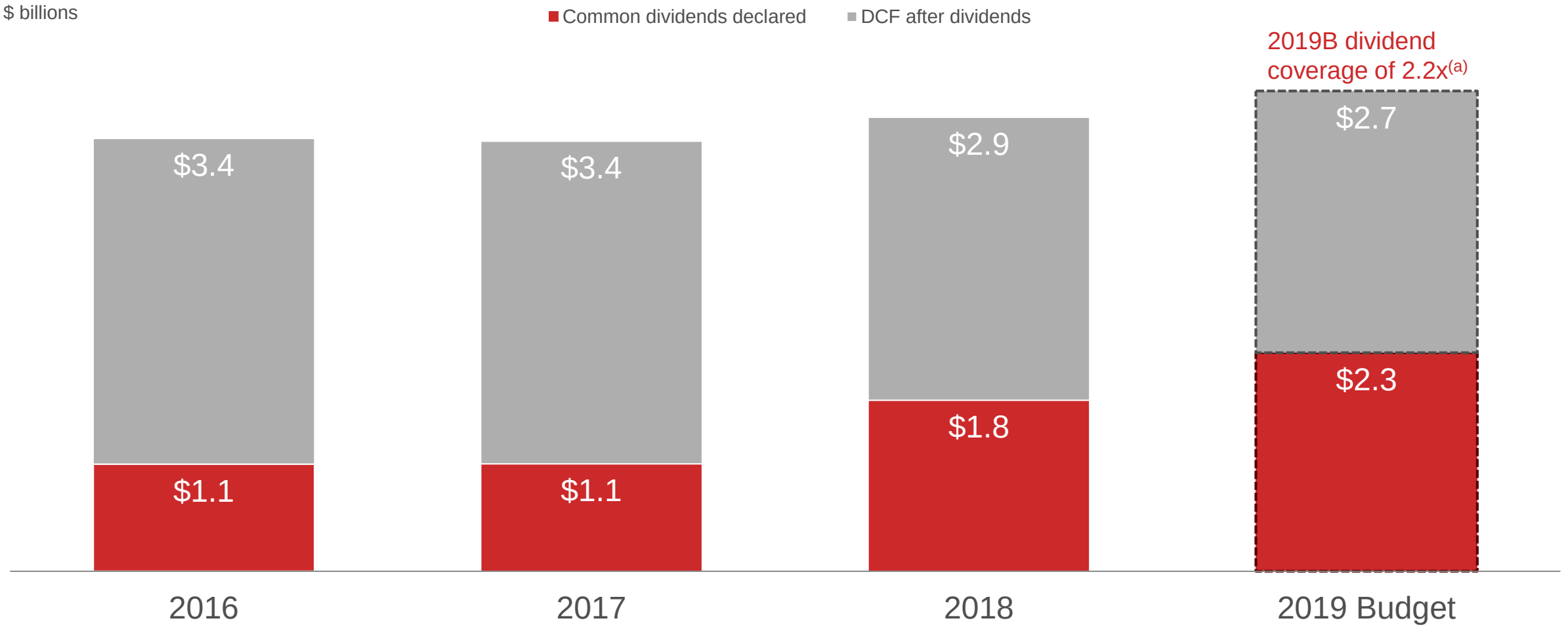
Leading infrastructure provider
across multiple critical energy products



Note: Mileage and volumes are company-wide per 2019 budget. Business mix based on 2019 budgeted Segment EBDA before Certain Items plus JV DD&A.

Cash Flow Generation Machine

~$5 billion of 2019B distributable cash flow (DCF) = ~$2 billion for dividends + ~$3 billion to enhance shareholder value



Generated ~$10 billion of DCF after dividends & >$10 billion of CFFO after dividends in last 3 years

Note: See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations. CFFO defined as Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities. Amounts reflect DCF after declared common dividends and CFFO after cash common dividends paid.
a) 2019 budgeted (2019B) DCF divided by 2019B common dividends declared.

A Core Energy Infrastructure Holding

Significant cash flow generation & returning significant value to shareholders

>$40 billion market capitalization

One of the 10 largest energy companies in the S&P 500; ~15% insider ownership

Investment grade rated debt

Recent upgrades to mid-BBB by S&P, Moody's, and Fitch reflect balance sheet strength

5% current dividend yield

based on $1.00 in 2019 and $20 share price

25% dividend growth in 2020

planned increase to $1.25

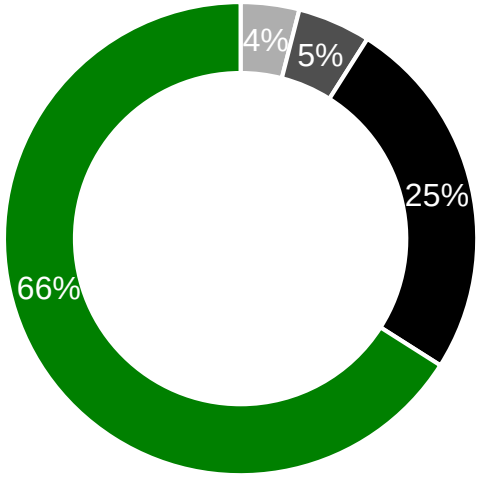
$2 billion share buyback program

purchased ~$525 million since December 2017

Stable, Fee-Based Cash Flow from High Quality Customers

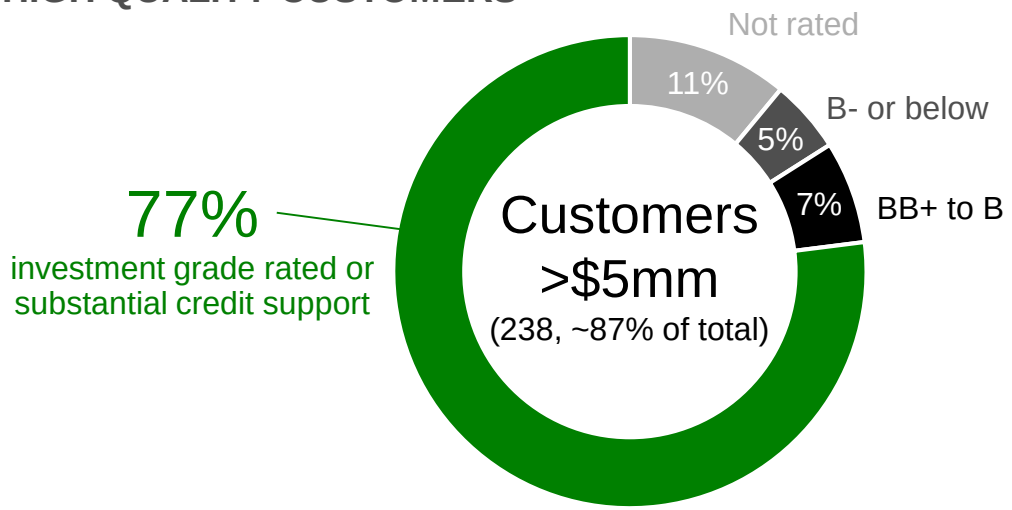
Underpinned by multi-year contracts with diversified customer base

STABLE CASH FLOWS[a]



66% Take-or-pay	Entitled to payment regardless of throughput for periods of up to 20+ years
25% Fee-based	Supported by stable volumes, critical infrastructure between major supply hubs & stable end-user demand
5% Hedged	Disciplined approach to managing price volatility, substantially hedged near-term exposure
4% Other	Commodity-price based, limited to small portions of unhedged oil and gas production and G&P business

HIGH QUALITY CUSTOMERS[b]



plus:

~69% overall from end-users of the products we handle

a) Based on 2019 budgeted Segment EBDA before Certain Items plus JV DD&A. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations.
b) Based on 2019 budgeted net revenues, which include our share of unconsolidated joint ventures and net margin for our Texas Intrastate customers & other midstream businesses. Chart includes customers >$5mm at their respective company credit ratings as of 1/9/2019 per S&P and Moody's, shown at the S&P-equivalent rating & utilizing a blended rate for split-rated companies. End-users includes utilities, LDCs, refineries, chemical companies, large integrateds, etc.

Capital Allocation Priorities

Right-sized balance sheet & set dividend target through 2020

Balance Sheet

~$4.4bn of available liquidity from cash and KMI credit facility as of 6/30/2019

Long-term target Net Debt / Adjusted EBITDA of ~4.5x reached[(a)]

Dividend

Dividend targets set through 2020 with 25% growth year-over-year

2019: $1.00/share

2020: $1.25/share

Capital Projects

Return threshold for new projects well in excess of cost of capital

Projects to generate higher expected returns than share repurchases

Re-evaluate as circumstances change

Share Repurchase

Repurchased $525mm of $2bn buyback program

Additional share repurchases can come from cash in excess of capital projects and dividends

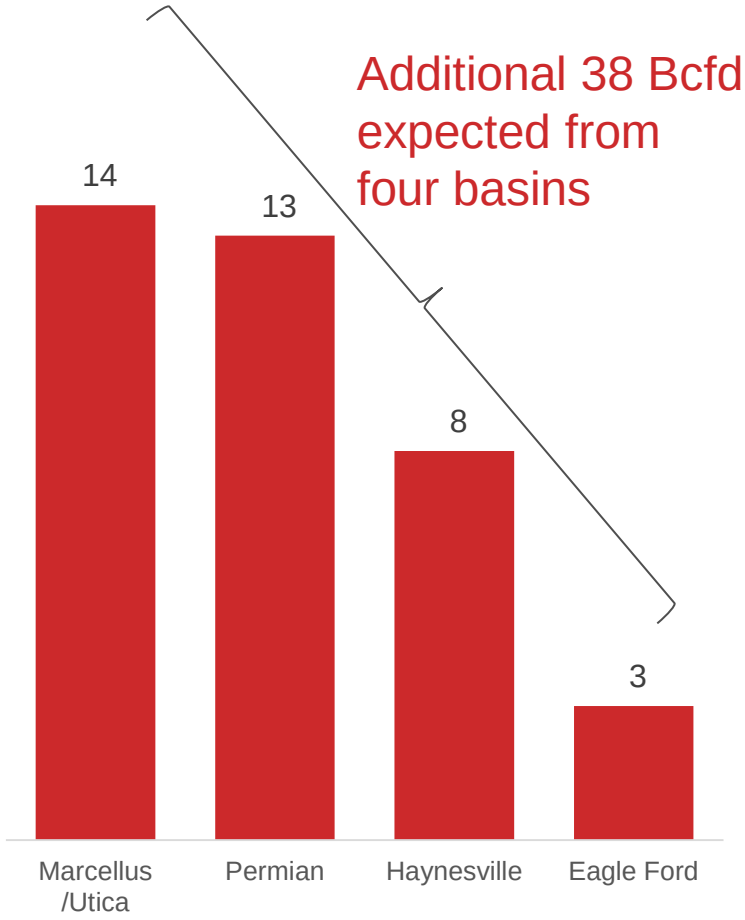
a) See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations.

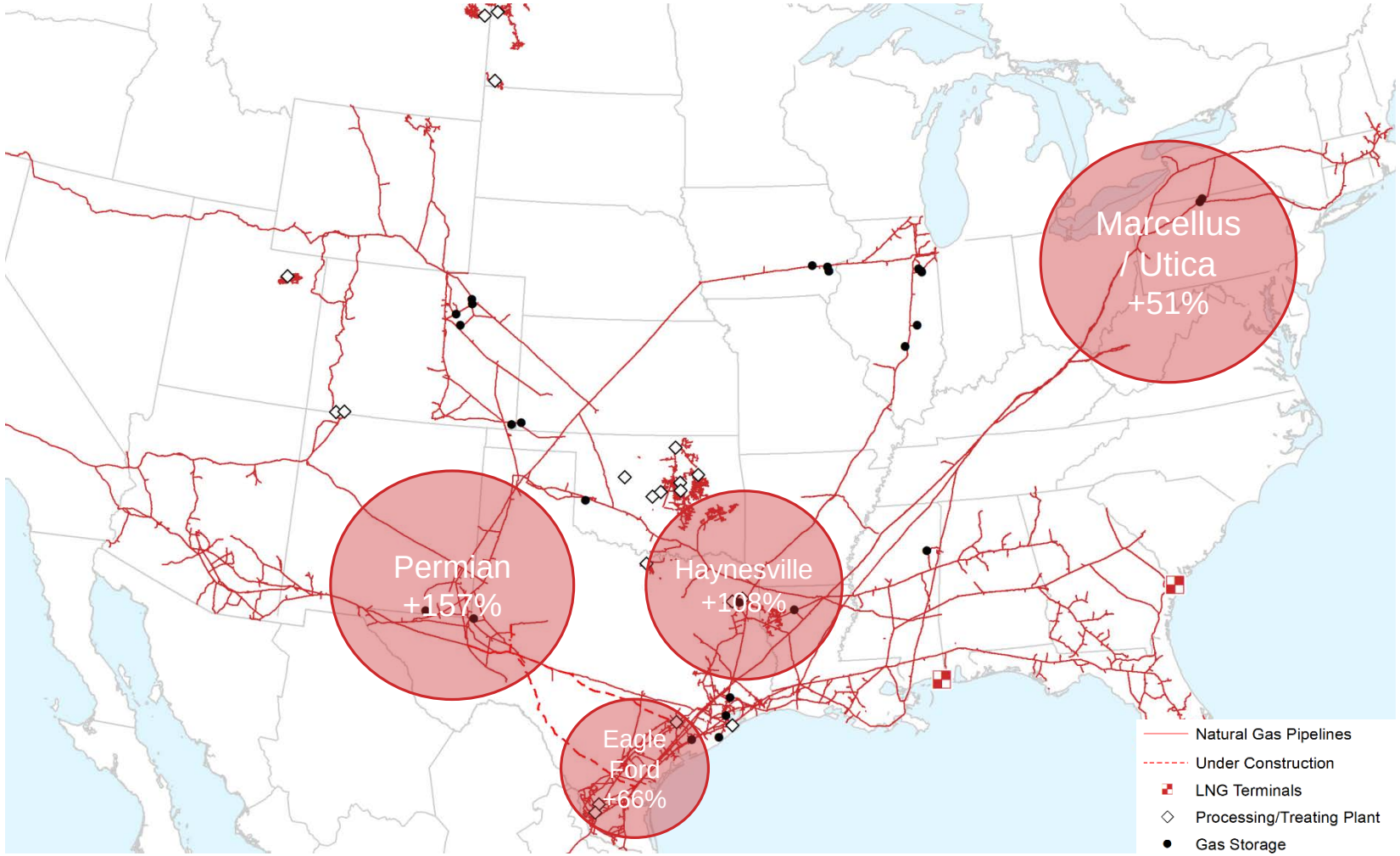
Substantial Growth Projected for U.S. Natural Gas Supply

Kinder Morgan network connects key supply basins to multiple demand points along the Gulf Coast

KEY BASINS DRIVING U.S. GROWTH

2018 to 2030 growth in Bcfd





Total U.S. natural gas production to grow by over 30 Bcfd or nearly 40% by 2030

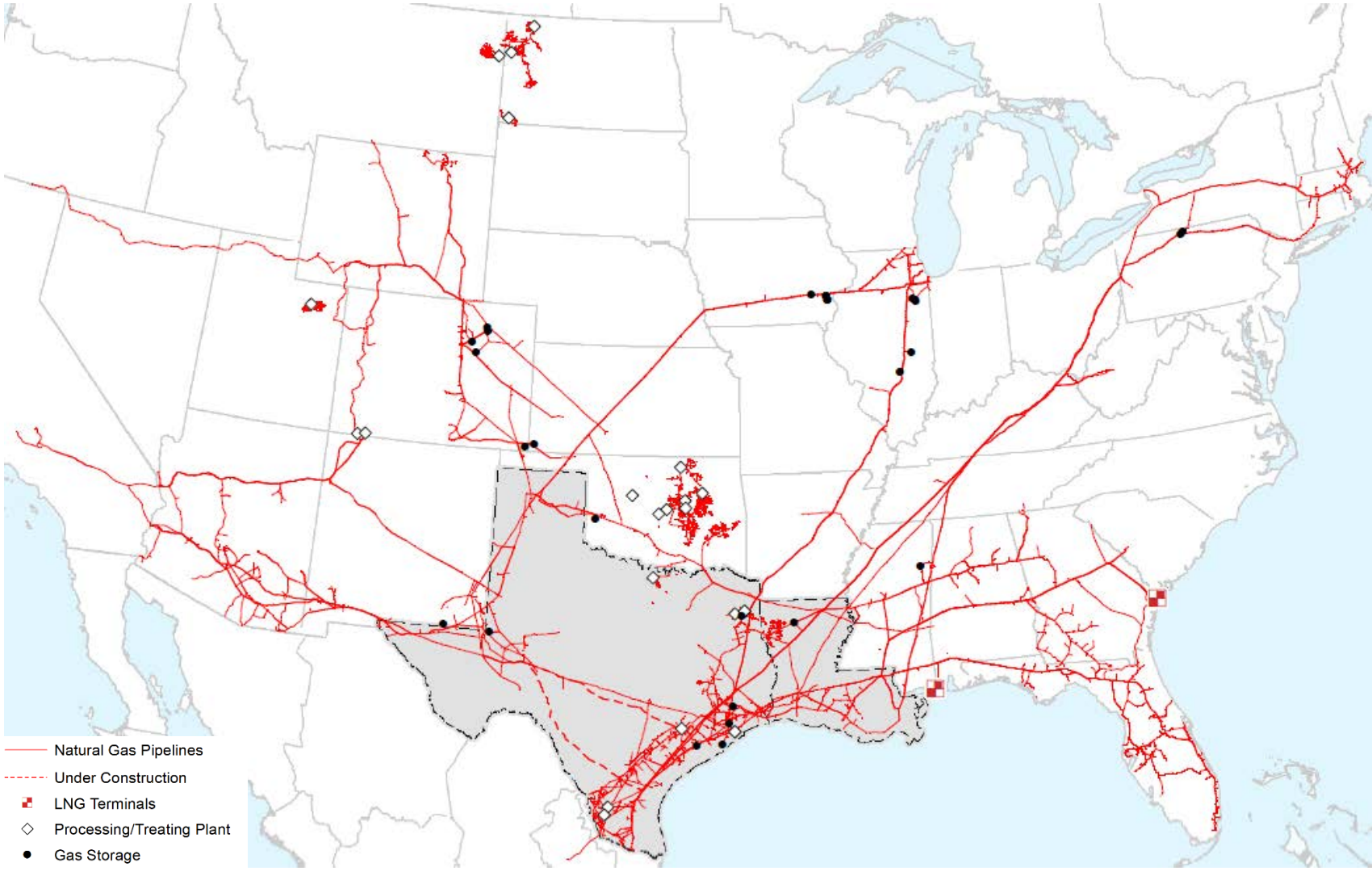
Source: WoodMackenzie, North America Gas Markets Long-Term Outlook, Summer 2019. Growth relative to projected 2018 production at the time of the report. Forecast assumes aggregate of other U.S. basins shrinks by 5 Bcfd.

U.S. Natural Gas Demand is Concentrated in Gulf Coast

>70% of forecasted 2018-2030 growth is in Texas and Louisiana, where we have significant assets in place

Forecasted Texas and Louisiana demand and export growth between 2018 and 2030:

- LNG Export Demand +581% +15 Bcfd
- Industrial Demand +30% +2 Bcfd
- Exports to Mexico +61% +2 Bcfd
- Other Demand +66% +2 Bcfd
- Power Demand +21% +1 Bcfd
- Transport Demand +1,346% +0.4 Bcfd



Source: WoodMackenzie, North America Gas Markets Long-Term Outlook, Summer 2019.

$5.7bn of Commercially-Secured Capital Projects Underway

~$400 million of new projects added during Q2 2019 & over $1 billion added year-to-date

(as of 6/30/2019)	Demand Pull / Supply Push	KMI Capital ($ billion)	Estimated In-Service Date	Capacity
Natural Gas				
Permian takeaway projects (GCX, PHP, TX Intrastates, EPNG, NGPL)		$ 1.6	Q4 2019 – 2020	7.0 Bcfd
Elba liquefaction and related terminal facilities		1.2	First unit in Q3 2019	0.4 Bcfd
Bakken G&P expansions (Hiland Williston Basin)		0.5	Q3 2019 – 2020	Various
Supply for U.S. power & LDC demand (TGP, FGT, NGPL, CIG, SNG)		0.3	Q3 2019 – 2023	1.0 Bcfd
Supply for LNG export (NGPL, KMLP)		0.3	Q3 2019 – 2022	1.9 Bcfd
Mexico export (EPNG, Sierrita)		0.2	2020	0.6 Bcfd
Other natural gas		0.3	Various	>1.5 Bcfd
Total Natural Gas		**$ 4.4**	**~77% of total & 5.6x EBITDA multiple**	
Additional projects		**1.3**		
Total Backlog		**$ 5.7**		

- Significant investment opportunities resulting from our expansive, strategically-located natural gas pipelines network
- Additional projects are primarily liquids-related (crude oil and refined products)
  - $0.6 billion for CO_2 EOR oil production, $0.3 billion for CO_2 & transport, $0.3 billion for terminals and $0.1 billion for liquids pipelines
- Beyond the backlog, expect $2 to $3 billion per year of ongoing organic investment opportunities

Note: See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations. EBITDA multiple reflects KM share of estimated capital divided by estimated Project EBITDA.

Leading the Way Out of the Permian

Building the first two new natural gas pipelines out of the basin

Leveraging existing footprint into new takeaway capacity that reaches across Texas and connects into major demand markets

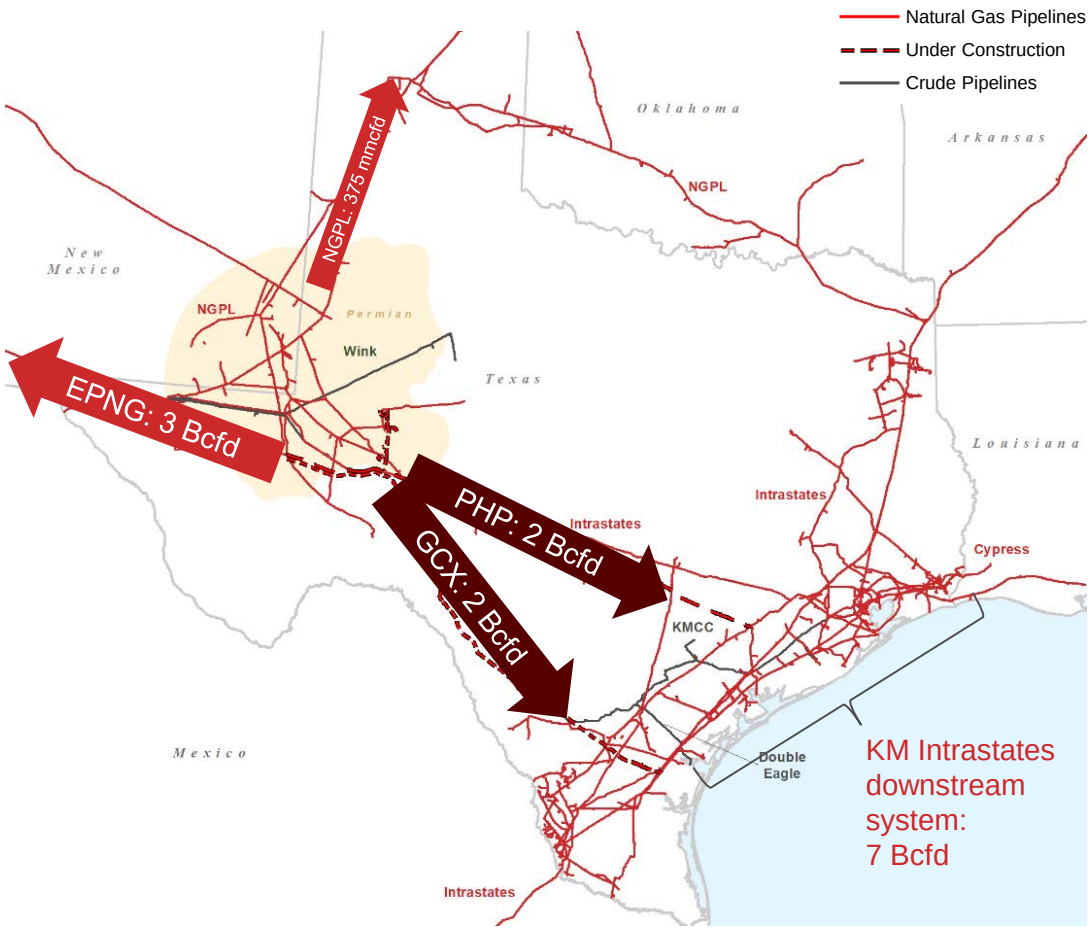
- Our advantaged network offers broad end-market optionality with deliverability to Houston markets (power, petrochemical), substantial LNG export capacity and Mexico

Expect attractive de-bottlenecking and expansion opportunities as growing Permian production reaches our intrastate system

- Key to unlocking millions of barrels of additional oil production and billions of dollars of value
- Investing more than $250 million to increase capacity and improve connectivity across Texas Intrastates pipeline networks by 1.4 Bcfd

Currently in discussions with customers about a possible third KMI pipeline targeting LNG demand

	Gulf Coast Express (GCX)	Permian Highway Pipeline (PHP)
Mainline:	~450 miles of 42” pipeline	~430 miles of 42” pipeline
Endpoint:	Near Corpus Christi	Near Houston
KM ownership:	35%	27%
Capacity:	2.0 Bcfd	2.1 Bcfd
Capital (100%):	$1.75 billion	~$2.1 billion
In-Service:	October 2019	October 2020
Min. contract term:	10 years	10 years



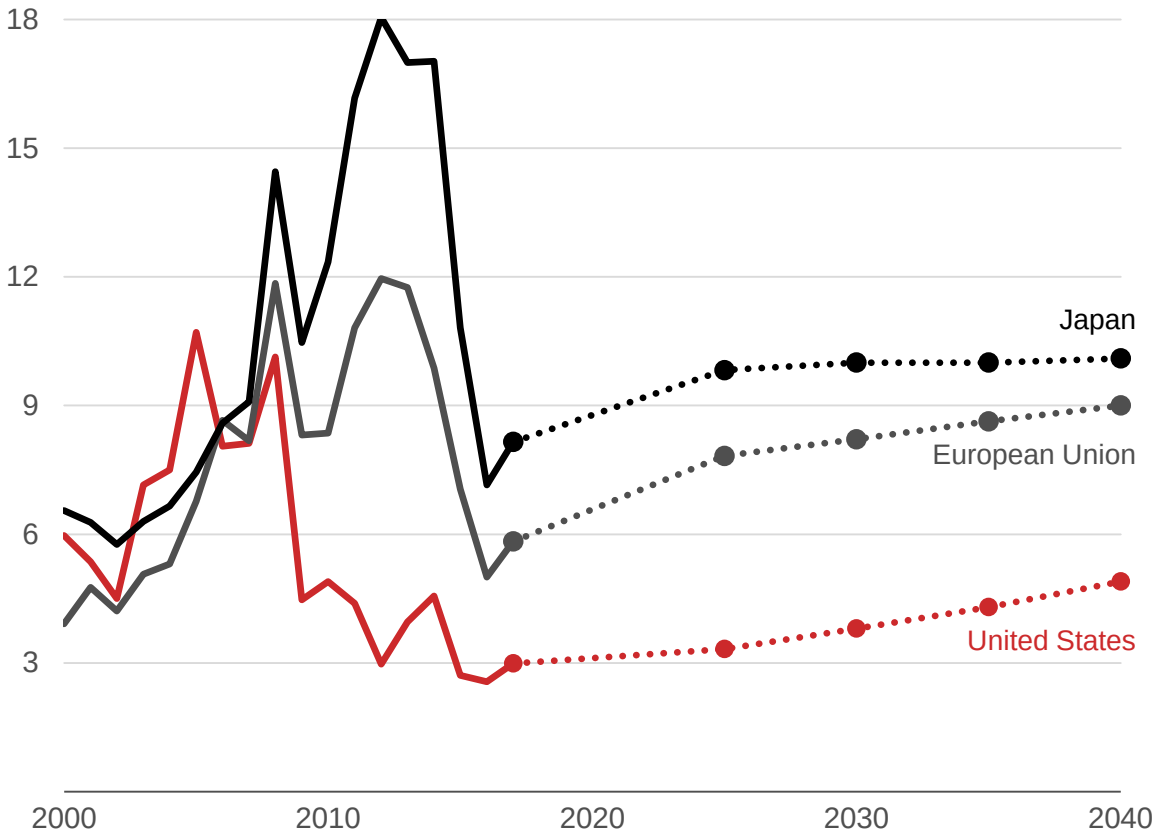
Providing unparalleled takeaway capacity from the Permian basin to the Gulf Coast

Competitively Priced U.S. Natural Gas Drives LNG Opportunity

U.S. LNG exports expected to more than quadruple by 2025

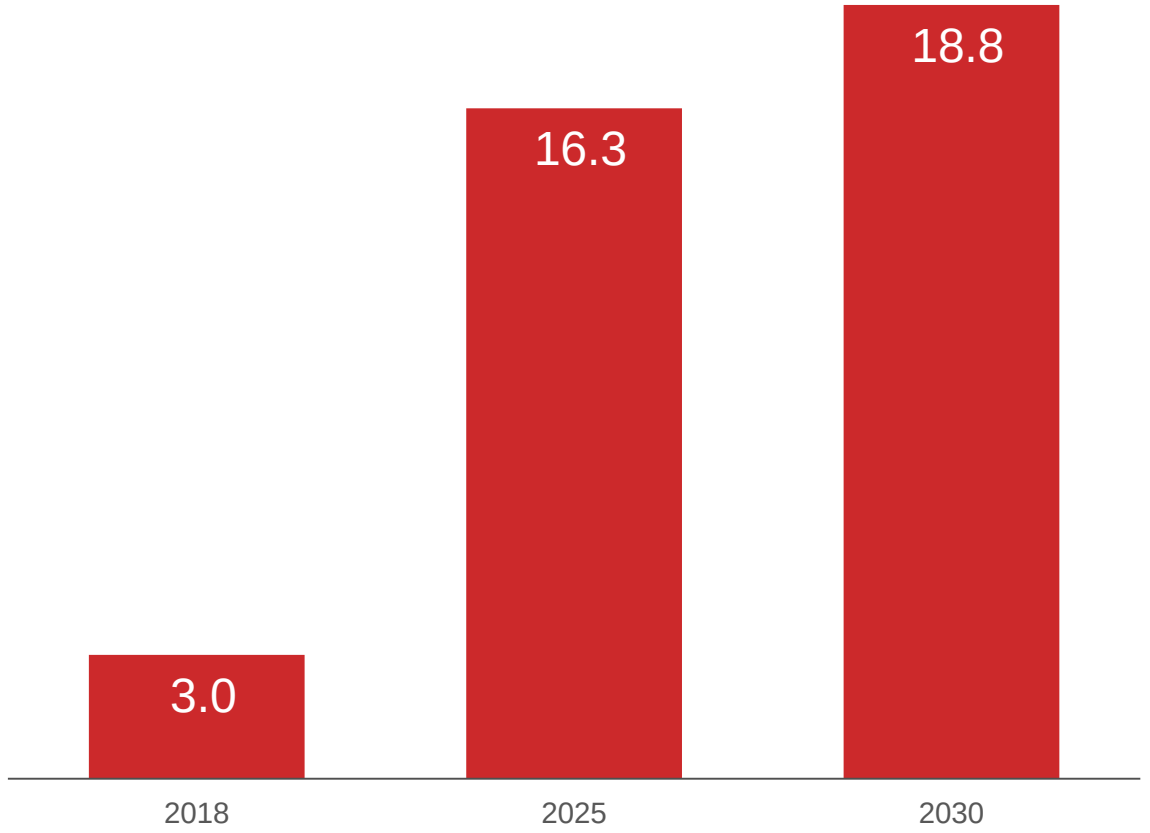
NATURAL GAS PRICES[a]

$ / mmbtu



PROJECTED U.S. LNG EXPORTS[b]

Bcfd



Recent wave of offtake agreements and participation of large LNG portfolio players underscore the attractiveness of the U.S. market

a) International Energy Agency World Energy Outlook 2018, New Policies Scenario.
b) WoodMackenzie, North America Gas Markets Long-Term Outlook, Summer 2019.

Supporting the Buildout of U.S. LNG Exports

Serving significant liquefaction capacity & well-positioned to capture more

Kinder Morgan network advantages:

Natural gas leader

~70,000 miles of natural gas pipelines
Move ~40% of U.S. natural gas

Supply diversity

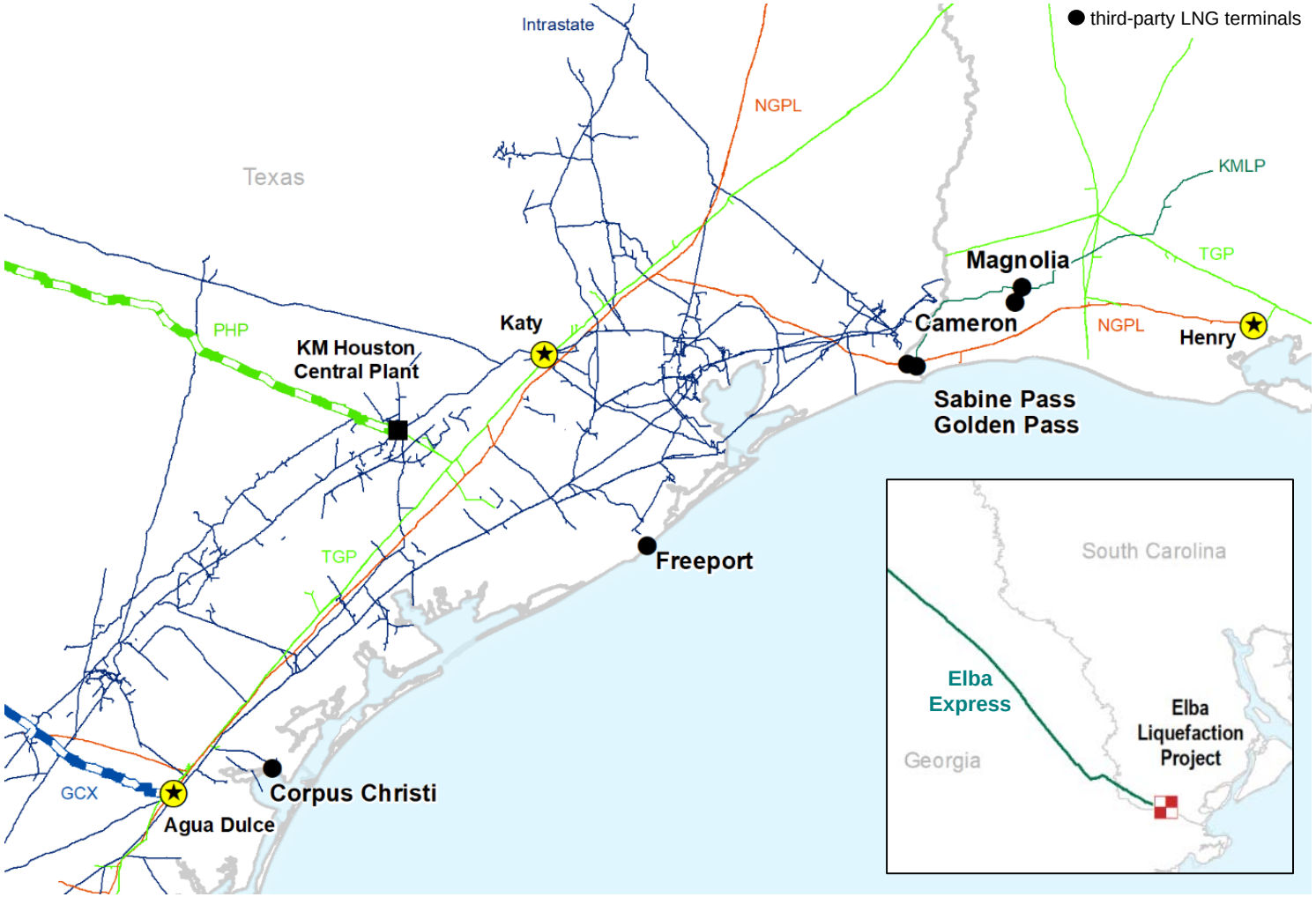
Connected to every important U.S. natural gas resource play

Premier deliverability

657 Bcf of working gas storage in production and market areas

Transporter of choice

Over 5.7 Bcfd of transport capacity contracted for 19-year average term



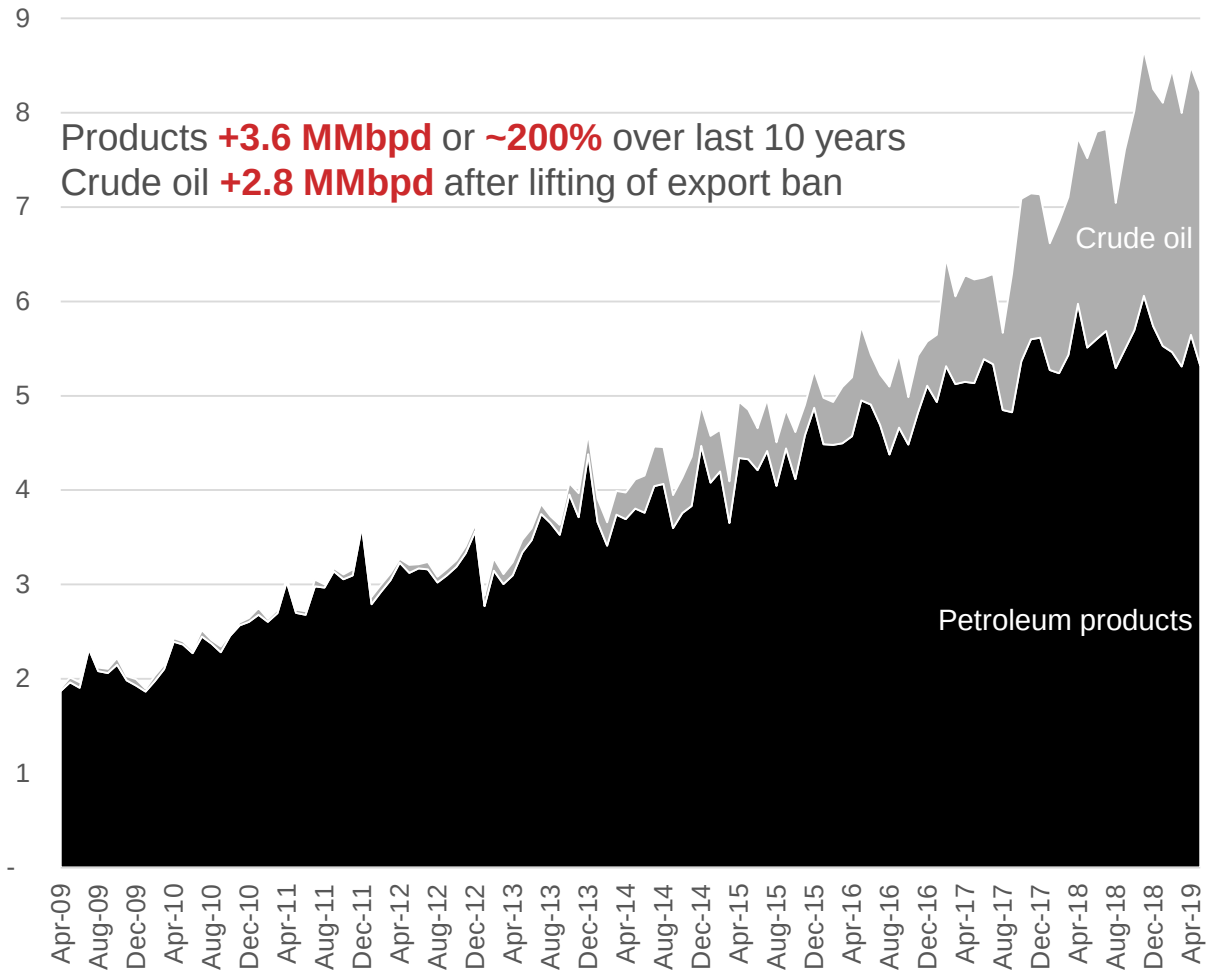
Connecting diverse supply options to multiple developing LNG demand centers

Attractive Growth in Exports of U.S. Petroleum Liquids

Competitive & growing U.S. supplies reach a diverse mix of global customers

U.S. EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM LIQUIDS

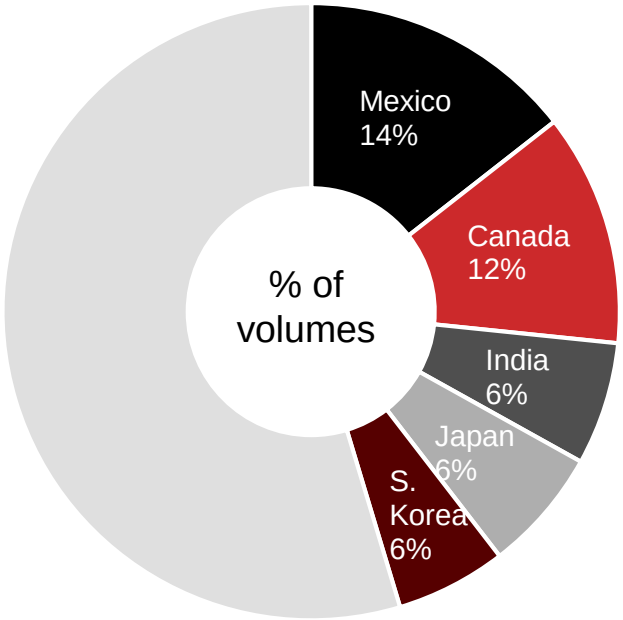
Millions of barrels per day



DESTINATIONS OF U.S. PETROLEUM LIQUIDS EXPORTS

Top 5 of 103 countries reached in January through May 2019

81 countries represent <1% each on average



Meaningful exports to North American and Asian markets

U.S. supplies over 8 million barrels per day of petroleum liquids to the global market

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

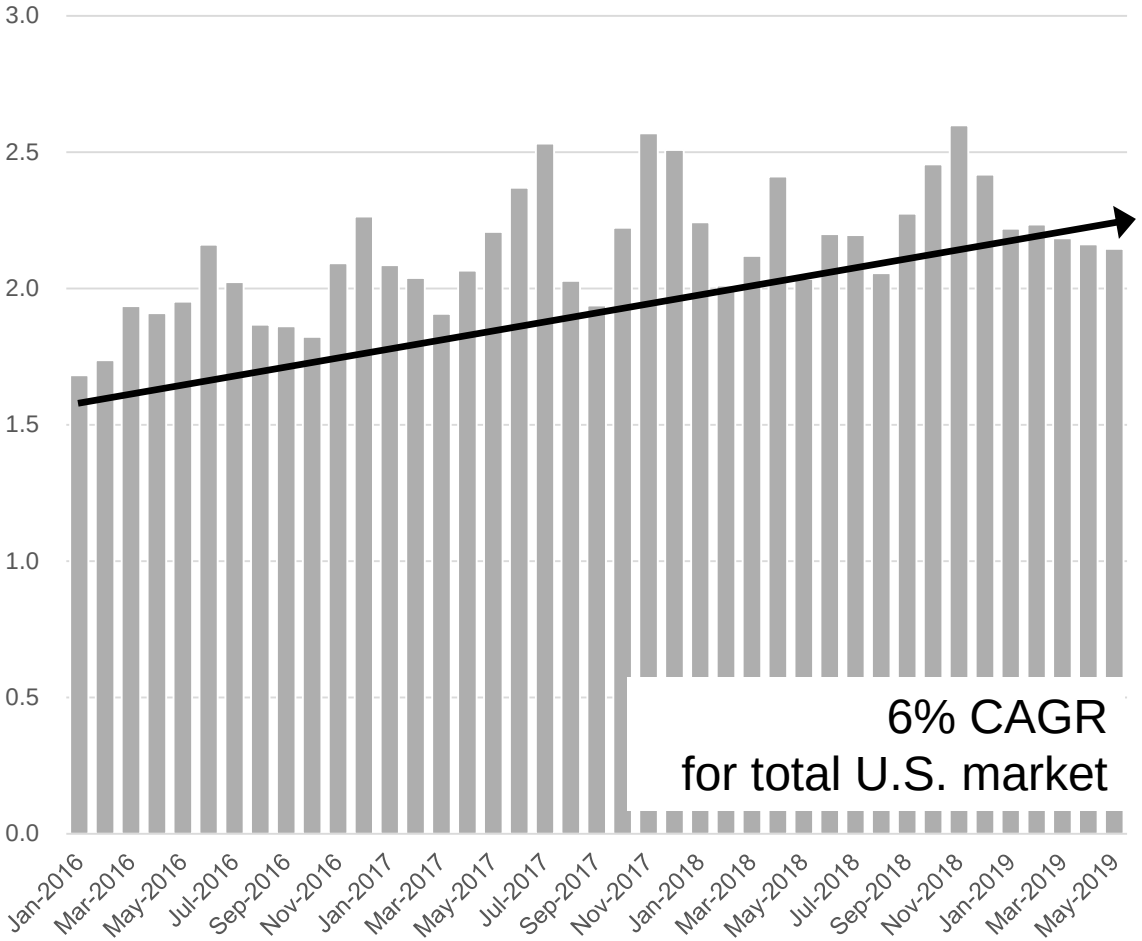
Note: Petroleum liquids includes finished petroleum products, crude oil, hydrocarbon gas liquids, unfinished oils, blending components, renewable fuels and oxygenates.

Leading Exporter of U.S. Gasoline and Distillates

Our Houston Ship Channel exports have grown faster than the broader U.S. market over the last several years

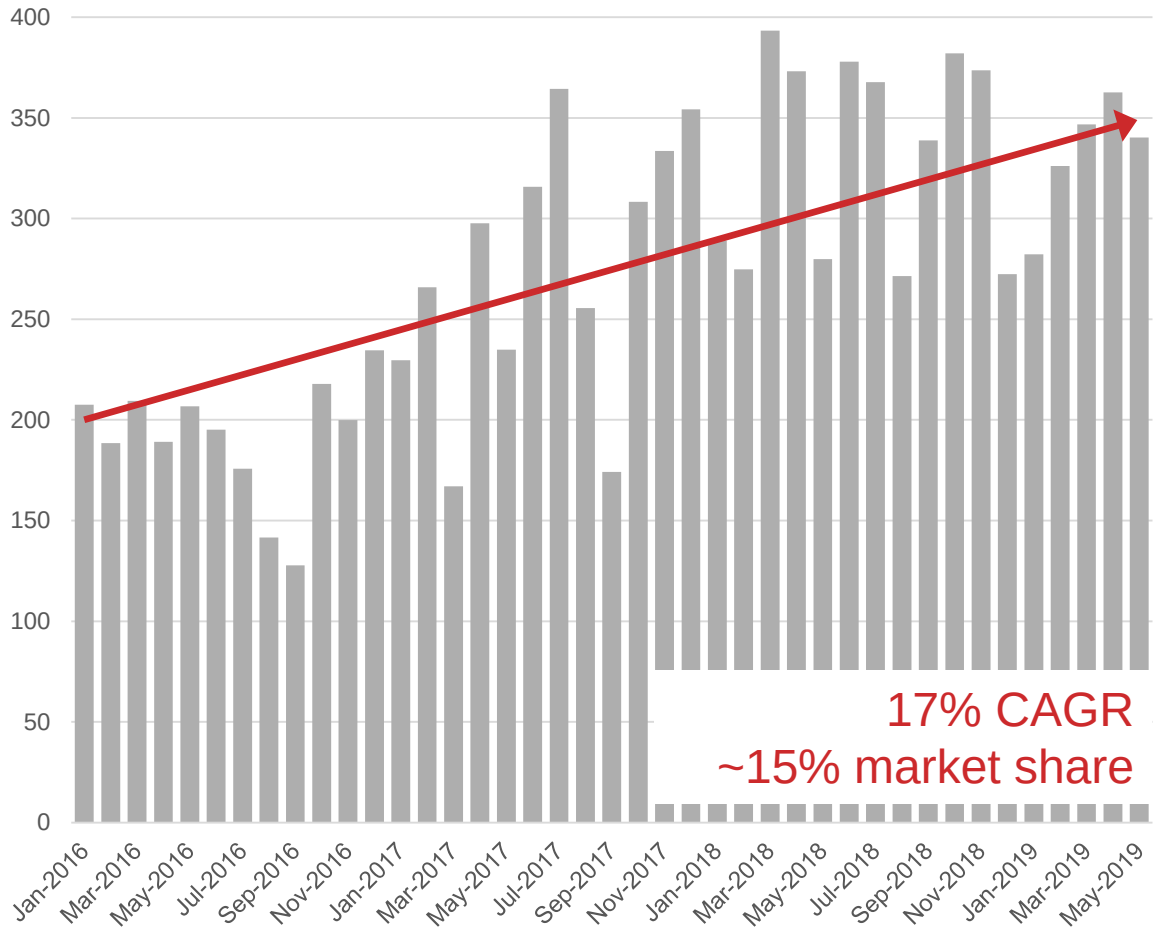
U.S. EXPORTS

Millions of barrels per day



KM EXPORTS FROM GULF COAST TERMINALS

Thousands of barrels per day



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, KM internal data

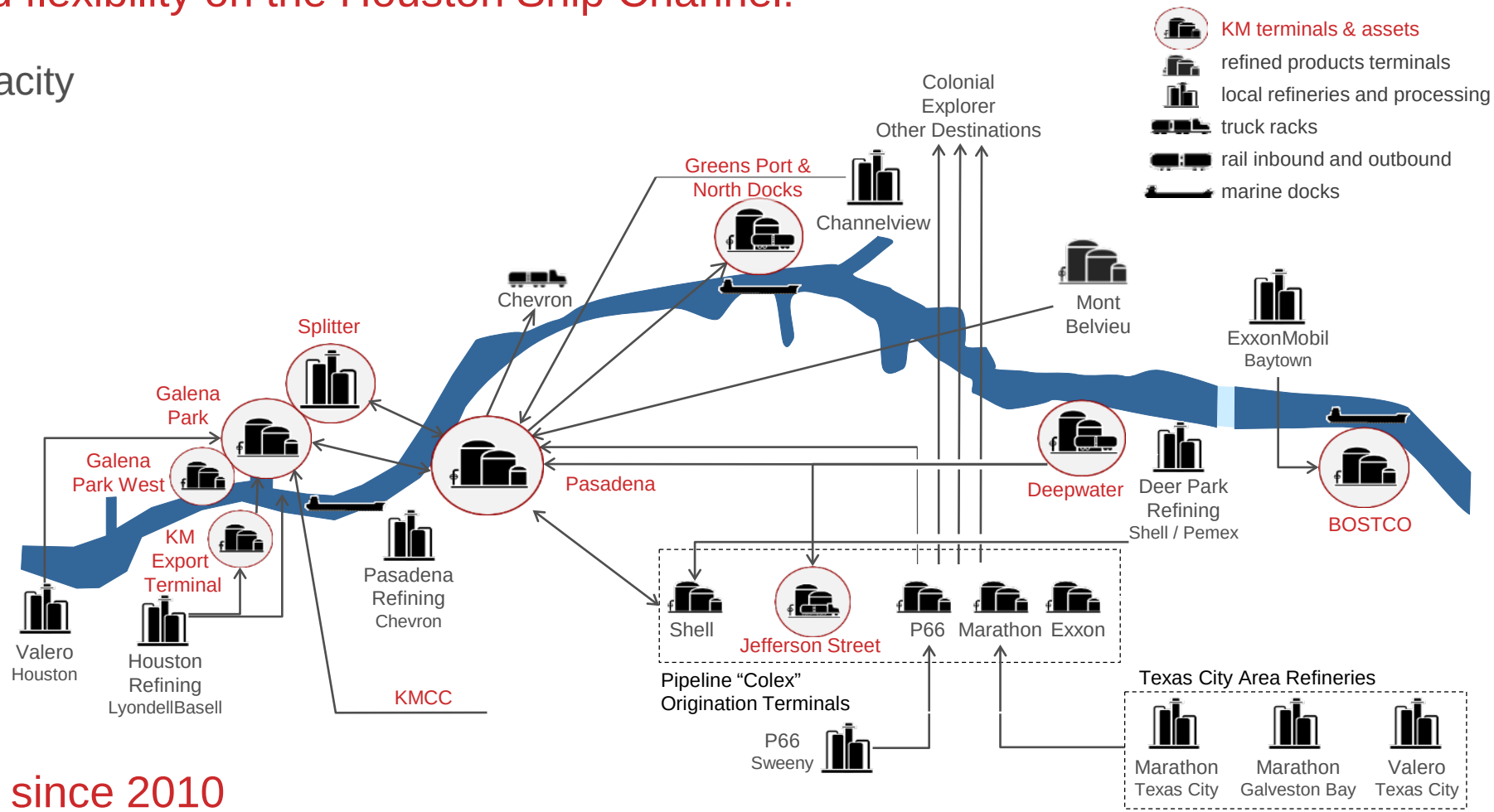
Note: Charts include distillate fuel oil, finished motor gasoline and gasoline blending components. CAGR calculated on a rolling 3-months basis beginning Q1 2016. KM market share calculated using internal data for KM export volumes and U.S. Energy Information Agency for U.S. export volumes for the 12 months ended May 2019 (latest EIA data available).

Largest Independent Refined Products Terminal Hub in the U.S.

Handles 15% of U.S. exports of distillates, gasoline & gasoline blendstocks[(a)]

Our unmatched scale and flexibility on the Houston Ship Channel:

- **43** million barrels total capacity
- **20** inbound pipelines
- **15** outbound pipelines
- **14** cross-channel pipelines
- **12** barge docks
- **11** ship docks
- **9** bay truck rack
- **3** unit train facilities



Nearly $2 billion invested since 2010

a) KM market share calculated using internal data for KM export volumes and U.S. Energy Information Agency for U.S. export volumes for the 12 months ended May 2019 (latest EIA data available).

Beyond the Backlog

Strong long-term fundamentals to drive additional opportunities

Northeast natural gas demand and long-term supply needs

Storage to support renewable power generation and LNG exports

Infrastructure to support U.S. energy exports

Grow crude and NGL footprint

Haynesville 2.0

Market access for surging Permian Basin production

Transport natural gas to supply LNG exports

~$800 billion of North American energy infrastructure investment required to support expected growth through 2035[a]

a) Estimate per ICF (June 2018). Includes >$400 billion of natural gas infrastructure ($279 billion in gas gathering & transmission systems) to support LNG exports, gas-fired power generation, exports to Mexico & U.S. petrochemical activity.

Committed to Being a Good Corporate Citizen

Best-in-class safety & long-standing commitment to reducing methane emissions

In large part due to replacing coal-fired electricity generation with natural gas, the U.S. has reduced emissions significantly

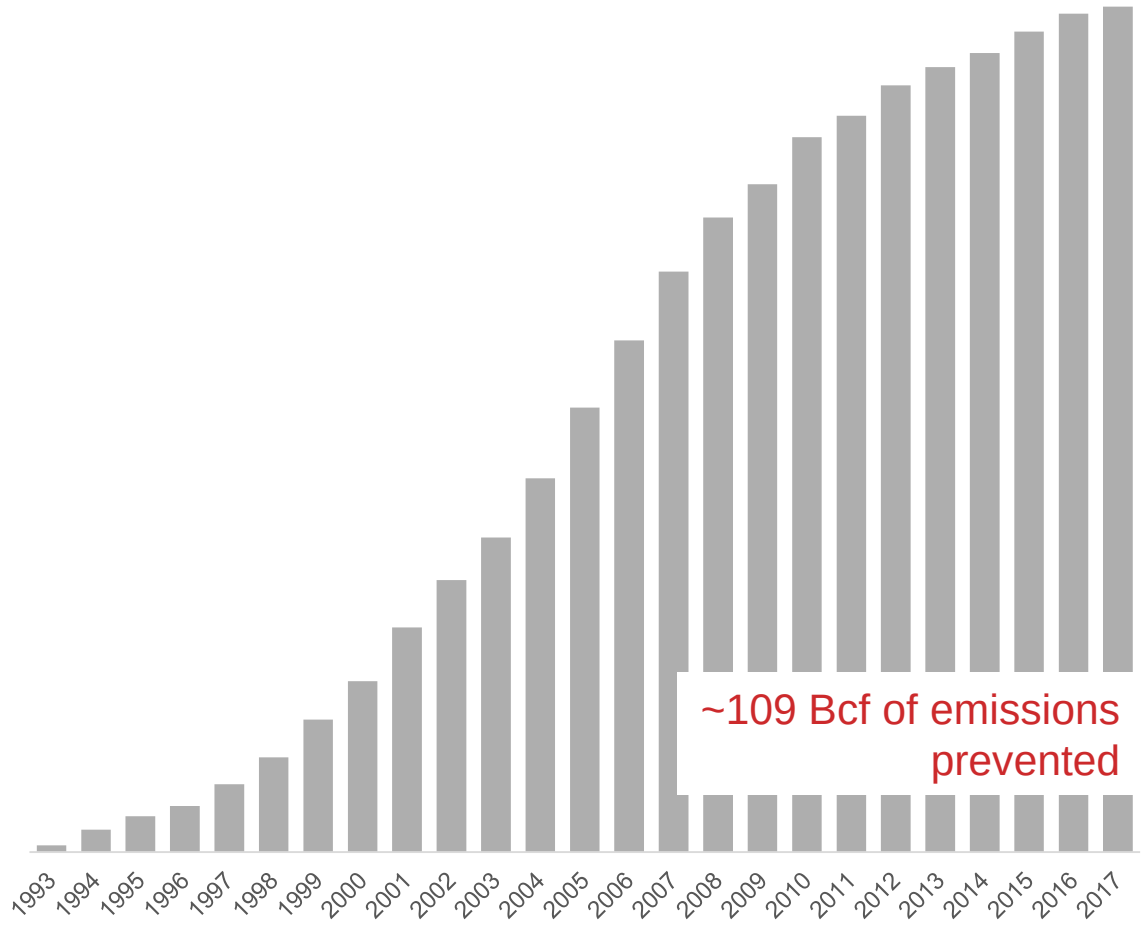
↓ 12%	U.S. greenhouse gas emissions over the last 10 years
↓ 28%	electricity generation greenhouse gas emissions over the last 10 years
↓ 5%	power sector CO_2 emissions since 1990, despite a 30% increase in population
↓ 16%	U.S. methane emissions since 1990, despite a 50% increase in natural gas production

Our focus on ESG priorities

- 25+ years of commitment to reducing methane emissions, including ONE Future and EPA's Natural Gas STAR program
- Committed to a methane emission intensity target of 0.31% across our transmission and storage operations by 2025
- Rated in top quartile of midstream sector for methane disclosures and quantitative methane targets by Environmental Defense Fund
- Currently outperforming the industry in 25 of 31 safety metrics tracked and updated monthly on our public website[b]

SUCCESSFUL METHANE EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS[a]

Bcf, cumulative across KM operations



Source: EPA Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions & Sinks: 1990-2017 (published 04/11/2019). Emissions reductions statistics refer to changes through 2017, the latest available. EIA for U.S. natural gas production.

a) Kinder Morgan's EPA Natural Gas STAR Summary Report (September 2018).

b) Based on Kinder Morgan metrics as of 6/30/2019 versus most applicable industry performance.

Compelling Investment Opportunity

Returning value to shareholders via significant dividend growth | Attractive valuation

DRILL-DOWN OF S&P 500 COMPANIES

408	2020E Net Debt / 2020E EBITDA <5.0x
295	Investment grade
130	Market cap >$35bn
59	18E-20E EPS CAGR >10%
2	2019E dividend yield >4%
KINDER MORGAN INC.	19E-20E dividend growth >20%

ENTERPRISE VALUE / 2020E EBITDA

Attractive valuation provides upside potential



2019E DIVIDEND YIELD[(a)]

More than double S&P 500 & more coming



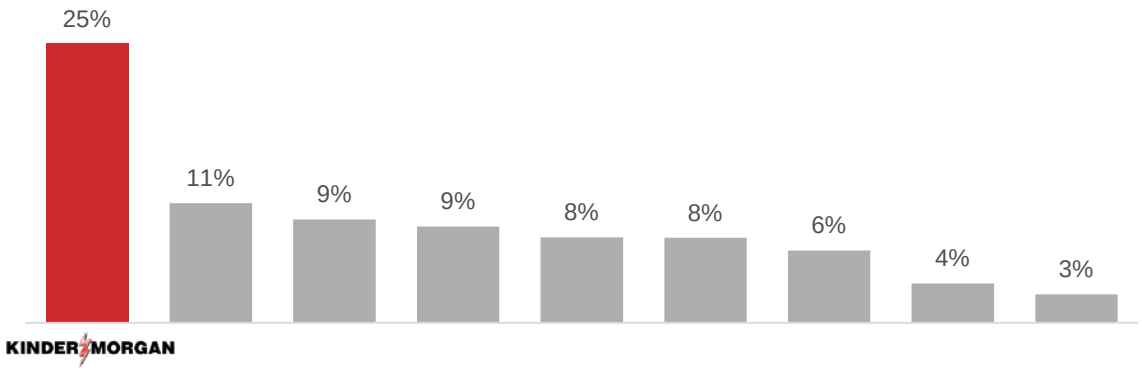
Source: Bloomberg. Share price, market capitalization, enterprise value, ratings, and consensus estimates of KMI and of S&P 500 index (SPX) as of 8/2/2019. Consensus calculations of non-GAAP financial measures may differ from such measures as defined and calculated by KMI. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations.

a) 2019E dividend per share divided by share price as of 8/2/2019.

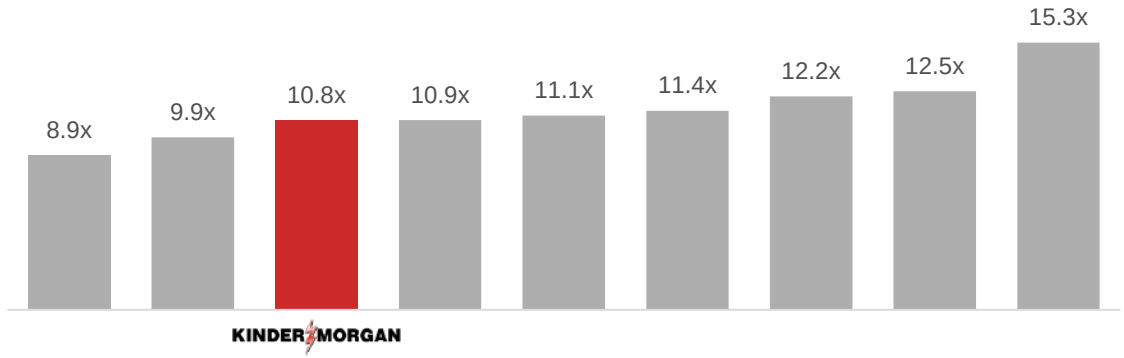
Differentiated Performance versus Midstream Peers

Not yet fully reflected in valuation

2019-2020 DIVIDEND GROWTH[(a)]

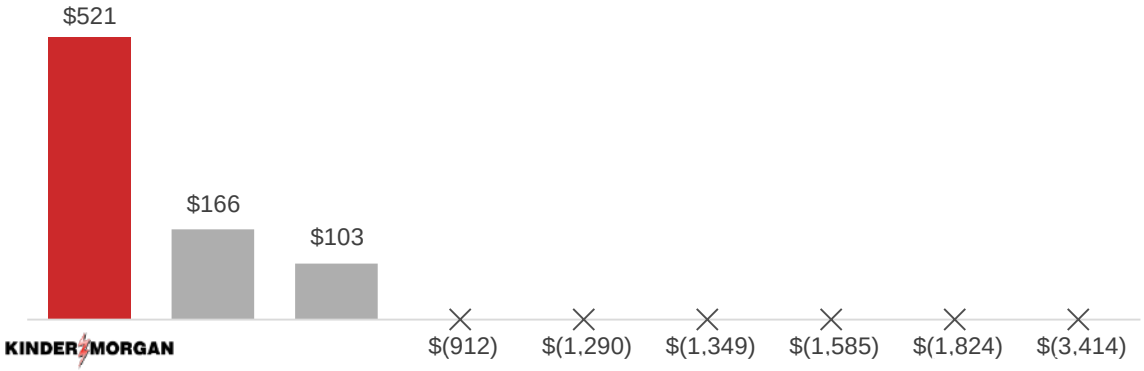


2019 EBITDA MULTIPLE[(a)]

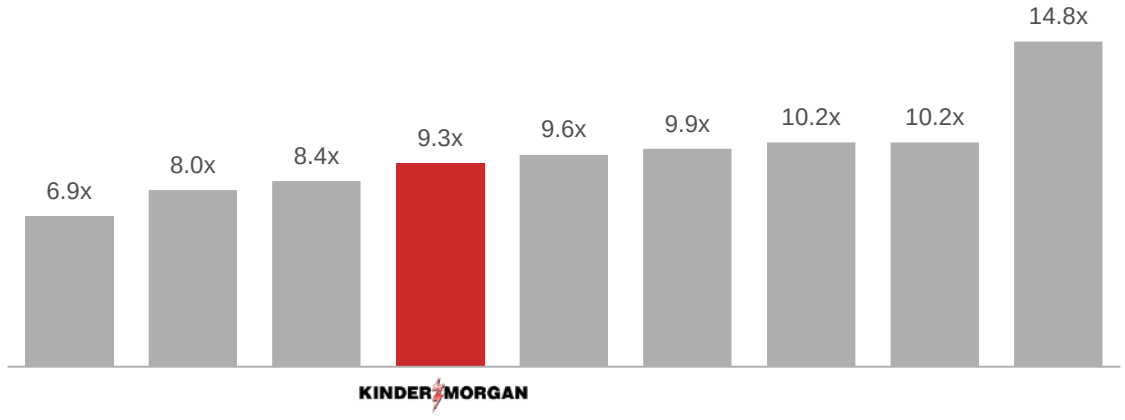


2018 FREE CASH FLOW AFTER DIVIDENDS[(b)]

US$ millions



PRICE / 2019 DCF per share[(a)]



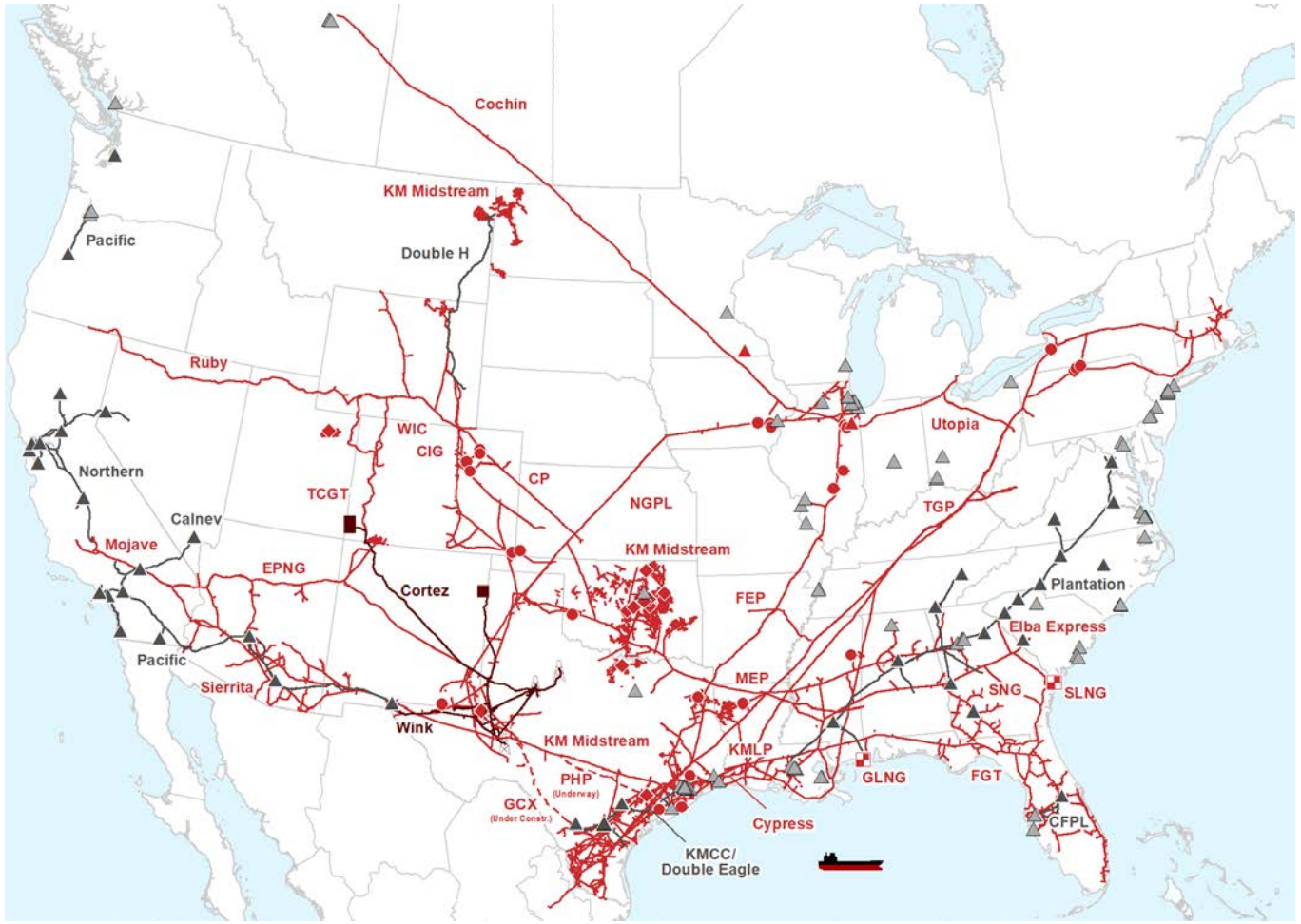
Notes: Peer group includes ENB-CN, EPD, ET, MPLX, OKE, PAA, TRP-CN and WMB.

a) EBITDA and DCF are non-GAAP measures, which do not have standardized definitions and therefore may not be comparable. Market prices and Bloomberg consensus data as of 8/2/2019. 2019 EBITDA multiple = enterprise value divided by Bloomberg consensus 2019E EBITDA. Price / DCF per share = share price divided by Bloomberg consensus 2019E DCF per share.

b) For simplicity of comparison, this table defines Free Cash Flow (FCF) as net cash provided by operating activities minus capital expenditures. Results from 2018 10-K GAAP financial statements. CAD converted to USD at 2018 average exchange rate of 0.77.

KMI: A Compelling Investment Opportunity

Strategically-positioned assets generating substantial cash flow with attractive investment opportunities



- ~90% take-or-pay or fee-based earnings[(a)]
- ~$8 billion 2019B Adjusted EBITDA[(b)]
- 5% current dividend yield
- 25% dividend increase in 2020
- Highly-aligned management (15% stake)
- Active stock buyback program

Market sentiment may change, but we'll stay focused on making money for our shareholders

Note: See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations.
a) Based on 2019B Segment EBDA before Certain Items plus JV DD&A.
b) Please refer to "KMI: 2019 Guidance – Published Budget" for more detail.

Appendix

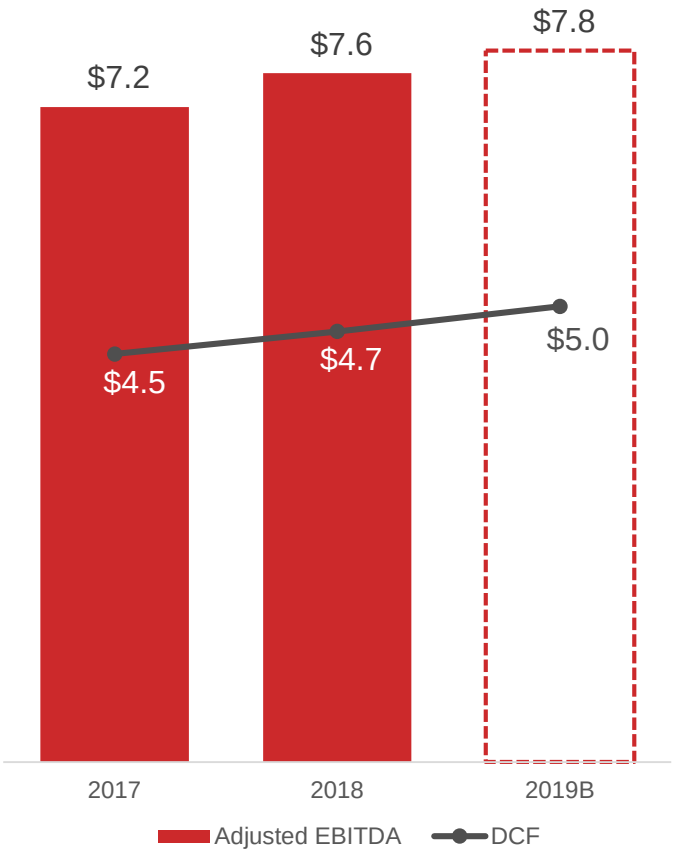
KMI: 2019 Guidance – Published Budget

Strong fundamentals and strategic footprint support steady growth in our diversified, fee-based cash flow

Key Metrics	2019 Budget	Δ from 2018	Notes
Adjusted EBITDA	$7.8 billion	3%	Expect to be slightly below budget, primarily due to Elba delay, low NGL prices impacting CO_2 segment and 501-G settlements
Distributable Cash Flow	$5.0 billion	6%	Meaningful increases despite sale of Trans Mountain asset
DCF per Share	$2.20	4%	
Dividend per Share	$1.00	25%	Returning additional value to shareholders via dividend increase
Discretionary Capital[(a)]	$3.1 billion		Expect to be slightly below budget due to lower capital expenditures in CO_2 segment
Year-end Net Debt / Adj. EBITDA	4.5x		Expect to end 2019 at ~4.6x

SIGNIFICANT CASH GENERATION

$ billions



Plan to use internally generated cash flow to fully fund dividend payment and vast majority of growth capital expenditures. No need to access equity markets.

Note: See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations.

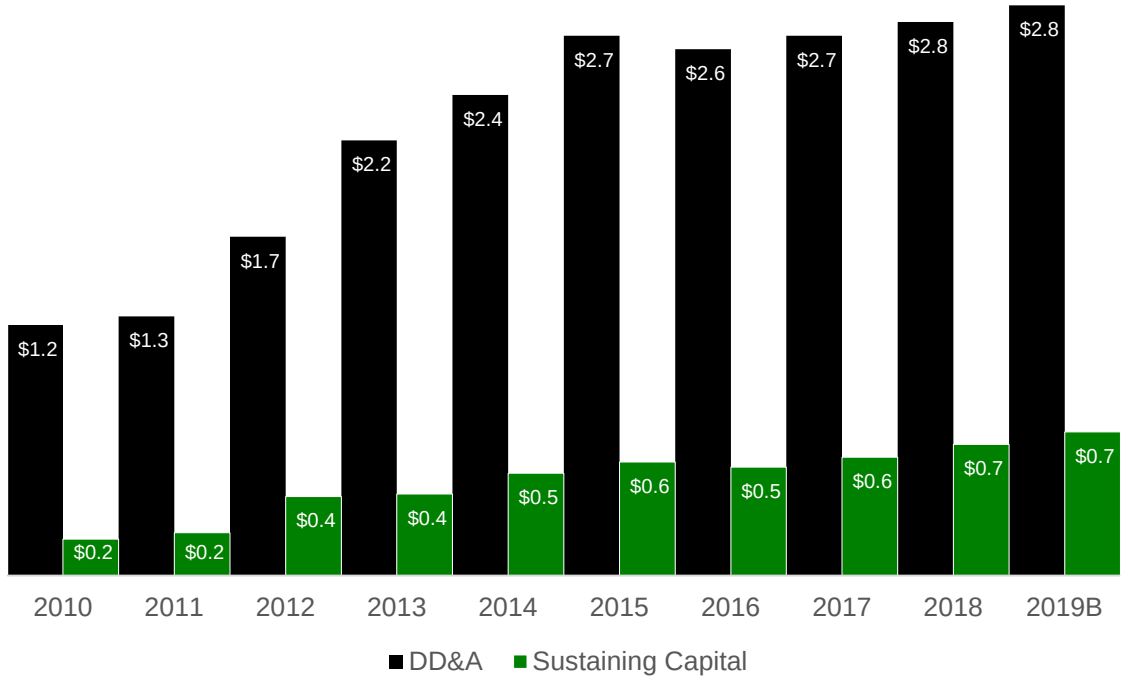
a) Includes $2.0 billion growth capital and $1.1 billion JV contributions ($0.7 billion of expansion capital and $0.6 billion of debt repayments, net of $0.2 billion of partner contributions for our consolidated JVs).

Distributable Cash Flow (DCF) versus Net Income

Largest differences easily explainable and more reflective of cash earnings

DEPRECIATION EXPENSE VS. SUSTAINING CAPEX[(a)]

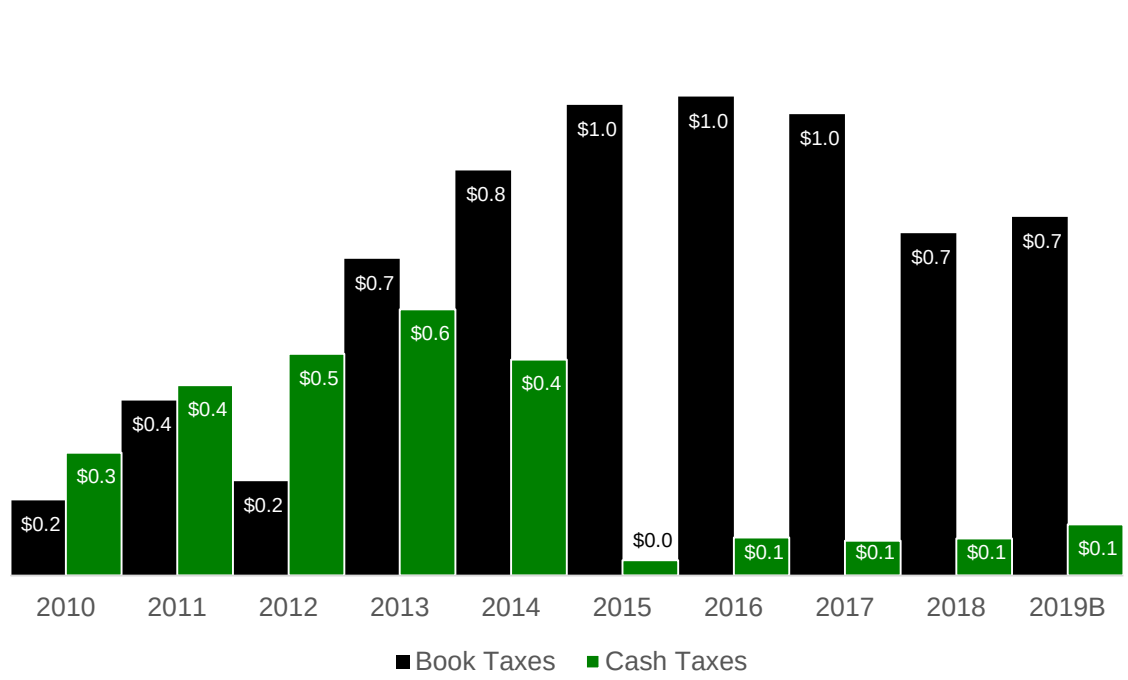
$ billions



- Our sustaining capex budget is built bottom up by operations based on need and long-term plans
- Exemplary safety record demonstrates our spending level on sustaining capex is appropriate

BOOK TAX EXPENSE VS. CASH TAXES

$ billions



- We do not expect to be a significant U.S. cash tax payer until beyond 2026

Note: 2010-2017 as presented on the distributable cash flow reconciliation to net income available to common stockholders in Forms 10-K, which includes KM's share of unconsolidated JV amounts.

a) Represents depletion, depreciation and amortization expense (DD&A), including amortization of excess cost of equity investments and JV DD&A. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations.

Stable, Multi-Year Fee-Based Cash Flow

~96% of 2019B segment cash flow is from take-or-pay and other fee-based contracts or hedged[a]



66% Fee-Based Take-or-Pay: highly dependable cash flow under multi-year contracts

- Entitled to payment regardless of throughput for periods of up to 20+ years

25% Other Fee-Based: dependable cash flow, volumes largely independent from commodity price

- Supported by stable volumes, critical infrastructure between major supply hubs and stable end-user demand
- **Products Pipelines (10%):** competitively advantaged connection between refineries and end markets has resulted in stable or growing refined products piped volumes (2011-2019E CAGR of 1.4%)[b]
- **Natural Gas Pipelines (10%):** gathering and processing cash flow underpinned by dedications of economically viable acreage
- **Terminals / other (5%):** 86% of fee-based cash flow associated with high-utilization liquids assets and requirements contracts for petcoke and steel

5% Hedged: disciplined approach to managing price volatility

- CO_2 actual oil volumes produced have been within 1.4% of budget over the past 11 years
- Substantially hedged near-term exposure
- CO_2 oil production hedge schedule[c]:

Year	Hedged Vol.	% Hedged	Avg. Px.
2019	36,784	79%	$56
2020	23,338	57%	$56
2021	11,200	37%	$55
2022	5,400	25%	$56
2023	2,100	14%	$54

4% Commodity Based

a) Based on 2019 budgeted Segment EBDA before Certain Items plus JV DD&A. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations.
b) Kinder Morgan refined products volumes transported. Volumes include SFPP, CALNEV, Central Florida, Plantation Pipe Line (KM share).
c) Percentages based on hedged crude oil and propane volumes as of 6/30/2019 relative to crude oil, propane and heavy NGL (C4+) net equity production projected for H2 2019, and the Ryder Scott reserve report for 2020-2023 (historically below management expectations). Average hedge price is WTI only. As of 6/30/2019, the Midland-Cushing differential was also hedged at $(8.08)/bbl on 33,850 bpd for H2 2019 and $0.06/bbl on 26,850 bpd for 2020.

Energy Toll Road

Cash flow security with ~90% from take-or-pay and other fee-based contracts

	Natural Gas Pipelines	Products Pipelines	Terminals	CO_2
2019B EBDA %[a]	**61%**	**15%**	**14%**	**10%**
Asset Mix (% of Segment EBDA)	76% interstate pipelines[b] 9% intrastate pipelines[b] 15% gathering, processing and treating (G&P)	60% refined products 40% crude	78% liquids 61% terminals 17% Jones Act tankers 22% bulk	62% oil production related 38% CO_2 & transport
Volume Security	**Interstate & LNG:** ~94% take-or-pay[a] **Intrastate:** ~76% take-or-pay[a,c] **G&P:** ~80% fee-based with minimum volume requirements and/or acreage dedications[a]	**Refined products:** primarily volume-based **Crude:** ~61% take-or-pay[a]	**Liquids & Jones Act:** ~80% take-or-pay[a] **Bulk:** primarily minimum volume guarantee or requirements	**CO_2 & transport:** ~83% minimum volume committed **EOR oil production:** volume-based
Average Remaining Contract Life	**Interstate / LNG:** 6.3 / 13.4 years **Intrastate:** 4.6 years[c] **Gathering:** 3.1 years **NGL Pipelines:** 6.3 years	**Refined products:** generally not applicable **Crude:** 2.4 years	**Liquids:** 3.6 years **Jones Act:** 1.8 years[d] **Bulk:** 5.0 years	**CO_2 & transport:** 7.2 years
Pricing Security	**Interstate:** primarily fixed based on contract **Intrastate:** primarily fixed margin **G&P:** primarily fixed price	**Refined products:** annual FERC tariff escalator (PPI-FG + 1.23%) **Crude / NGLs:** primarily fixed based on contract	Based on contract; typically fixed or tied to PPI	**CO_2 & transport:** ~80% protected by contractual price floors[a] **EOR oil production:** volumes ~79% hedged[e]
Regulatory Security	**Interstate:** regulated return **Intrastate:** essentially market-based **G&P:** market-based	**Pipelines:** regulated return **Terminals & transmix:** not price regulated[f]	Not price regulated	Primarily unregulated
Commodity Price Exposure	**Interstate:** no direct exposure **Intrastate:** limited exposure **G&P:** limited exposure	Minimal, limited to transmix business	No direct exposure	Full-year 2019: ~$6mm in DCF per $1/Bbl change in oil price

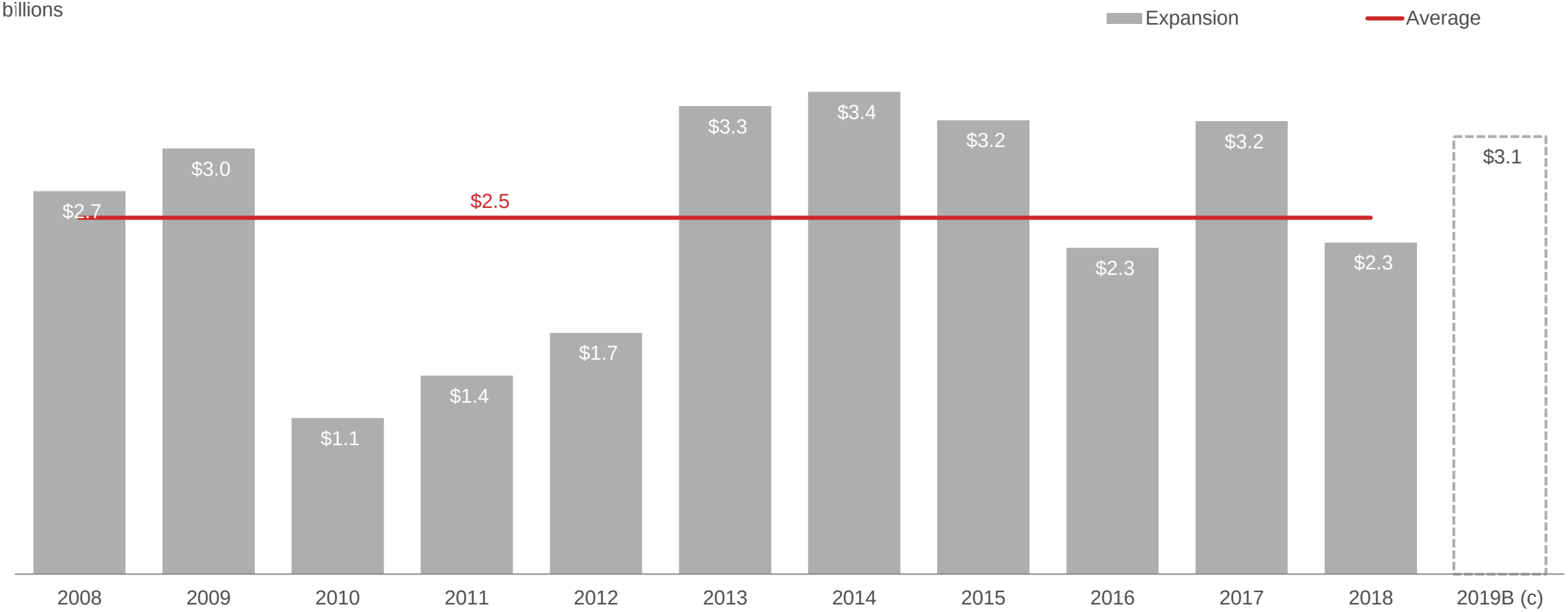
Note: All figures as of 1/1/2019, unless otherwise noted.
a) Based on 2019 budgeted Segment EBDA before Certain Items plus JV DD&A. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations.
b) Includes related storage and NGL pipelines.
c) Includes term sale portfolio.
d) Jones Act vessels: average remaining contract term is 1.8 years, or 3.9 years including options to extend.
e) Percentage of Q3 2019 – Q4 2019 budgeted net crude oil, propane and heavy NGL (C4+) net equity production.
f) Terminals not FERC-regulated, except portion of CALNEV.

Averaged $2.5 Billion of Discretionary Capital per Year

Since 2008

ANNUAL GROWTH CAPITAL & CONTRIBUTIONS TO JVs[a,b]

$ billions



Established track record of investing $2 to $3 billion per year in growth projects

Note: Discretionary capital includes equity contributions to joint ventures which may include debt repayments, and excludes $19.8 billion of capital for acquisitions since 2008.

a) Includes KMP (2008-2014), EPB (2013-2014), and KMI (2015-2019B). Average from 2008-2018.

b) Excludes capital expenditures of our Canadian assets from KML IPO (May 2017) forward, though we do include these expenditures in the denominator of our ROI calculation.

c) Includes $2.0 billion growth capital and $1.1 billion JV contributions ($0.7 billion of expansion capital and $0.6 billion of debt repayments, net of $0.2 billion of partner contributions for our consolidated JVs).

Successfully Achieving Attractive Build Multiples

Disciplined steward of capital

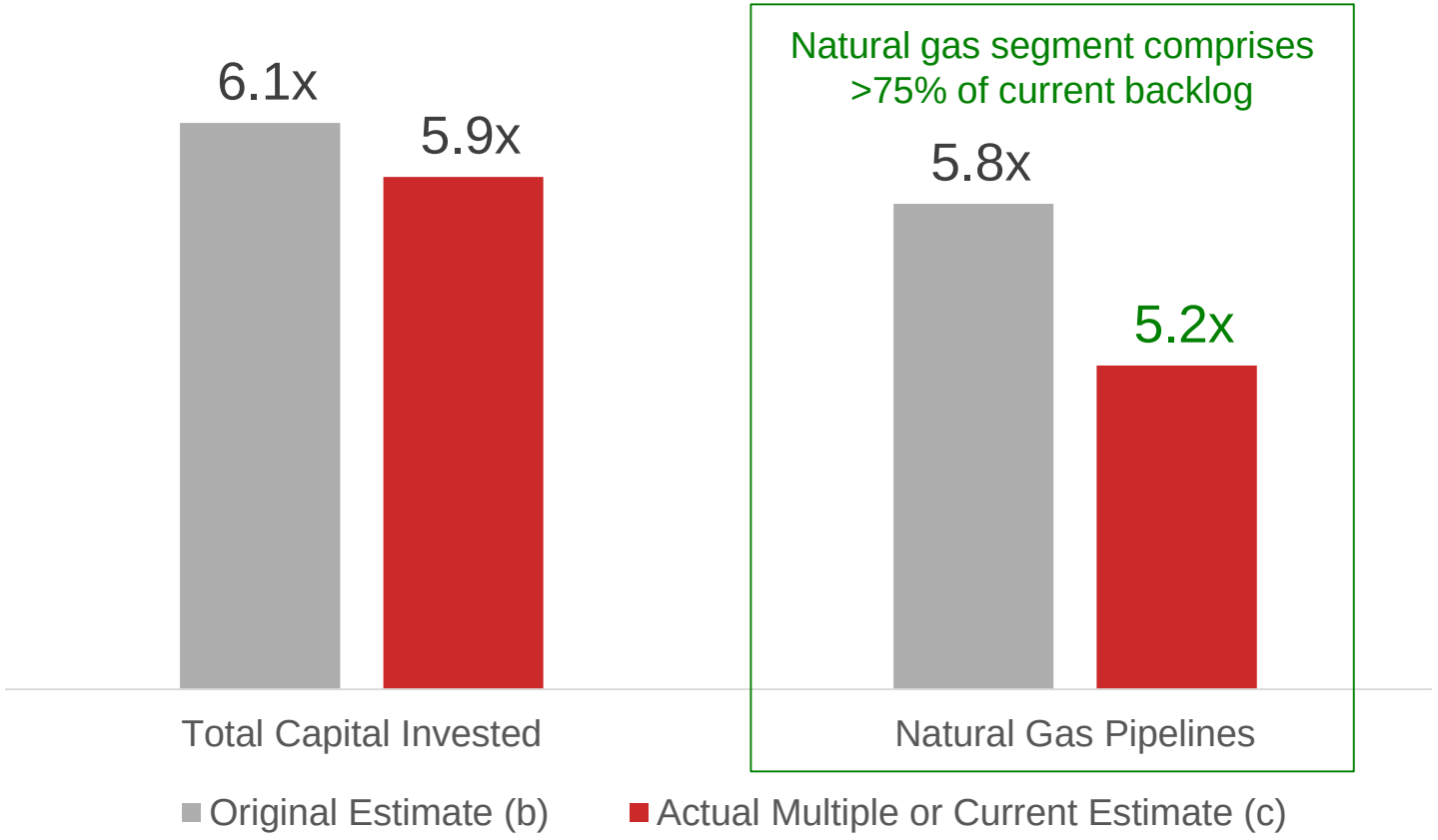
Competitive advantages:

- Expansive asset base — ability to leverage or repurpose steel already in the ground
- Connected to practically all major supply sources
- Established deliverability to primary demand centers — final mile builds typically expensive to replicate due to congestion
- Strong balance sheet and ample liquidity — internal cash flow available to fund nearly all investment needs

Expansive footprint creates opportunities for differentiated returns

INVESTMENT MULTIPLES: PROJECTS COMPLETED 2015-2018

Capital invested / year 2 Project EBITDA[(a)]



Note: See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations. Includes certain projects placed in commercial service prior to 2015, but were still under construction.

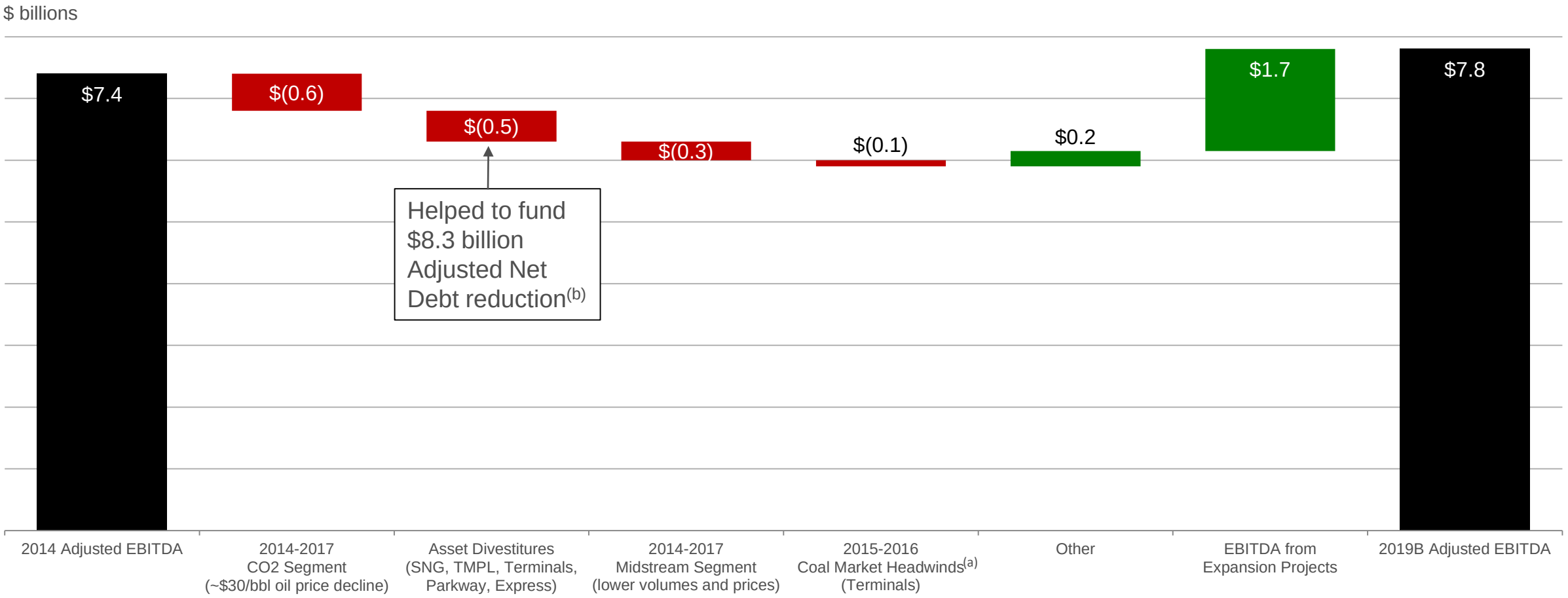
a) Multiple reflects KM share of invested capital divided by Project EBITDA generated in its second full year of operations. Excludes CO_2 segment projects.

b) Original estimated capital investment divided by original estimated Project EBITDA for project in its second year of operation.

c) Actual capital invested (except for 2 projects representing $444mm of capex or 4% of total capex, which are partially in service) divided by actual or currently estimated EBITDA.

Stable Foundation of Cash Flows through Commodity Cycles

5-year change in Adjusted EBITDA



Consistently generated **over $7 billion of Adjusted EBITDA each year** through multiple market disruptions and significant strategic efforts, including asset sales and deleveraging

Note: See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations. Reconciliation for 2014 Adjusted EBITDA provided in 2015 Analyst Day slide deck available on Kinder Morgan website. EBITDA from expansion projects includes Natural Gas, Products, and Terminals segments.

a) Headwinds during 2015 and 2016 in coal market led to bankruptcy filings of three of our largest customers and the cancellation of a contract.

b) Change in consolidated Adjusted Net Debt from 9/30/2015 through 12/31/2018.

Prioritizing Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)

Multi-faceted approach to good corporate governance | On-going enhancements to disclosures

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

13 independent out of 16 board members

2 female board members

Majority voting to elect board members annually

Proxy access bylaw provisions

Annual say on pay voting

Director and officer stock ownership guidelines

Compensation linked to ESG

Board Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) committee oversees ESG matters

ESG RESOURCES

Disclosure:

- 2017 ESG Report
- Annual Meeting Proxy Statement
- 2ºC scenario analysis planned for 2019

Framework:

- Operations Management System

Policies and guidelines:

- EHS Policy Statement
- Biodiversity Policy
- Indigenous Peoples Policy
- Community Relations Policy
- Statement on Climate Change
- Corporate Governance Guidelines
- Code of Business Conduct and Ethics
- Contractor Environment / Safety Manual

Programs:

- Public Awareness Program
- Kinder Morgan Foundation

Note: For consolidated ESG information, please visit the ESG / sustainability page on KMI and KML websites

KMI Business Risks

Summary

- Regulatory
  - FERC rate cases (Products Pipelines and Natural Gas Pipelines)
  - Provincial, state, and local permitting issues
- CO_2 crude oil production volumes
- Throughput on our volume-based assets
- Commodity prices
  - 2019 budget average strip price assumptions: $60.00/bbl for crude and $3.15/mmbtu for natural gas
  - Price sensitivities (full-year):

Price Δ	Commodity	DCF Impact
$1/bbl	Oil	~$8mm
$0.10/mmbtu[a]	Natural Gas	~$1mm
1%	NGL / Crude Oil Ratio	~$3mm

- Project cost overruns / in-service delays
- Interest rates
  - Sensitivity (full-year): 100-bp change in floating rates = ~$104 million interest expense impact[b]
- Foreign exchange rates
  - 2019 budget rate assumption of 0.76 USD per 1.00 CAD
  - Sensitivity (full-year): 0.01 ratio change = ~$0.4 million DCF impact
- Environmental (e.g. pipeline / asset failures)
- Economically sensitive business
- Cyber security

a) Natural Gas Midstream sensitivity incorporates current hedges, and assumes ethane recovery for majority of year, constant ethane frac spread vs. natural gas prices.
b) As of 6/30/2019, approximately $10.4 billion of KMI's long-term debt was floating rate (~30% floating). Assumes swaps expiring in the current year are replaced with new swaps.

Joint Venture Treatment in Key Metrics

	KM controls and fully consolidates (third party portion referred to as noncontrolling interests in financial statements)	KM does not control or consolidate (KM portion referred to as equity investments in financial statements)
Example JVs	KML (~70%), Elba Liquefaction (51%), BOSTCO (55%)	NGPL (50%), SNG (50%), FGT (50%), MEP (50%), FEP (50%), Gulf LNG (50%)
Net Income	**Includes 100% of JV Net Income** (consolidated throughout income statement line items)	**Includes KM owned % of JV Net Income** (included in Earnings from Equity Investments)
Net Income Available to Common Stockholders	**Includes KM owned % of JV Net Income** (excludes Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests)	**Includes KM owned % of JV Net Income** (included in Earnings from Equity Investments)
Adjusted EBITDA	**Includes 100% of KML** (KML debt consolidated at KMI) **Otherwise, includes KM owned % of JV's (Net Income + DD&A + Book Taxes + Interest Expense)** (excludes Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests except KML's)	**Includes KM owned % of JV's (Net Income + DD&A + Book Taxes)** (i.e., after interest expense)
Distributable Cash Flow (DCF)	**Includes KM owned % of JV's (Net Income + DD&A + Book Taxes – Cash Taxes – Sustaining CapEx)** (excludes all Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests)	**Includes KM owned % of JV's (Net Income + DD&A + Book Taxes – Cash Taxes – Sustaining CapEx)**
Debt	**100% of JV debt included, if any** (fully consolidated on balance sheet) **Includes 50% of KML preferred equity in Net Debt**	**No JV debt included** (JV's Adjusted EBITDA contribution is after interest expense)
Sustaining Capex	**Includes KM owned % of JV sustaining capital**	
Growth Capex and Contributions to JVs	**Includes KM contributions to JVs based on % owned, including for projects and debt repayment**	

Note: See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations.

Natural Gas Segment Overview

Connecting key natural gas resources with major demand centers

Asset Summary

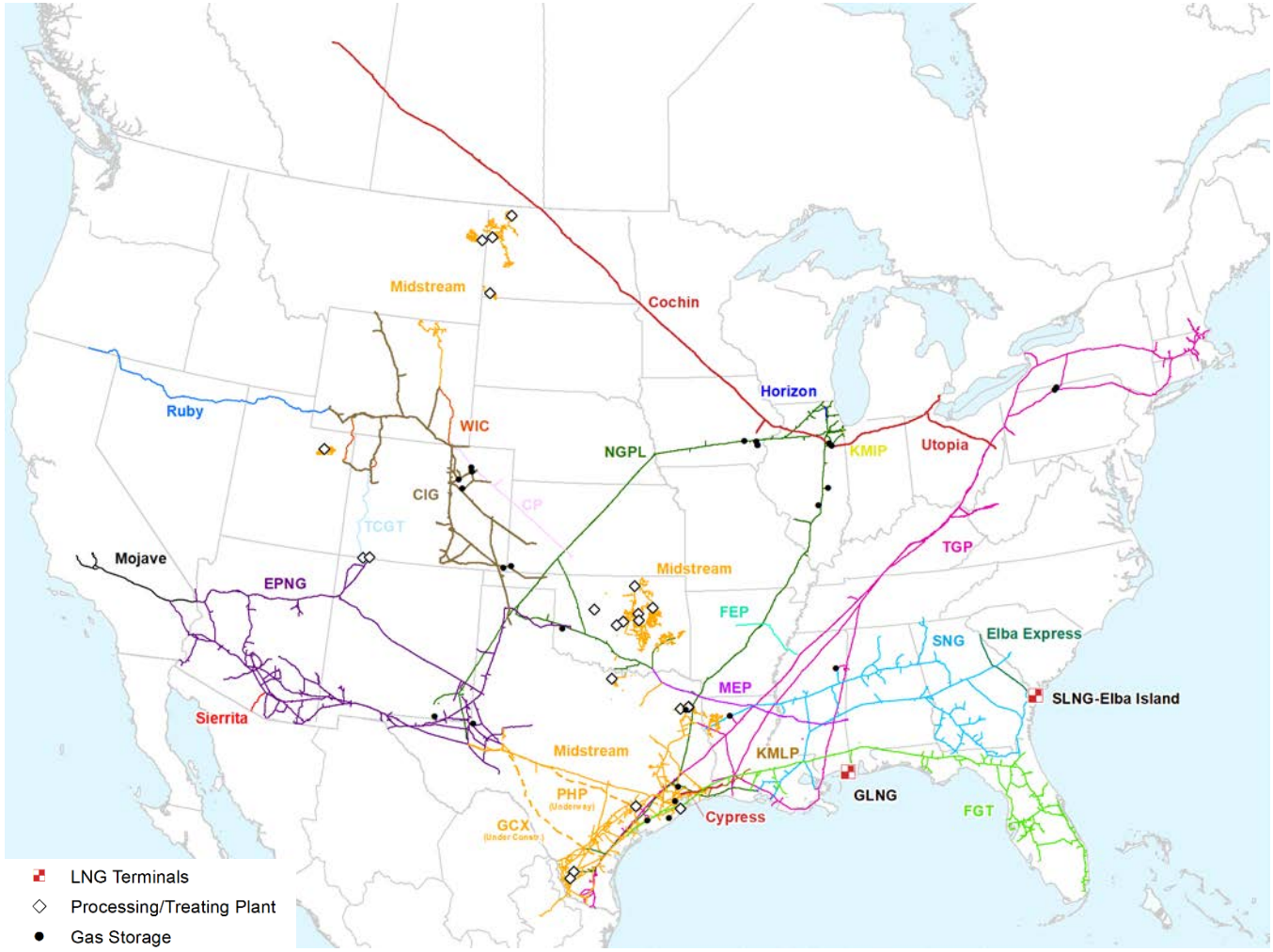
Natural gas pipelines:	~70,000	Miles
NGL pipelines:	~2,700	Miles
U.S. natural gas consumption moved:		~40%
Working gas storage capacity:	657	Bcf

2019B EBDA[(a)]: ~$5.1 billion

Project Backlog:

$4.4 billion to be completed in 2019-2023[(b)]

- Permian takeaway, including de-bottlenecking and new builds
- LNG liquefaction (Elba Island)
- Bakken G&P expansions
- Supply for U.S. power and LDC demand
- Transport projects supporting LNG exports
- Exports to Mexico



a) 2019 budgeted Segment EBDA before Certain Items plus JV DD&A. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations.
b) Includes KM share of non-wholly owned projects. Includes projects currently under construction.

Manageable Natural Gas Re-Contracting Exposure

Analysis of existing contract base (as of YE2018)

EXPECTED ANNUAL NET RE-CONTRACTING EXPOSURE (KM SHARE):

% of $8.4bn 2019B Total Segment EBDA[(a)]

	2020	2021
Interstate pipelines	-0.7%	-2.3%
G&P and Intrastates	-0.2%	-0.3%
Total Natural Gas Pipeline Segment	**-0.9%**	**-2.6%**

Assumptions

- Negative figures represent unfavorable re-contracting exposure based on November 2018 market assumptions
- Excludes contracted cash flow associated with new growth projects
- Assumes evergreen contracts are renewed at market rates
- Interstate transport contracts average remaining term of 6 years 4 months

Re-contracting exposure of base business relatively limited and expected to be more than offset by growth projects underway, continued increases in usage, volume growth and improved storage values

a) 2019 budgeted Segment EBDA before Certain Items plus JV DD&A. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations.

FERC-Regulated Interstate Natural Gas Assets

Summary statistics, including remaining contract term and rate moratorium dates (where applicable)

#	Asset Name (Nickname)	KM Ownership	Miles	Transport Capacity (Bcfd)	Storage Capacity (Bcf)	Avg. Remaining Contract Term (years) (c)	% of 2017 Revenues from Negotiated or Discounted Rates (d)	Rate Moratorium through Date	501-G Process
1	Tennessee Gas Pipeline (TGP)	100%	11,800	12.1	110	8.4 / 3.8 (a)	61%	10/31/2022	Settlement approved
2	El Paso Natural Gas (EPNG)	100%	10,200	5.7	44	5.5	76%	12/31/2021	Settlement approved
3	Natural Gas Pipeline (NGPL)	50%	9,100	7.6	288	5.4 / 4.0 (a)	80%	6/30/2022	
4	Southern Natural Gas (SNG)	50%	6,950	4.3	69	6.2 / 2.8 (a)	29%	8/31/2021	Waiver granted
5	Florida Gas Transmission (FGT)	50%	5,350	3.9	—	9.2	46%	1/31/2021	Proceedings terminated
6	Colorado Interstate Gas (CIG)	100%	4,300	5.2	38	6.2 / 6.4 (a)	30%	9/30/2020	Proceedings terminated
7	Wyoming Interstate (WIC)	100%	850	3.8	—	3.5	68%	12/31/2020	
8	Ruby Pipeline	50% (b)	680	1.5	—	3.5	95%	—	Proceedings terminated
9	Midcontinent Express (MEP)	50%	510	1.8	—	1.7	96%	—	Proceedings terminated
10	Mojave Pipeline	100%	470	0.4	—	1.0	1%	—	Proceedings terminated
11	Cheyenne Plains (CP)	100%	410	1.2	—	1.7	95%	—	Proceedings terminated
12	TransColorado (TCGT)	100%	310	0.8	—	0.9	93%	—	Proceedings terminated
13	Elba Express (EEC)	100%	200	1.1	—	18.0	100%	—	Proceedings terminated
14	Fayetteville Express Pipeline (FEP)	50%	185	2.0	—	2.2	100%	—	Proceedings terminated
15	KM Louisiana Pipeline (KMLP)	100%	135	3.0	—	0.8	100%	—	Proceedings terminated
16	Sierrita Pipeline	35%	60	0.2	—	20.8	100%	—	Proceedings terminated
17	Horizon Pipeline	25%	30	0.4	—	5.5	77%	—	Proceedings terminated
18	KM Illinois Pipeline (KMIP)	50%	3	0.2	—	3.0	100%	—	Proceedings terminated
19	Southern LNG Co. (SLNG)	100%	—	1.8	12	13.8	78%	—	Proceedings terminated
20	Bear Creek Storage	75%	—	—	59	n.a.	0%	—	Settlement approved
21	Young Gas Storage	47.5%	—	—	6	6.4	0%	12/31/2021	Settlement approved

TGP and EPNG rate adjustments result in combined ~$50mm Adjusted EBITDA impact for 2019 (~$100mm annually when fully implemented)

These two agreements are expected to resolve the vast majority of our 501-G exposure

a) Average remaining contract term shown for transport / storage contracts.
b) Reflects third party ownership of a 50% preferred interest.
c) Contracts executed of 12/31/2018.
d) As calculated per our 501-G filings. Other revenue not subject to max rate adjustment is included where appropriate.

Terminals Segment Overview

Diversified terminaling network connected to key refining centers and market hubs

Asset Summary

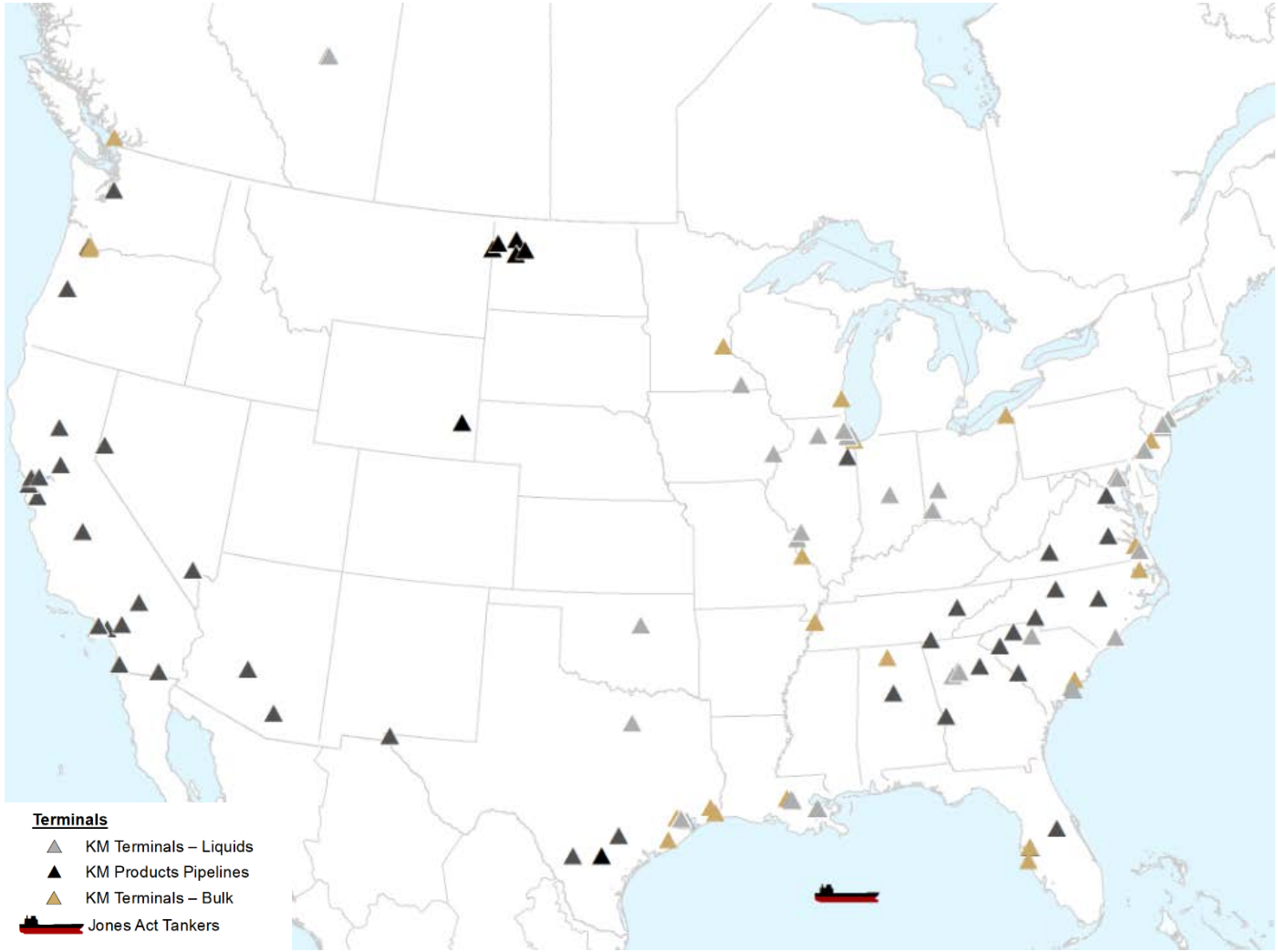
Total Kinder Morgan terminals:	157	Terminals
Terminals segment – bulk	34	Terminals
Terminals segment – liquids	56	Terminals
Products Pipelines segment terminals	67	Terminals
Jones Act:	16	Tankers

2019B EBDA[(a)]: ~$1.2 billion

Project Backlog:

$0.3 billion to be completed in 2019-2021[(b)]

- Expanded Houston Ship Channel refined products capabilities for various customers
- Diesel tank expansion at Vancouver Wharves
- Argo ethanol hub facility improvements
- Investments to enhance terminal services for multiple commodities at locations across footprint



a) 2019 budgeted Segment EBDA before Certain Items plus KM share of JV DD&A. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations.
b) Includes KM share of non-wholly owned projects. Includes projects currently under construction.

Products Segment Overview

Strategic footprint with significant cash flow generation

Asset Summary

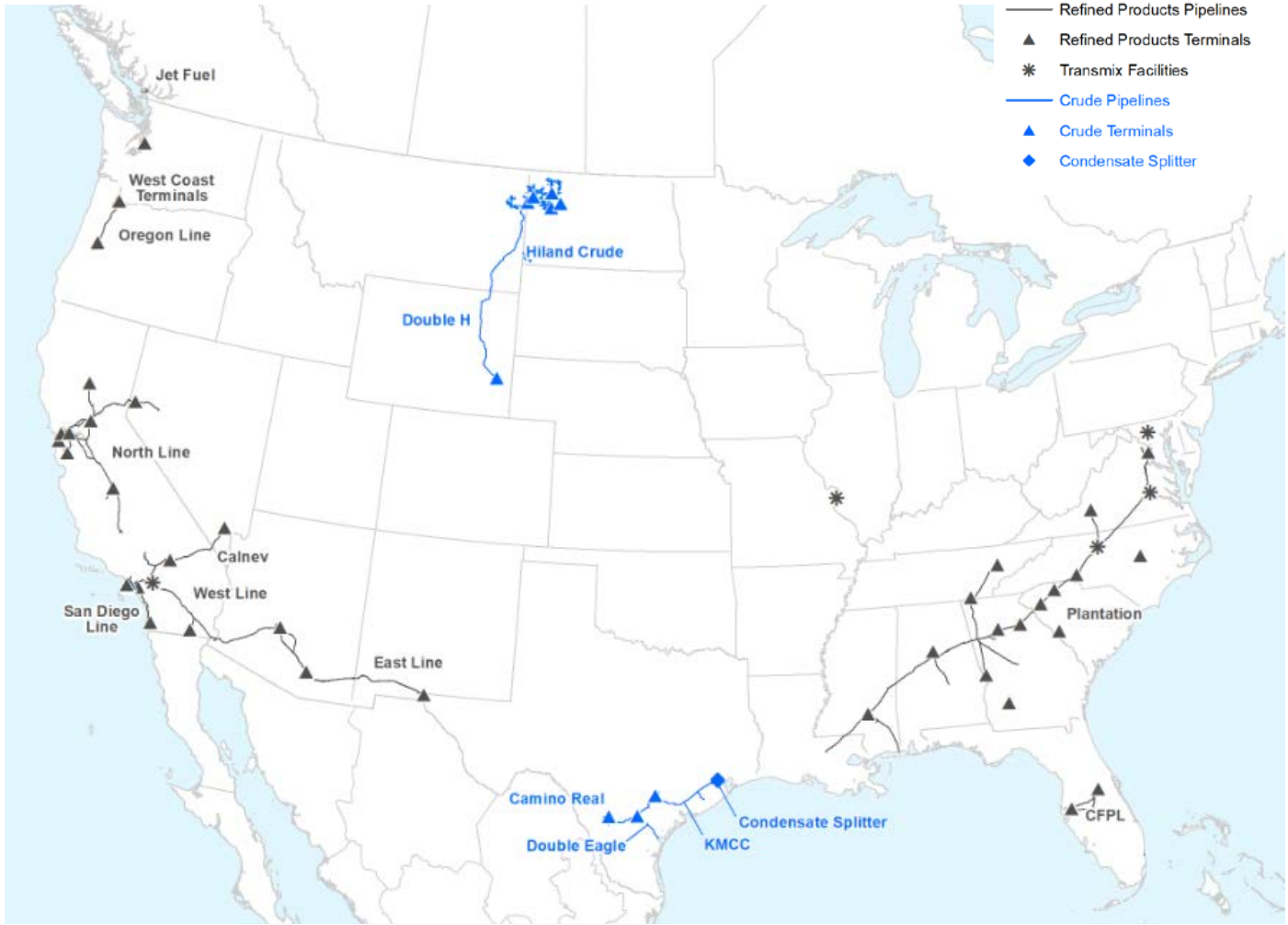
Pipelines[a]:	~9,500	Miles
2018 throughput[a]	~2.3	mmbbld
Condensate processing capacity	100	mbbld
Transmix	5	facilities
Terminals:	67	Terminals
Terminals tank capacity	~39	mmbbls
Pipeline tank capacity	~15	mmbbls

2019B EBDA[b]: ~$1.3 billion

Project Backlog:

$0.1 billion to be completed in 2019-2020[c]

- Various Bakken crude gathering projects
- Plantation Roanoke expansion
- KMCC connection with Gray Oak pipeline from Permian Basin
- Multiple refined products terminaling projects



a) Volumes and mileage include SFPP, CALNEV, Central Florida, Plantation Pipe Line (KM share), KMCC, Camino Real, Double Eagle (KM share), Double H and Hiland Crude Gathering.
b) 2019 budgeted Segment EBDA before Certain Items plus KM share of JV DD&A. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations.
c) Includes KM share of non-wholly owned projects. Includes projects currently under construction.

CO_2 Segment Overview

World class, fully-integrated assets | CO_2 source to crude oil production and takeaway in the Permian Basin

CO_2 & TRANSPORT

CO_2 Reserves	KMI Interest	NRI	Location	Remaining Deliverability	OGIP (tcf)
McElmo Dome	45%	37%	SW Colorado	20+ years	22.0
Doe Canyon	87%	68%	SW Colorado	10+ years	3.0
Bravo Dome[a]	11%	8%	NE New Mexico	10+ years	12.0

Pipelines	KMI Interest	Location	Capacity (mmcfpd)
Cortez	53%	McElmo Dome to Denver City	1,500
Bravo[a]	13%	Bravo Dome to Denver City	375
Central Basin (CB)	100%	Denver City to McCamey	700
Canyon Reef	97%	McCamey to Snyder	290
Centerline	100%	Denver City to Snyder	300
Pecos	95%	McCamey to Iraan	125
Eastern Shelf	100%	Snyder to Katz	110
Wink (crude)	100%	McCamey to Snyder to El Paso	145 mbbld

EOR OIL PROD

Crude Reserves[b]	KMI Interest	NRI	Location	OOIP (billion bbls)
SACROC	97%	83%	Permian Basin	2.8
Yates	50%	44%	Permian Basin	5.0
Katz	99%	83%	Permian Basin	0.2
Goldsmith	99%	87%	Permian Basin	0.5
Tall Cotton	100%	88%	Permian Basin	0.7



2019B EBDA[c]: ~$853 million

a) Not KM-operated.
b) In addition to KM's interests above, KM has a 22%, 51%, and 100% working interest in the Snyder gas plant, Diamond M gas plant and North Snyder gas plant, respectively.
c) 2019 budgeted Segment EBDA before Certain Items plus JV DD&A. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations.

CO_2 Free Cash Flow and Attractive Returns

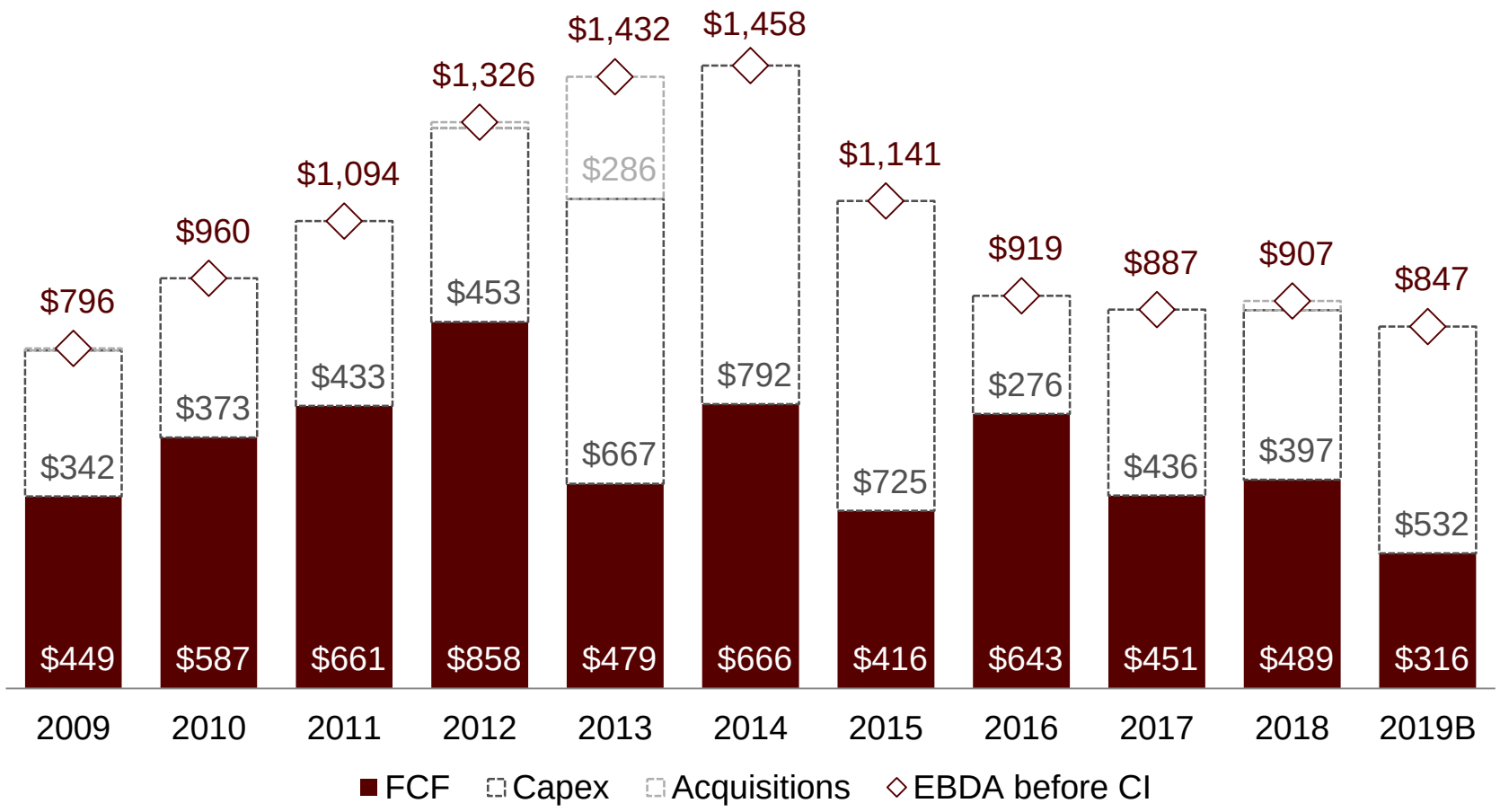
Long history of generating high returns and significant CO_2 free cash flow with minimal acquisitions

CO_2 IRR% 2000-2018

EOR oil production	18%
Total CO_2 Segment (incl. CO_2 & transport)	28%

SIGNIFICANT CO_2 FREE CASH FLOW

$ millions



Note: CO_2 Internal Rate of Return (IRR) and CO_2 Free Cash Flow. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations

Defined terms

Reconciliations for historical periods

Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

The non-GAAP financial measures of distributable cash flow (DCF), both in the aggregate and per share, Segment EBDA before Certain Items, Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted Earnings, both in the aggregate and per share, and Net Debt and Adjusted Net Debt, and CO_2 Free Cash Flow are presented herein.

Our non-GAAP measures described above have important limitations as analytical tools and should not be considered alternatives to GAAP net income or other GAAP measures. Our non-GAAP measures 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. DCF should not be used as an alternative to net cash provided by operating activities computed 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. Reconciliations of historical Non-GAAP financial measures of DCF, Segment EBDA before Certain Items, Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted Earnings, and Free Cash Flow to their most directly comparable GAAP financial measures for 2018 are included herein.

Certain Items, as used to calculate our non-GAAP measures, 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, enactment of new tax legislation and casualty losses).

DCF – DCF is calculated by adjusting net income available to common stockholders before Certain Items (or Adjusted Earnings as defined below) for depreciation, depletion and amortization, or "DD&A," total book and cash taxes, sustaining capital expenditures and other items. DCF is a significant performance measure useful to management and external users of our financial statements in evaluating our performance and measuring and estimating 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 common stock dividends, stock repurchases, retirement of debt, or expansion capital expenditures. We believe the GAAP measure most directly comparable to DCF is net income available to common stockholders. DCF per share is DCF divided by KMI's weighted average common shares outstanding, including restricted stock awards that participate in dividends.

Segment EBDA before Certain Items is calculated by adjusting segment earnings before DD&A for Certain Items attributable to a segment. General and administrative expenses are generally not under the control of our segment operating managers, and therefore, are excluded when we measure business segment operating performance. Segment EBDA before Certain Items is a significant performance measure useful to management, investors, and other external users of our financial statements to evaluate segment performance and to provide additional insight into the ability of our segments to generate segment cash earnings on an ongoing basis. Additionally, management uses this measure, among others, to allocate resources to our segments. We believe the GAAP measure most directly comparable to Segment EBDA before Certain Items is segment earnings before DD&A (Segment EBDA).

Adjusted EBITDA is calculated by adjusting net income before interest expense, taxes, and DD&A (EBITDA) for Certain Items, net income attributable to noncontrolling interests other than KML, and our share, if any, of unconsolidated JV DD&A and book taxes. Adjusted EBITDA is useful to management, investors, and other external users of our financial statements to evaluate, in conjunction with our net debt, certain leverage metrics. We believe the GAAP measure most directly comparable to Adjusted EBITDA is net income.

Project EBITDA, as used in this presentation, is calculated for an individual capital project as earnings before interest expense, taxes, DD&A and general and administrative expenses attributable to such project, or for joint venture projects, our percentage share of the foregoing. Management uses Project EBITDA to evaluate our return on investment for capital projects before expenses that are generally not controllable by operating managers in our business segments. We believe the GAAP measure most directly comparable to Project EBITDA is the portion of net income attributable to a capital project.

Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures (Cont'd)

Adjusted Earnings – Adjusted Earnings are calculated by adjusting net income available to common stockholders for Certain Items, and Adjusted Earnings per share is Adjusted Earnings divided by average adjusted common shares which include KMI's weighted average common shares outstanding, including restricted stock awards that participate in dividends. Adjusted Earnings is used by certain external users of our financial statements to assess the earnings of our business excluding Certain Items as another reflection of our business's ability to generate earnings. We believe the GAAP measure most directly comparable to Adjusted Earnings is net income available to common stockholders.

Net Debt and Adjusted Net Debt - Net Debt is calculated by subtracting from debt (i) cash and cash equivalents, (ii) the preferred interest in the general partner of Kinder Morgan Energy Partners L.P., (iii) debt fair value adjustments, (iv) 50% of the outstanding KML preferred equity, and (v) the foreign exchange impact on Euro-denominated bonds for which we have entered into currency swaps. Adjusted Net Debt is Net Debt increased by the amount of cash distributed to KML restricted voting shareholders as a return of capital on January 3, 2018, net of the gain realized on settlement of net investment hedges of our foreign currency risk with respect to our share of the KML return of capital on January 3, 2018. Management believes these measures are useful to investors and other users of our financial information in evaluating our leverage. We believe the most comparable measure to Net Debt and Adjusted Net Debt is debt net of cash and cash equivalents.

KMI does not provide budgeted net income available to common stockholders (the GAAP financial measure most directly comparable to DCF and Adjusted EBITDA) or budgeted metrics derived therefrom (such as the portion of net income attributable to an individual capital project, the GAAP financial measure most directly comparable to Project EBITDA) due to the impracticality of predicting certain amounts required by GAAP, such as unrealized gains and losses on derivatives marked to market, and potential changes in estimates for certain contingent liabilities.

CO_2 Free Cash Flow is calculated by reducing CO_2 segment's GAAP earnings before DD&A by (i) Certain Items, (ii) capital expenditures (both sustaining and growth) and (iii) acquisitions. Management uses CO_2 Free Cash Flow separately and in conjunction with IRR to evaluate our return on investment for investments made in our CO_2 segment. We believe the GAAP measure most directly comparable to CO_2 Free Cash Flow is GAAP Segment Earnings before DD&A.

Budgeted Segment Earnings before DD&A (the GAAP financial measure most directly comparable to 2019 budgeted CO_2 Free Cash Flow) is not provided due to the inherent difficulty and impracticability of predicting certain amounts required by GAAP, such as potential changes in estimates for certain contingent liabilities.

CO_2 Internal Rate of Return (IRR) is the actual rate of return on the CO_2 segment, and its EOR oil production assets and investments. The CO_2 IRR is calculated based on each year's Free Cash Flows for the years from 2000 to 2018. Management uses CO_2 IRR in conjunction with Free Cash Flow to evaluate our return on investments made in our CO_2 segment.

JV DD&A is calculated as (i) KMI's share of DD&A from unconsolidated JVs, reduced by (ii) our partners' share of DD&A from JVs consolidated by KMI.

JV Sustaining Capex is calculated as KMI's share of sustaining capex made by joint ventures (both unconsolidated JVs and JVs consolidated by KMI).

Unconsolidated joint ventures for the periods during which these are accounted for as equity method investments, include Plantation, Cortez, SNG, ELC, 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 and others. KMI's share of DD&A and sustaining capex are included for Plantation and Cortez for the periods presented after 2016.

KMI GAAP Reconciliation

$ in millions

Reconciliation of DCF	Yr. Ended 12/31/18
Net Income	$ 1,919
Noncontrolling interests[a]	(310)
Preferred stock dividends	(128)
Net Income available to common stockholders	1,481
Total Certain Items	501
Adjusted Earnings	1,982
DD&A	2,392
JV DD&A[b]	360
Total book taxes[c]	710
Cash taxes[d]	(77)
Sustaining capex[e]	(652)
Other[f]	15
Distributable Cash Flow (DCF)	$ 4,730

Reconciliation of Segment EBDA before Certain Items	
Segment EBDA	$ 7,403
Certain Items impacting segments	269
Segment EBDA before Certain Items	7,672

Reconciliation of net debt	
Outstanding long-term debt[g]	$ 33,105
Current portion of debt	3,388
Foreign exchange impact on hedges for Euro debt outstanding	(76)
50% KML preferred equity	215
Less: cash & cash equivalents	(3,280)
Net Debt	33,352
KML distribution to restricted voting shareholders	890
Foreign exchange gain on hedge for our share of TMPL sale proceeds	(91)
Adjusted Net Debt	$ 34,151

Reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA	Yr. Ended 12/31/18
Net Income	$ 1,919
Total Certain Items	501
Noncontrolling interests[h]	(252)
DD&A	2,392
JV DD&A[i]	390
Book taxes[c,j]	727
Interest, net before Certain Items	1,891
Adjusted EBITDA	$ 7,568

Certain Items	
Fair value amortization	$ (34)
Legal and environmental reserves	63
Change in fair market value of derivative contracts	80
Losses on impairments and divestitures, net	317
Hurricane damage	(24)
Refund and reserve adjustment of taxes, other than income taxes	(51)
Noncontrolling interests' portion of Certain Items	240
Other	4
Subtotal	595
Book tax Certain Items	(58)
Impact of 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act	(36)
Total Certain Items	$ 501

a) Represents net income allocated to third-party ownership interests in consolidated subsidiaries, including ($240) million of noncontrolling interests' portion of Certain Items.
b) Reduced by the noncontrolling interests' portion of KML DD&A of ($30) million.
c) Includes KMI share of unconsolidated C corp JVs' book taxes, net of the noncontrolling interests' portion of KML book taxes of $65 million, and excludes book tax certain items of $58 million.
d) Includes cash taxes for our share of unconsolidated C corp JVs (Citrus, Plantation, NGPL) and state taxes.
e) Includes JV Sustaining Capex of $105 million. Excludes the noncontrolling interests' portion of KML sustaining capital expenditures.
f) Primarily non-cash compensation associated with our restricted stock program partially offset by pension and retiree medical contributions.
g) Excludes Kinder Morgan G.P. Inc.'s $100 million preferred stock due 2057 and debt fair value adjustments.
h) Represents 3rd party share of consolidated JVs excluding KML noncontrolling interests of ($58) million, and including ($240) million of noncontrolling interests' portion of Certain Items.
i) JV DD&A is not reduced by the noncontrolling interests' portion of KML DD&A of ($30) million.
j) Represents Total book taxes plus noncontrolling interests' portion of KML book taxes of $17 million.

Reconciliation of CO_2 Free Cash Flow

$ in millions

	Year Ended December 31,									
Reconciliation of CO2 Free Cash Flow	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Segment EBDA	$ 783	$ 965	$ 1,099	$ 1,322	$ 1,435	$ 1,240	$ 657	$ 827	$ 847	$ 759
Certain items:										
Non-cash impairments and project write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	243	622	29	-	79
Derivatives and other	13	(5)	(5)	4	(3)	(25)	(138)	63	40	69
Segment EBDA before Certain Items	796	960	1,094	1,326	1,432	1,458	1,141	919	887	907
Capital expenditures(a)	342	373	433	453	667	792	725	276	436	397
Acquisitions	5	-	-	14	286	-	-	-	-	21
CO2 Free Cash Flow	**$ 449**	**$ 587**	**$ 661**	**$ 858**	**$ 479**	**$ 666**	**$ 416**	**$ 643**	**$ 451**	**$ 489**

a) Includes both sustaining and growth capital expenditures.

Notes:

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