EL PASO CORP/DE
Form 425
January 25, 2012

Filed by Kinder Morgan, Inc.

Pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act of 1933

and deemed filed pursuant to Rule 14a-12

of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Subject Company: El Paso Corporation

Commission File No.: 001-14365

Commission File No. for Registration Statement

on Form S-4: 333-177895

Representatives of Kinder Morgan, Inc (KMI) made presentations, including the following presentations, on January 25, 2012 during KMI s 2012 Investor Conference.

Stable Platforms, Exceptional Growth
January 25, 2012

IMPORTANT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION WILL BE FILED WITH THE SEC

Kinder Morgan, Inc. (KMI) has filed with the SEC a Registration Statement on Form S-4 in connection with the merger agreement providing for the proposed acquisition of El Paso Corporation (EP), including a preliminary Information Statement/Prospectus of KMI and a preliminary Proxy Statement of EP. The Registration Statement has not yet become effective. Following the Registration Statement having been declared effective by the SEC, KMI and EP plan to file with the SEC and mail to their respective stockholders a definitive Information

Statement/Proxy Statement/Prospectus in connection with the proposed transaction. INVESTORS AND SECURITY HOLDERS ARE URGED TO READ THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT AND THE PRELIMINARY INFORMATION STATEMENT/PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS AND ANY OTHER RELEVANT DOCUMENTS FILED OR TO BE FILED BY KMI OR EP, INCLUDING THE DEFINITIVE INFORMATION STATEMENT/PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS, BECAUSE THEY CONTAIN OR WILL

CONTAIN
IMPORTANT
INFORMATION.
Investors
and
security
holders
are
able
to
obtain
free
copies
of
the
Registration
Statement
and
the
preliminary
Information
Statement/Proxy
Statement/Prospectus
and
other
documents
filed
with
the
SEC
by
KMI
and
EP
through
the
web
site
maintained
by
the
SEC
at
www.sec.gov
or
by
phone,
e-mail
or
written

request by contacting the investor relations department of KMI or EP at the following:

Kinder Morgan, Inc.	El Paso Corporation
Address:	
500 Dallas Street, Suite 1000	1001 Louisiana Street
Houston, Texas 77002	Houston, Texas 77002
Attention: Investor Relations	Attention: Investor Relations
Phone:	
(713) 369-9490	(713) 420-5855
E-mail:	
kmp_ir@kindermorgan.com	investorrelations@elpaso.com

This communication shall not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any securities, nor shall there be any sale of securities in any jurisdiction in which such offer, solicitation or sale would be unlawful prior to the registration or qualification under the securities laws of any such jurisdiction. No offering of securities shall be made except by means of a prospectus meeting the requirements of

Section 10 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

PARTICIPANTS IN THE SOLICITATION

KMI and EP, and their respective directors and executive officers, may be deemed to be participants in the solicitation of proxi
merger agreement. Information regarding KMI s directors and executive officers is contained in KMI s Form 10-K for the ye
Information regarding EP s directors and executive officers is contained in EP s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31,
the SEC. A more complete description will be available in the Registration Statement and the Information Statement/Proxy Sta

SAFE HARBOR FOR FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements in this document regarding the proposed transaction between KMI and EP, the expected timetable for completing the proposed transaction, future financial and operating results, benefits and synergies of the proposed transaction, future opportunities for the combined company, the sale of EP s exploration and production assets, the possible drop-down of assets and any other statements about KMI or EP managements future expectations, beliefs, goals, plans or prospects constitute forward looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Any statements that are not statements of historical fact (including statements containing the words believes, plans, anticipates, expects, estimates and similar expressions) should also be considered to be forward looking statements. There are a number of important factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from those indicated

by
such
forward
looking
statements,
including:
the
ability
to
consummate
the
proposed
transaction;
the
ability
to
obtain
the
requisite
regulatory,
shareholder
approvals
and
the
satisfaction
of
other
conditions
to
consummation
of
the
transaction;
the
possibility
that
financing
might
not
be
available
on
the
terms
committed;
the
ability
to
consummate
contemplated

asset sales; the ability of KMI to successfully integrate EP s operations and employees; the ability to realize anticipated synergies and cost savings; the potential impact of announcement of the transaction or consummation of the transaction on relationships, including with employees, suppliers, customers and competitors; the ability to achieve revenue growth;

national,
international,
regional
and
local
economic,
competitive
and
regulatory
conditions
and
developments;
technological
developments;
capital
and
credit
markets
conditions;
inflation
rates;
interest
rates;
the
political
and
economic
stability
of
oil
producing
nations;
energy
markets,
including
changes
in
the
price
of
certain
commodities;
weather
conditions;
environmental
conditions;
business
and
regulatory
or

legal decisions; the pace of deregulation of retail natural gas and electricity and certain agricultural products; the timing and success of business development efforts; terrorism; and the other factors described in KMI s and EP s Annual Reports on Form 10 K for the year ended December 31, 2010 and their most recent quarterly reports filed with the SEC. KMI and EP disclaim any intention or obligation to update any forward looking statements as a result of developments occurring after the date of this document.

2

Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures
KMP
The non-generally accepted accounting principles ("non-GAAP") financial measures of distributable cash flow before certain i
aggregate
and
per
unit),
segment
earnings
before
depreciation,
depletion,
amortization
and
amortization
of
excess
cost
of
equity
investments
("DD&A") and certain items, segment distributable cash flow before certain items, and earnings before interest, taxes and DD&
certain items are included in this presentation. Our non-GAAP financial measures may be different from those used by others,
considered as alternatives to GAAP measures such as net income or any other GAAP measure of liquidity or financial perform
Distributable cash flow before certain items and EBITDA before certain items are significant metrics used by us and by extern
statements, such as investors, research analysts, commercial banks and others, to compare basic cash flows generated by us to t
distributions we expect to pay our unitholders on an ongoing basis. Management uses these metrics to evaluate our overall per
Distributable cash flow before certain items also allows management to simply calculate the coverage ratio of estimated ongoi
expected cash distributions. Distributable cash flow before certain items and EBITDA before certain items are also important
measures
for
our
unitholders
because
they
serve
as
indicators
of

our success in providing a cash return on investment. These financial measures indicate to investors whether or not KMP typically is generating cash flow at a level that can sustain or support an increase in the quarterly distributions we are paying pursuant to the KMP partnership agreement. The partnership agreement requires us to distribute all available cash. Distributable cash flow before certain items, EBITDA before certain items and similar measures used by other publicly traded partnerships are also quantitative measures used in the investment community because the value of a unit of such an entity is generally determined by the unit's yield (which in turn is based on the amount of cash distributions the entity pays to a unitholder). The economic substance behind our use of distributable cash flow before certain items and EBITDA before certain items is to measure and estimate the ability of our assets to generate cash

flows sufficient to make distributions to our investors. We define distributable cash flow before certain items to be limited partners' pretax income before certain items and DD&A, less cash taxes paid and sustaining capital expenditures for KMP, plus DD&A less sustaining capital expenditures for Rockies Express, Midcontinent E
Express, KinderHawk (through second quarter 2011), Eagle Hawk, Red Cedar and Cypress, our equity method investees, less e
cash distributions received for Express and Endeavor, additional equity investees. Distributable cash flow before certain items per unit is distributable cash flow before certain items divided by average outstanding units. Segment distributable cash flow before certain items is seg

certain items and DD&A less sustaining capital expenditures. In certain instances to calculate segment distributable cash flow, we also add DD&A less sustaining capital expenditures for Rockies Express, Midcontinent Express, Fayetteville Express, KinderHawk (through second quarter 2011), Eagle Hawk, Red Cedar and Cypress, our equity method investees. We define EBITDA

before
certain
items
as
pretax
income
before
certain
items,
plus interest expense and DD&A, including the DD&A of REX, MEP, FEP, KinderHawk (through second quarter 2011), Eagl
Cypress, our equity method investees.
3

Use
of
Non-GAAP
Financial
Measures

Cont d
4
"Certain items" are items that are required by GAAP to be reflected in net income, but typically either (1) do not have a cash ir
goodwill impairments, allocated compensation for which we will never be responsible, and results from assets prior to our owr
required to be reflected in our results due to accounting rules regarding entities under common control, or (2) by their nature ar
identifiable from our normal business operations and in our view are likely to occur only sporadically, for example legal settler
impacts and casualty losses. Management uses this measure and believes it is important to users of our financial statements be
the measure more effectively reflects our business' ongoing cash generation capacity than a similar measure with the certain ite
similar reasons, management uses segment earnings before DD&A and certain items and segment distributable cash flow befor
its analysis of segment performance and managing our business. We believe segment earnings before DD&A and certain item
distributable cash flow before certain items are significant performance metrics because they enable us and external users of ou
statements to better understand the ability of our segments to generate cash on an ongoing basis. We believe they are useful m
because they are measures that management believes are important and that our chief operating decision makers use for purpos
decisions about allocating resources to our segments and assessing the segments' respective performance.

We believe the GAAP measure most directly comparable to distributable cash flow before certain items and to EBITDA befor
income. Segment earnings before DD&A is the GAAP measure most directly comparable to segment earnings before DD&A
and segment distributable cash flow before certain items.

Our non-GAAP measures described above should not be considered as an alternative to GAAP net income, segment earnings b
any other GAAP measure. Distributable cash flow before certain items, segment earnings before DD&A and certain items, seg
cash flow before certain items and EBITDA before certain items are not financial measures in accordance with GAAP and hav
limitations as analytical tools. You should not consider any of these non-GAAP measures in isolation or as a substitute for an a
results as reported under GAAP. Because distributable cash flow before certain items and EBITDA before certain items exclu
items that affect net income and because these measures are defined differently by different companies in our industry, our dist
before certain items and EBITDA before certain items may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies.
before DD&A and certain items and segment distributable cash flow have similar limitations. Management compensates for th
these non-GAAP measures by reviewing our comparable GAAP measures, understanding the differences between the measure
information into account in its analysis and its decision making processes.

The maps contained in this presentation have been carefully compiled and printed by Kinder Morgan from available informatic
does not guarantee the accuracy of these maps or information delineated thereon, nor does Kinder Morgan assume responsibili
thereon. Recipient agrees not to copy, distribute or digitize this map without express consent from Kinder Morgan or its affilia

For certain financial information in this presentation, a reconciliation of these measures to the most comparable GAAP measur
Appendix to this presentation.

Use
of
Non-GAAP
Financial
Measures

Cont d
5
KMI

The non-generally accepted accounting principles, or non-GAAP, financial measure of cash available to pay dividends is pres
release. This non-GAAP financial measure should not be considered as an alternative to a GAAP measure such as net income
GAAP measure of liquidity or financial performance. Cash available to pay dividends is a significant metric used by us and by
financial statements, such as investors, research analysts, commercial banks and others, to compare basic cash flows generated
cash dividends we expect to pay our shareholders on an ongoing basis. Management uses this metric to evaluate our overall pe
available to pay dividends is also an important non-GAAP financial measure for our shareholders because it serves as an indica
in providing a cash return on investment. This financial measure indicates to investors whether or not we typically are generati
level that can sustain or support an increase in the quarterly dividends we are paying. Our dividend policy provides that, subjec
we will pay quarterly cash dividends generally representing the cash we receive from our subsidiaries less any cash disburseme
established by our board of directors. Cash available to pay dividends is also a quantitative measure used in the investment con
the value of a share of an entity like KMI that pays out all or a substantial proportion of its cash flow, is generally determined b
(which in turn is based on the amount of cash dividends the corporation pays to its shareholders). The economic substance beh
cash available to pay dividends is to measure and estimate the ability of our assets to generate cash flows sufficient to pay divi
investors.

We believe the GAAP measure most directly comparable to cash available to pay dividends is income from continuing operati
of cash available to pay dividends to income from continuing operations is provided in this release. Our non-GAAP measure d
should not be considered as an alternative to GAAP net income and has important limitations as an analytical tool. Our comput
available to pay dividends may differ from similarly titled measures used by others. You should not consider this non-GAAP n
as a substitute for an analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Management compensates for the limitations of this non-
reviewing our comparable GAAP measures, understanding the differences between the measures and taking this information i
analysis and its decision making processes.

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does not guarantee the accuracy of these maps or information delineated thereon, nor does Kinder Morgan assume responsibili
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For certain financial information in this presentation, a reconciliation of these measures to the most comparable GAAP measu
Appendix to this presentation.

Kinder Morgan 2012 Investor Conference
Agenda
8:00

8:45
Corporate
Overview:
Vision

Rich
Kinder
8:45

9:00
Corporate

Overview:
Financial
Excellence

Park
Shaper
9:00

9:15
Corporate
Overview:
Operational
Excellence

Steve
Kean
9:15

9:30
Break
9:30

10:15
Natural
Gas
Pipelines

Tom
Martin
10:15

10:45
Products
Pipelines

Tom
Bannigan
10:45

11:30
Terminals
Jeff Armstrong
11:30

11:45
Kinder Morgan Canada
Ian Anderson
11:45

12:30

Lunch
12:30

1:00
CO_2

Tim Bradley
1:00

1:30
Financial Review
Kimberly Dang
1:30

2:00
Q & A
6

Vision
Rich Kinder
Chief Executive Officer

Then (first analyst conference-2001)
and Now:
Stable Platforms, Exceptional Growth
Then
(a)
Enterprise
value
of
$14B
(c)
KMP Total distributions of $333MM
KMP

LP
distribution
of
$1.71/unit
(d)
3,569 employees
Now
(b)
(excluding El Paso)
Enterprise
value
of
$63B
(c)
KMP Total distributions of $3.1B
KMP LP distribution of $4.98/unit
8,328 employees
2
Note: excludes any impact from the proposed acquisition of El Paso by KMI
(a)
As of and for the year ended 12/31/2000, representing Kinder Morgan at the time of the inaugural Kinder Morgan analyst day
(b)
Enterprise value / employees as of and for the year ended 12/31/2011, KMP total distributions / KMP LP distribution per unit
(c)
Kinder Morgan Energy Partners, L.P., Kinder Morgan Management, LLC and Kinder Morgan, Inc. combined
(d)
Split-adjusted

Stayed the Course
Focus on stable fee-based assets that are core to North American energy infrastructure

Market leader in each of our business segments
Control costs

It s the investors
money, not management s
treat it that way

Leverage asset footprint to seek attractive capital investment opportunities, both expansion and acquisition

KMP has completed $11.7 billion in acquisitions and $13.3 billion in greenfield / expansion projects since inception
(a)
Maintaining a strong balance sheet is paramount

Enables continued access to capital markets to grow the business

KMP accessed capital markets for nearly $26 billion since inception
(a,b)
3
(a)
From 1997 through 2011
(b)
Gross capital issued, $24 billion net of refinancing

4

Kinder Morgan

Asset Footprint

Note: excludes El Paso

(a)

2012 budget

(b)

2011 data not available

(c)

Excludes transload facilities (35) and transmix processing facilities (6)

(d)
Includes leased capacity
Largest independent transporter of
petroleum products in the U.S.

Transport ~1.9 MMBbl/d
(a)
2
largest
transporter
of
natural
gas
in the U.S.

Own an interest in / operate over
25,000 miles of natural gas pipeline

Connected to many important
natural gas shale plays including
Eagle Ford, Haynesville, Fayetteville
and Barnett

Largest provider of contracted
natural gas treating services in U.S.
Largest
transporter
of
CO_2
in
the
U.S.

Transport
~1.3
Bcf/d
of
CO_2
(a)
2
largest
oil
producer
in
Texas
(b)

Produce ~51 MBbl/d of crude oil
gross (~34 MBbl/d net)
(a)

Largest independent terminal operator in the U.S.

Own an interest in or operate ~180 liquids / dry bulk terminals
(c)

~111 MMBbls domestic liquids capacity
(d)

Handle ~108 MMtons of dry bulk products
(a)

Including 44 MMtons of coal
(a)
Only Oilsands pipeline serving the West Coast

TMPL transports ~300 MBbl/d to Vancouver / Washington State
NGPL GAS STORAGE (KMI)
NATURAL GAS PROCESSING
NGPL (KMI)
NATURAL GAS STORAGE
NATURAL GAS PIPELINES
PRODUCTS PIPELINES
TERMINALS
TRANSMIX FACILITIES
PRODUCTS PIPELINES
GAS TREATERS
CO
PIPELINES
CO
OIL FIELDS
CRUDE OIL PIPELINES
TERMINALS
KM HEADQUARTERS
PETROLEUM PIPELINES
INDICATES NUMBER OF
FACILITIES IN AREA
PETROLEUM PIPELINES
TERMINALS
2
2
nd
nd

Kinder Morgan: Three Ways to Invest
5
85MM
(86%)
14MM
(14%)
Distributions
in additional
i-units / shares
KMR
(LLC)
99 million shares
(a)
LP & GP

Distributions
$1.6B
(c)
KMI
Public
Float
KMI
Cash
distributions
KMP
(Partnership)
238 million units
(a)
216MM
(91%)
KMI
(Inc.)
707 million shares
(d)
Public
Float
Management /
Original S/H
Sponsors
22MM
(9%)
114MM
(16%)
320MM
(45%)
273MM
(39%)
Kinder Morgan Energy Partners, L.P.
Market Equity
Debt
Enterprise Value
2012E LP Distribution per Unit
2012E Total Distributions
Kinder Morgan, Inc.
Market Equity
$22.8B
(d)
Debt
3.2B
(e)
Enterprise Value
$26.0B
2012E Dividend per Share
$1.35
(c)

2012E Total Dividends
$956MM
(c)
Note: excludes any impact from the proposed acquisition of El Paso by KMI
(a)
As of 12/30/2011; KMP market equity based on ~238 million common units (includes 5.3 million Class B units owned by Kin
unlisted KMP common units) at a price of $84.95, and ~99 million KMR shares at a price of $78.52
(b)
Debt balance as of 12/31/2011, excludes the fair value of interest rate swaps, net of cash
(c)
2012 budget
(d)
As of 12/30/2011; KMI market equity based on 707 million shares (assumes full conversion of Class A, B and C shares in to C
(e)
Debt of KMI and its subsidiaries, excluding KMP and its subsidiaries as of 12/31/2011; excludes the fair value of interest rate
Morgan G.P., Inc. s $100 million of Series A Fixed-to-floating Rate Term Cumulative Preferred Stock due 2057, net of cash
$28.0B
(a)
12.4B
(b)
$40.4B
$4.98
(c)
$3.1B
(c)

Delivering Consistent Growth
Total Distributions (GP + LP) ($MM)
KMP Annual LP Distribution per Unit
(b)
Net Debt to EBITDA
(c,d)
Note: excludes any impact from the proposed acquisition of El Paso by KMI
(a)

In 2010, total distributions paid were $2,250 million. These distributions would have been $2,420 million ($170 million greate
being a distribution of cash from interim capital transactions; the GP receives only 2% of distributions of cash from interim cap
(b)
Annual LP declared distributions, rounded to 2 decimals where applicable
(c)
Debt is net of cash and excluding fair value of interest rate swaps
(d)
For
KMI,
net
debt
also
excludes
purchase
accounting
and
Kinder
Morgan
G.P.,
Inc. s
preferred
stock;
distributions
received
from
equity
investees
net
of
G&A
and
sustaining
capital
expenditures
EBITDA
6

Significant Historical Returns
(a)
7
KMI: 11.4% Initial Annualized Return
(e)
KMP: 26% CAGR Since 96
(b)
KMR: 16% CAGR Since 01
(c)
(d)
Alerian MLP index
(e)

Annualized total return based on partial year return following IPO on 2/10/2011; partial-year return for period is 10.0%
(f)
Calculated through 12/30/2011; start dates for 2-year, 3-year, 5-year and 10-year return calculations are 12/31/2009, 12/29/2008, 12/31/2006 and 12/31/2001, respectively
$0
$500
$1,000
$1,500
$2,000
$2,500
$3,000
$3,500
Dec-96
Dec-99
Dec-02
Dec-05
Dec-08
Dec-11
Dollars
AMZ
(d)
= $1,003
KMP = $3,362
S&P 500 = $222
Total Return
2011
2-yr
3-yr
(f)
5-
yr
10-
yr
KMP
29%
58%
129%
150%
342%
KMR
26%
66%
148%
150%
327%
KMI
11%
n/a
n/a

n/a
n/a
S&P 500 Index
Alerian MLP Index
MSCI REIT Index
Philadelphia UTY Index
(f)
(f)
(f)
(e)
2%
17%
49%
1%
33%
14%
55%
173%
95%
324%
9%
40%
79%
7%
224%
19%
26%
39%
20%
119%
-
-
$0
$75
$150
$225
$300
$375
$450
$525
Dec-
01
Dec-
03
Dec-
05
Dec-
07
Dec-09
Dec-

11
KMR = $474
AMZ
= $464
Dollars
IPO 5/14/2001
S&P 500 = $124
(d)
$0
$20
$40
$60
$80
$100
$120
$140
Dec
10
Feb-
11
Apr-
11
Jun-
11
Aug
11
Oct-
11
Dec -
Dollars
IPO 2/10/2011
UTY = $117
KMI = $110
MSCI = $104
S&P 500 = $97
-
-
11
Source: Bloomberg
(a)
Total returns calculated on daily basis through 12/30/2011, except where noted; assumes dividends / distributions reinvested in index / stock / unit
(b)
Start date 12/31/1996
(c)
Start date 5/14/2001: KMR initial public offering; KMP CAGR over same period is 16%

Promises Made, Promises Kept
8
Promises Made
Promises Kept
KMP achieved
LP distribution
target in 11
out of 12 years
(a)

On a paid basis; KMI paid a prorated dividend for 1Q 2011 of $0.14 per share on 5/16/2011; based on a full quarter, the divide
KMP Budgeted
LP Distribution:
KMI Budgeted
Dividend:
2000: $1.60
2001: $1.95
2002: $2.40
2003: $2.63
2004: $2.84
2005: $3.13
2006: $3.28
2007: $3.44
2008: $4.02
2009: $4.20
2010: $4.40
2011: $4.60
2011: $1.16
(a)
2000: $1.71
2001: $2.15
2002: $2.435
2003: $2.63
2004: $2.87
2005: $3.13
2006: $3.26
2007: $3.48
2008: $4.02
2009: $4.20
2010: $4.40
2011: $4.61
2011: $1.18
(a)
KMP Actual
LP Distribution:
KMI Actual
Dividend:

Kinder Morgan 2012 Goals (Excludes El Paso)
KMP
(a)
Distribution Target

$4.98 per unit (8.0% growth)

Excess coverage of $71MM
Maintain Solid Balance Sheet

Yr-end 2012 debt / EBITDA = 3.4x

Expansions / acquisitions
financed 50% equity, 50% debt
KMI
(a,b)
Dividend Target (declared)

$1.35 per share (12.5% growth)

$985MM in cash available for
dividends
Maintain Solid Balance Sheet

Yr-end 2012 debt / distributions
received less G&A = 2.1x
9
Operate all of our assets in a safe, compliant and environmentally sound manner
(a)
Excludes any impact from the proposed acquisition of El Paso by KMI
(b)
KMI
previously
announced
that
if
the
El
Paso
transaction
were
to
close
on
January
1,
2012,
KMI
would
expect
to
pay
dividends
per
share
of
around
$1.45
for

2012;

since the transaction will not be in effect for the full year 2012, KMI s actual dividend in 2012 will likely be less than $1.45

KMP

Well-Diversified Cash Flow
$1,303MM segment EBDA
(d)

41% Interstate

59% Intrastate
(e)
$735MM segment EBDA
(d)

52% Pipelines

44% Associated Terminals

4% Transmix
$1,381MM segment EBDA

26% CO
2
transport and sales

74% oil production related

Production hedged
(b)
:
2012=77% ($91)
(c)
2013=51% ($92)
2014=31% ($93)
2015=13% ($98)
$757MM segment EBDA

54% Liquids

46% Bulk
CO
2
Terminals
Products Pipelines
Natural Gas Pipelines
2012E KMP Segment
Earnings before DD&A
= $4.4 billion
(a,d)
$201MM segment EBDA
11
(KMP)
Kinder Morgan Canada
Note: excludes any impact from the proposed acquisition of El Paso by KMI
(a)
Budgeted 2012 segment earnings before DD&A excluding certain items
(b)
Percent of estimated net crude oil and heavy natural gas liquids production; see slide 34 for further detail
(c)
2012 budget assumes an $93.75/Bbl price on unhedged barrels
(d)
Includes $171 million of depreciation for Natural Gas Pipelines JVs REX, MEP, FEP, Eagle Ford (Copano), EagleHawk and F
Cypress
(e)
Includes upstream assets

Stable Asset Base
Natural Gas
Pipelines
Products
Pipelines
CO
2
Terminals
Kinder Morgan
Canada
Volume Security

Interstate: virtually all

take or pay

Intrastate: ~75%
take or pay
(a)

Volume based

S&T: primarily
minimum volume
guarantee

Take or pay,
minimum volume
guarantees, or
requirements

Essentially no
volume risk
Avg. Remaining
Contract Life

Transportation: 8.0 yrs

Not applicable

S&T: 4.0 yrs

Liquids: 4.0 yrs

Bulk: 3.8 yrs

2.0 yrs
(b)
Pricing Security

Interstate: primarily
fixed based on contract

Intrastate: primarily
fixed margin

PPI + 2.65%

S&T: 70% of
revenue protected
by floors

O&G: volumes
77% hedged

(c)

Based on contract;
typically fixed or
tied to PPI

Fixed based on
toll settlement
Regulatory
Security

Interstate: regulatory
return mitigates
downside; may receive
higher recourse rates for
increased costs

Intrastate: essentially
market-based

Pipeline: regulatory
return mitigates
downside

Terminals &
transmix: not
price regulated
(d)

Primarily
unregulated

Not price regulated
(d)

Regulatory
return mitigates
downside
Commodity
Price Exposure

Interstate: no direct

Intrastate: limited

No direct

Full-yr impact is
$5.8MM in DCF
per $1/Bbl change

in oil price

No direct

No direct
Note: excludes any impact from the proposed acquisition of El Paso by KMI
(a)
Transportation
for
intrastate
pipelines
includes
term
purchase
and
sale
portfolio
(b)
Assumes 1-year rate 2012 settlement on Trans Mountain
(c)
Percent of 2012 expected production, includes heavier NGL components (C4+)
(d)
Terminals not FERC regulated, except portion of CALNEV
12
(KMP)

2-3%
Annual
Distribution
Growth
without
Investment
Current
Environment
Products Pipelines

PPI escalator
+
Renewables handling
+
Volumes
~
Terminals
Annual escalator
+
Volumes & ancillary charges
+
Renewing contracts
+
Current
Environment
CO_2
Higher price on oil hedges
+
Higher overall oil / NGL prices
+
Recontracting CO_2 supply
+
Oil / NGL volumes
~
Natural Gas
Volume growth (shale & power)
+
Gathering, processing & treating
+
Intrastate margins
~
Storage margins

Transport renewals

Storage renewals
+
13
Note: excludes any impact from the proposed acquisition of El Paso by KMI
(KMP)

2012 Growth Expenditures
Note: excludes any impact from the proposed acquisition of El Paso by KMI
(a)
Includes equity contributions to joint ventures of $233 million
(b)
Includes
growth
capital
expenditures
for
Kinder
Morgan

Canada
of
$10
million
(c)
Includes acquisitions of $108 million
Natural Gas
Pipelines
(a)
Products
Pipelines
(a,b)
Terminals
(a,b,c)
CO
2
Oil
Production
2012E Total KMP
Growth Expenditures
= $1.7 billion
(a,b,c)
14
(KMP)
CO
2
S&T
15%
19%
40%
9%
17%

Natural Gas Pipelines Growth Drivers
2012
Growth
Drivers:
Growth and full year contribution on Kinder
Hawk
Full year contribution from Eagle Hawk and
SouthTex
Eagle Ford shale development (on

standalone basis, and under JVs with
Copano and BHP)
Full year of higher throughput on
Fayetteville Express (FEP) pipeline (volume
ramp through 2011)
West Clear Lake storage contract rollover
Longer-term
Growth
Drivers:
Natural gas is the logical fuel of choice

Cheap, abundant, domestic and clean
Demand growth and shifting supply from
multiple basins lead to:

Pipeline / storage expansions and
extensions (e.g. Eagle Ford)

Greenfield development

Optionality of deploying portions of
existing footprint in different product
uses
Expand service offerings to customers
(e.g. treating and G&P)
LNG exports
Acquisitions
Well-positioned in the Rockies, shales and in Texas
15
(KMP)
Note: excludes any impact from the proposed acquisition of El Paso by KMI
TransColorado
2
2
KMTP
KMTejas
KMIGT
Trailblazer
2
KMLP
REX
REX
FEP
MEP
KinderHawk
Eagle Ford
NATURAL GAS PIPELINES
NATURAL GAS STORAGE
NATURAL GAS PROCESSING
KM HEADQUARTERS

(2)
OF FACILITIES IN AREA
GAS TREATERS (KMP)

Products Pipelines Growth Drivers
2012
Growth
Drivers:
PPI tariff escalator
Modest organic volume growth
Initial year of Crude and Condensate
operations, Cochin E/P project, and
terminal projects including new tank

expansions for refined products and
biodiesel blending services
Longer-term
Growth
Drivers:
Development of shale play liquids
infrastructure

Condensate transportation,
processing and storage services from
Eagle Ford

Condensate processing facility
located in Houston Ship Channel, in-
service Jan-2014

Crude / condensate service on Cochin
Parkway Pipeline in-service 2013
Increased fuel export opportunities
RFS
(a)
increases demand for storage and
ancillary services

Ethanol and biodiesel growth
including terminals and pipeline
expansions
Tariff index adjustments / organic volume
growth
Tuck-in acquisitions
Well-located with origin in refinery / port hubs and terminus in population centers
(a)
RFS (U.S. Renewable Fuels Standard) requires an increase in use of renewable fuels, from 15 Bgal/yr in 2012 to 36 Bgal/yr in
16
Pacific
WCT
Northern
2
Pacific
CALNEV
Cypress
Central
Florida
2
Cochin
2
KMCC
Parkway
Pipeline
Proposed

Condensate
Processing
Plantation
2
4
3
2
2
PRODUCTS PIPELINES
PRODUCTS PIPELINES
TERMINALS
TRANSMIX FACILITIES
(2)
INDICATES NUMBER OF
FACILITIES IN AREA
PIPELINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION
CONDENSATE PROCESSING FACILITY
(KMP)

Terminals Growth Drivers
2012 Growth Drivers:
Increase in rates on existing contracts
Higher coal throughput
Full year of 2011 acquisitions (Cushing, Total, Watco) and expansion projects (Carteret, Cushing, Deer Park, Port of Houston)
Partial benefit from over $650 million in

2012 expected growth expenditures
Longer-term Growth Drivers:
Newbuild and expansion of export coal
and petcoke terminals (IMT, Houston,
Whiting)
Expansions and higher rates at well-
located, high-connectivity terminals
Petroleum exports
Canadian crude oil merchant tankage
Increase in use of renewable fuels
(a)
leads to ethanol / biofuel expansion
Acquisition of terminals from mom
and pop
owners and from majors
Well-located in refinery / port hubs and inland waterways
17
(a)
RFS (U.S. Renewable Fuels Standard) requires an increase in use of renewable fuels, from 15 Bgal/yr in 2012 to 36 Bgal/yr in
TERMINALS
KM HEADQUARTERS
OF FACILITIES IN AREA
(KMP)

CO
2
Growth Drivers
2012 Growth Drivers:
Higher overall oil / NGL prices
CO_2
S&T price increases
Relatively flat oil production
Longer-term Growth Drivers:
Strong demand for CO_2

Expansion of CO_2
source fields

and pipelines

Expect to execute several
large, long-term CO_2
S&T
contracts

Higher rates and better terms
on new/renewed CO_2
S&T
contracts
Billions of barrels of domestic oil
still in place to be recovered at
SACROC, Yates and Katz
18
(KMP)
CO_2
PIPELINES
CO_2
OIL FIELDS
CRUDE OIL PIPELINES
KM HEADQUARTERS
CO_2
SOURCE FIELDS
Own and operate best source of CO
2
for EOR

Kinder Morgan Canada Growth Drivers
2012:
Extending new toll settlement on Trans Mountain pipeline (TMPL); results in relatively flat financial performance between 2011 and 2012
Longer-term
Growth
Drivers:

Expand Oilsands export capacity to
West Coast and Asia

TMPL is lowest-cost option with
ability to do staged expansions,
or one large expansion

Open season underway for firm
commitments to major expansion
Expanded dock capabilities
(Vancouver)
Sole oil pipeline from Oilsands to West Coast / export markets
19
(KMP)
KM HEADQUARTERS
PETROLEUM PIPELINES
PETROLEUM PIPELINES TERMINALS
OF FACILITIES IN AREA

KMI

Overview
99% of Cash Comes from KMP
Limited capital expenditures at KMI
Stock ownership:

Public
16%

Rich Kinder, other management
and
original
stockholders

39%

Sponsors
45%
In 2012:

KMI expects to receive $1.6
billion in distributions

$985 million budgeted cash
available for dividends after
paying cash taxes, cash interest
and G&A
General Partner interest receives incentive
distributions from KMP
KMI owns ~11% of total limited partner
interests
21
Interests in KMP
(c)
2012E KMI Total
Cash Receipts
= $1.6 billion
(a)
(KMI)
Note: excludes any impact from the proposed acquisition of El Paso by KMI
(a)
2012 budget
(b)
20% equity interest; KMI is operator of Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America
(c)
As of 12/31/2011; includes: (i) general partner interest, (ii) 21.7 million KMP units and (iii) 14.1 million KMR shares
GP
Interest
88%
LP
Interest
11%
NGPL
1%
(b)

Growth in KMP Distributions Leads to KMI Growth
Growth in KMP Distributions Received by KMI
22
(KMI)
Note: excludes any impact from the proposed acquisition of El Paso by KMI
(a)
2012 budget
$1,600
$1,400
$1,200

$1,000
$800
$600
$400
$200
$0
$1,380
$1,585
$1,217
$1,340
$163
$181
$64
$4.61
$4.98
2011 actual
2012 budget
Budgeted 8%
growth in
KMP Distribution
per LP Unit
LP interests
GP interest
GP Distribution on Additional
16MM KMP Units
An 8% increase in the annualized LP distribution per unit from
$4.61 to $4.98 with a 16MM unit increase in KMP units outstanding results
in
an
increase
of
15%,
or
$205MM,
in
total
distributions
to
KMI
(a)

El Paso Update

Strong Asset Base
(a)
Horizon
NGPL
Pacific
Northern
TransColorado
2

Pacific
CALNEV
KMCO
2
2
KMTP
KMTejas
Wink
SACROC
Yates
9
5
2
3
2
Plantation
Cypress
4
Central
Florida
7
3
2
2
4
3
2
2
4
3
KMIGT
Trailblazer
2
Cochin
Express
Platte
Trans
Mountain
Claytonville
2
4
KMLP
REX
REX
MEP
2
FEP
2
2
2

3
2
2
KinderHawk
2
2
3
Katz
Eagle Ford
ESPL
2
Puget Sound
NGPL (KMI)
NGPL GAS STORAGE (KMI)
PRODUCTS PIPELINES (KMP)
PRODUCTS PIPELINES
TERMINALS (KMP)
TRANSMIX FACILITIES (KMP)
NATURAL GAS PIPELINES (KMP)
NATURAL GAS
STORAGE (KMP)
NATURAL GAS
PROCESSING (KMP)
CO_2
PIPELINES (KMP)
CO_2
OIL FIELDS (KMP)
CRUDE OIL PIPELINES (KMP)
TERMINALS (KMP)
KM HEADQUARTERS
PETROLEUM PIPELINES (KMP)
PETROLEUM PIPELINES
TERMINALS (KMP)
(2,3,8)
INDICATES NUMBER OF
FACILITIES IN AREA
GAS TREATERS (KMP)
EL PASO PIPELINES
24
(a)
Shows all current Kinder Morgan assets and
El Paso pipeline assets

El Paso Transaction Timeline
El Paso E&P sale process under way

Targeting closing all or a material portion of E&P asset portfolio around time of closing of El Paso acquisition
Integration plan being developed targeting $350 million of synergies
Expect Q1 2012 shareholder meetings
HSR review underway

Pre-merger notifications filed

2
request
received

Providing additional information to FTC
Expect Q2 2012 closing
25
nd

Dividend and Distribution Growth Targets
KMI
Current targets excluding El Paso
Declare budgeted 2012 dividends of $1.35 per share (12.5% growth)
Targeted 10% long-term dividend growth rate
Targets including El Paso
Estimate $1.45 per share dividend paid had El Paso transaction closed at the beginning of 2012

Since the transaction will not be in

effect for the full year 2012, KMI s
actual dividend in 2012 will likely be
less than $1.45 per share

Also have converted to declared basis
from paid basis (for comparison
$1.35/sh declared = $1.30/sh paid)
Targeted 12.5% long-term dividend growth
rate through 2015
KMP
Current targets excluding El Paso
Declare budgeted 2012 LP distributions of
$4.98 per unit (8.0% growth)
Targeted 5% long-term distribution growth
rate
Targets including El Paso
Targeted 7% long-term distribution growth
rate, driven by expected dropdowns
resulting from the EP transaction
26

Unparalleled asset footprint
Established track record
Industry leader in all business segments
Experienced management team
Supportive general partner
Transparency to investors
Attractive returns driven by combination of yield plus growth
27
KMI, KMP & KMR:
Attractive Value Proposition

Financial Excellence
Park Shaper
President

($ in billions)
Note: excludes any impact from the proposed acquisition of El Paso by KMI
(a)
Includes equity contributions to joint ventures
(b)
1998
2011, does not include 2012 budget
Total
Invested
by

Type
(a,b)
Total Invested by Segment
(a,b)
29
Total Invested by Year
(a)
~$25B of Growth Capital Invested at KMP
(a,b)

How We Have Done: KMP Returns on Capital
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008

2009
2010
2011
Segment ROI
(a)
:
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%
Natural Gas Pipelines
13.3
15.5
12.9
13.5
14.0
15.5
16.7
17.5
16.9
14.0
11.9
11.9
CO_2
27.5
24.6
22.0
21.9
23.8
25.7
23.1
21.8
25.9
23.5
25.7
26.2
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
Kinder Morgan Canada
--
--
--
--
--
--
--
11.0
12.1
12.8
13.7
14.1
KMP ROI
12.3%
12.7%
12.6%
13.1%
13.6%
14.3%
14.4%
14.1%
14.9%
13.9%
13.5%
13.5%
KMP Return on Equity
17.2%
19.4%
20.9%
21.7%
23.4%
23.9%
22.6%
22.9%
25.2%
25.2%
24.3%
24.0%
Note: a definition of these measures may be found in the Appendix to this presentation
(a)
G&A is deducted to calculate the KMP ROI, but is not allocated to the segments and therefore not deducted to calculate the in

KMP Cost of Capital
Operated
Cost of capital varies over time:

Current ~7.2%
(a)

2011 analyst conf 7.8%

2010 analyst conf 8.8%

2009 analyst conf 9.8%

2008 analyst conf 9.0%

2004 analyst conf 8.3%

2003 analyst conf 9.1%

2002 analyst conf 8.2%
Long-term cost of capital ~9%

Well in excess of long-term cost of capital
Delivered attractive returns to LP investors
Supportive GP

GP has demonstrated willingness to forego distributions for transitional time period for appropriate acquisitions or expansions (e.g., KinderHawk)

If we get to a point where we cannot deliver attractive returns to LP investors, we would consider other options
31
(a)
Targeted unlevered returns typically 12-15% for pipelines
(higher for CO_2)
in
50/50
splits
since
1997
As of 12/30/2011; calculation of current cost of capital can be found in the Appendix to this presentation

KMP Access to Capital
Issued
~$25.8
billion
of
capital
at
KMP
in
the

public
markets
since
inception
(a)

~$11.9
billion
in
equity
raised
(a)

~$13.9 billion in KMP long-term debt (~$12.1B net of refinancing)
Accessed in difficult markets

Sep 01
to
Sep 02
~$1.9
billion
in
equity
and
debt
issued
(a)

Aug 07
to
Dec 09
~$7.6
billion
in
equity
and
debt
issued
(a)
Limited equity issuance needed in 2012

KMR dividend = ~$491 million in 2012

KMP $385 million public secondary offering(s) / ATM program
32
Note: all figures as of 12/31/2011; excludes any impact from the proposed acquisition of El Paso by KMI
(a) Includes KMR share dividends

KMR 101
(a)
Discount Has Narrowed, But Still Wide
KMR Discount to KMP
Management Purchases of KMR / KMP
(c)
(a)
All
figures
through
/
as

of
12/30/2011;
see
footnotes
on
slide
7
for
explanation
of
total
return
calculations
(b)
Calculation of share dividend: KMP quarterly cash distribution per unit divided by KMR 10-day average price prior to x-date =
/ $65.986 = 0.017579 share; example reflects actual KMR share dividend calculated for 3Q 2011 paid on 11/14/2011; refer to
(c)
Purchase of KMR shares and KMP units by directors and officers of KMR/KMP since the KMR IPO in 2001, as reported in S
7:1
ratio
excludes
one
open
market
purchase
of
KMP
units
relating
to
an
arrangement
requiring
cash
distributions
for
payment
of
interest
33
KMR
is
KMP
KMR shares are pari passu with KMP units
KMR dividend equal to KMP cash distribution, but paid in
additional shares; effectively a dividend reinvestment
program
(b)
Like
KMP

units,
KMR
shares
are
tax
efficient

but
with
simplified tax reporting (no K-1s, UBTI)
KMR is a significant entity
KMR market cap = $7.7 billion, ~30% of total KMP capitalization
~$20 million in daily liquidity
KMR has generated a 15.8% compound annual total return since 01 IPO, vs. 16.1% for KMP
Although the KMR trading discount to KMP has narrowed, at 7.6% it still leaves substantial room for improvement
EP transaction expected to lead to more KMR issuance
Highlighting the security and further improving liquidity
Potential for KMP to become self-funding through KMR dividend
Possibility of KMR share buybacks if quarterly dividends exceed equity funding needs
Insiders prefer KMR
Management has purchased KMR at a rate of about 2:1 vs. KMP,
or
almost
7:1
excluding
one
transaction
(c)
-20%
-15%
-10%
-5%
0%
5%
10%
Dec-01
Dec-03
Dec-05
Dec-07
Dec-09
Dec-11
$0
$2
$4

$6
$8
$10
KMR
KMP
$8.1
$4.5
(millions)
IPO 5/14/2001

KMP CO
2
Oil Production Hedge Profile
Avoid businesses with direct
commodity exposure
Hedge CO
2
BOE equivalent

Targeted minimum
hedge amounts:

Current Year: 70%
Year 2: 50%
Year 3: 30%
Year 4: 10%
Net Oil Production
34
77%
51%
31%
13%
0
10
20
30
40
2012
2013
2014
2015
Avg Hedge Px
WTI & WTS
($/Bbl)
(a)
$90.64
$92.23
$93.40
$98.11
Hedged
Unhedged
% Hedged
(a)
Where collars are used, pricing incorporated into average hedge price is the collar floor; for swaps and puts, strike price net of
(b)
Net equity production: 2012 = budget; 2013-2016 = based on Netherland, Sewell reserve report plus Katz project estimated ba
NGL components (C4+)

KMP Risks
Regulatory

Pacific Products Pipeline FERC / CPUC cases

Periodic rate reviews

Unexpected policy changes
Crude Oil Production Volumes

Crude Oil Prices

2012 budget assumes $93.75/Bbl realized price on unhedged barrels

2012
sensitivity
is
~$5.8
million
DCF
per
$1/Bbl
change
in
crude
oil
prices
Economically Sensitive Businesses (e.g., steel terminals)
Environmental
Terrorism
Interest Rates

~50% floating rate debt

The full-year impact of a 100-bp increase in rates equates to an approximate $65 million increase in interest expense
35
Note: excludes any impact from the proposed acquisition of El Paso by KMI

KMP Focused on Distribution Growth
History of Delivering
Distribution Growth
(a)
:

1-year growth = 4.8%

3-year growth = 4.7%

5-year growth = 7.2%

Annual LP Distribution Per Unit
(b)
Note: excludes any impact from the proposed acquisition of El Paso by KMI
(a)
Compound annual growth in KMP LP distributions per unit for the 1-year, 3-year and 5-year periods ending 12/31/2011
(b)
Annual LP distribution, rounded to 2 decimals where applicable
36
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012E
$0.63
$0.94
$1.24
$1.42
$1.71
$2.15
$2.44
$2.63
$2.87
$3.13
$3.26
$3.48
$4.02
$4.20
$4.40
$4.61
$4.98

KMP Drives KMI Growth
Substantial cash flow
Minimal capital expenditures
at KMI level
Strong balance sheet
Growing distributions and
investment at KMP drive KMI
dividend growth
KMP Cash Distributions Received by KMI
37
GP Interest
LP Units Owned

$65
$77
$85
$96
$100
$96
$104
$127
$140
$152
$163
$181
$58
$113
$208
$278
$336
$406
$492
$529
$635
$830
$967
$1,087
$1,218
$1,404
$3
$6
$40
$68
$153
$273
$355
$421
$502
$592
$625
$739
$957
$1,107
$1,239
$1,381
$1,585
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002

2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012E
(a)
$40

Note: excludes any impact from the proposed acquisition of El Paso by KMI
(a)
In 2010, total distributions paid to KMI (GP + LP) were $1,032 million. These distributions to KMI would have been $1,202 r
distributions
paid
in
August
2010
had
been
cash
from
operations,
rather
than
a
portion
being
a
distribution
of
cash
from
interim
capital
transactions;
the
GP
receives
only 2% of distributions of cash from interim capital transactions

Operational Excellence
Steve Kean
Chief Operating Officer

Operations Goals
Safe, Reliable, Efficient Operations
Continuous reduction in risk to the public, employees, contractors, assets and the environment
Continuous improvement in the efficiency and productivity of existing operations
Establish culture of excellence in operations
39
Well-executed expansions and effective integration of acquired operations

Efficiency
Part of weekly asset review

Throughput

Operating costs (including energy use and L&U)

Sustaining capex updates
Detailed, bottoms up
budget process for operating expenses and
sustaining capex

Separately identify safety and compliance needs; separately track
spending on those items
Shared best practices on common activities

Working groups

Quarterly KM operations meeting
40

KM Operating Efficiency
G&A per MMDth Natural Gas Received
O&M per MMDth Natural Gas Received
41
Source: third party analysis
$-
$0.01
$0.02
$0.03

$0.04
$0.05
$0.06
$0.07
$0.08
$0.09
$0.10
Company
A
Company
B
Company
C
Company
D
Company
E
Company
F
Company
G
Company
H
KM-
Line
operated
-
$0.05
$0.10
$0.15
$0.20
$0.25
$0.30
$0.35
$0.40
$0.45
$0.50
Company
A
Company
B
Company
C
Company
D
Company
E
Company
F
Company

G
Company
H
KM
operated
Line
$
-

Implementation Plan
Immediate Risk Reduction
ROW protection programs
Liquids pipeline O&M re-write
EHS (environmental, health and safety) boot camps
in Terminals
Audits and assessments (annual program)
Acceleration of certain pipeline

integrity work
PSM / RMP compliance
(a)
Tank and in-facility pipe integrity program
Terminals SQE (safety, quality and environmental) ongoing
Separate review of high consequence assets and operations
Continuous Improvement
Systems Improvement and extension
Measuring, meeting, adjusting
Training
Auditing
Working Groups
share best
practices across Kinder Morgan
Systems-making
Compliance Routine
Addressing
operations
performance
in our existing processes
Operations Management System

Annual budget

Compensation

QBR s

Operations quarterly meetings

Monthly business unit meetings

Monthly major projects review

Weekly asset meetings
Compliance systems

OpsInfo extension (2008
11)

Datastream

Petris

Audit tracking system

Exceptions reported to business
unit management
Incident and near miss reporting
systems

ERL

STARS

Incident Review Committee
42
(a)
PSM
= Process Safety Management
RMP
= Risk Management Plan

Compliance Summary

Key elements:

1.
Clear statement of requirement, assignment of responsibility and deadline for completion, and

2.
Exception reporting to management

Performance:

OpsInfo expanded to nearly 114,000 compliance actions per year

Timely compliance: 99.5% in 2011

Other items tracked: regulatory changes, audit exceptions tracked and closed

43

Compliance Summary
Cont d
44
(a)
SPCC
= Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures
(b)
PSM
= Process Safety Management
RMP
= Risk Management Plan

Business
Unit
Env. Permits
Hazardous
Waste / Transport
SPCC
(a)
Safety
PSM / RMP
(b)
DOT and
DOT
Maintenance
Security
Contractors
Damage
Prevention
Natural Gas
Pipelines
OpsInfo
INFOR EAM
OpsInfo
INFOR EAM
OpsInfo
ISNetworld
Petris
Products
Pipelines
OpsInfo
OpsInfo
OpsInfo
OpsInfo
OpsInfo
ISNetworld
Petris
Terminals
OpsInfo
OpsInfo
OpsInfo
OpsInfo
OpsInfo
ISNetworld
Petris
Kinder Morgan
Canada
OpsInfo & IVARA
OpsInfo for
Trans Mountain &
IVARA for
Platte & Express

Regulations
are Not
Applicable
OpsInfo &
IVARA
IVARA
ISNetworld
Petris
CO_2
OpsInfo
OpsInfo
OpsInfo
INFOR EAM
OpsInfo
ISNetworld
Petris

Incidents & Releases: Liquids Pipeline ROW
Liquids
Pipeline
Incidents
per
1,000
Miles
(a)
Liquids
Pipeline
Release
Rate
(a)
45
Note: KM totals exclude non-DOT jurisdictional CO2 Gathering and Crude Gathering for compatibility with industry compari
(a)
Failures involving onshore pipelines that occurred on the ROW, including valve sites, in which there is a release of the liquid c

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 c
exceeding $50,000; not included: natural gas transportation assets
(b)
2009 most recently reported
KM Incidents
Industry 3-yr Avg
Industry 2009 Avg
(b)
-
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
2006
2007
2008
2009
Industry 3-yr Avg
0.45
0.29
0.21
-
0.08
0.39
-
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2010

2011
KM Incidents
Industry 2009 Avg
(b)
6.0
15.5
2.5
-
0.01
13.1

Product Pipelines 10-year Release Trend
46
Releases > 5 Gallons ROW and Facilities
0
10
20
30
40
50

60
0
2,000
4,000
6,000
8,000
10,000
12,000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
Total Barrels Released
Cochin Release
Total Number of Incidents
Number of Pacific Only Releases

Incidents & Releases: Natural Gas Pipeline ROW
Natural Gas Pipeline Incidents Rate
(a)
47
0.27
0.30
0.13
0.04
-
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
2006

2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
KM Incidents
Current Industry Avg
2005 Industry Avg
0.32
0.27

Note: KM totals exclude non-DOT jurisdictional CO_2
Gathering and Crude Gathering for compatibility with industry comparisons
(a)
An Incident means any of the following events:
(1)
An event that involves a release of gas from a pipeline or of a liquefied natural gas or gas from an LNG Facility and
(i) A death, or personal injury necessitating in-patient hospitalization; or
(ii) Estimated property damage, including cost of gas lost, of the operator or others, or both, of $50,000 or more; or
(iii) Unintentional estimated gas loss of 3,000 Mcf or more
(2)
An event that results in an emergency shutdown of an LNG facility
(3)
An event that is significant, in the judgment of the operator, even though it did not meet the criteria of paragraphs (1) or (2)

KM Lost-time Incident Rate (DART)
48

Contractor Lost-time Incident Rate (DART)
49
0.44
0.71
1.23
1.00
1.10
1.00
1.84
1.00
-
1
2
3
4

5
Natural Gas
Pipelines
CO_2
Products
Pipelines
Terminals
KM Canada
KM Contractor Rate (12-mo)
Industry Avg
-

OSHA Recordable Incident Rate
50
1.40
1.02
1.52
2.78
1.05
1.30
1.06
0.74
2.27
0.52
2.30
1.67
1.90

5.90
1.90
2.50
2.60
2.50
6.35
2.50
-
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
Natural Gas
Pipelines
CO2
Products
Pipelines
Terminals
KM Canada
KM Rate (3-yr Avg)
KM Rate (12-mo)
Industry Current Avg
Industry 2005 Avg

Vehicle Incident Rate
51
(a)
Industry average not available for Terminals
(a)
0.50
0.69
0.42
1.86

0.59
0.26
0.70
0.68
0.79
0.57
1.40
1.40
2.41
2.41
-
1
2
3
4
5
Natural Gas
Pipelines
CO_2
Products
Pipelines
Terminals
KM Canada
KM Rate (3-yr Avg)
-
KM Rate (12-mo)
-
Industry Avg

2012 Objectives
Incident rates: better than industry average and better than the Kinder Morgan 3-year average; zero significant incidents
Terminals SQE program
Continued special emphasis on high consequence assets and operations
52

53

Natural Gas Pipelines
Tom Martin
President Natural Gas Pipeline Group
** Does not include El Paso acquisition

Overview
Market
Environment
Shale activity providing excellent growth opportunities
Transport spreads remain flat
Storage spreads are weak
Processing margins continue to be very strong and roughly equivalent to 2011 performance
Value
Proposition
Strong asset base with secure cash flows supported by long-term contracts
Broad pipeline network connected to diverse supply sources and end users lessening the impact of flat basis spreads
Limited exposure to commodity prices and processing margins

Recently expanded footprint and superior access to capital provides additional expansion / extension and acquisition opportunities
Summary
System
Financial targets
Asset-by-asset review
Intrastate assets
Growth opportunities
2

Natural Gas Pipelines and Facilities
3

Financial Overview
Budget
'11 -
'12
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011

2012
Change
EBDDA
(a)
$501,103
$548,383
$738,860
$825,388
$981,391
$1,134,424
$1,305,468
$171,044
Sustaining Capex
(27,431)
(29,927)
(29,853)
(22,676)
(19,486)
(30,094)
(43,812)
(13,718)
DCF
$473,672
$518,456
$709,007
$802,712
$961,905
$1,104,329
$1,261,655
$157,326
14.2%
2012 Highlights:
Second half of KinderHawk acquired in July 2011; full-year contribution in 2012
Eagle Ford joint venture in-service; full-year contribution in 2012
Full-year contract quantities on FEP in 2012
SouthTex
acquisition
included
in
KMP
portfolio
in
December
2011;
full-year
contribution
in
2012
EagleHawk joint venture investment included in KMP portfolio in 2011; full-year contribution in 2012
West Clear Lake storage contract renewal contribution in 2012

Full-year KMIGT rate case settlement in 2012
4
($ in millions)
(a)
EBDDA includes Upstream gathering assets (2010 forward) and includes imputed share of DD&A of material joint venture inv
from Eagle Ford (2011) and Endeavor (2011 and 2012)

Contracted Capacity and Term
Interstate
pipelines:
contracted
on
a
fee
for
service

basis
Annual
re-contracting
exposure
is
~
2%
-
5%
of
segment
EBDDA
through
2015
Limited exposure to gas commodity pricing; $1/Dth gas price change = ~ $1.1MM in 2012, <1% of segment annual EBDDA
Non-Interstate pipelines: business portfolio
Limited exposure to gas commodity pricing, processing margins, pricing spreads

Processing
exposure
(a)
:
$1
change
in
WTI
=
~$2MM;
1%
change
in
NGL
crude
ratio
=
~$3MM;
Total processing is ~ 6% of segment annual EBDDA

$1 /Dth gas price change = ~$3MM/yr, < 1% of segment annual EBDDA

Intrastate pricing spreads: $0.05 Waha to HSC = $1MM
5
Transport Contracts
Avg. = 8 yr, 9 mo
Transport Contracts
Avg. = 6 yr, 2 mo
Contracted
Capacity
Avg. Term
Remaining

Interstate
KM Interstate Gas
Storage
10.7
Bcf
3 yr,
1 mo
Transport
1.0
Bcf/d
3 yr,
6 mo
TransColorado
Transport
1.0
Bcf/d
4 yr,
3 mo
Trailblazer
Transport
0.9
Bcf/d
3 yr,
10 mo
Rockies Express
Transport
2.0
Bcf/d
7 yr,
8 mo
Midcontinent Express
Transport
2.6
Bcf/d
6 yr,
5 mo
KM Louisiana
Transport
2.1
Bcf/d
17 yr,
8 mo
Fayetteville Express
Transport
1.8
Bcf/d
10 yr,
2 mo
Intrastate
Texas Intrastates

Purchases
2.7
Bcf/d
2 yr,
1 mo
Sales
2.3
Bcf/d
2 yr,
1 mo
Storage
144
Bcf
1 yr,
1 mo
Transport
3.9
Bcf/d
5 yr.
7 mo
Eagle Ford JV
Transport
0.6
Bcf/d
9 yr,
11 mo
KinderHawk
Transport
N/A
~4 yr
(life of lease)
(a)
Includes Eagle Ford Gathering and Upstream

Asset Summaries

Rockies Express Pipeline
REX
1,685 miles of 36
and 42
mainline
Originates in Meeker, CO and
terminates in Clarington, OH
Transports Rocky Mountain

production to Midwest and
Northeast markets
JV between KMP (50%),
Sempra (25%) and
ConocoPhillips (25%); KMP
operates
Capacity

Zone 1 ~ 2.0 Bcf/d

Zone 2/3 ~1.8 Bcf/d
Long haul capacity contracted
at ~97% long term
FERC-regulated
Long
haul
flows
0.9

1.8
Bcf/d
7

REX
Opportunities
Firm backhauls (Marcellus and Utica Shale, Biogas)

East-end receipts, conversion of existing deliveries to bi-directional interconnects, and booster compression

Forward pricing favors Chicago over Clarington (backhaul within Zone 3)
Park & loan service
Interruptible and short haul service (ITS, PAWS)
Extensions and expansions

and LDC s)

New supply basins (Utica and Marcellus shale)
Challenges

Meeker to Clarington price spreads have narrowed
MFN clause restricts full system backhauls (Zone 3 to Zone 1) to shorter term (364 days max.) contracts

Backhauls within Zone 3 exempt
8
Additional markets in Ohio and Indiana (coal to gas conversions, power plants

KMIGT
5,054 miles of various
diameter reticulated
pipeline
Markets:

LDCs and industrials

Irrigation/grain drying in
NE and KS

Mid-Continent
interconnected pipelines

Ethanol plants
Growth

Power plants
Capacity

Transport .98 Bcf/d

Storage 14.8 Bcf

Marketable on-system
capacity sold out

PXP contracted at
96% short term
FERC-regulated
Rate case settlement
approved in 2011;
minimal rate case
exposure through 2015
Kinder Morgan Interstate Gas Transmission
9

KMIGT
Opportunities
Pony Express Pipeline (PXP) conversion from gas to oil service
Power plants

New natural gas power plants and conversion of existing coal power plants to natural gas
Future
production
development

Niobrara
Shale
Additional LDC and industrial load
Challenges