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ENERGY PARTNER

2026 NIPSCO INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLAN

First Stakeholder Advisory Meeting

September 23, 2026
9 A.M.-3 P.M. CT

The anticipated modeling and modeled portfolios throughout the IRP are regulatory requirements made in connection with integrated resource planning that contain the company's forward-looking assumptions. The modeling remains under evaluation and such modeling and modeled portfolios are not an indication of actual future events and should not be relied upon as such.

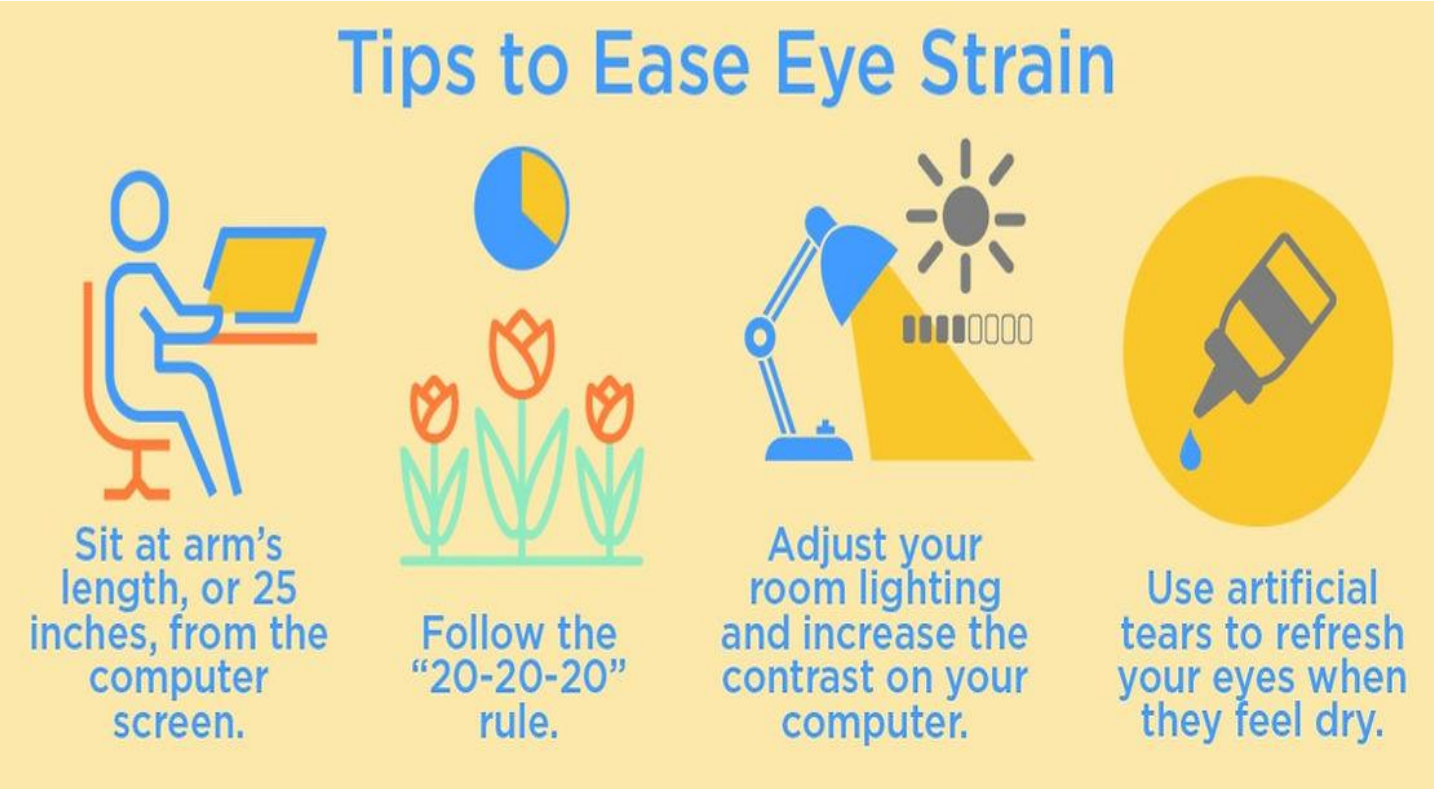
NIPSCO MEETSAFE

IRP Stakeholder Mtg #1 – Sept 23, 2026

NAME OF ROOM	Jasper Ballroom	CPR:	Safety Compliance Officer, Onsite Manager
SECURITY CONTACT	Security Compliance Officer, Portable Radio's Channel #1		
LOCATION OF NEAREST EXIT(S)	Northeast banquet room doors, gather at assembly point, grass area near Tesla charging stations		
NEAREST PLACE TO SEEK SHELTER	TORNADO:	Interior restrooms and Jasper ballroom interior	
	FIRE:	Northeast banquet room doors, gather at assembly point, grass area near Tesla charging stations	
IN AN EMERGENCY, WHO WILL DIAL 911	PRIMARY:	Alexis Carter	
	BACKUP:	Jessica Cantarelli	
WHO WILL DIRECT THE EMERGENCY RESPONDER(S)	PRIMARY:	Jerry Patrick, Safety/Security Compliance Officer	
	BACKUP:	Cecilia Terrazas	
LOCATION OF THE AUTOMATED EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATOR (AED)	Banquet preparation hallway located near the North banquet room doors Owner: Jerry Patrick, Cecilia Terrazas		

SAFETY MOMENT: EYE WELLNESS

Focusing the eyes on computer screens or other digital displays has been shown to reduce a person's blink rate by a third to a half, which tends to dry out the eyes.



Consider two actions that will be impactful

- ***Keep your distance***: The eyes work harder to see close up. Try keeping the monitor or screen at arm's length, about 25 inches away
- ***Reduce glare***: Screens can produce glare that can aggravate the eye. Try using a matte screen filter.
- ***Adjust lighting***: If a screen is much brighter than the surrounding light, your eyes have to work harder to see.
- ***Give your eyes a break***: Remember to blink and follow the 20-20-20 rule. Take a break every 20 minutes by looking at an object 20 feet away for 20 seconds. This allows your eyes to relax.
- Stop using devices before bed.

Read more at:
https://www.cornerstoneoptometry.com/post/protect-your-eyes-from-too-much-screen-time

STAKEHOLDER ADVISORY MEETING PROTOCOLS

- **Your input and feedback are critical to NIPSCO's Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) Process.**
- **The Public Advisory Process provides NIPSCO with feedback on its assumptions and sources of data. This helps inform the modeling process and overall IRP.**
- **We set aside time at the end of each section to ask questions.**
- **Your candid and ongoing feedback is key to this process:**
  - Please ask questions and make comments on the content presented
  - Please provide feedback on the process itself
- **Please identify yourself by name prior to speaking. This will help keep track of comments and follow-up actions.**
- **If you wish to make a presentation during a meeting, please reach out to Erin Whitehead (ewhitehead@nisource.com).**

AGENDA

Time *Central Time	Topic	Speaker
9:00-9:10	Kick-Off	Vince Parisi / Erin Whitehead
9:10-9:30	Federal & State Policy Update	Abe Lang / Matt Croucher
9:30-9:45	Short-term Action Plan Update	Abe Lang
9:45-10:15	Continuous Improvement in the IRP	Abe Lang
10:15-10:30	2026 IRP Analytical Framework	Abe Lang
10:30-10:45	Break	
10:45-11:45	Natural Gas and MISO Market Reference Case	Charles River Associates
11:45-12:30	Lunch	
12:30-1:00	Environmental Considerations	Stephen Holcomb
1:00-1:45	Reference Case Load Forecast	Abe Lang / Matt Croucher
1:45-2:00	Break	
2:00-2:20	Emerging Technology Considerations	EJ White
2:20-2:30	RFI Results	Abe Lang
2:30-2:45	Portfolio Development & Scorecard	Abe Lang
2:45-2:50	Calendar & Next Steps	Abe Lang
2:50-3:00	Closing Comments / Stakeholder Questions	Erin Whitehead

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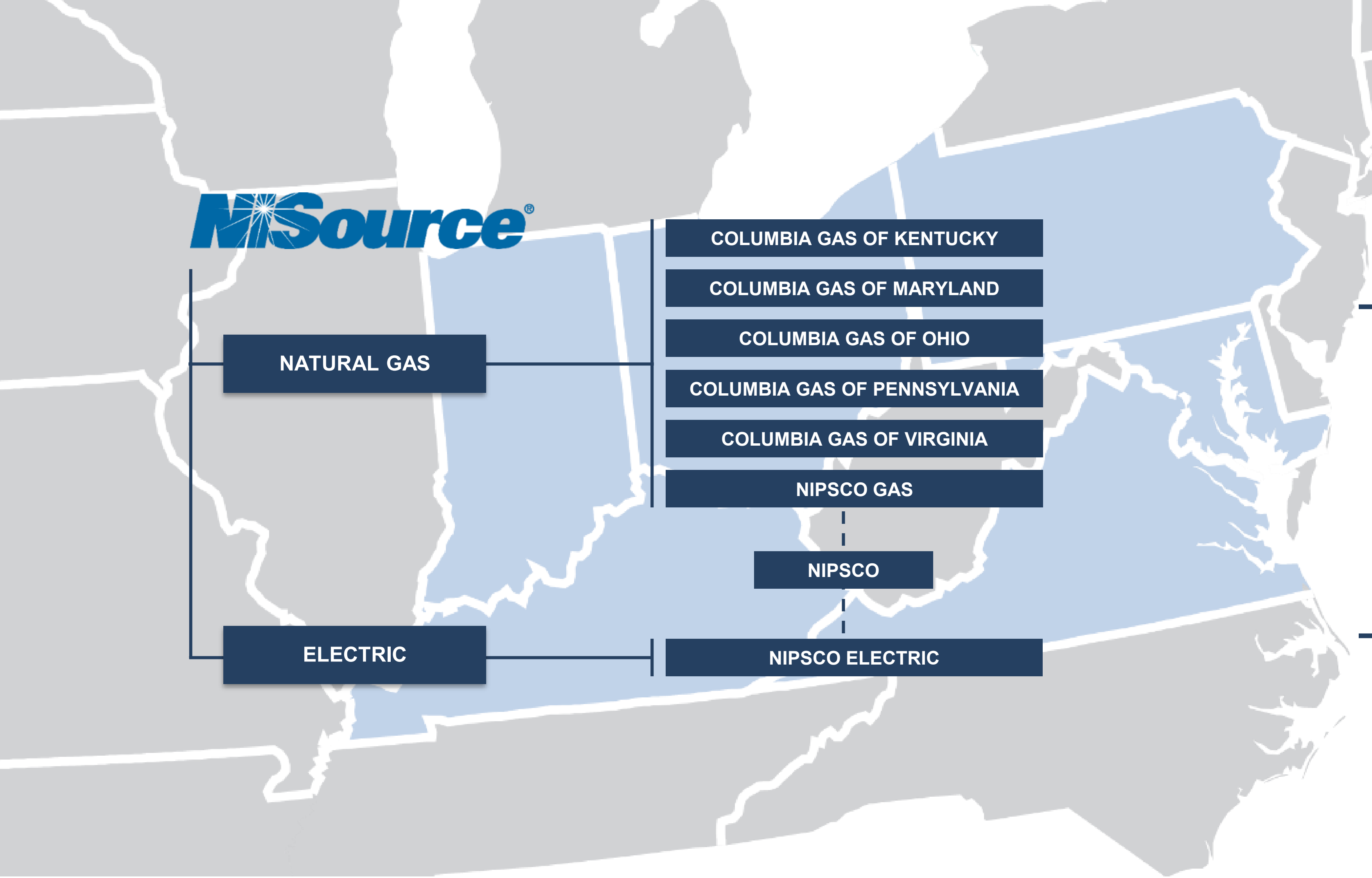
KICK OFF

Vince Parisi, President & COO, NIPSCO

PREMIER REGULATED UTILITY BUSINESS



SIGNIFICANT SCALE ACROSS 6 STATES

~3.3M

GAS CUSTOMERS

~500K

ELECTRIC CUSTOMERS

NIPSCO PROFILE

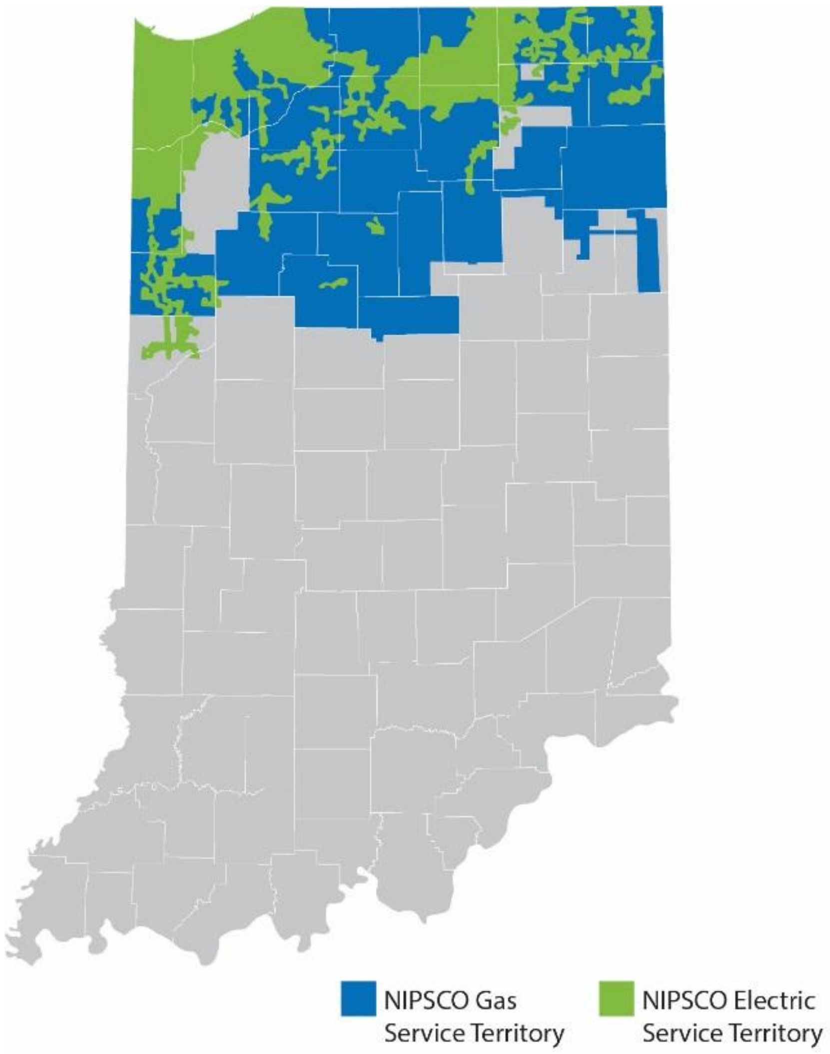
Working to Become Indiana's Premier Utility

Electric

- 496,000 electric customers in 20 counties
- +5,000 MW generating capacity
  - 17 electric generating facilities
    (2 coal, 2 natural gas, 2 hydro, 5 wind, 5 solar and 2 solar-plus-storage)
  - 1,200 MW of new wind energy
    (Rosewater, Jordan Creek, Indiana Crossroads Wind I & II and Carpenter online in 2020, 2021, 2023 and 2025)
  - 1,950 MW of new solar energy
    (Dunns Bridge I, Indiana Crossroads solar online in 2023, Cavalry in 2024, Dunns Bridge II, Gibson, Fairbanks, Green River and Appleseed in 2025)
- ~14,600 Miles of transmission and distribution
  - Interconnect with 5 major utilities (3 MISO; 2 PJM)
  - Serves 2 network customers and other independent power producers

Natural Gas

- 878,000 natural gas customers; 32 counties
- 18,800 miles of transmission and distribution line/main
- Interconnections with seven major interstate pipelines
- Two on-system storage facilities



~2,800 Employees

Merrillville, Ind. Headquarters

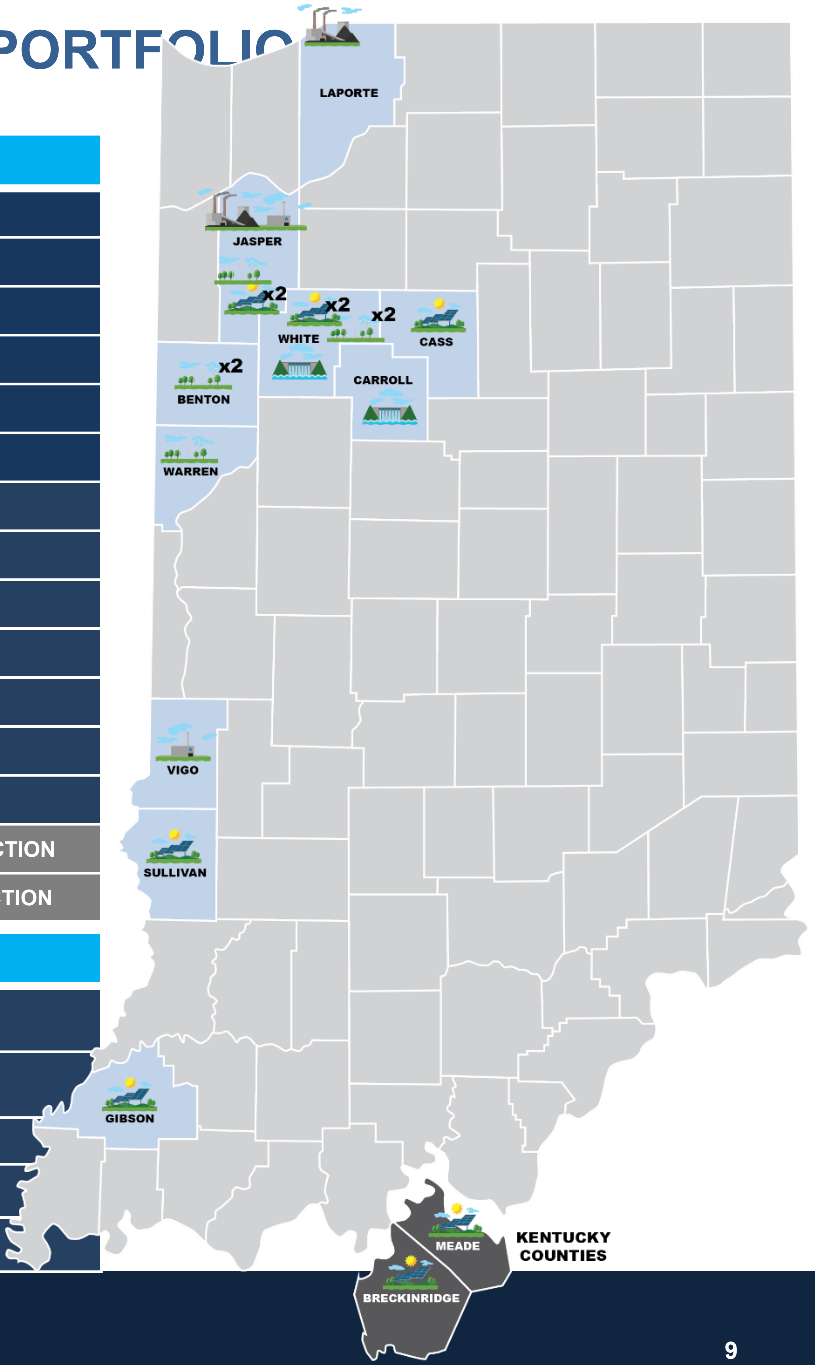
CURRENT & ANTICIPATED FUTURE NIPSCO GENERATION PORTFOLIO

Robust Renewable Investments in Indiana

NEW GENERATION FACILITIES*	INSTALLED CAPACITY (MW)	COUNTY	IN SERVICE
ROSEWATER WIND	102 MW	WHITE	2020 COMPLETE
JORDAN CREEK WIND	400 MW	BENTON & WARREN	2020 COMPLETE
INDIANA CROSSROADS WIND	302 MW	WHITE	2021 COMPLETE
DUNNS BRIDGE SOLAR I	265 MW	JASPER	2022 COMPLETE
INDIANA CROSSROADS SOLAR	200 MW	WHITE	2023 COMPLETE
INDIANA CROSSROADS II WIND	200 MW	WHITE	2023 COMPLETE
CAVALRY SOLAR	200 MW + 45 MW BATTERY	WHITE	2024 COMPLETE
DUNNS BRIDGE SOLAR II	435 MW + 56 MW BATTERY	JASPER	2025 COMPLETE
GIBSON SOLAR	200 MW	GIBSON	2025 COMPLETE
FAIRBANKS SOLAR	250 MW	SULLIVAN	2025 COMPLETE
GREEN RIVER SOLAR	200 MW	BRECKINRIDGE & MEADE, KY	2025 COMPLETE
CARPENTER WIND	195 MW	JASPER	2025 COMPLETE
APPLESEED SOLAR	200 MW	CASS	2025 COMPLETE
TEMPLETON WIND	200 MW	BENTON	2027 PRE-CONSTRUCTION
GAS PEAKING RESOURCE	400 MW	JASPER	2027 PRE-CONSTRUCTION

GENERATION FACILITIES	INSTALLED CAPACITY (MW)	FUEL	COUNTY
MICHIGAN CITY RETIRING 2028	455 MW	COAL	LAPORTE
R.M. SCHAFHER RETIRING 2025 (COAL) – 2028 (NG)	722 MW + 155 MW	COAL + NATURAL GAS	JASPER
SUGAR CREEK	665 MW	NATURAL GAS	VIGO
NORWAY HYDRO	7.2 MW	WATER	WHITE
OAKDALE HYDRO	9.2 MW	WATER	CARROLL

* Since 2018



HOW DOES NIPSCO PLAN FOR THE FUTURE?

- At least every three years, NIPSCO outlines its long-term plan to supply electricity to customers over the next 20 years
- This study – known as an Integrated Resource Plan – is required of all jurisdictional electric utilities in Indiana
- The IRP process includes an extensive analysis of a range of resource options evaluated against objectives for portfolios to be reliable, affordable, sustainable, diverse and flexible

Reliability

- Resource adequacy
- Operating reliability

Resilience

- Respond to catastrophic events

Affordability

- Affordability across all customer classes
- Diverse resource mix

Stability

- Ability to deliver stable electric service to all customers

Environmental Sustainability

- Account for both environmental regulations and consumers' demands

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FEDERAL AND STATE POLICY CHANGES SINCE 2024 IRP

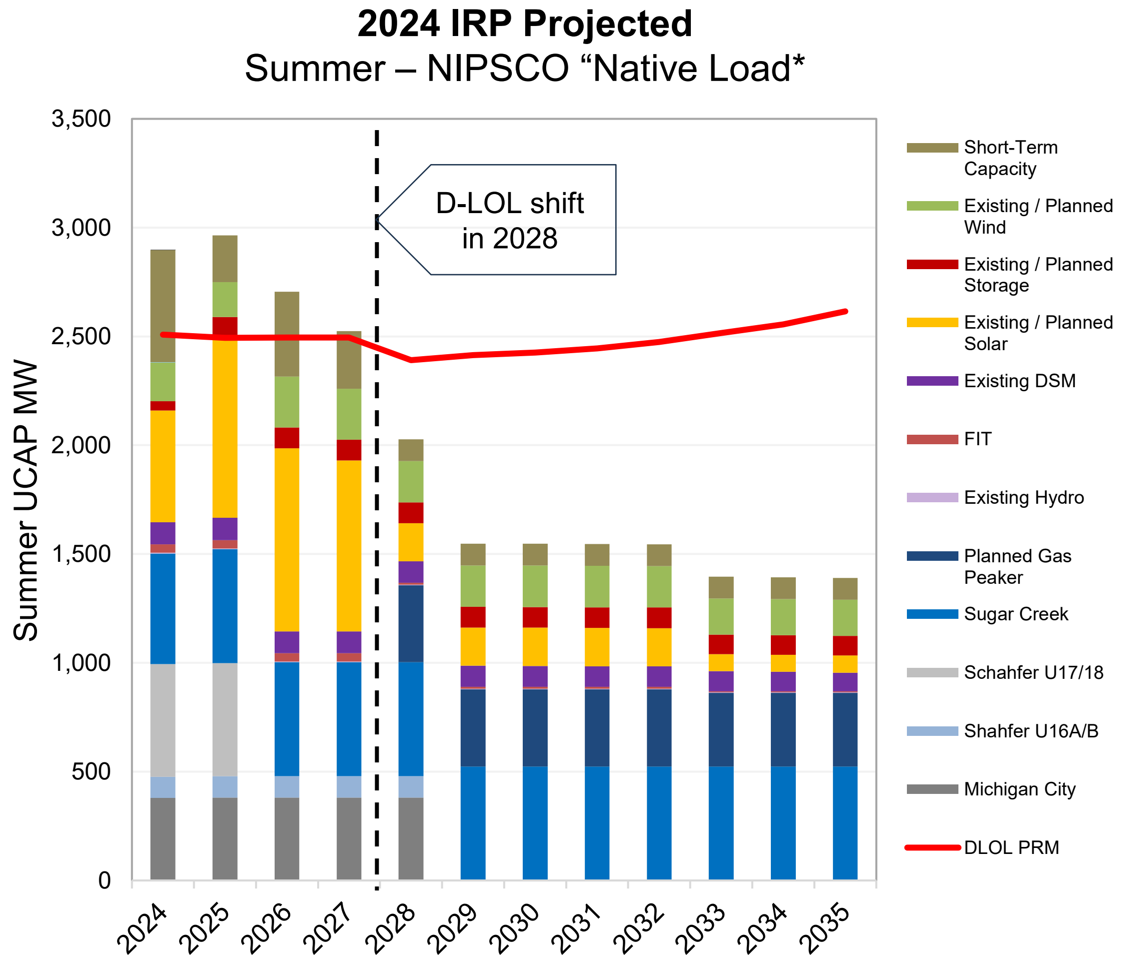
Abe Lang, Manager, Strategy & Risk

PURPOSE OF IRP ACCELERATION: COMPLETION IN 2026 VERSUS 2027

NIPSCO's Summer 2028 and Summer 2029 capacity needs require near-term decisions around new resources for reliability. The prior IRP recommendation of 900MW+ of storage by 2029 needs to be re-evaluated due to the following drivers:

Primary Drivers of IRP Acceleration

- **Federal Executive Orders Forcing Coal Extensions:**
  - First utility orders were issued in April 2025
  - NIPSCO received orders for Schahfer 17/18 in Dec-2025**
    - Required re-investment in Units 17 and 18
    - Does not provide associated capacity for NIPSCO
- **One Big Beautiful Bill Act:** Restricts tax credit eligibility for many lithium-ion batteries due to foreign content restrictions
- **MISO 4-hr Storage Accreditation Uncertainty:** MISO is still assessing the long-term capacity value for 4-hr battery storage and has not yet released their final long-term view



* Graph from the 2024 IRP, Stakeholder Advisory Meeting #2, on June 24, 2024
** DOE 202c order for Schahfer 17/18 → https://www.energy.gov/documents/order-number-202-25-12-schahfer

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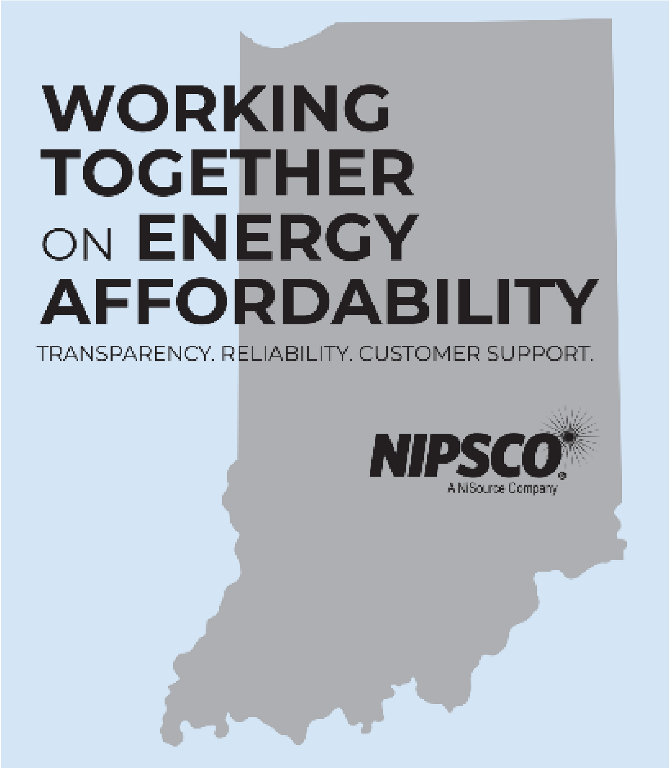
INDIANA IRP RULE UPDATES SINCE 2024

- Per Indiana Code § 8-1-8.5-3(e)(2), jurisdictional electric utilities are required to **submit Integrated Resource Plans (IRPs) at least every three years**
  - NIPSCO's last IRP was submitted in late 2024

- Since the 2024 IRP, one new requirement has been added by law that is applicable to NIPSCO's 2026 IRP:
  - After December 31, 2025, IRPs must include an **assessment of potential use or investment in advanced transmission technologies**:
    - *The IRP must include analysis of how these technologies can help meet system demand safely, reliably, efficiently and cost-effectively taking into consideration cost, risk, uncertainty and the alternative investments needed to build new transmission infrastructure if advanced transmission technologies are not deployed.*



NIPSCO-GENCO RELATIONSHIP AND THE NEW IRP

- **NiSource Generation LLC (GenCo) was approved by IURC as an energy utility and public utility September 2025**
  - GenCo is not authorized to provide retail electric service to any customer

- **The Settlement Agreement that the IURC approved has three terms that are directly relevant to the IRP:**

1) GenCo is explicitly exempted from performing its own IRPs

2) The <u>load</u> associated with megaload customers will be accounted for in NIPSCO's IRP process, and any forecasted use of GenCo <u>generation</u> assets and PPAs will be included in NIPSCO's IRP

3) NIPSCO's future IRP (as well as approved contracts and ongoing negotiations) will directly inform the amount of capacity GenCo can procure

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2024 IRP SHORT-TERM ACTION PLAN UPDATE

Abe Lang, Manager, Strategy & Risk

2024 IRP RECAP: SHORT-TERM ACTION PLAN

The 2024 IRP laid out two paths forward, one for NIPSCO's existing customer base and the other specifically for data centers. Since that time, NiSource has created a new subsidiary entity, NiSource Generation Company LLC (GenCo) to protect existing customers.

Existing Customer: *Planned additions for the NIPSCO Native Load (without new data centers)*

Data Center: Planned additions for the potential new data center customers (GenCo)

Timing	Near Term 2025-2029	Mid Term 2030-2034	Long Term 2035 & Beyond
Retirements	• Schahfer Units 17, 18 (by 2025) • Schahfer Units 16A/B (by 2027) • Michigan City Unit 12 (by 2028)	• N/A	• N/A
Preferred Plan – Capacity Additions	• *Storage (900+MW)* • *Thermal Contracts (350 MW)* • Gas CCGT (1,285 MW) • Gas Peaking (420 MW)	• *Storage (125 MW)* • *Wind (150-650MW)* • Solar (750 MW) • Gas CCGT (1,950 MW) • Gas Peaking (200 MW)	• *Storage (25 MW)* • *Wind (250-900 MW)* • Solar (525 MW) • Sugar Creek Retrofit - Hydrogen • CCGT Retrofits – CCUS
Other Activities	• Monitor changing regulatory policy (MISO, EPA, local) and technology advancements • Previously planned additions (~2,100 MW)	• Reevaluate decarbonization options including CCUS, H2 and other emerging technologies for best fit • Add additional renewables as needed to support higher energy needs	• Implement most cost-effective retrofits • Determine final steps to achieve Net

Storage Investment	CCGT / Gas Peaking Investment	Monitor / Respond To Changes	Execute Previously Planned Activities
~ 900 MW of storage dependent on future MISO capacity accreditation	CCGT additions to support data center load and gas peaking investment as needed for additional capacity	MISO rules; EPA rules; Long-duration energy storage; Hydrogen; Carbon capture; Nuclear	Schahfer & Michigan City retirements; Renewable Projects ~1,700 MW, ~400 MW Gas Peaker

2024 IRP SHORT-TERM ACTION PLAN – RE-EVALUATION

Potential Changes to the 2024 IRP Short-term Action Plan are Highlighted Below

	Near Term	Mid Term
Timing	**2025-2029**	**2030-2034**
Retirements	• Schahfer Units 17, 18 (by 2025) *under DOE 202c order* • Schahfer Units 16A/B (by 2027) • Michigan City Unit 12 (by 2028)	• N/A
Preferred Plan – Capacity Additions	**For Native Load** • *Storage (900+MW)* • *Thermal Contracts (350 MW)* • Gas CCGT (1,285 MW) - • Gas Peaking (420 MW)	**For Native Load** • *Storage (125 MW)* • *Wind (150-650MW)* • Solar (750 MW) • Gas CCGT (1,950 MW) • Gas Peaking (200 MW)
Other Activities	• Monitor changing regulatory policy • Previously planned additions (~2,100 MW)	• Reevaluate decarbonization options including CCUS, H2 and other emerging technologies for best fit (including nuclear, gas fuel cells, and other emerging technologies) • Add additional renewables as needed to support higher energy needs

Reevaluating all retirement dates

Reconsidering storage investment size

GenCo's data center load is significantly higher than the 2,600 MW of data center load in the 2024 IRP, and the amount of new generation resources may increase

PROGRESS ON ADVANCING THE 2024 IRP PREFERRED PLAN AND SHORT-TERM ACTION PLAN

Non-Exhaustive

	2024 Short Term Action Plan	Progress To Date
Retirement	**Retire by:** • Schahfer Coal Units 17/18 by 2025 • Michigan City Unit 12 by 2028 • Schahfer 16A/B by 2027	• Schahfer Coal Units 17/18 – retirement delayed due to DOE 202c order • Michigan City Unit 12 – retirement date under re-evaluation • Schahfer 16 A/B – retirement date under re-evaluation
Preferred Plan – Capacity Additions – 2024 IRP	**NIPSCO Native Load** • Storage (900+MW)* • Thermal Contracts (350 MW)* **GenCo** • Gas CCGT (1,285 MW) • Gas Peaking (420 MW)	**NIPSCO Native Load** • *Storage – under re-evaluation due to uncertainty around tax credits, Schahfer 17/18 capacity value, MISO's long-term capacity value for 4-hr storage* • *Thermal Contracts – executed ~600 MW of thermal contracts* **GenCo** • Two ~1,300 MW Gas CCGTs –in-progress at Schahfer site • ~1,100 MW of Dispatchable PPAs executed • ~500 MW Battery project –in progress
Previously Approved Project Progress	**Execute Previously Planned Activities** • Renewable Projects ~1,700 MW • ~400 MW Gas Peaker (*Currently Under Construction)*	***Projects placed in-service*** *(details on next slide)* • *1,485 MW of solar projects,* • *91 MW of storage* • *200 MW of wind*

PROJECT UPDATES SINCE THE 2024 IRP FOR FACILITIES PREVIOUSLY IN DEVELOPMENT

1,485 MW of previously approved solar projects, 91 MW of storage, and 200 MW of wind projects, were placed in-service since the start of 2024 IRP

Project	Technology	Structure	Capacity (MW ICAP)	In-Service Date
Cavalry	Solar + Storage	Full Ownership	200 + 45	05-2024
Dunns Bridge II	Solar + Storage	Full Ownership	435 + 56	01-2025
Green River	Solar	PPA	200	05-2025
Fairbanks	Solar	Full Ownership	250	05-2025
Gibson	Solar	Full Ownership	200	07-2025
Appleseed	Solar	PPA	200	08-2025
Carpenter	Wind	PPA	200	12-2025
New Peaker	Frame + Aero	Full Ownership	~400	12-2027
Templeton	Wind	Full Ownership	200	06-2027

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CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE 2026 IRP

Abe Lang, Manager, Strategy & Risk

2024 IRP FEEDBACK AND CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT PLAN FOR 2026

Category	2024 IRP Feedback	2026 Improvement Plan
Data Centers	• **Data Center Forecast Transparency** • **Data Center Cost Segmentation:** "NIPSCO lacks an adequate large load interconnection process that will protect existing customers from cost and grid reliability risks imposed by large customers" (CAC).	• **GenCo Creation & Purpose*:** Creation of the GenCo supports generation needs of new data center customers and will protect NIPSCO's legacy customers from potential costs of generation built for data centers.

Technology Cost Estimates	• **Underestimated Gas Generation Costs:** Concerns that NIPSCO did not conduct a formal study on a gas combined cycle resource in the prior IRP, and that our assumptions were misaligned with other utilities.
	• **Lack of Nuclear Considered**
		• **RFI:** Conduct a two-part Request For Information (RFI) to understand:
		  • Dispatchable Resources in 2028-2032 to get better project estimates for dispatchable resources (including gas generation).
		  • All Source RFI For Energy Resources starting in 2030: to assess technologies that will be available in the 2030s including Nuclear (SMRs), fuel cell and other newer technologies.

Decarbonization	• **Viability of Carbon Capture:** "NIPSCO should be more critical of the viability of carbon capture, utilization and storage" (OUCC).	• **Viability of Carbon Capture:** NIPSCO will highlight emerging technology considerations around carbon capture during stakeholder meeting #2, as well as other decarbonization options from the RFI. Decarbonization will be evaluated relative to specific policy/market scenarios analyzed in the IRP.
Modeling	• **Modeling Transparency:** criticism of Aurora license process and requests that NIPSCO move towards a process like AES, which provides full portfolio models to stakeholders under an NDA. • **DSM:** Multiple parties provided feedback on a desire for higher demand response and energy efficiency programs. • **Natural Gas Reliability In Winter: "**The OUCC recommends NIPSCO model sensitivities regarding natural gas availability during cold weather events in its reliability modeling."	• **Modeling Transparency:** NIPSCO intends to secure Intervenor licenses for PLEXOS for select participants in the IRP process. NIPSCO, additionally, will be meeting regularly with technical stakeholders to discuss IRP portfolio modeling with those who have executed an NDA • **DSM:** NIPSCO will provide a high-level DSM update during the 2026 IRP followed by a more detailed Market Potential Study in 2027 (after the IRP concludes) • **Natural Gas Reliability in Winter:** NIPSCO will work with Charles River Associates to examine winter reliability for natural gas plant availability in our upcoming reliability study at stakeholder meeting #3

* NIPSCO received the IURC's approval of its GenCo Strategy in September 2025 → https://www.nisource.com/news/article/nisource-achieves-iurc-regulatory-approval-for-genco-strategy

TECHNOLOGY COST ESTIMATES: 2026 REQUEST FOR INFORMATION (RFI)

Purpose: to identify viable resources available to NIPSCO in the marketplace to meet the needs of its customers in the near-term and long-term.

Issued: Aug. 14, 2026

Responses Due: Sept. 4, 2026

Next Steps:

1) Review RFI results and create class-level estimates for each resource.
2) Include class-level estimate in IRP portfolio modeling to determine resource selection.
3) Follow-up in 2027 with select counterparties to implement new resource decisions.

Element	**RFI 1 –** Dispatchable Resources (2028-2032)	**RFI 2 –** All-Source for Energy Resources starting in 2030
Technology	Dispatchable resource solutions that meet established industrywide reliability and performance standards	Energy resources, including new technologies (e.g. nuclear, fuel cell technologies, etc); and existing technologies such as solar and wind
Event Size	≥ 100MW	≥ 100MW
Ownership Structure	Direct sales of existing facilities; Build transfer arrangements (BTA) for facilities under development; Equity stake for a portion of a facility including a minority ownership interest; Tolling or power purchase arrangements (PPA)	Direct sales of existing facilities; Build transfer arrangements (BTA) for facilities under development; Equity stake for a portion of a facility including a minority ownership interest; Tolling or power purchase arrangements (PPA)
Duration	Any	Any
Deliverability	Qualified to receive Zonal Resource Credits in or deliver to MISO Local Resource Zone 6	Qualified to receive Zonal Resource Credits in or deliver to MISO Local Resource Zone 6

MODELING TRANSPARENCY

Process Improvements:

1) **In 2025, NIPSCO acquired PLEXOS electric portfolio modeling software to perform**
   - Capacity expansion modeling
   - Production cost modeling

2) **NIPSCO plans to allow parties under non-disclosure agreements (NDA) to suggest portfolio concepts for NIPSCO to run and will provide the output for portfolio analyzed**
   - NIPSCO will analyze portfolios on a first-come first-serve basis due to the accelerated timeline for its 2026 IRP
   - NIPSCO will then provide stakeholders who have requested portfolio concepts with the following materials, subject to a non-disclosure agreement (NDA):
     - Plexos model inputs
     - Plexos capacity expansion output
     - Financial Model output
   - NIPSCO will communicate with each requesting stakeholder (under an NDA) the number of requests made (and their position in the request "queue"), and may ask for a reduced or prioritized number of portfolio requests depending on internal resource constraints
   - NIPSCO reserves the right to exclude any portfolio request from its public documents in the 2026 IRP. However, NIPSCO may choose to include some of these requested portfolios in public stakeholder material and the final IRP report.

If you are interested in suggesting portfolio concepts, please send an email by Sept. 28, 2026 to NIPSCO_IRP@nisource.com with the subject "Portfolio Request": NIPSCO will then respond and send its required Non-Disclosure Agreement (if one is not already in-place).

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2026 IRP ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

Abe Lang, Manager, Strategy & Risk

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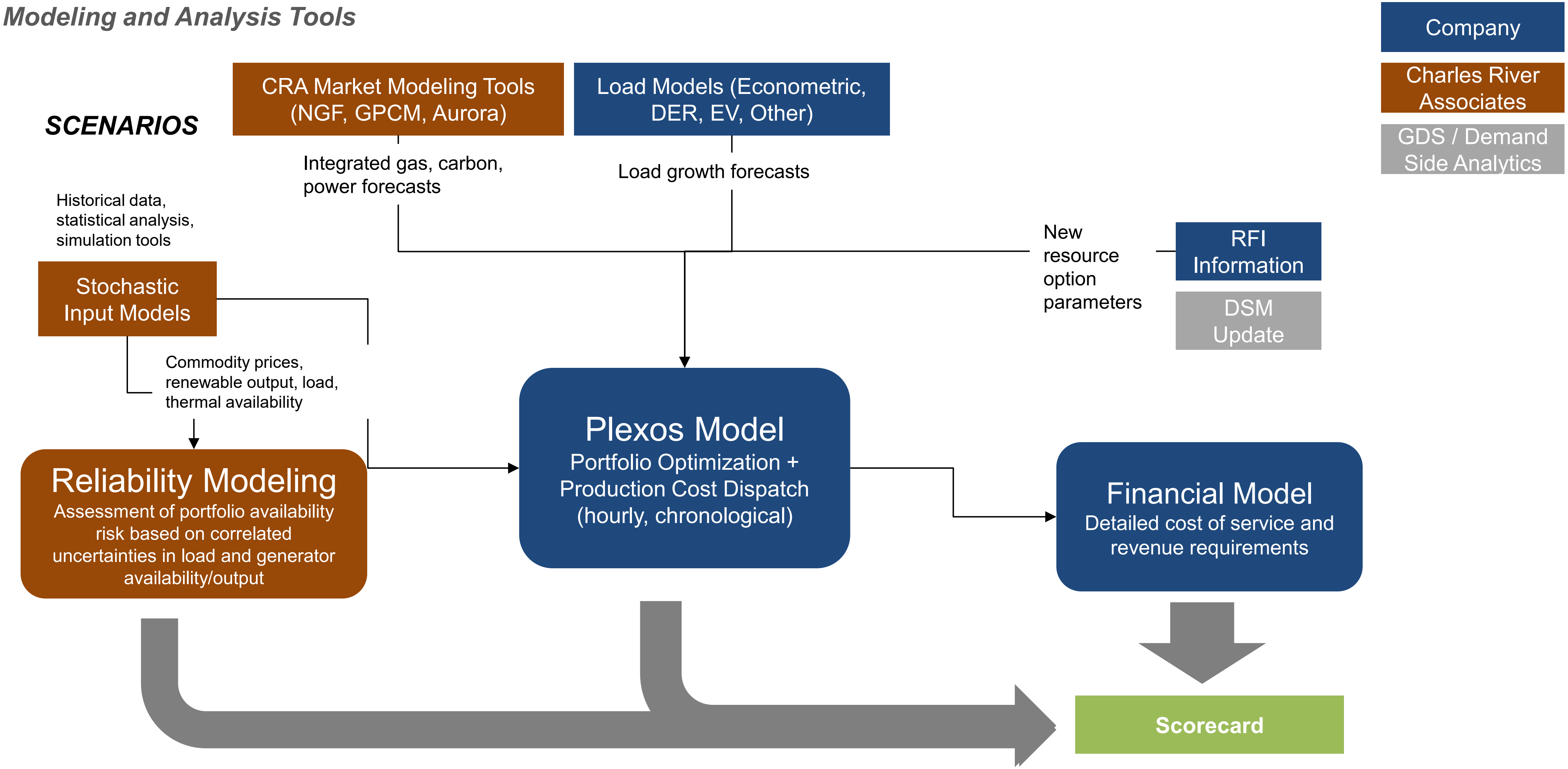
RESOURCE PLANNING APPROACH

Key Modeling and Analysis Tools



ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK FOR EVALUATING FUTURE UNCERTAINTY

- Because resource decisions are generally long-lived, understanding and incorporating future risk and uncertainty is critical to making sound decisions.
- NIPSCO's IRP analysis will use both scenarios and stochastic analysis to perform a robust assessment of risk.

Portfolio Concepts
Testing specific portfolio constraints

- **Portfolio runs will test the viability of various resource constraints**
  - Changes to existing unit retirement dates
  - Minimum/Maximum associated with a particular resource type (renewables, new technology pilots)
  - Minimum/Maximum associated with energy or capacity position of the portfolio
- **NIPSCO to solicit inputs for portfolio concepts**

To be discussed further during Stakeholder Advisory Meeting #2

Scenarios
Single, Integrated Set of Assumptions

- **Use scenarios to answer the "What if…" questions**
  - Major events can change fundamental outlook for key drivers
    - New policy or regulation (carbon emissions regulation, tax credits)
    - Fundamental gas price change
    - Major load shifts
- **Can tie portfolio performance directly to a "storyline"**

To be discussed further during Stakeholder Advisory Meeting #2

Stochastic Analysis:
Probabilistic Distributions of Inputs

- **Reliability Assessment analyzing**
  - Forced Market Exposure
  - Loss of Load
- **Can evaluate volatility and "tail risk" impacts**
  - Uncertainty in renewable resource output, generator availability and load can impact portfolio costs and key reliability metrics

To be discussed further during Stakeholder Advisory Meeting #3 after portfolio concepts are analyzed

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NATURAL GAS AND MISO MARKET REFERENCE CASE

Pat Augustine, Charles River Associates

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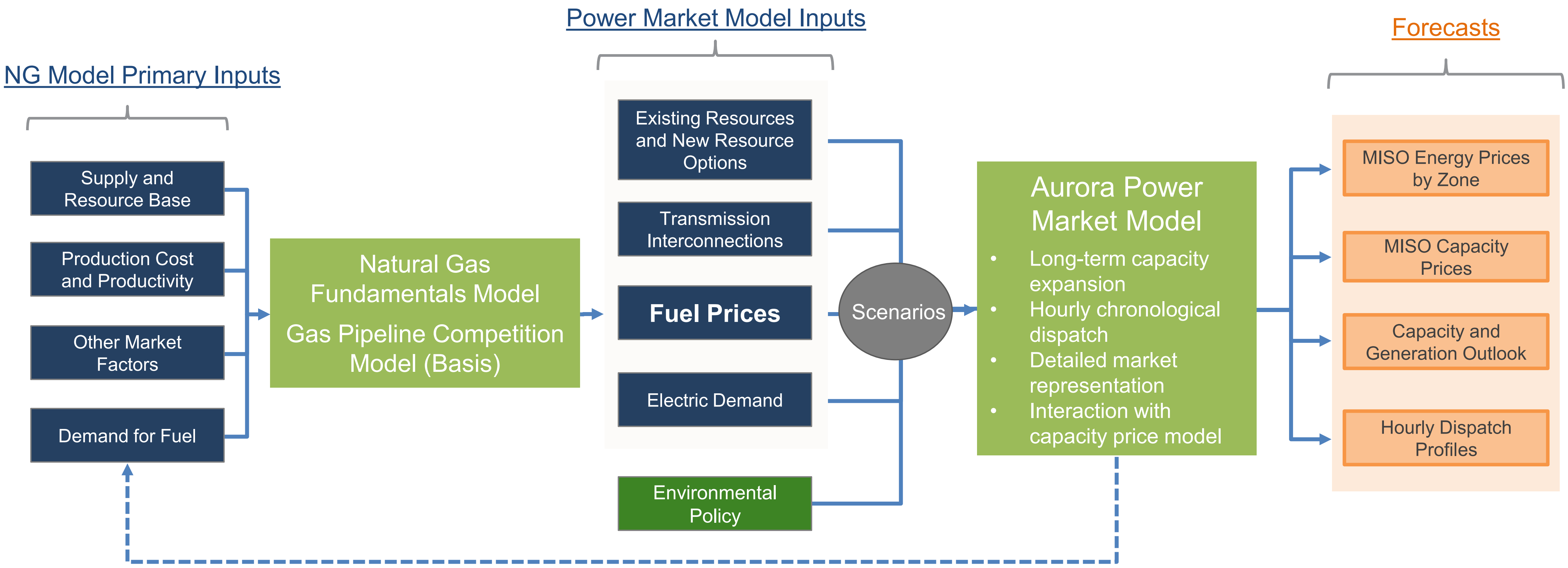
FUNDAMENTAL MARKET MODELING STRUCTURE

CRA's fundamental market models simulate the fuel and power markets to produce integrated outlooks for commodity prices, environmental policy and power market outcomes.



KEY DRIVERS OF COMMODITY PRICE OUTLOOK

	Driver	Recent Trends and Expectations
Natural Gas Price	**Demand for Natural Gas**	• Power sector demand poised to see significant growth • LNG export demand set to increase by 75%
	Supply of Natural Gas	• Proven resource base continues to grow • Associated gas volumes increasing with more oil production
MISO Energy and Capacity Prices	**Fuel Prices**	• Upward pressure on natural gas prices is expected into the 2030s, driven by demand pressures
	Electric Demand Growth	• Significant large load entry (often 24x7 load) is driving demand growth and will impact seasonal and hourly profiles • Market forwards are pricing in more scarcity
	Environmental Policy	• DOE orders slowing down pace of coal retirements • OBBBA tax credit changes impact clean energy/storage economics and long-term regional capacity mix
	New Supply Resources	• Renewable generation growth is changing net load profiles and driving uncertainty in future capacity accreditation • Escalating costs for new gas plants impact capacity value and regional capacity expansion trends

NATURAL GAS MARKET FORECASTING

Drivers of natural gas pricing and uncertainty change as the forecast progresses in time

Years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Markets

Expectations about <u>weather, storage, future demand and markets</u> drive gas price expectations in the short term; CRA uses these futures for 18 months.

Due to composition of demand at the point, Henry Hub is now <u>highly linked to demand for natural gas exports,</u> though futures are not expecting a noticeable increase in prices at present.

Fundamentals

The <u>size of the resource base, cost of production, price of oil and composition of demand</u> drive prices in the medium and long-term.

CRA phases in fundamental considerations <u>to replace the Markets futures over an 18-month period.</u>

Policy

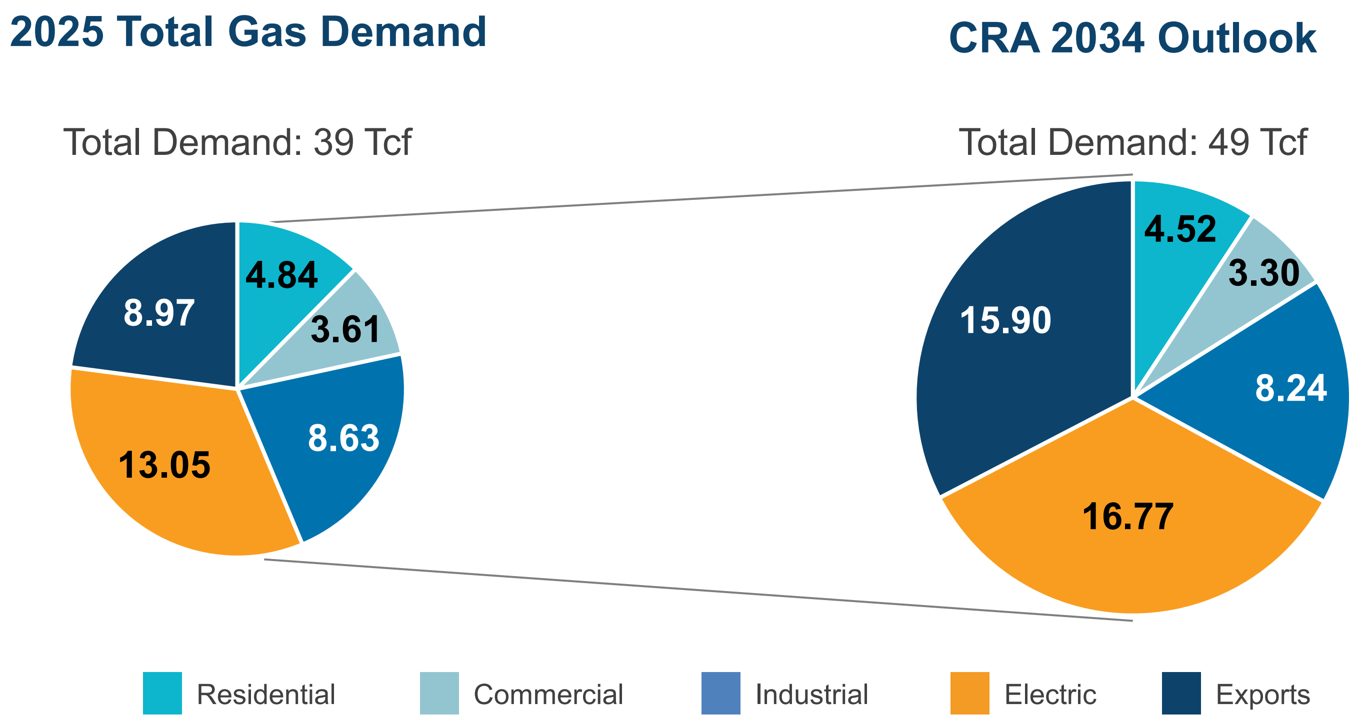
<u>Policies that impact economy-wide demand and access to supply</u> will contribute to natural gas price fundamentals over the longer term

Power market rules and federal policy initiatives in the power, gas production and LNG export sectors impact long-term supply and demand:

- Examples include state decarbonization policies, fracking regulations, federal LNG export restrictions and facility approvals.

REFERENCE CASE NATURAL GAS DEMAND OUTLOOK

- Total U.S. domestic natural gas demand is projected to grow from ~39 Tcf in 2025 to ~49 Tcf by 2034 (~25%).
- LNG exports and electric sector demand are the primary contributors of the expected growth.
- Residential, commercial and industrial gas demand are expected to shrink slightly from increases in efficiency as some states work to decarbonize.
- Residential and commercial gas demand are winter-peaking, whereas electric gas demand tends to be dual peaking and LNG exports are more evenly distributed throughout the year.



Sources: U.S. EIA and CRA internal forecast.

NIPSCO A NiSource Company

REFERENCE CASE NATURAL GAS DEMAND OUTLOOK

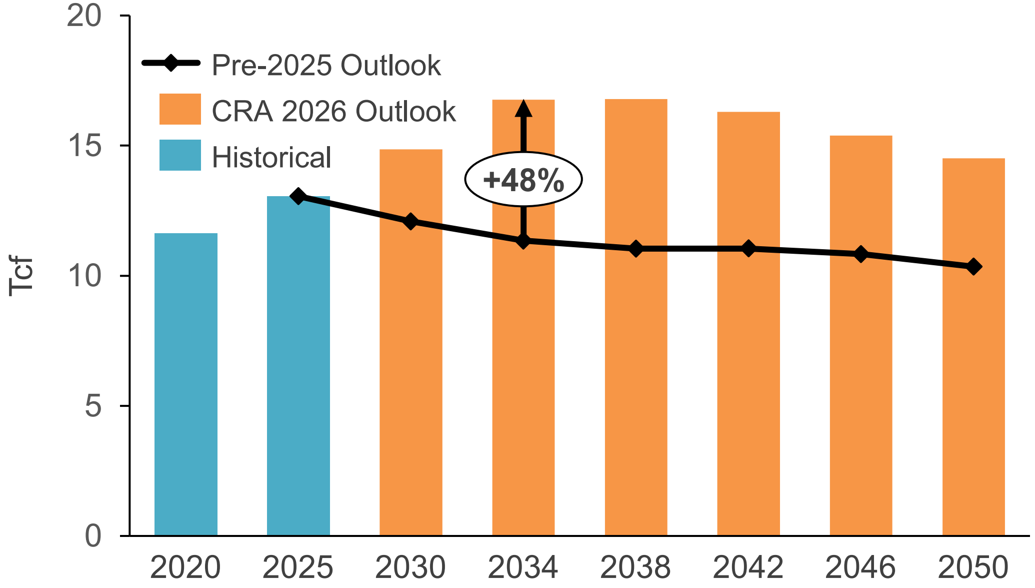
Power Sector Electric Demand

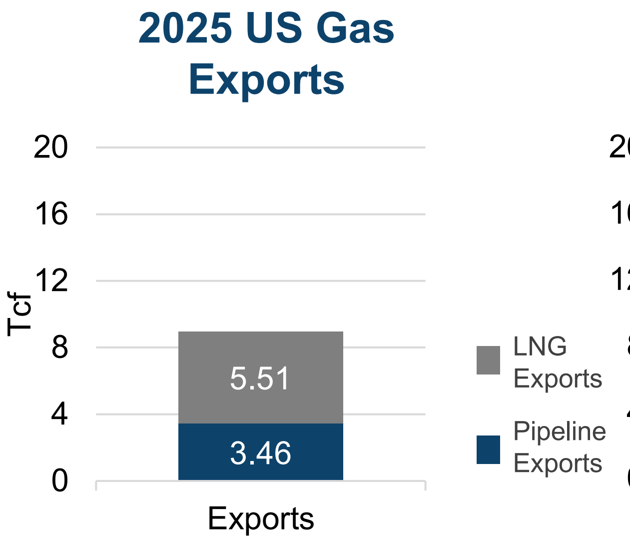
- New large load projects—namely data centers—are driving power demand growth.
- These projects require around-the-clock energy; new natural gas plants are being planned to meet these needs in the near and medium term.

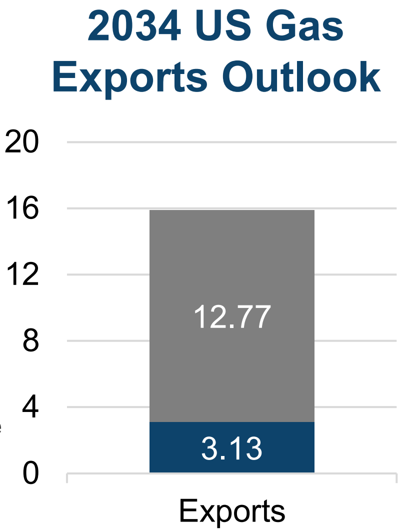
Gas Exports

- In 2025 LNG export capacity grew to ~7 Tcf with the completion of Plaquemines Parish (1.37 Tcf).
- CRA expects a further ~6 Tcf of export facilities to come online between 2026 and 2032.
- These facilities can expect high utilization between now and the early 2030s as LNG demand is projected to remain robust.

CRA Electric Gas Demand Outlook Comparison







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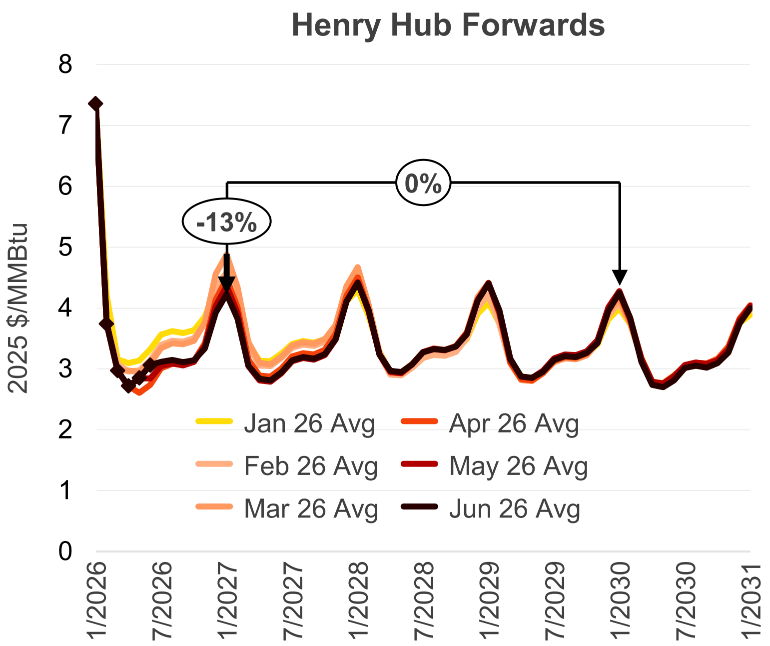
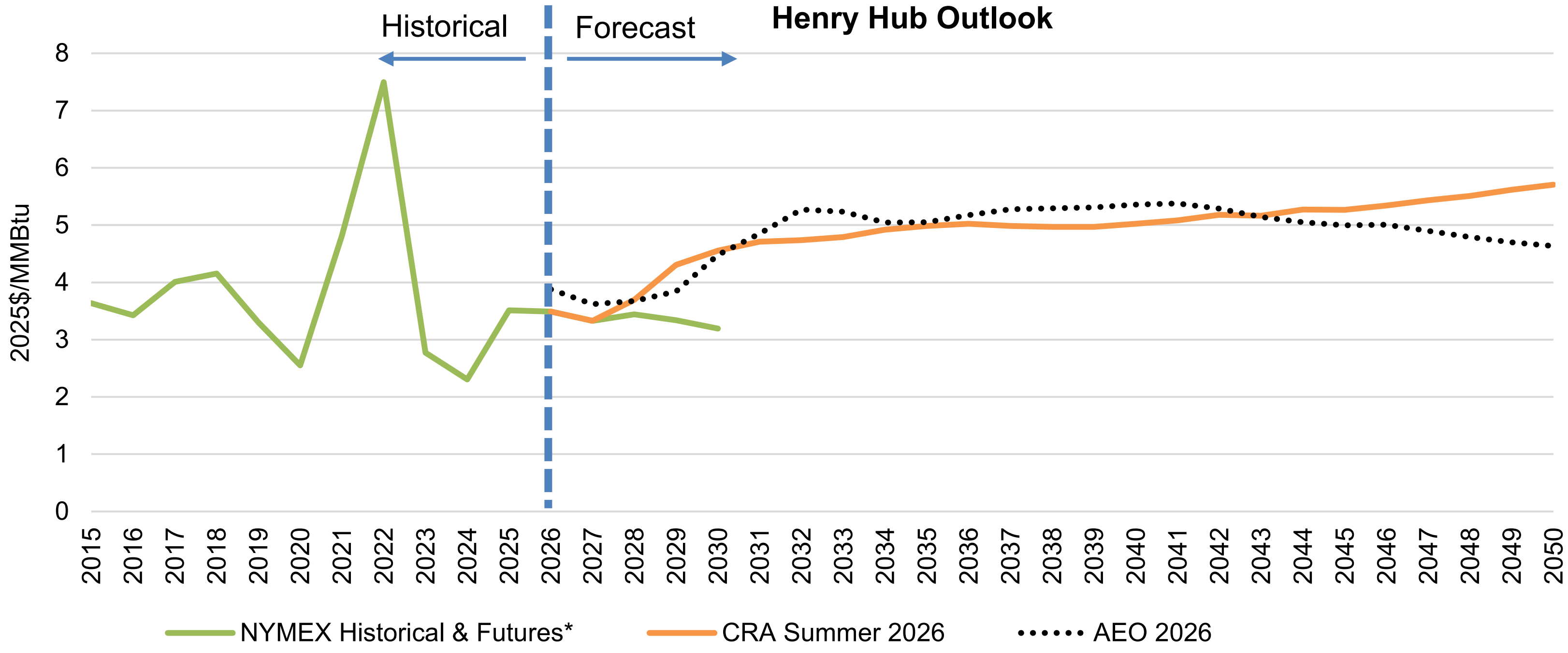
Sources: U.S. EIA and CRA internal Forward Analysis.

REFERENCE CASE ANNUAL HENRY HUB OUTLOOK

- Near term market forwards are lower than they were earlier in the year despite high gas prices in January 2026.
  - The war in Iran has seen an increase in associated gas production due to increased oil prices.
- Longer-term forwards have been stable, although illiquid and CRA's fundamental market modeling suggests that rising demand will push Henry Hub prices above $5/MMBtu in real dollar values.



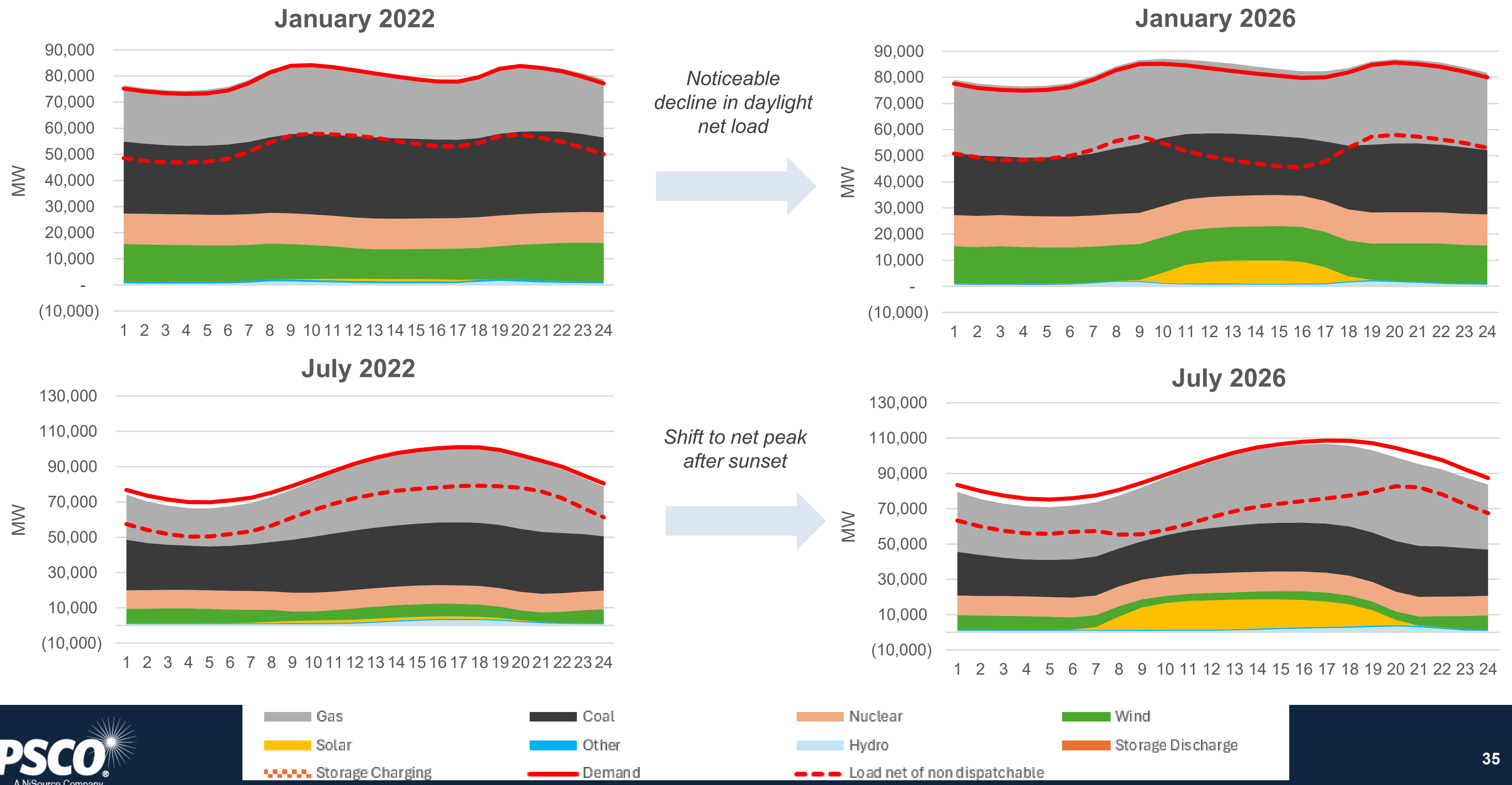


** NYMEX Futures dated June 26, 2026*

MISO MARKET OVERVIEW

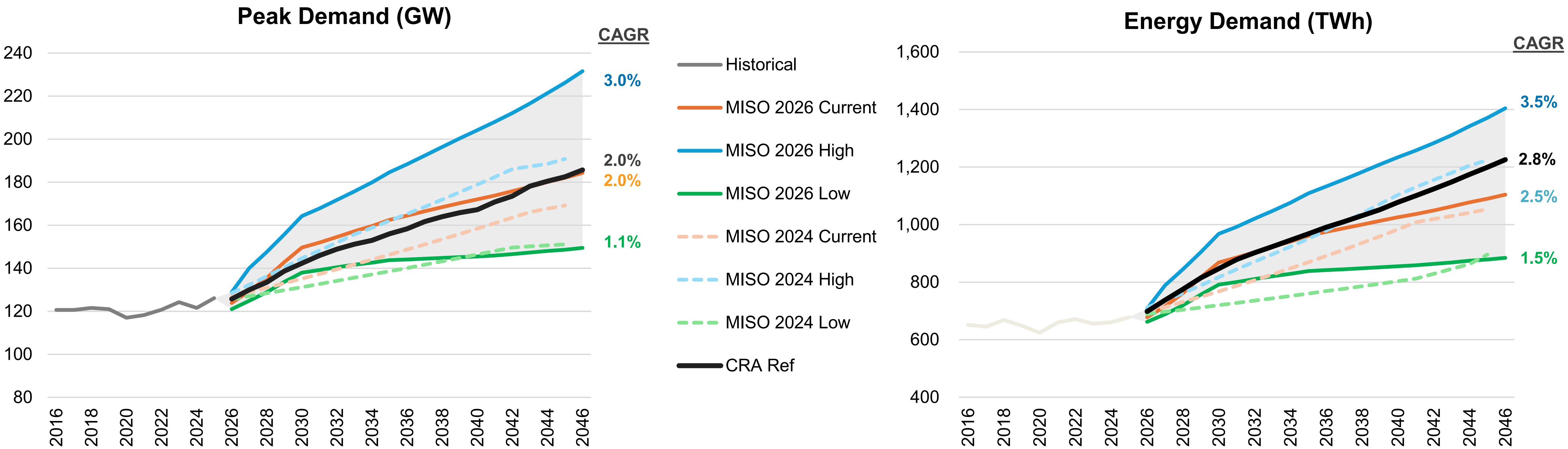
- CRA's analysis evaluates the fundamentals of the Midcontinent Independent System Operator's (MISO) energy and capacity markets:
    - Long-term capacity expansion
    - Hourly region-wide dispatch analysis and price formation
    - Integrated supply-demand balance assessment for capacity pricing.
- NIPSCO territory and resources fall within the MISO region and are located within Local Resource Zone 6 (LRZ6), covering Indiana and parts of Kentucky.
- MISO has a diverse fuel mix with substantial coal and natural gas generation capacity, which has recently been transitioning towards more renewables.

SOLAR GENERATION HAS GROWN SIGNIFICANTLY ACROSS MISO, WHILE COAL GENERATION IS DOWN, IMPACTING THE NET LOAD SHAPE



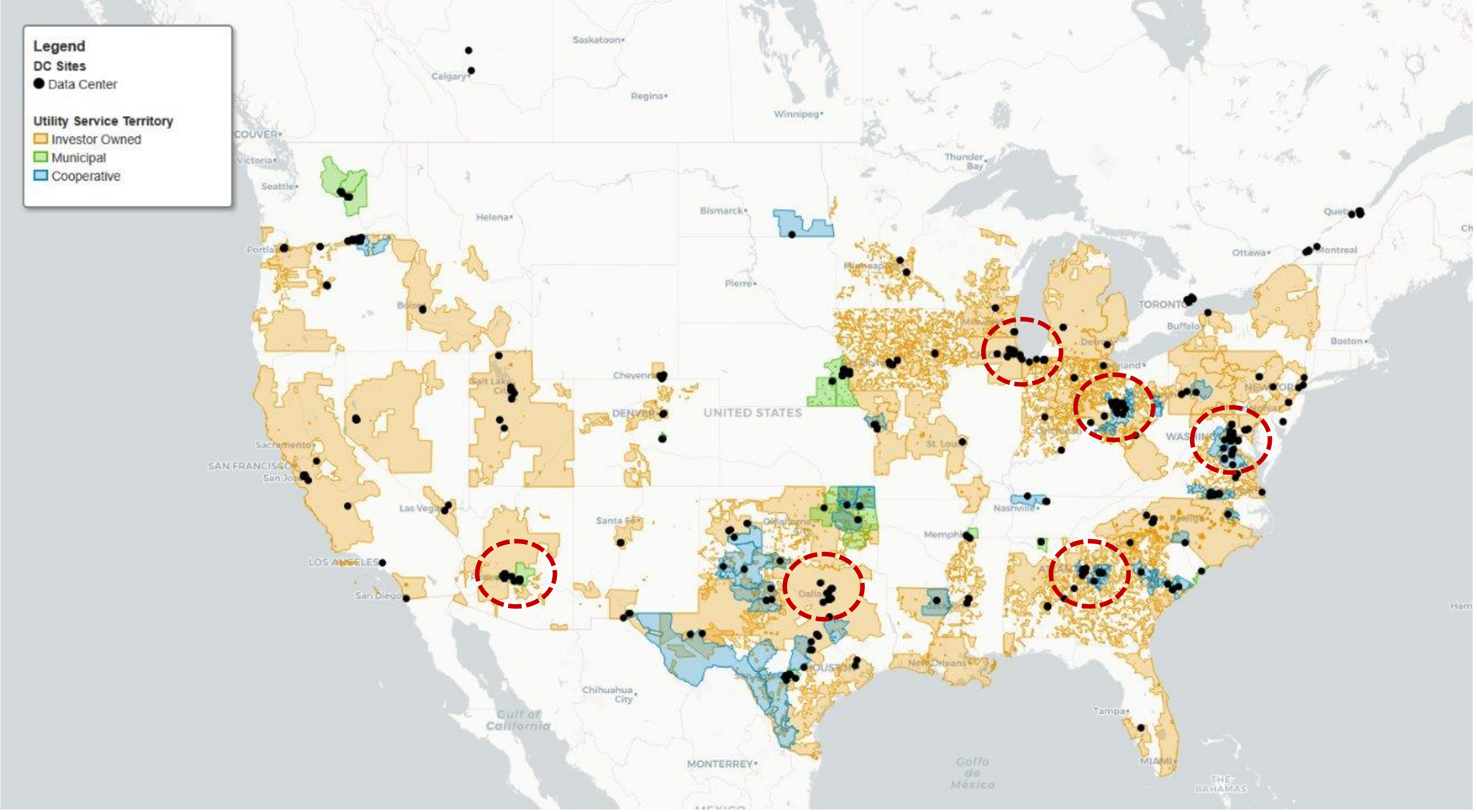
LOAD GROWTH OUTLOOK

- Significant electric demand growth is expected across MISO because of:
  - Data Centers (~60% of growth, with share of <u>total</u> load expected to go from 5% to 25% by 2046).
  - Electric vehicles (~10-15% of growth).
  - Other electrification (residential and commercial heating demand) and reshoring of domestic manufacturing.
- New loads are likely to have high load factors, driving energy growth rates higher than those for peak demand.



DATA CENTER LOAD IS DRIVING MOST GROWTH ACROSS THE COUNTRY, WITH CONCENTRATION IN KEY MAJOR MARKETS

Active and Planned Data Centers



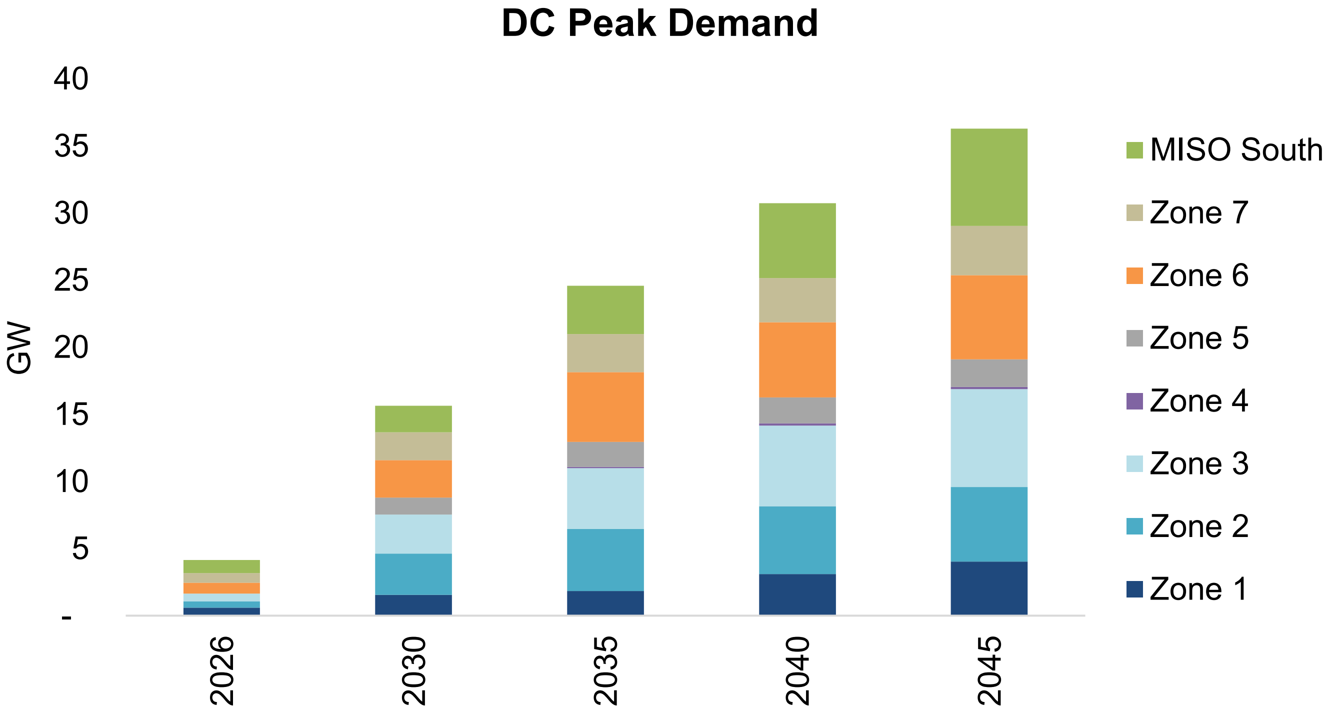
Major Markets

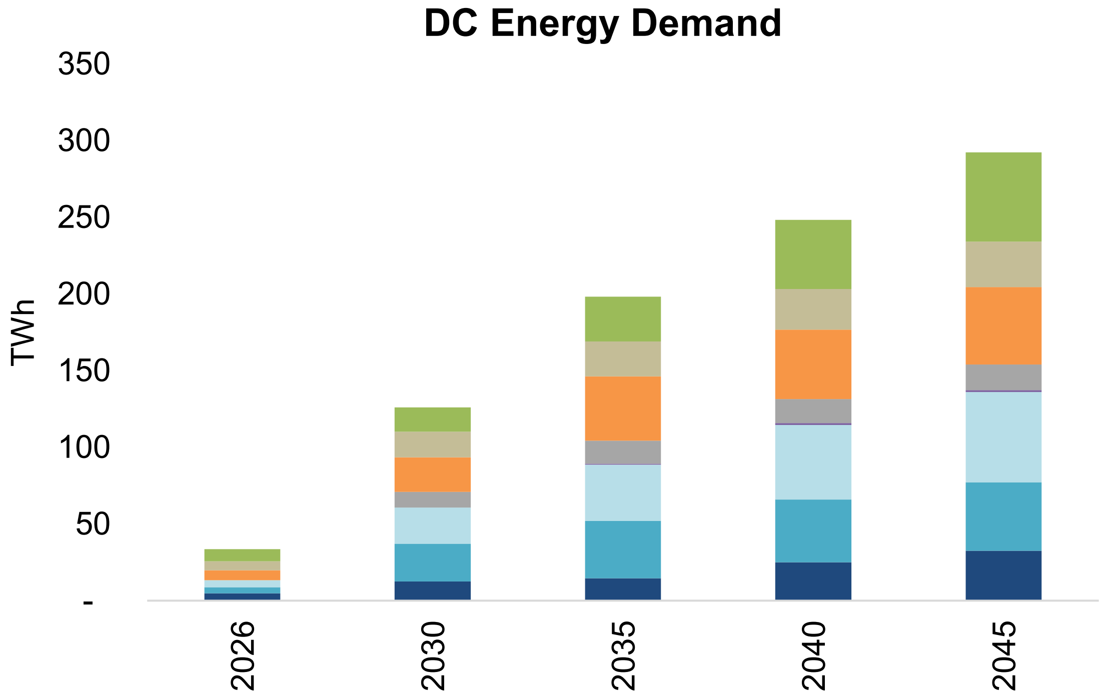
- ***Northern Virginia***
- ***Dallas/Fort Worth***
- ***Columbus***
- ***Atlanta***
- ***Phoenix***
- ***Chicago***

Sources: CRA Analysis, DatacenterHawk Q2 2026

REFERENCE CASE DATA CENTER LOAD FORECAST

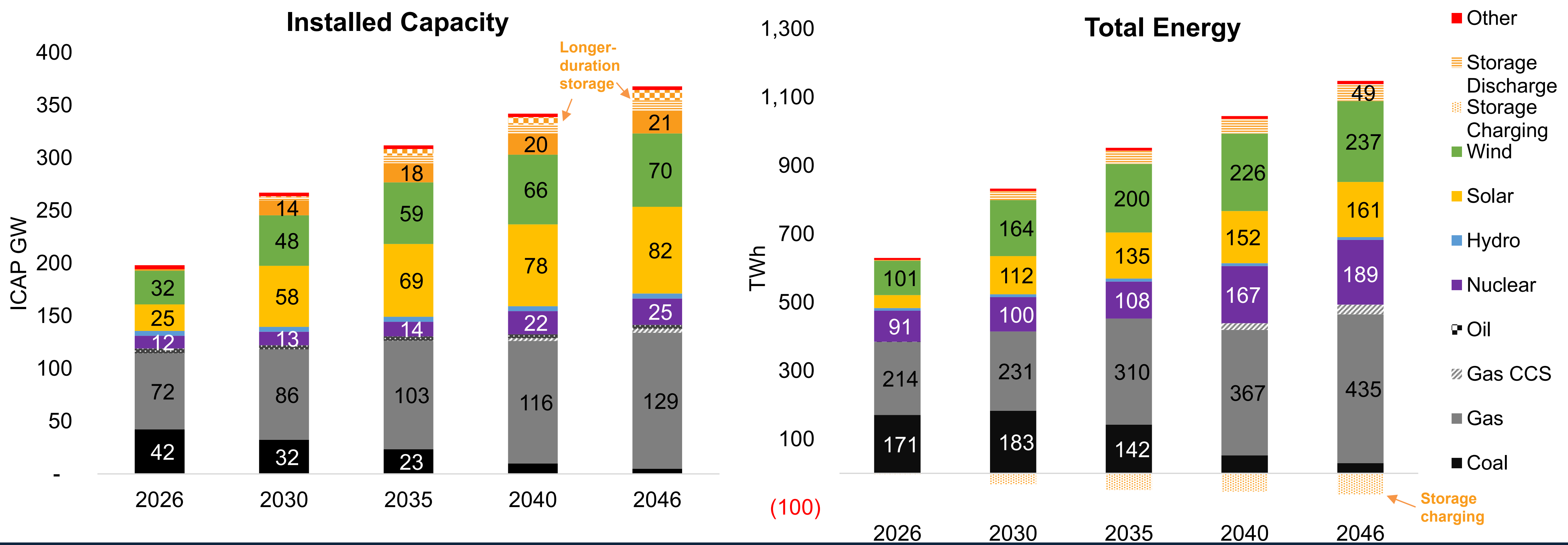
- CRA develops its own regional data center load forecast for region-wide power market analysis, benchmarking to MISO aggregate information:
  - *Bottom-up information from utility announcements and project data, informed by top-down assessment from data center tracking databases, utility load forecasts and information published by MISO.*
- Significant growth is expected over the next decade and alternative scenarios will cover a broader range.
- Zone 6 is expected to be a leading growth region, although projects are spread across all of MISO.





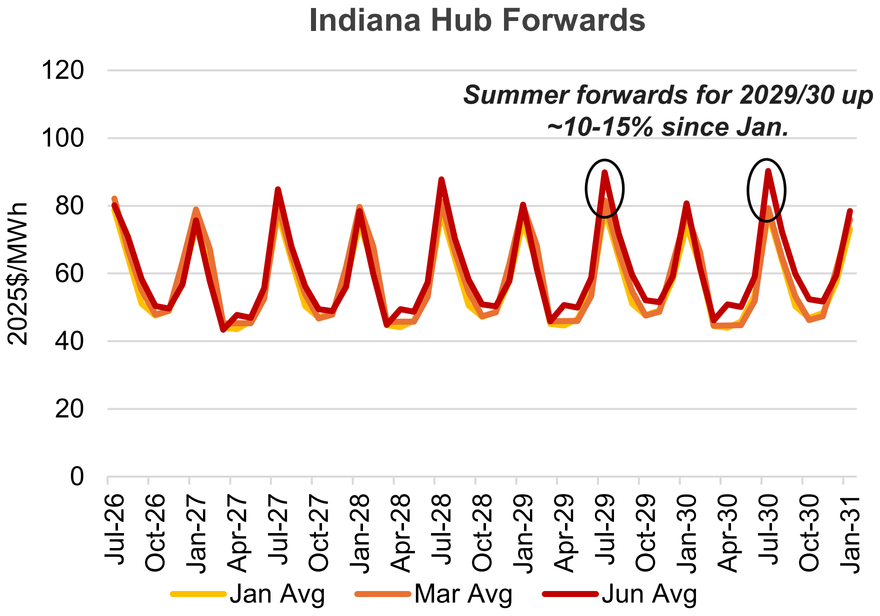
REFERENCE CASE MISO MARKET EVOLUTION

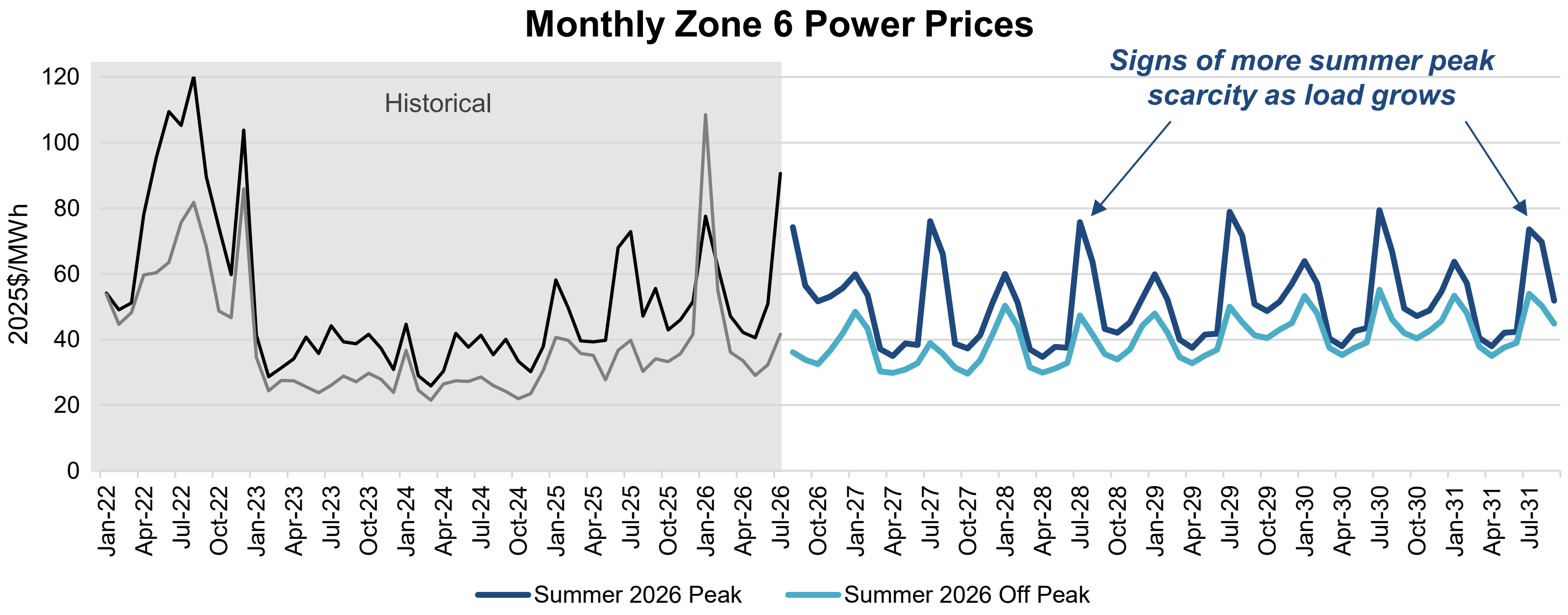
- Load growth and reliability requirements are expected to drive significant natural gas additions, with gas generation projected to double over the next 20 years as coal generation fades, albeit at a slower pace than projected in prior years.
- Renewable capacity growth is expected through the end of the decade in a race to secure tax credits, with slower but sustained growth over the long-term, driven by steadily growing energy demands, state policy and power prices.



REFERENCE CASE NEAR-TERM PRICE OUTLOOK

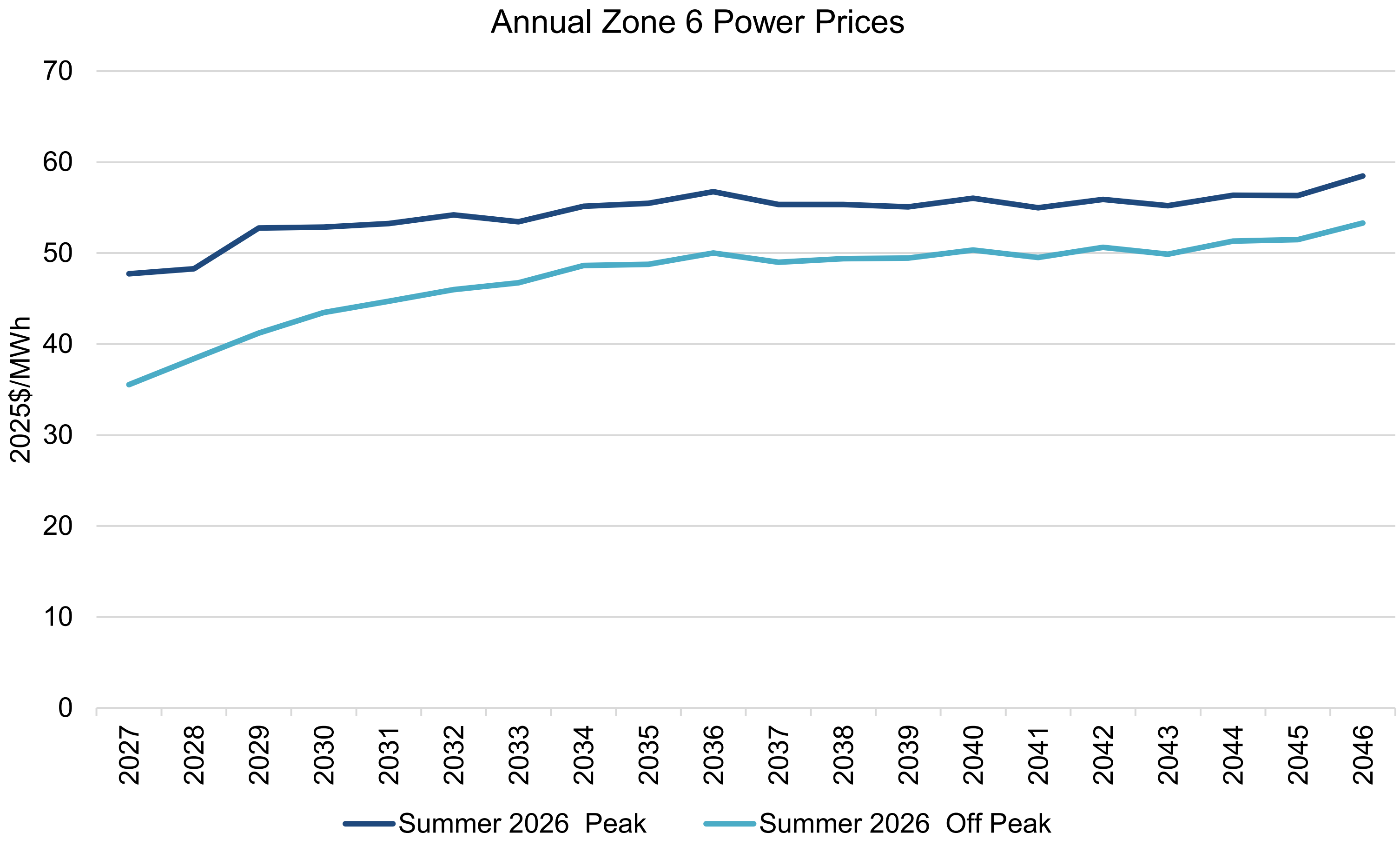
- Following the post-2022 fall in natural gas prices, MISO power prices experienced a two-year period of relative stability, averaging ~$30/MWh through 2023 and 2024.
- More volatility has been observed in 2025 and 2026 as a result of extreme weather and tightening supply-demand conditions.
- Indiana Hub forwards have been trending up slightly over the last six months, reflecting expectations that demand growth will outpace supply additions. CRA's latest forecast captures such trends, particularly in summer peak periods.





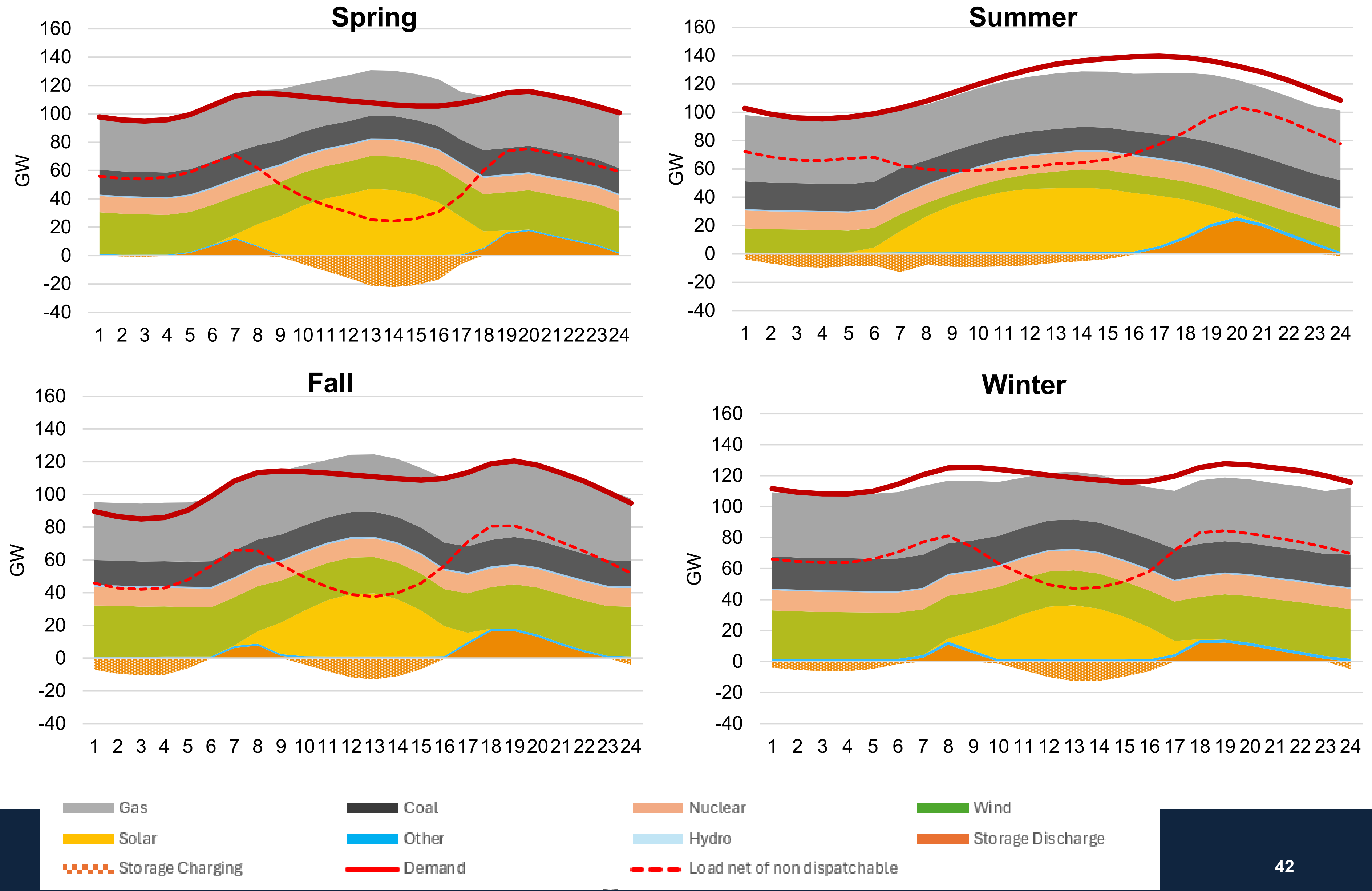
REFERENCE CASE POWER PRICE FORECAST – MISO ZONE 6

- MISO power prices are primarily influenced by the price of natural gas and the composition of the generation fleet.
- Near-term load growth and natural gas price increases are expected to drive power price increases (in real $) into the early 2030s.
- Supply response over the long-term, including with low variable cost advanced clean energy technology, is expected to moderate wholesale market price growth.
- Convergence in peak and off-peak prices is expected over time, largely driven by a combination of solar energy growth and evolving load shapes.



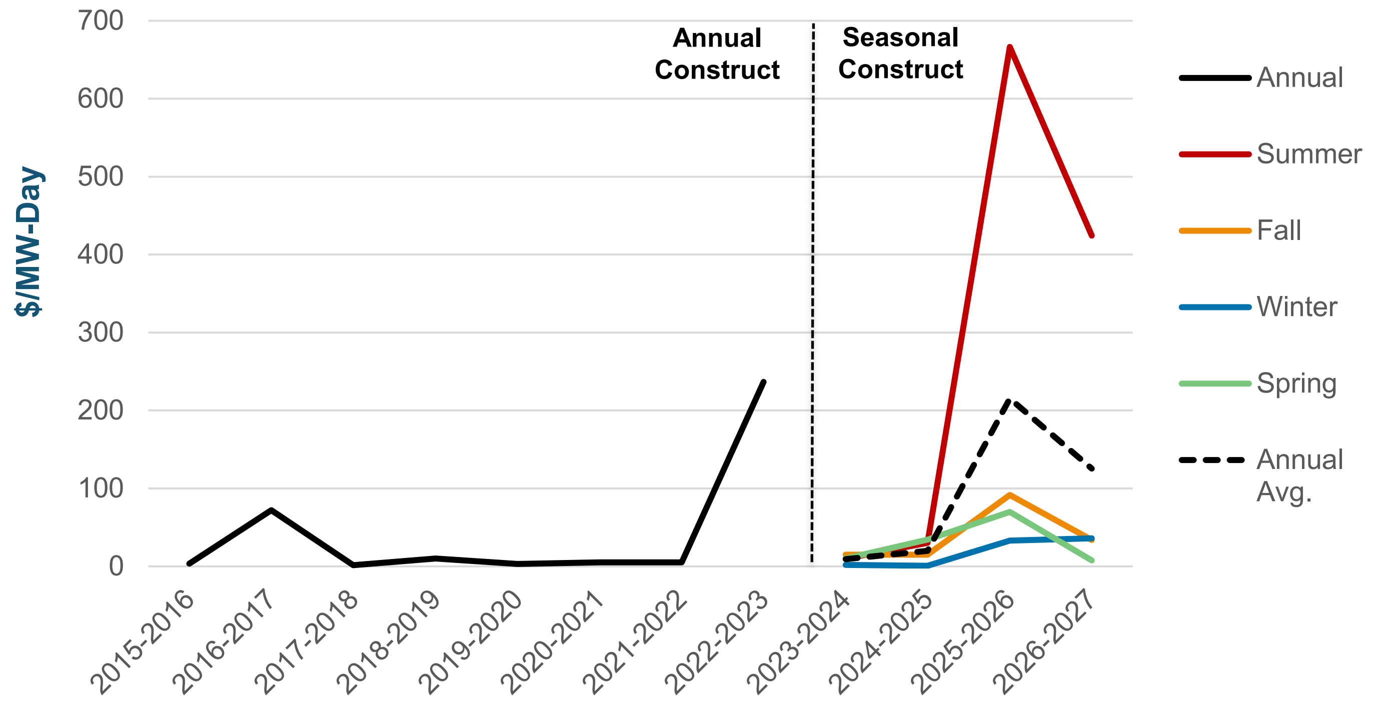
REFERENCE CASE MISO HOURLY ENERGY PROFILE (2035)

- As coal capacity retires and renewable generation grows, net load (and hourly price) shapes are expected to evolve.
- Natural gas capacity will retain an important share due to its dispatchability, supplemented by storage.
- Load growth is likely to result in use of imports from neighboring regions, with potential for more scarcity pricing events.



MISO 2026/27 AUCTION RESULTS RECAP

2026/27 auction cleared at $424/MW-day summer ($125/MW-day annually)



- Prices for MISO fell to **$424/MW-day during the summer,** compared to $667/MW-day for the previous auction.
- All four seasons cleared above their reliability targets, and added supply eased near-term prices. Summer remains the binding season, but winter is the one to watch in the future, as risk potentially shifts in the long-term.

Results reflected a modest easing of the S-D balance in the second year of the Reliability-Based Demand Curve (RBDC)

Supply:
- More supply drove the price relief: 5.6 GW of new UCAP capacity additions and 1.0 GW of additional external resources.

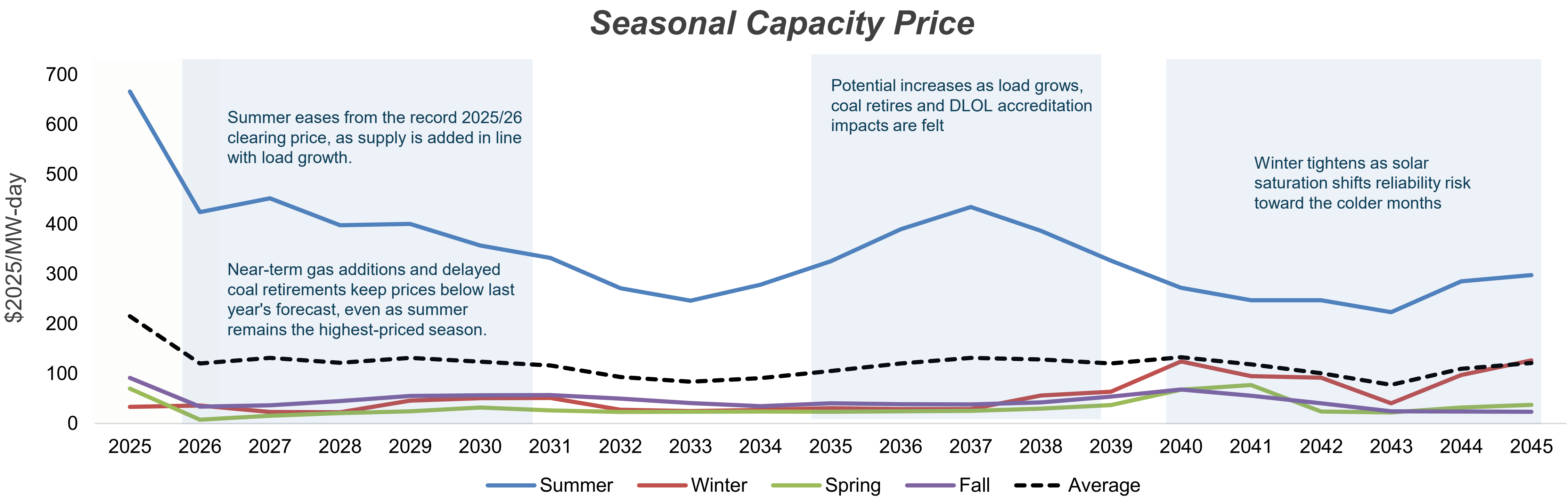
Growing Demand:
- Summer peak load grew ~2.5 GW, but this was offset by new supply (summer PRM target held at 7.9%; auction cleared at 11.4%).

Seasonal Risk:
- MISO's LOLE report flagged a partial shift of annual risk from summer toward winter, a new development driven by higher load forecasts, growing solar and improved modeling of correlated extreme cold outages.

Demand Curve Changes:
- New RBDC reduces price volatility, but also means that modest surpluses translate to meaningful price signals.

REFERENCE CASE CAPACITY PRICE OUTLOOK

- CRA expects continued pressure on summer prices through the forecast period reflecting persistent pressure on the supply-demand balance. However, the forecast assumes vertically integrated utilities build to serve growing load.
  - The seasonal capacity construct could serve to dampen the year-round price impact if other seasons are not as tight as the summer. MISO maintains no annual price cap (though each season is capped at annual Gross CONE), running the risk of high year-round prices if non-summer seasons, such as winter, become short.
- Over the long term, risks in the winter season may eventually emerge due to 24x7 load growth and solar growth, but the summer season is currently expected to continue to be priced at a premium.



CAPACITY PRICE SEASONAL RISK

- In 2025/26, summer carried essentially all LOLE risk (~97%), and the capacity market demand curve was shaped accordingly. The construct was effectively summer-binding.
- In 2026/27, risk began redistributing: summer fell and winter rose above the floor.
  - MISO's EUE heatmap confirms real risk now appears across all three winter months and February evenings.
- The LOLE analysis shows continued shift in system risk toward winter months for PY 2029/30.

PY Annual Loss of Load Risk Comparison

Season	PY 2025/26	PY 2026/27
Summer	0.1	0.076
Fall	0.0 (0.01 floor)	0.0 (0.01 floor)
Winter	0.0 (0.01 floor)	0.014
Spring	0.0 (0.01 floor)	0.009 (0.01 floor)

PY 2026/27 Annual Loss of Load Risk Distribution

	Summer			Fall			Winter			Spring		
Hour	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6								0%				
7								0%	0%	0%		
8							0%	0%	0%	1%		
9							0%	1%	0%			
10								0%		0%		
11								0%				
12								0%				
13												
14		0%										
15		0%										
16		2%										
17		3%	0%									
18		8%	0%									
19		17%	1%						0%			
20		30%	1%	0%					0%			
21		25%	0%						1%			
22		7%							1%			
23		0%							1%			
24									0%			
Month %	0%	92%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	4%	1%	0%	0%
LOLE	0.076			0.0			0.014			0.009		

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

Stephen Holcomb, Sr. Director, Environmental Policy & Sustainability

OUR VISION IS TO BE A

PREMIER, INNOVATIVE & TRUSTED

ENERGY PARTNER

MEANINGFUL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENTS HAVE BEEN DRIVEN BY THE IRP AND INVESTMENTS IN ADVANCED POLLUTION CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES

NIPSCO Environmental Improvements (% Reduction from 2005 Baseline)	
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	72%
NOx Emissions	93%
SO_2 Emissions	98%
Mercury Emissions	96%
Water Withdrawal	92%
Water Discharge	95%
Coal Ash Generated	77%

Source: NiSource 2025 Sustainability Report (Published 2026)

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY: GREENHOUSE GAS RULES

EPA Finalized Repeal of Most 2024 GHG Standards and Proposed Repeal of All Remaining GHG Standards for Power Plants

- On **September 14, 2026**, EPA undertook two key regulatory actions affecting greenhouse gas (GHG) emission regulations for the electric power sector under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act:

1. **Finalized** repeal of the Phase II carbon capture and sequestration (CCS) based standards for new baseload combustion turbines, CCS-based standards for modified coal-fired units, and emission guidelines for existing fossil fuel-fired steam generating units.
2. **Proposed** repeal of all remaining greenhouse gas emissions requirements, including for fossil fuel-fired power plants including capacity factor-based emission guidelines for existing units.

Phase 1 and 2 GHG Standards for Combustion Turbines

New Source and Reconstructed 111(b) Stationary Combustion Turbines	
Proposed Repeal: Phase I	**Repealed: Phase II**
Date of promulgation or initial startup	Beginning Jan. 1, 2032
Low Load Subcategory (Capacity Factor <20%)	
BSER: Use of lower emitting fuels (e.g., hydrogen, natural gas and distillate oil) **Standard**: less than 160 lb. CO_2/MMBtu	EPA is not finalizing a Phase II BSER for low load units
Intermediate Load Subcategory (Capacity Factor 20% to 40%)	
BSER: Highly efficient simple cycle technology with best operating and maintenance practices **Standard**: 1,170 lb. CO_2/MWh-gross	EPA is not finalizing a Phase II BSER for intermediate load units
Base Load Subcategory (Capacity Factor >40%)	
BSER: Highly efficient combined cycle generation with the best operating and maintenance practices **Standard**: 800 lb. CO_2/MWh-gross (EGUs with a base load rating of 2,000 MMBtu/h or more) **Standard**: 800 to 900 lbs. CO_2/MWh-gross (EGUs with a base load rating of less than 2,000 MMBtu/h)	**BSER**: Continued highly efficient combined cycle generation with 90% CCS by Jan 1, 2032 **Standard**: 100 lb. CO_2/MWh-gross EPA's standard of performance is technology neutral, affected sources may comply with it by co-firing hydrogen.

BSER = Best System of Emission Reduction, a legal term in the Clean Air Act that EPA must follow when establishing emission standards for new sources of emissions.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS IMPACT OPERATIONS AND PLANNING

NIPSCO is Committed to Complying With All Environmental Requirements

- NIPSCO has invested in environmental controls at Michigan City Generating Station Unit 12 to comply with EPA and IDEM requirements.
- Retirement of Schahfer Generating Station Units 17 and 18 by 2028 avoids incremental capital cost for environmental compliance.
- Stationary combustion turbines are also subject to environmental requirements.

	Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) Rules	Effluent Limitations Guidelines (ELG) Rule	Water Intake Rule - 316(b)	New Source Performance Standards KKKK(a)
Purpose	Regulates coal ash landfills and surface impoundments	Establishes national standards for treatment of wastewater streams	Regulates cooling water intake structures to protect aquatic organisms and their habitats	Establishes nitrogen oxide (NOx) emission standards for new stationary combustion turbines
Regulated	CCRs from bottom ash, boiler slag, fly ash and certain flue gas desulfurization (FGD) materials	Wastewater streams associated with bottom ash, boiler slag, FGD, fly ash, flue gas mercury control waste, landfill leachate, and non-chemical metal cleaning waste	Cooling water intake structures	Stationary combustion turbines that commence construction, modification, or reconstruction after December 13, 2024
Compliance Plan	Phased Compliance • Phase I: Separate ponds from generation • Phase II: Close CCR ponds • Phase III: Implement groundwater remedy, monitoring, and post-closure care (30+ years)	• Michigan City Unit 12 does not discharge ash transport water • Schahfer Units 17 & 18 Notice of Planned Participation (NOPP) meets requirements through 2028	• Michigan City Unit 12 has Best Technology Available; cooling tower reduces water usage • Schahfer Units 17 & 18 compliant with Best Technology Available	• Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) required for new high-utilization (>45% capacity factor) turbines; lower-utilization turbines may comply using combustion controls

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OUR VISION IS TO BE A
PREMIER, INNOVATIVE & TRUSTED
ENERGY PARTNER

REFERENCE CASE LOAD FORECAST

Matt Croucher, VP System Planning

FORECASTING METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

Inputs

Data Gathering

- Energy consumption and number of customers by class
- Moody's macroeconomic variables (household income, employment, etc.)
- Weather (heating/cooling degree days)
- Historical DSM programs

Core Forecast and Validation

Econometric Modeling by Customer Class

- Test all economic and demographic "driver" variables
- Perform post-estimation tests on econometric models' specification and forecasting performance (e.g., Adjusted R-Square, Mean Absolute Percentage Errors)

Baseline Energy Forecast

Peak Load Forecast

- Develop baseline customer count and energy forecasts for each NIPSCO customer rate class
- Adjust load forecasts for DSM programs (historical)
- Develop accompanying peak load forecasts using energy forecast and load factors by customer rate class

Forecast Adjustments

Data Centers, DER, EV, Electrification,

- Perform customer-owned DER and EV analysis using penetration models
- Adjust load forecasts for electrification and data center load growth

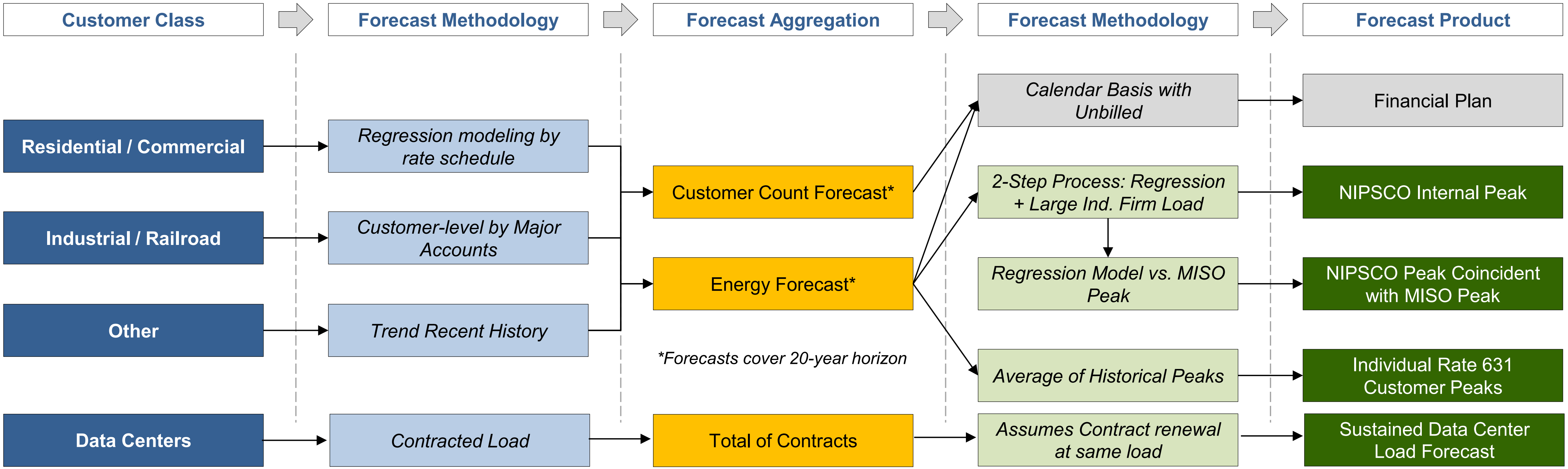
Scenarios

Scenarios

- Evaluate alternative economic growth in econometric model
- Develop ranges for Data Center load Growth, DER, EVs, electrification, based on fundamental analysis and other inputs

SHORT-TERM LOAD FORECAST – WHAT WE DO & HOW WE DO IT

Econometric Modeling by Customer Class



Methodology Details

- **Industrial and Railroad classes forecasted by Major Accounts**, all others by Demand Forecasting
- **Energy forecasts for Residential and Commercial** customer classes are developed by combining customer count and use per customer forecasts at **Rate Schedule level**
  - **Customer Count models** leverage historical and **forward-looking economic indicators from Moody's**
  - **Use Per Customer (UPC) models** leverage monthly **Heating/Cooling Degree Days**
- **Peak modeling** uses monthly energy and **Heating/Cooling Degree Hours and Humidity at time of peak**

LONG-TERM LOAD FORECAST – DIFFERENCE FROM SHORT-TERM

Dimension	Short Term load forecast	Long Term load forecast
Time basis	Calendar basis with unbilled	Billing-cycle aligned – weather mapped backward from each meter-read date
Weather inputs	Station-weighted daily weather with monthly heating/cooling degree days	Station-weighted daily weather with piecewise heating and cooling splines
Extreme heat	Captured through degree-day totals/normalized for billing purposes	Heat-wave intensity (3+ days ≥85°F), hot nights and cooling-relief nights intended to capture peak load
Humidity	Applied in peak-day estimation	Cooling × humidity interaction built into monthly usage per customer (UPC)
Usage response	Degree days at rate-schedule level	Weather terms scaled by heating and cooling appliance intensity (ITRON heating/cooling/base intensity)
Economic drivers	Moody’s economic indicators	Moody’s, EIA (electricity price)
Modeling Level	Regression modeled by rate schedule	Modeled at the class-load, system level
Customer count input	Develops its own customer count forecast	Uses the short-term customer count forecast as an input

Both approaches share the Billing customer-count forecast; the differences above are in how energy usage is modeled and aggregated, not in the customer outlook. Short-term forecast focuses on normalized Billing volume. Long-term Forecast focuses on peak load forecast.

LT MODEL SPECIFICATION – RESIDENTIAL & COMMERCIAL ENERGY USAGE PER CUSTOMER (UPC)

Residential UPC

- Time trend (long-run structural change)
- Heating: HDD 40–20°F spline × heating intensity
- Cooling: CDD 70–80°F spline and CDD 70–80 × humidity, scaled by cooling intensity
- Heat-wave intensity (≥85°F) × cooling intensity
- Hot nights (min ≥70°F) × cooling intensity
- Cooling-relief nights (≤60°F) × cooling intensity
- Base intensity
- Economics: GDP and residential electricity price

Commercial UPC

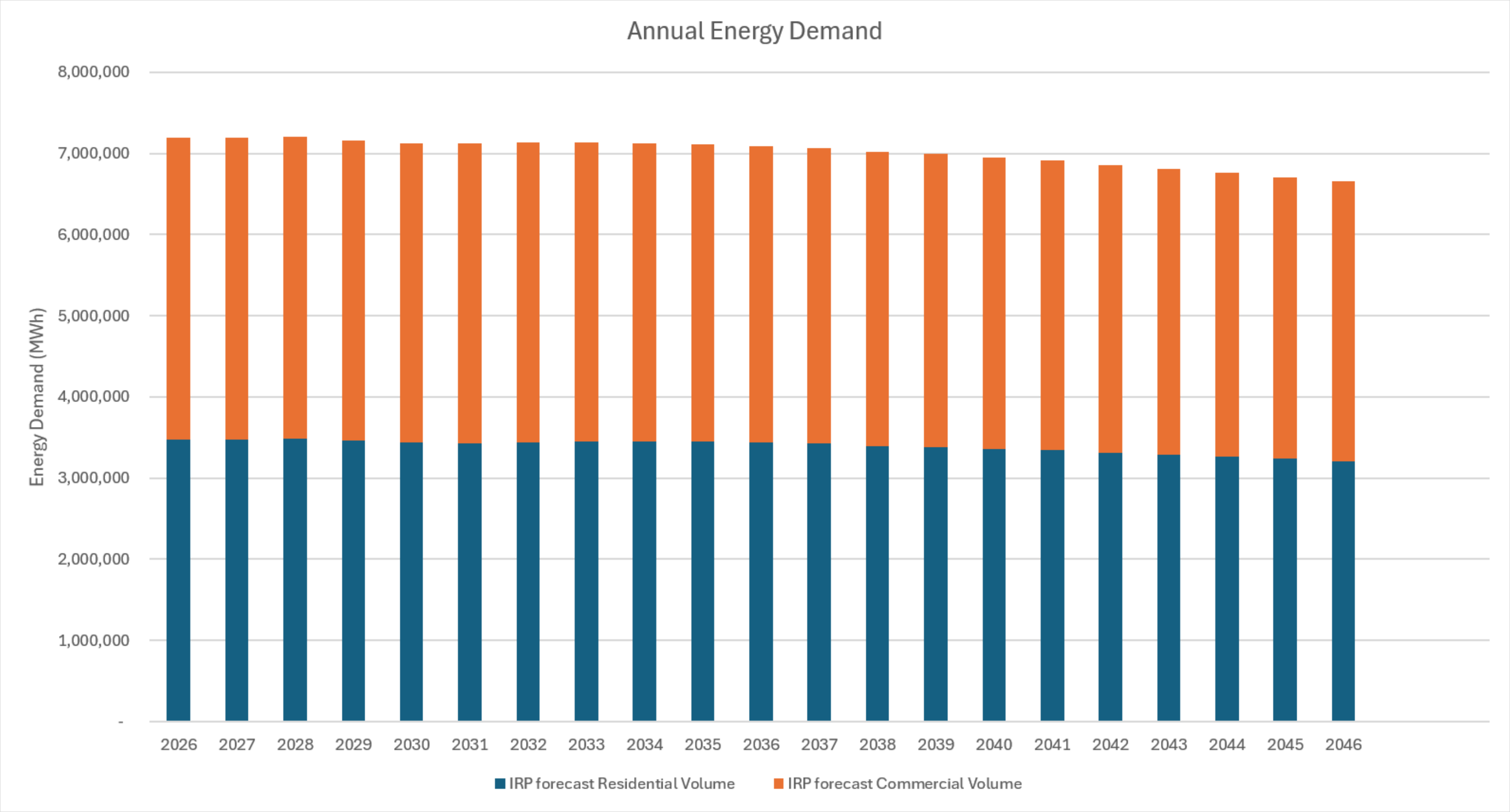
- Time trend (long-run structural change)
- Heating: HDD 40–20°F spline × commercial heating intensity
- Cooling: CDD 70–80 × humidity × commercial cooling intensity
- Heat-wave intensity (≥85°F) × commercial cooling intensity
- Economics: GDP and a COVID adjustment
- Seasonal terms: Summer and Fall

Both classes: monthly load = UPC × customer count × billing days

IRP Forecast uses Short-Term Forecast until 2028 then utilizes long term IRP Load Forecast from 2030 – 2047
2029 is a bridge year used to transition between the forecasts and is calculated as the midpoint of the adjacent forecast estimates.
Heating/Cooling intensity represents ITRON's statistically adjusted end-use (SAE) energy intensity for heating and cooling end uses.

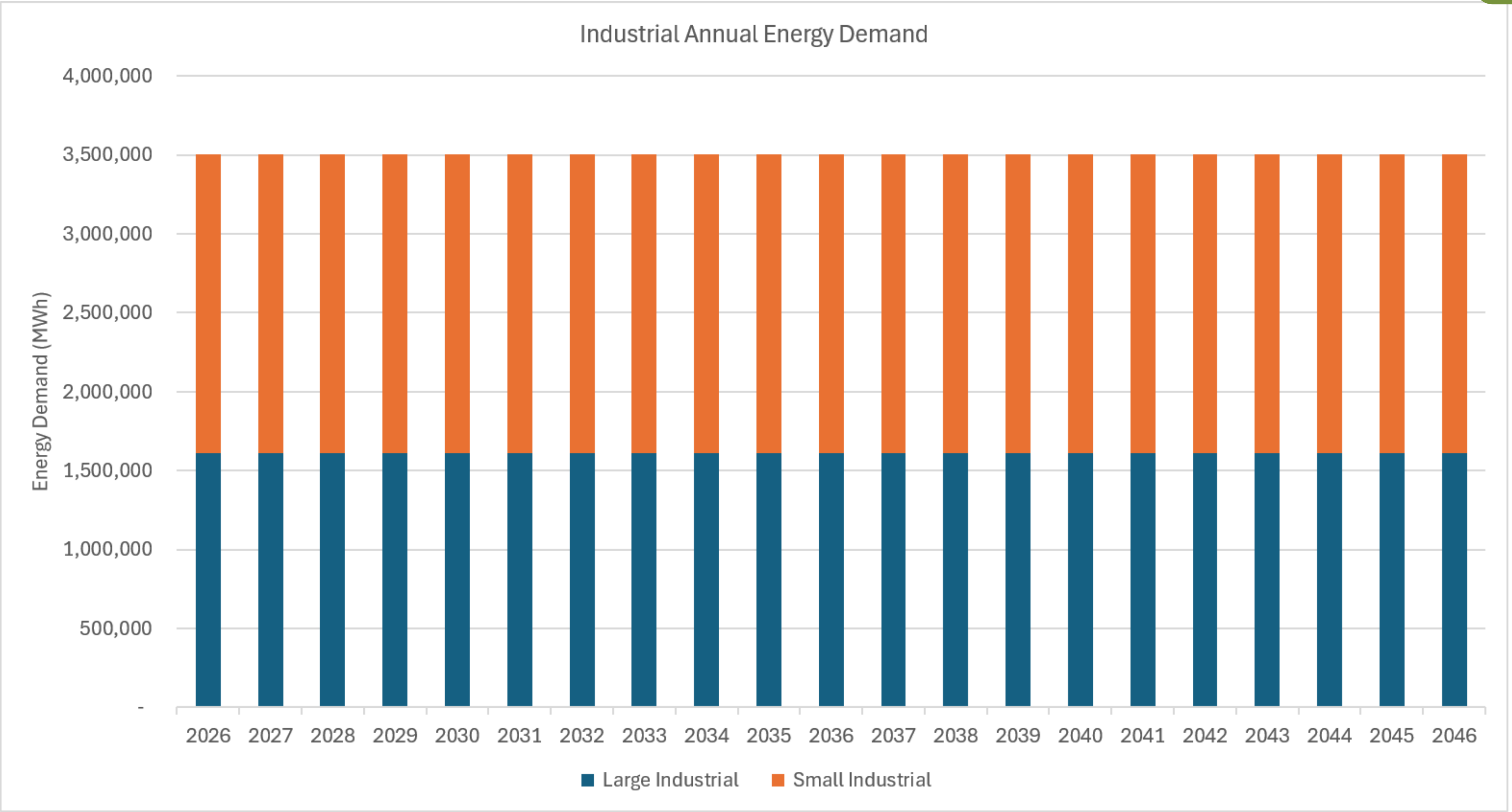
Annual Energy Demand – Residential and Commercial (MWh)

Baseline Energy Forecast



Annual Energy Demand – Industrial (no 531 Tier 2&3) (MWh)

Baseline Energy Forecast



Data Centers, DER, EV, Electrification,

ELECTRIC VEHICLE AND DER FORECAST OVERVIEW

EV Forecast

County-level EV adoption scaled to NIPSCO territory

Inputs Indiana county EV registrations, economics, demographics, vehicle prices and energy prices.

Method Regression-based forecast with sigmoid adoption-curve adjustment to reflect technology diffusion.

Output NIPSCO-service-territory EV count forecast for downstream load impacts.

Solar DER Forecast

PenDER agent-based adoption model for customer-owned DER

Inputs Customer DER history, socioeconomic variables, PV costs, rates, incentives and commercial/residential assumptions.

Method Agent-based adoption simulation reflecting demographics, economics, system costs, market pricing and policy structure.

Output Installed DER capacity and adoption by class/scenario for planning-year assumptions.

Same methodology as used in 2024 IRP

Key takeaway: EV and DER forecasts are supporting adoption inputs used to inform long-term load impacts

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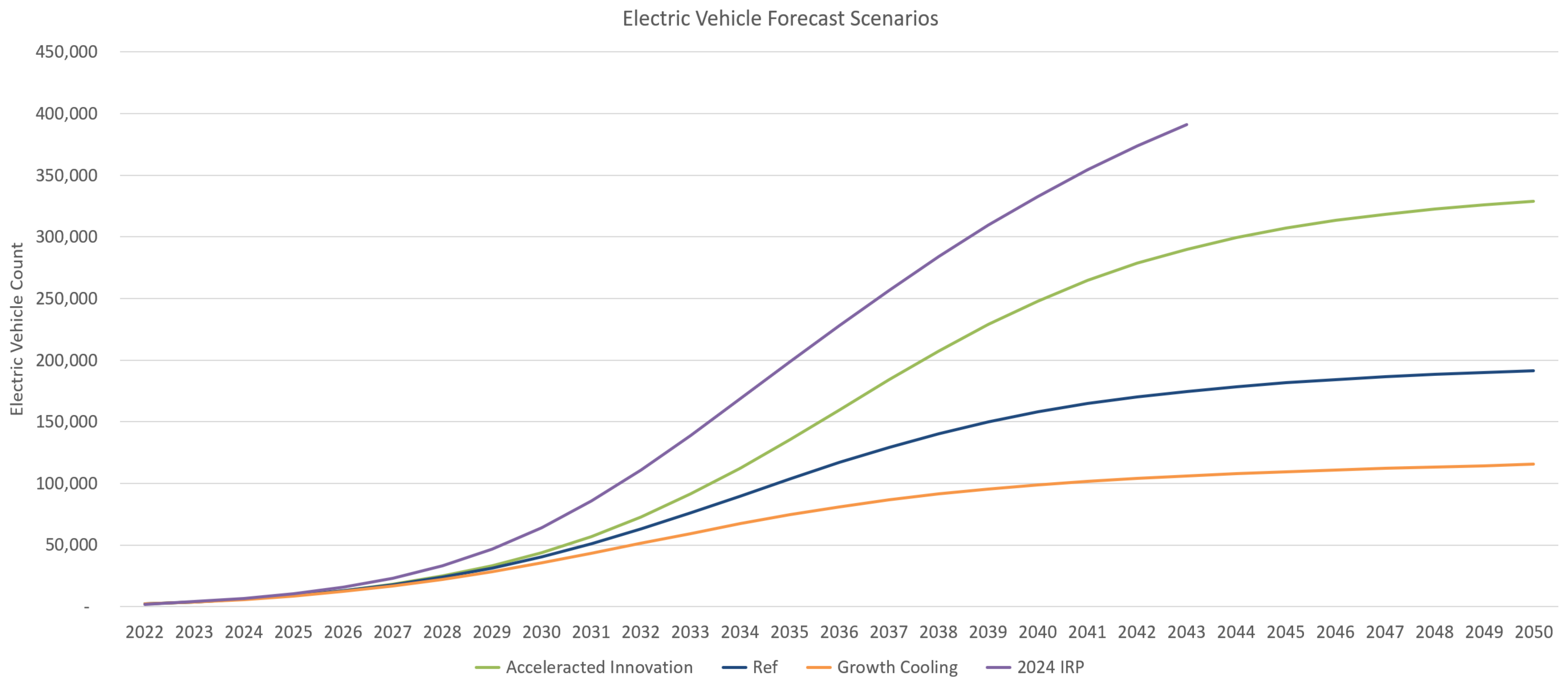
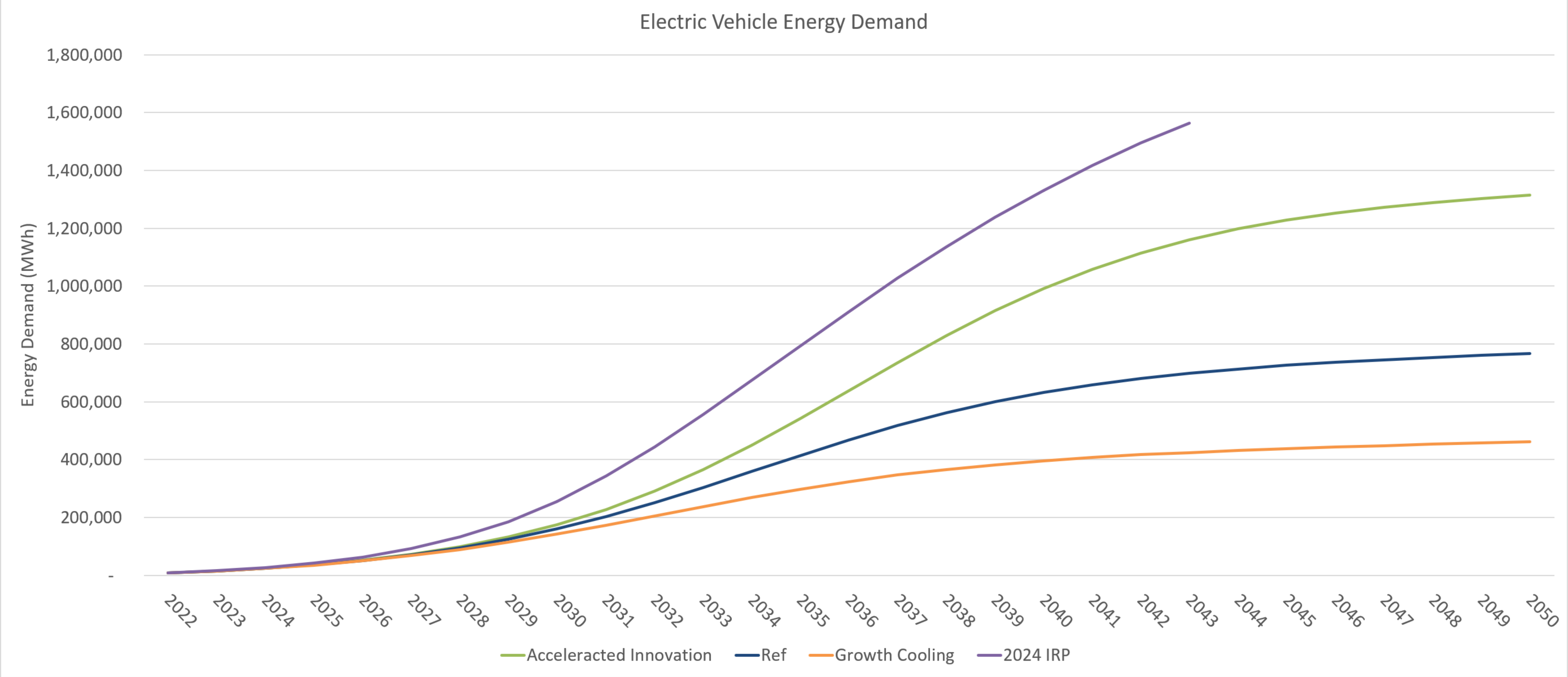
ELECTRIC VEHICLE FORECAST SCENARIO OVERVIEW

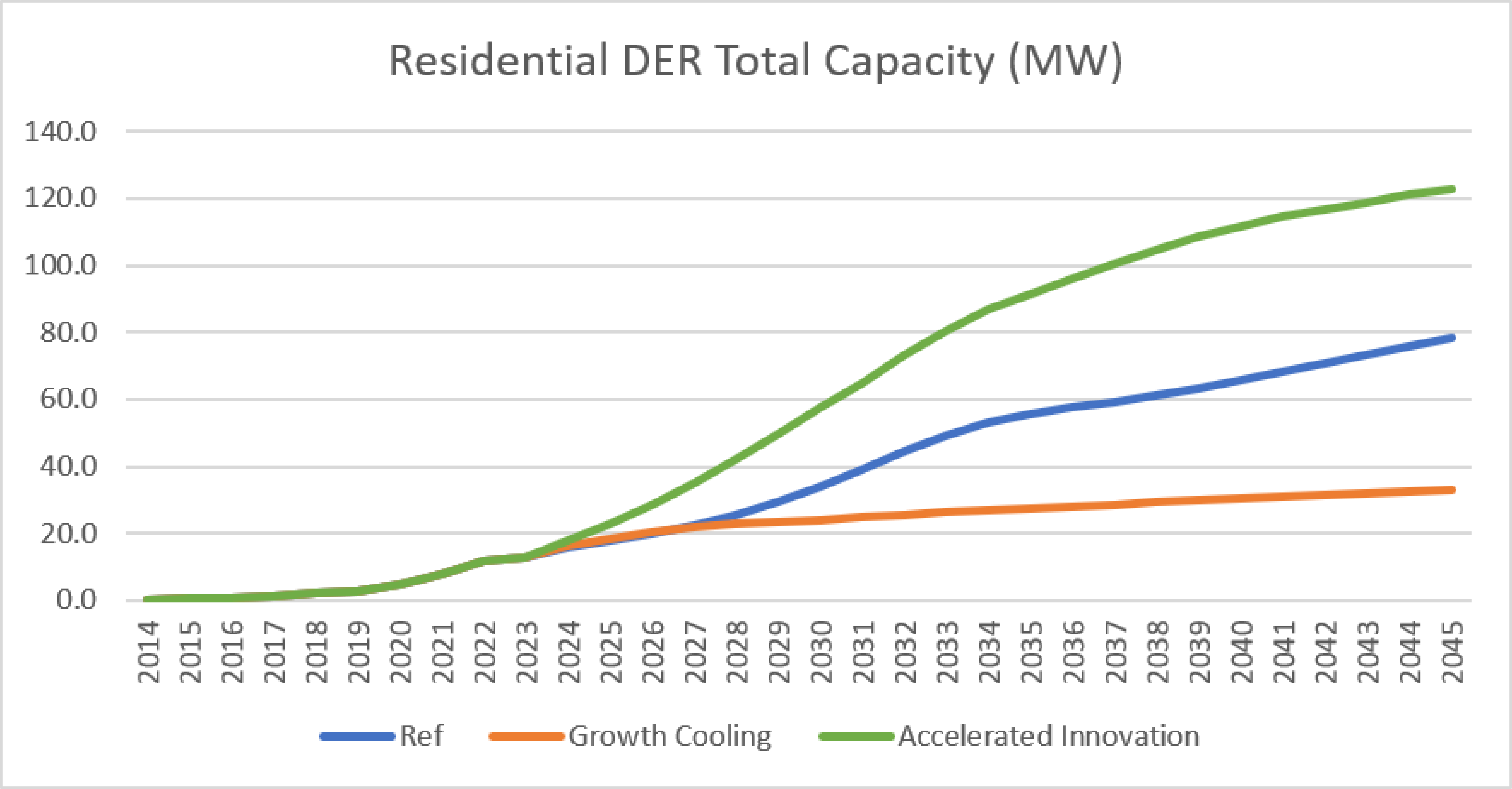


ELECTRIC VEHICLE ENERGY DEMAND

Data Centers, DER, EV, Electrification,

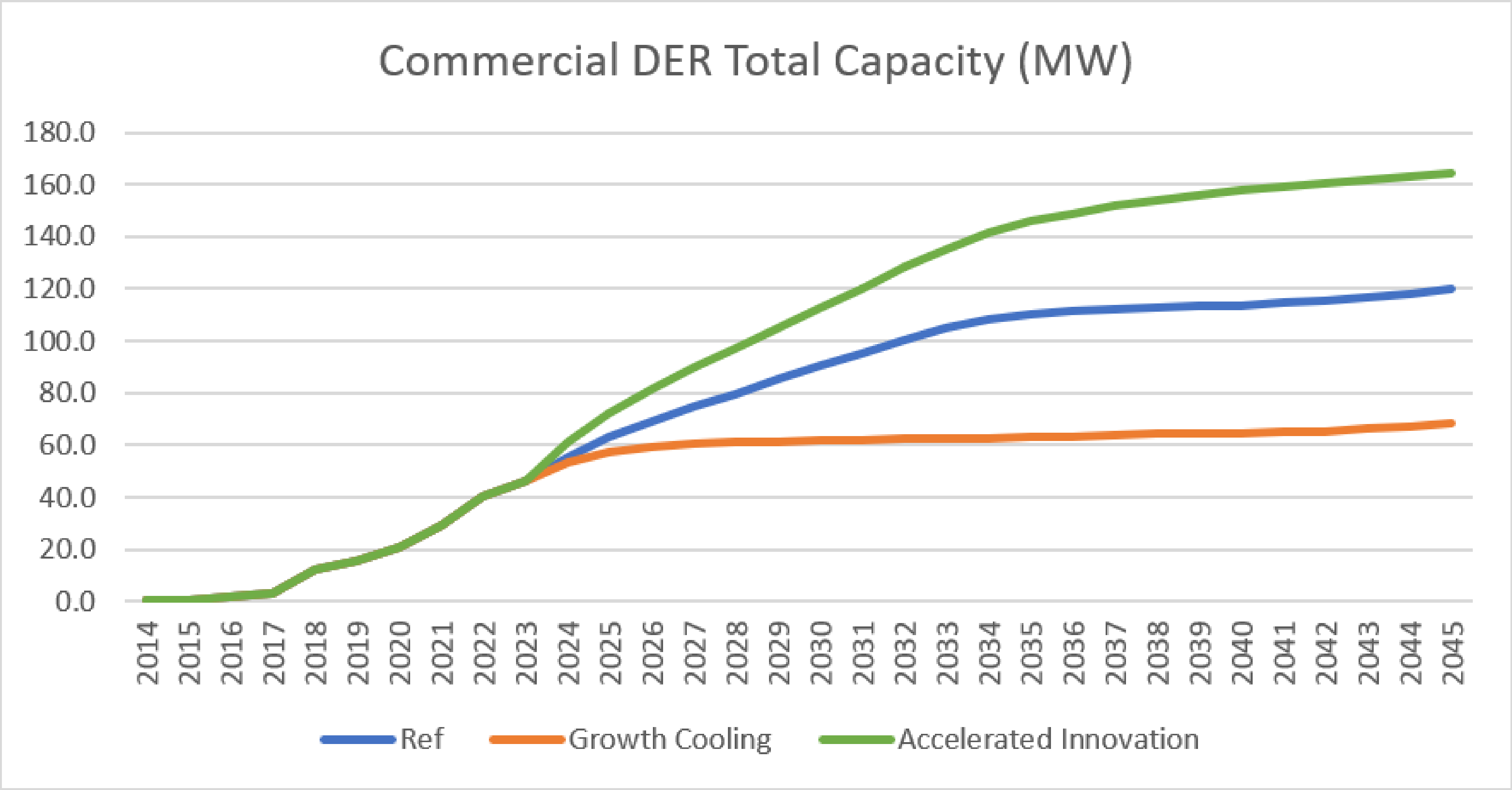


RESIDENTIAL SOLAR PANEL FORECAST OVERVIEW



Utilizing the same forecast as the 2024 IRP

COMMERCIAL SOLAR PANEL FORECAST OVERVIEW

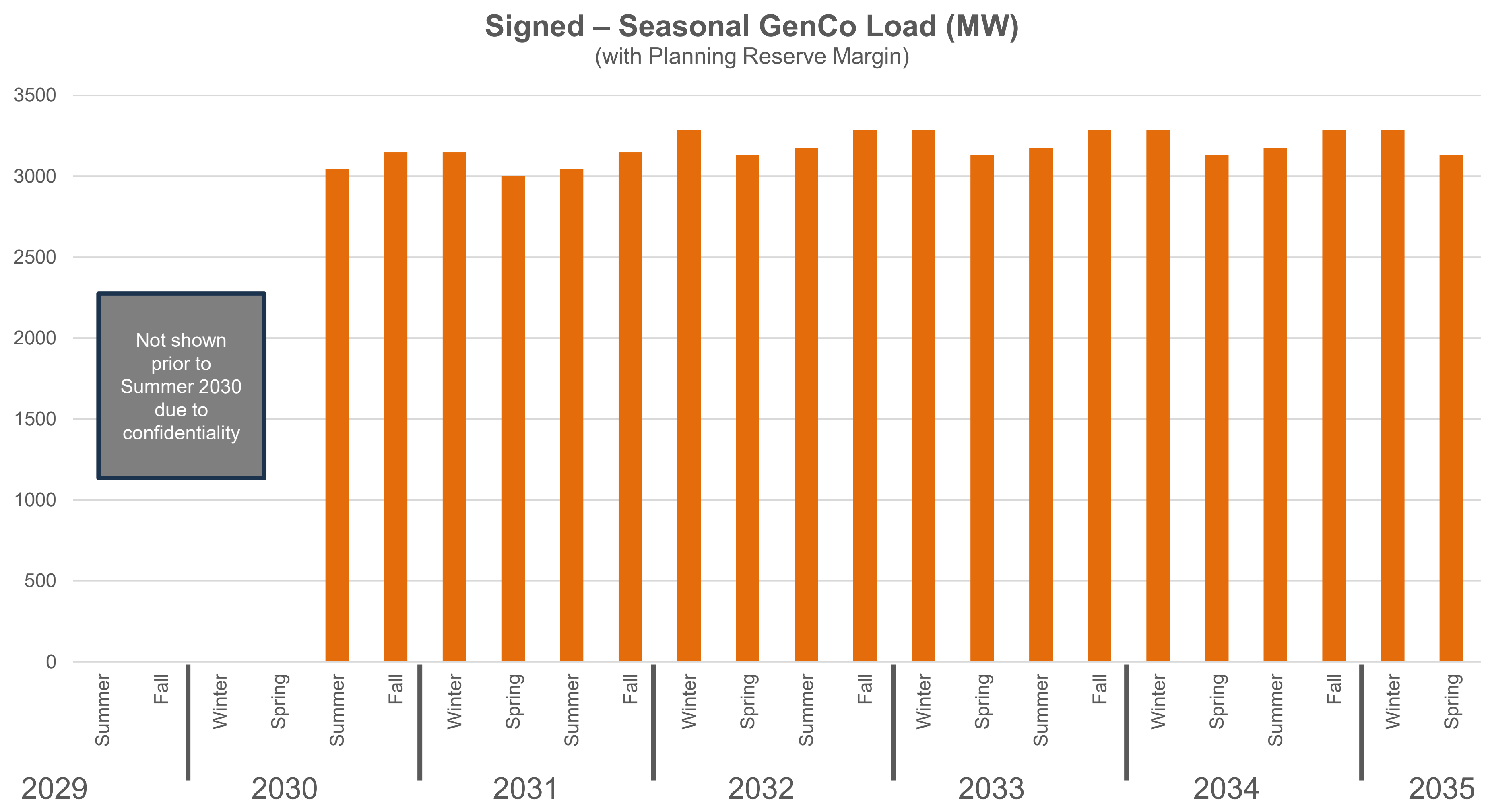


Utilizing the same forecast as the 2024 IRP

GENCO – DATA CENTER LOAD FORECAST

Data Centers, DER, EV, Electrification,

- Signed data center contract peaks with the planning reserve margin are just over 3,100 MW.
- 2034 seasonal load continues into the early 2040s based on current contracts.
- GenCo will forecast signed data center contracts as though they will remain the system after contract durations expire in the 2040s in its Reference case.

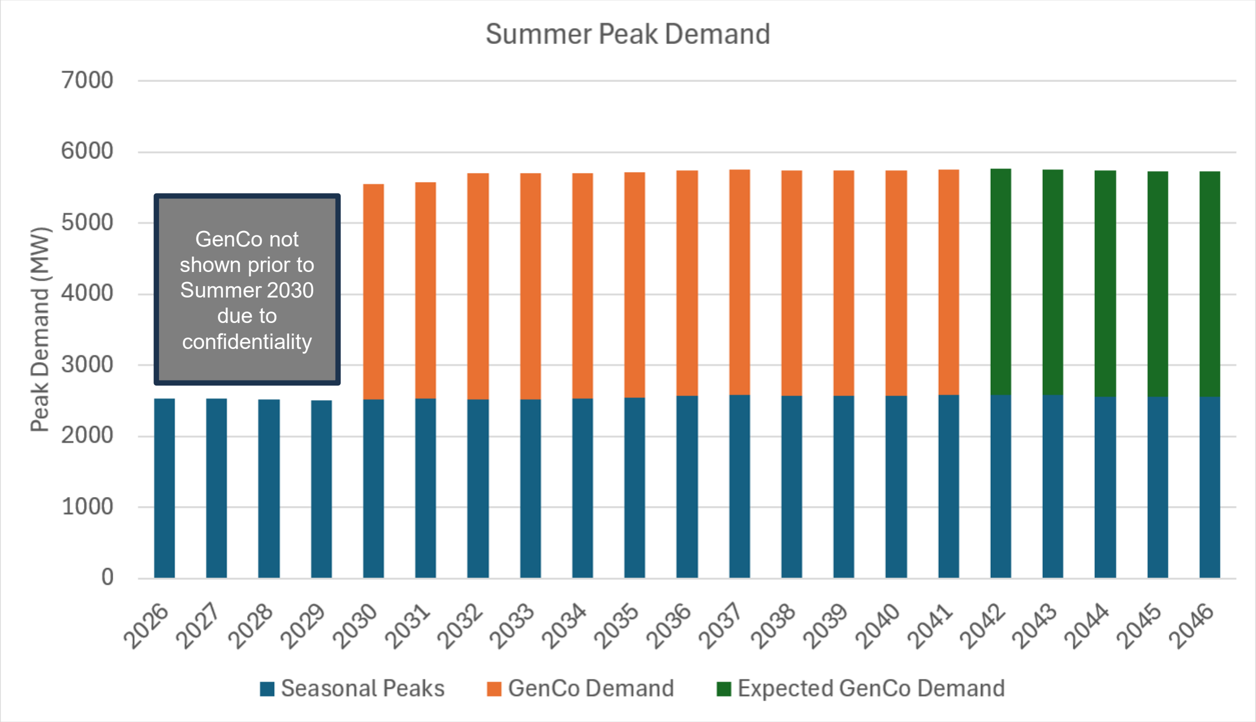


SEASONAL PEAK DEMAND

Peak Load Forecast

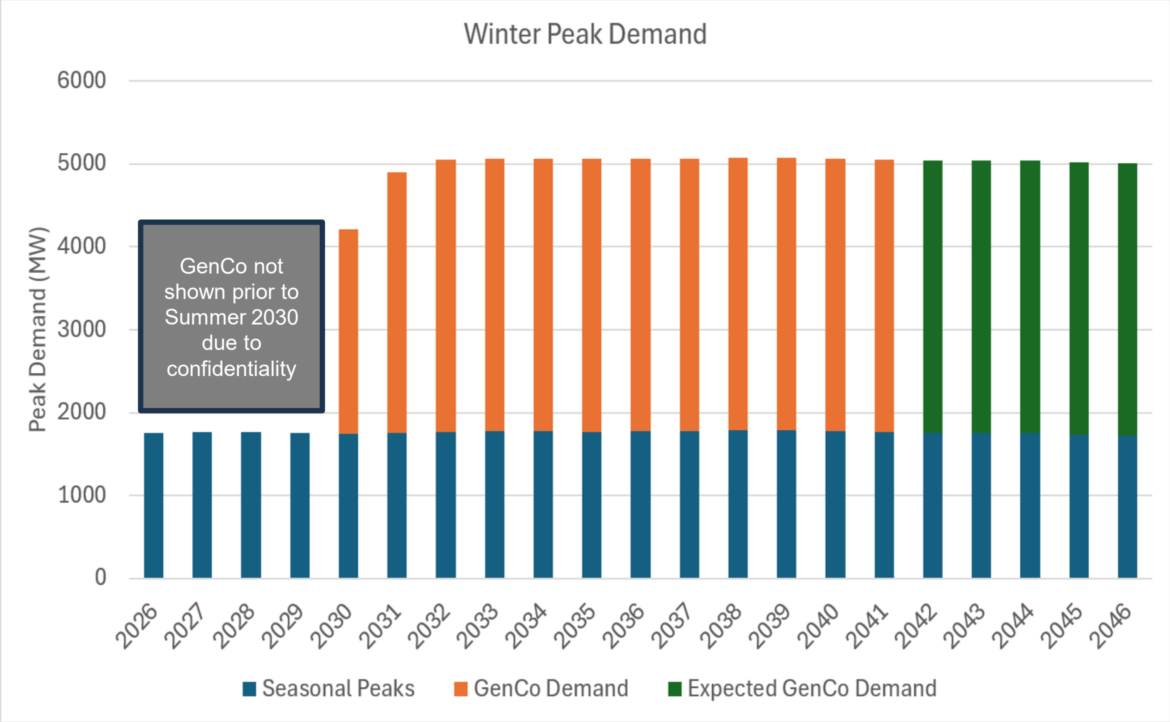
Summer season*

- Total system demand sits around 5,702MW after 2030
- GenCo demand is around 3,175MW
- NIPSCO native demand is around 2,527MW in 2027 and trending slightly upwards



Winter season*

- Total system demand is around 5,054MW after 2030
- GenCo demand is around 3,287MW
- NIPSCO native demand is around 1,767MW in 2027 and trending slightly upward



Values include line-losses, EVs, DERs, railroad, street lighting, company use, public authority usage and planning reserve margin

SEASONAL PEAK DEMAND

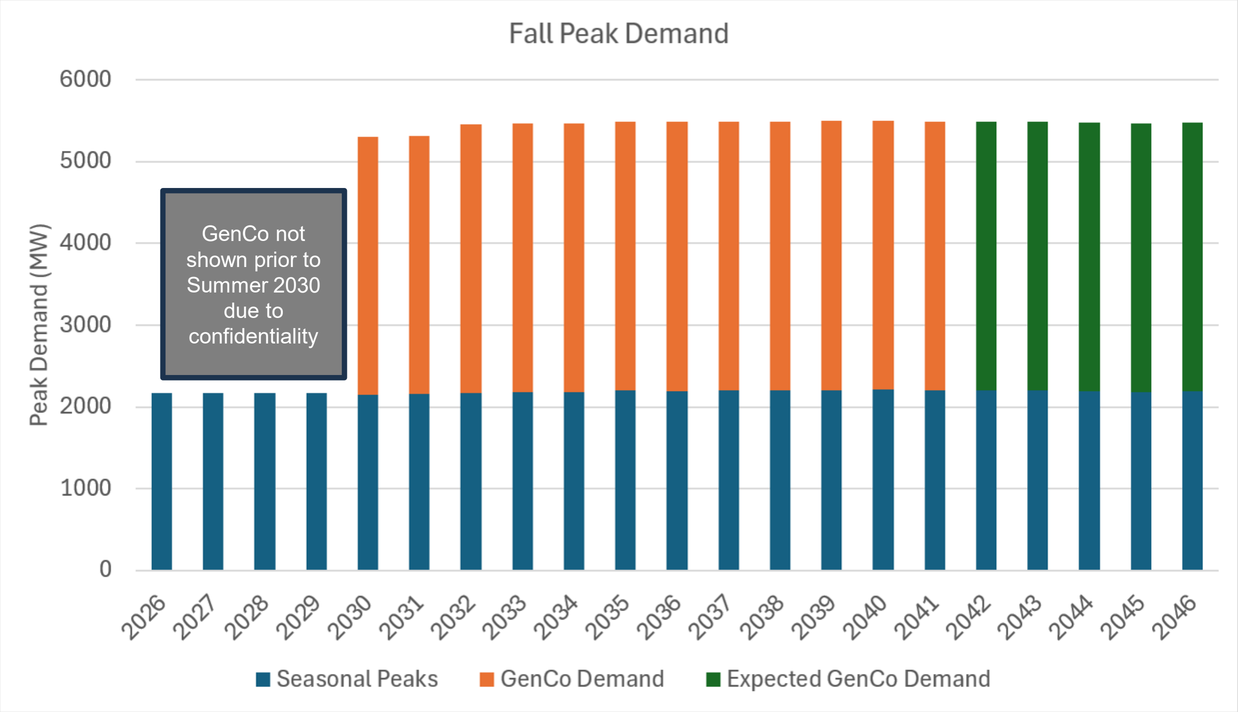
Peak Load Forecast

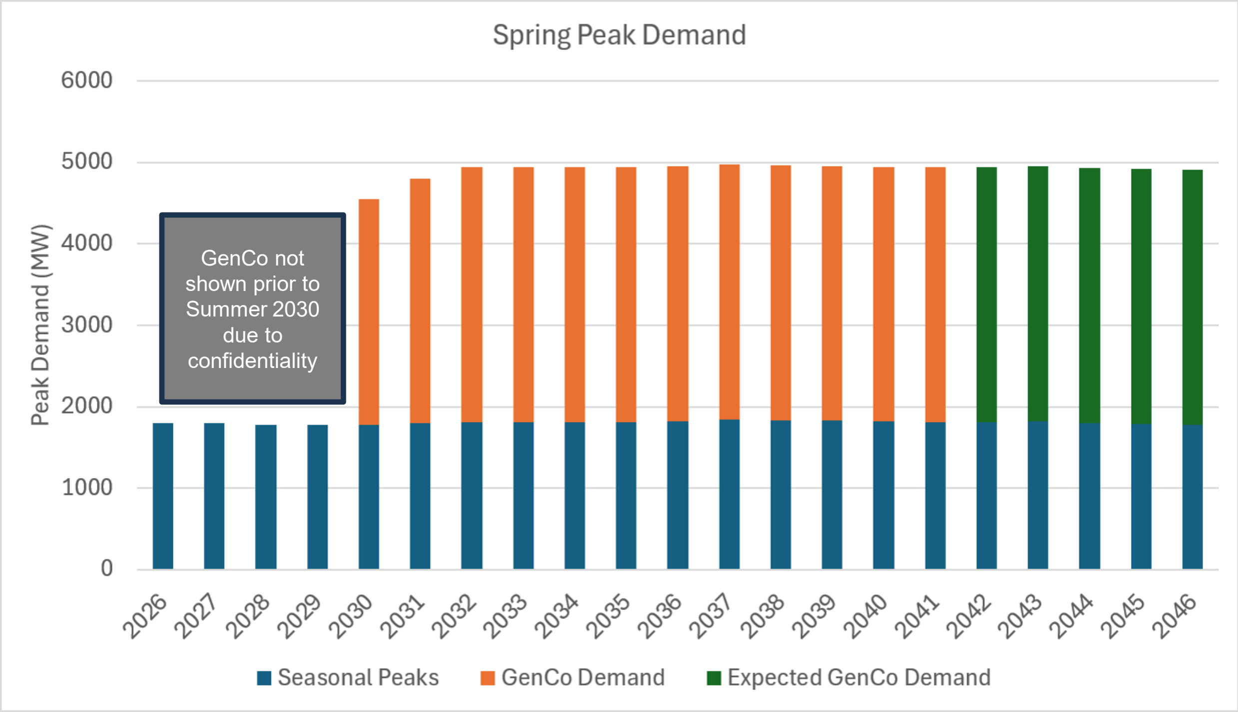
Fall season*

- Total system demand sits around 5,457MW after 2030
- GenCo demand is around 3,287MW
- NIPSCO native demand is around 2,170MW in 2027 and trending slightly upwards

Spring season*

- Total system demand sits around 4,929MW after 2030
- GenCo demand is around 3,132MW
- NIPSCO native demand is around 1,797MW in 2027 and trending slightly upwards

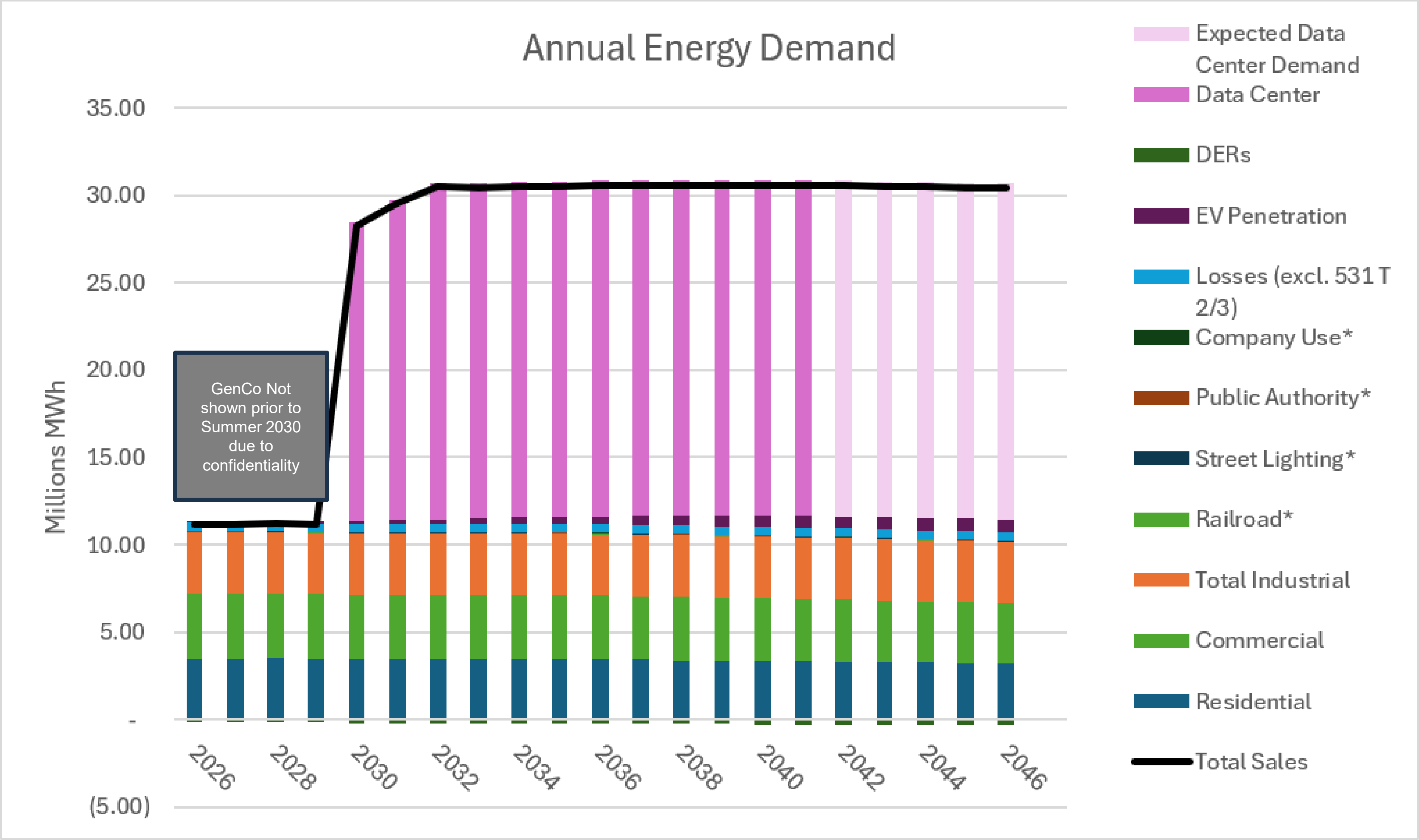




**Values include line-losses, EVs, DERs, railroad, street lighting, company use, public authority usage and planning reserve margin*

TOTAL SYSTEM ENERGY DEMAND

Baseline Energy Forecast



- Data Center annual demand is around 19.23 TWh in 2032.
- Residential annual demand is around 3.44 TWh in 2032.
- Commercial annual demand is around 3.70 TWh in 2032.
- Industrial annual demand is around 3.50 TWh in 2032.

EMERGING TECHNOLOGY CONSIDERATIONS

EJ White, IRP Project Manager

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SCREENING & EVALUATION PROCESS FOR FIRST OF A KIND RESOURCES

Hybrid qualitative and quantitative process to identify emerging technologies that are most ready for commercial and operational evaluation.

Market Research

- Conduct market research
- Engage directly with vendors
- Exchange proprietary data

Technology Readiness Review

- Sort resources according to current development state

Feasibility Analysis

- Technical feasibility and economic viability evaluated

Active pilot or commercial deployments

COMMERCIAL

COST
OPER
LCOE

No active pilot or commercial deployments

NEAR COMMERCIAL

Potential for further evaluation in IRP

PROTOTYPICAL

THEORETICAL

- *Will be discussed but not evaluated*
- *Decarbonization implications*

PILOT-READY RESOURCES – ALL QUALIFY FOR INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT UNDER OBBA

The 2026 IRP and related Request for Information (RFI) provides an opportunity to evaluate these resources, invite vendors to submit actionable market intelligence and potentially increase the capacity resources available to NIPSCO and GENCO in a constrained capacity environment.

Sodium Storage

Current Limitation: Lower density than lithium ion – larger footprint.

Market Outlook: Rapidly advancing toward commercial-scale deployment as a competitive grid storage solution.

Key Takeaway: *Sodium-ion batteries offer an option for utility-scale energy storage where energy density is less critical than cost and reliability. Long-duration applications as well.*

Iron Air Storage

Current Limitation: Lower energy density – a large footprint (is for long duration).

Market Outlook: Emerging commercial technology, LDES, resiliency applications.

Key Takeaway: *Iron-air batteries provide a long-duration storage solution, making them particularly attractive for multi-day renewable energy balancing and grid reliability.*

Linear Generators

Current Limitation: Few commercial deployments, less mature than engines and turbines.

Market Outlook: Gaining interest both at utility-scale and distributed energy solution.

Key Takeaway: *Linear generators offer a reliable, flexible and potentially lower-maintenance source of dispatchable low-emissions power.*

Fuel Cells

Current Limitation: High capital costs, requires hydrogen (can produce from natural gas).

Market Outlook: Gaining traction in data center space.

Key Takeaway: *Fuel cells provide efficient, low-emission, dispatchable power generation, making them a promising technology for grid resilience, long-duration energy supply and a hydrogen-based energy future.*

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2026 REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

Abe Lang, Manager Strategy & Risk

NIPSCO 2026 RFIs: Summary of Pricing

Average Weighted Pricing by Technology & Deal Structure

Technology	Asset Sale		Power Purchase / Tolling Agreement			Comments
	$/kW	Count	$/MWh	$/kW-Mo	Count	
Solar	$2,808	3	$78.93	--	15	
Solar + Storage	$[redacted]	1	$78.08	$14.17	6	Asset sale price redacted for confidentiality reasons
Wind	--	--	$[redacted]	--	2	PPA price redacted due to confidentiality reasons
Wind + Storage	--	--	$[redacted]	--	1	PPA price redacted for confidentiality reasons
Standalone Storage	$2,182	5	--	$14.74	16	Pricing reflects 4-hr storage responses
CCGT	$[redacted]	1	--	$32.38	4	Asset sale price redacted for confidentiality reasons
CT	$4,406	2	--	$34.85	2	
Linear Generation	$[redacted]	1	--	$[redacted]	1	Pricing redacted for confidentiality reasons

This table reflects proposals received (not projects). Some proposals are mutually exclusive or have been bid as both Asset Sale and PPA.

- Average bid prices shown for "Asset Sale" represent capital costs and exclude on-going fuel, O&M, and CapEx (where applicable)
- Figures shown are for representation and do not purport competition between technologies

PORTFOLIO DEVELOPMENT & SCORECARD

Abe Lang, Manager Strategy & Risk

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Portfolio Concepts | Scenarios | Stochastic Analysis

PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS APPROACH

1 Portfolio Concept Development

Define Portfolios

- For **each portfolio concept**, perform optimization analysis to identify long-term resource portfolios
  - Reference Load
  - Strategic Negotiation Load
  - High Load Sensitivity

Eligible Resources

- DSM bundles (EE and DR)
- RFI tranches
- Other new resource options (mid- and long-term)

2 Portfolio Evaluation

Analyze Portfolios

- Evaluate portfolios against 4 market scenarios, which vary:
  - Natural gas price
  - Environmental policy
  - MISO market price
  - NIPSCO Load
- Evaluate portfolios across stochastic distribution of key variables:
  - Commodity prices
  - Wind and solar output
  - NIPSCO Load
  - Unit outages

3 Preferred Portfolio Selection

Populate Scorecard

- Summarize data for scorecard
  - Costs
  - Cost risk
  - Carbon emissions
  - Reliability metrics
  - Local economy metrics
- Assess tradeoffs and identify preferred portfolio

PORTFOLIOS WILL BE ANALYZED THROUGH THE SCORECARD

Proposed changes from 2024 Scorecard highlighted in blue focus on ensuring lower near-term customer costs

Objectives	Indicators	Proposed Metrics for 2026	NIPSCO / GenCo

Affordability	**Cost to Customer**	• Near-term and long-term Impact to customer bills
		• Metrics:
		  • 5-year NPV of revenue requirement
		  • 10-year NPV of revenue requirement
		  • 20-year NPV of revenue requirement
			NIPSCO

Rate Stability	**Cost Certainty**	• Certainty that revenue requirement within the most likely range of outcomes • Metric: Scenario range NPVRR	NIPSCO
	Cost Risk	• Risk of unacceptable, high-cost outcomes • Metric: Highest scenario NPVRR and 95th percentile	NIPSCO
	Lower Cost Opportunity	• Potential for lower cost outcomes • Metric: Lowest scenario NPVRR and 5th percentile	NIPSCO
Environmental Sustainability	**Carbon Emissions**	• Carbon intensity of portfolio • Metric: Cumulative carbon emissions / cumulative generation 2027-46 short tons CO_2 per MWh	NIPSCO + GenCo
Reliable, Flexible and Resilient Supply	**Reliability, Flexibility**	• The ability of the portfolio to provide reliable and flexible supply for NIPSCO in light of evolving market conditions and rules • Metric: Loss of Load Expectation proxy ("Forced market exposure") metrics for NIPSCO system from probabilistic reliability analysis • Metric: MW black start and fast start capability	NIPSCO
Positive Social and Economic Impacts	**Local Investment in Economy and Bill Credits**	• The effect on the local economy from new projects and ongoing property taxes and targeted investment • Metric: NPV of property taxes from the entire portfolio • Data center value provided to customers • Metric: Bill Credits passed back to customers	NIPSCO + GenCo

2026 STAKEHOLDER ADVISORY MEETING ROADMAP

Meeting	**Meeting 1** **Sept. 23, 2026**	**Meeting 2** **Oct. 20, 2026**	**Meeting 3** **Jan. 13, 2027**
Location	**Fair Oaks Farms,** 865 N 600 E, Fair Oaks, IN 47943	**Fair Oaks Farms** 865 N 600 E, Fair Oaks, IN 47943	**Fair Oaks Farms,** 865 N 600 E, Fair Oaks, IN 47943
Content	• Resource Planning and 2024 Continuous Improvements • 2026 Public Advisory Process • 2026 Policy Update • Update on Key Inputs/Assumptions (core demand forecast, new considerations for demand) • Emerging Technologies & RFI Results • Scorecard Overview	• Portfolio Input • Existing unit assumption Review • DSM Forecast Update • Scenario Themes • Market Pricing Scenario Analysis Sensitivities • Portfolio Concepts • Preliminary Portfolio Modeling Review	• Reliability Assessment • Scorecard Results • Preferred Plan & Short-term Action Plan • DSM Planned Next Steps
Meeting Goals	• Communicate what has changed since the 2024 IRP • Communicate environmental policy considerations • Communicate the 2026 public advisory process, timing, and input sought from stakeholders • Common understanding of MISO regulatory updates • Communicate resource needs due to potential demand	• Communicate resource needs due to potential demand • Communicate updates to key inputs/assumptions • Communicate retirement constraints for existing units • Common understanding of MISO regulatory updates • Common understanding of DSM modeling methodology • Communicate commodity prices impacts • Communicate preliminary RFI results	• Common understanding of DSM modeling methodology • Communicate the rationale behind the preferred plan selection • Explain next steps for DSM in 2027

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APPENDIX

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CRA FORECASTS NATURAL GAS FUNDAMENTALS BASED ON SUPPLY AND DEMAND

A fundamental price forecast answers the question: "What gas price is needed to satisfy total demand and make producers whole?"

CRA Natural Gas Fundamentals Model (NGF)

Gas Supply

- Total resource in place, proved and unproven
- Resource growth over time
- Wet / dry product distribution
- Historic wells drilled and ongoing production
- Conventional and associated production
- Existing tight and coal bed methane
- Existing offshore production

Well Performance

- Drilling and completion costs
- Environmental compliance costs
- Royalties and taxes
- Initial production rates
- Changing drilling and production efficiencies over time
- Productivity decline curve
- Well lifetime
- Distribution of performance

Gas Demand

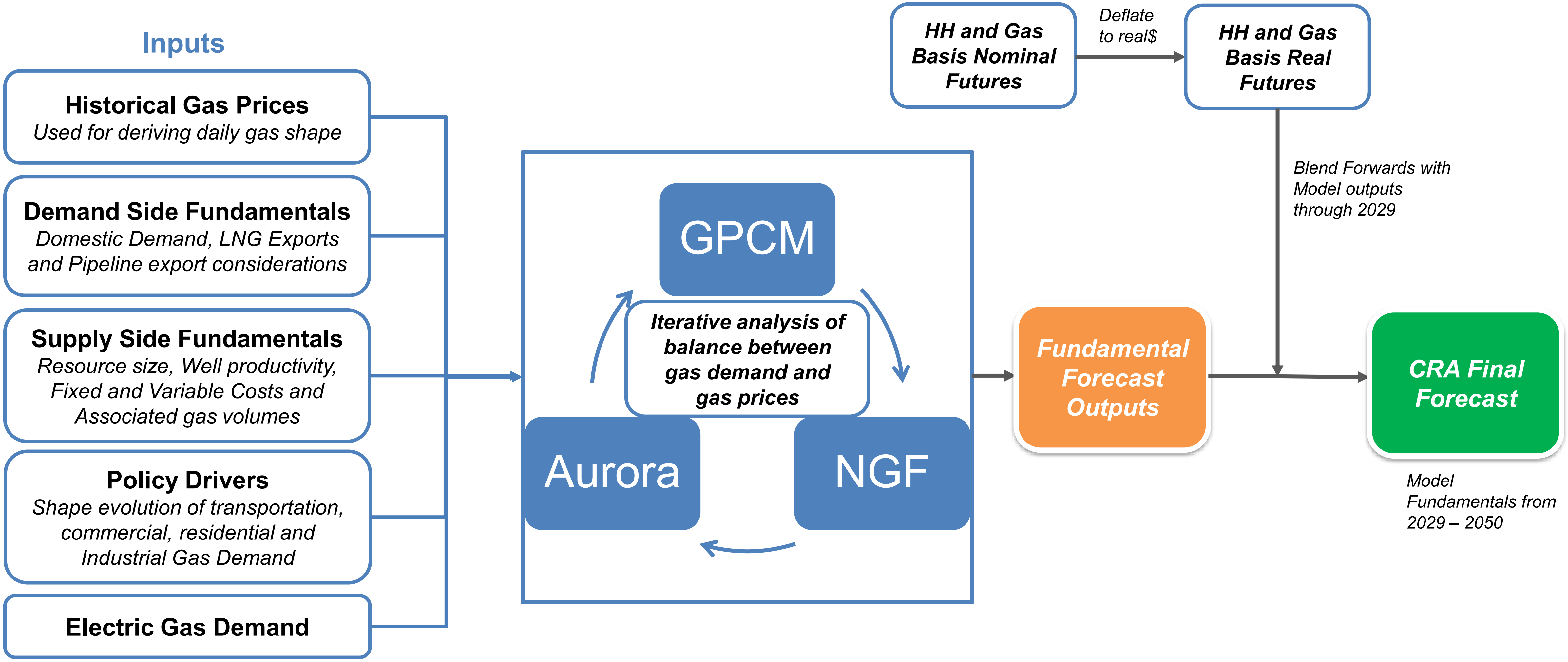
- Electric and non-electric sector demand forecast (domestic)
- International demand (net pipeline and LNG exports)

Other Market Drivers

- Value of natural gas liquids and condensates
- Natural gas storage

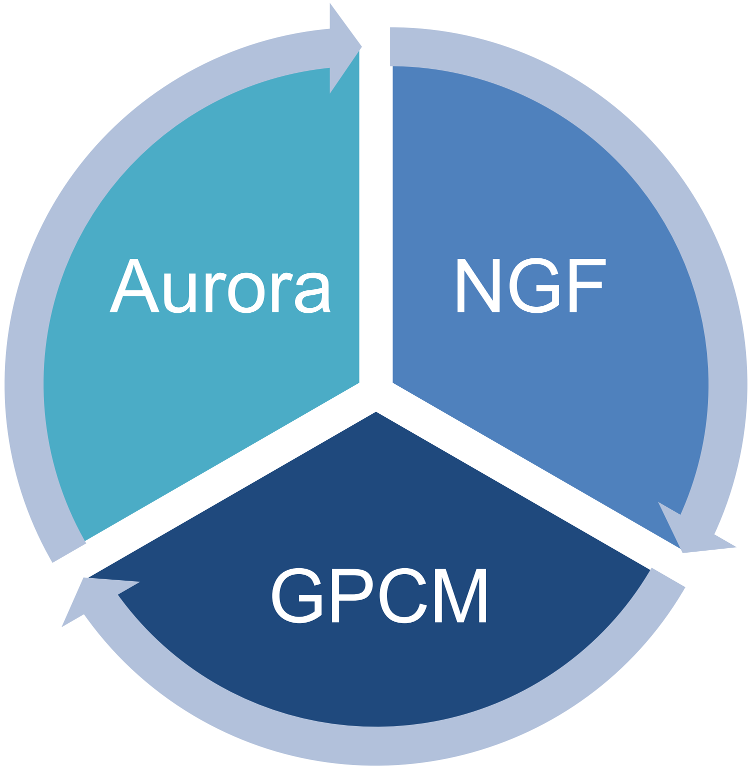
NATURAL GAS MARKET FORECASTING PROCESS OVERVIEW

Drivers of natural gas pricing and uncertainty change as the forecast progresses in time, with market fundamentals playing a key role throughout most of the study period.



CRA ITERATES BETWEEN ITS TWO GAS MODELS AND ITS AURORA POWER MODEL TO BALANCE PRICES WITH POWER SECTOR DEMAND

CRA Iterative Process



- CRA's Natural Gas Fundamentals (NGF) model provides a bottom-up forecast of North American gas production with a focus on producing a price outlook for Henry Hub.
  - NGF provides detailed analysis on well performance.
  - Production cost inputs are aligned with GPCM to produce a consistent outlook.
- The Gas Pipeline Competition Model (GPCM) is a network flow model of the North American natural gas market, which incorporates detailed representations of supply, demand, and pipeline infrastructure.
  - GPCM's regional supply, demand, and pipeline flow modelling are critical for determining the basis differentials to Henry Hub.
- Aurora is a chronological, hourly dispatch model that represents all major pricing zones across North America. It is run in hourly, chronological format and produces energy prices for each zone along with plant-level dispatch and fuel burn.
  - Aurora power sector gas demand is iterated along with the gas prices provided by GPCM and NGF until all are in alignment.

KEY DRIVERS OF THE NATURAL GAS PRICE REFERENCE CASE – SUPPLY

Driver	CRA Approach	Explanation
Resource Size	• Rely on Potential Gas Committee (PGC) "most-likely" unproven estimates	• CRA assumes total resource available based on an average of PGC 2025 "minimum" and "most likely" volumes, which grow to reflect pace of incremental discoveries over time.
Well Productivity	• Initial Production (IP) rates based on historic data • IP improves as per EIA Tier 1 assumptions	• CRA bases individual well productivity on historic data analyzed for each producing region; IP rates improve annually, consistent with EIA assumptions.
Fixed & Variable Well Costs	• Fixed and variable costs based on reported data. • Costs improve as per EIA assumptions	• CRA starts from drilling and operating costs reported by major producers in each supply basin; cost improvements over time are based on latest EIA assumptions.
Associated Gas Volumes	• Natural gas from shale and tight oil plays enters the market as a price taker	• CRA uses EIA's forecast of domestic oil prices and production; this includes the impact of oil production and environmental regulations associated with flaring. • Current events affecting oil prices are not expected to drive long term demand.

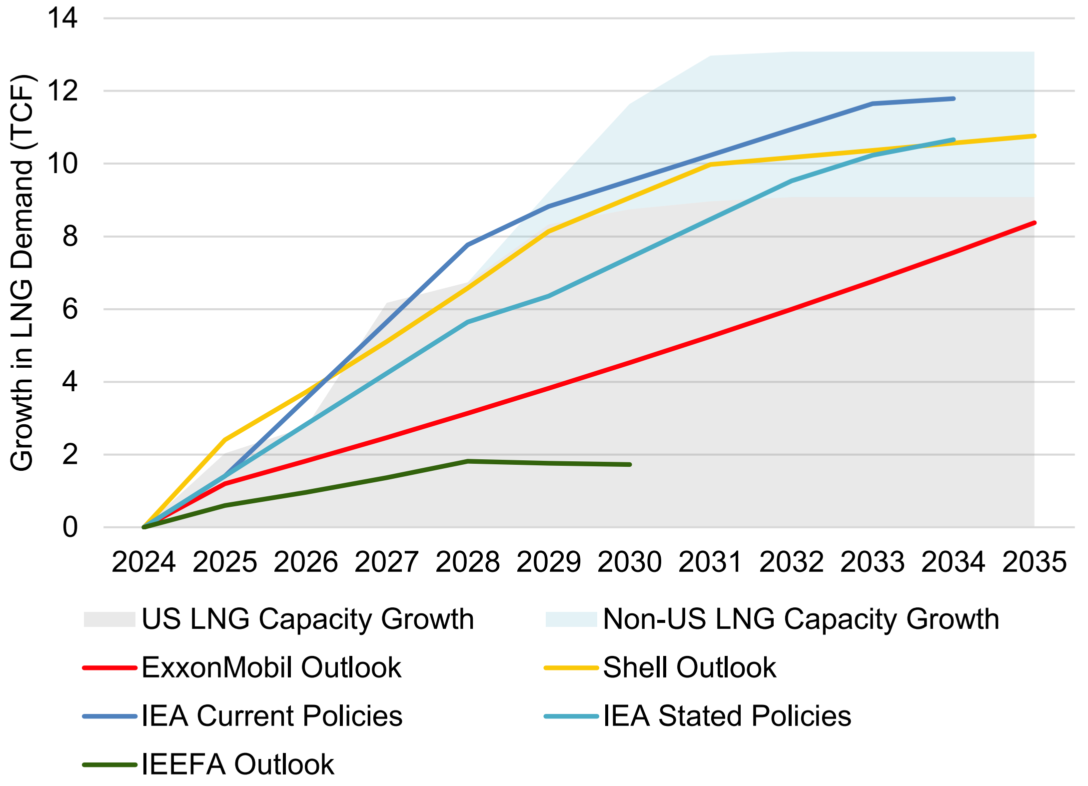
KEY DRIVERS OF THE NATURAL GAS PRICE REFERENCE CASE – DEMAND

Driver	CRA Approach	Explanation
Domestic Demand	• CRA electric power sector simulation • Other sector natural gas demand synthesized from EIA and state agencies	• US electric demand grows due to large data center demand growth and lower renewable generation outlook. • Smaller regions like the Northeast will see demand fall with economy-wide decarbonization, though the pace is slower than previous outlooks.
LNG Exports	• Based on review of proposed projects • General uptick in under-construction projects completed and total exports vs. last year	• LNG export capacity grows to almost 13 TCF by the 2030s, but U.S. competes with Qatar while China does not replace coal with gas, resulting in a supply glut in the market. • Utilization will peak in the mid-2030s and gradually fall to 60% by 2050.
Pipeline Exports	• Net Exports influenced by AEO predictions	• CRA expects steady pipeline exports to Mexico as well as minor fluctuations in the import/export volumes to and from Canada.

LNG EXPORTS – CRA ASSUMES FACILITIES WHICH HAVE REACHED FID ENTER SERVICE

Project	Status	Date	Capacity (TCF)
Sabine (T1-T6)	Operating	2023	1.66
Kenai	Operating	2023	0.07
Cove Point (Full Terminal)	Operating	2023	0.29
Sempra Cameron (T1-T3)	Operating	2023	0.75
Elba/Southern LNG (T1-T10)	Operating	2023	0.13
Freeport (T1-T3)	Operating	2023	0.87
Corpus Christi (T1-T3) TX	Operating	2023	0.88
Cameron Parish (Units 1-9)	Operating	2023/4	0.62
Calcasieu Parish Phase 1	**Operating**	**2025**	**1.39**
Plaquemines Parish Phase 1	**Operating**	**2025**	**0.64**
Plaquemines Parish Phase 2	**Operating**	**2025**	**0.73**
Golden Pass	**Coming Online**	**2026**	**0.94**
Corpus Christi TX	**Under Const.**	**2027**	**0.75**
Port Arthur (T1)	**Under Const.**	**2027**	**0.34**
Port Arthur (T2)	**Under Const.**	**2028**	**0.34**
Calcasieu Parish Phase 2 (CP2)	**Under Const.**	**2029**	**1.45**
Rio Grande LNG Brownsville	**Under Const.**	**2028**	**1.36**
Port Arthur (T3-T4)	**Under Const.**	**2030**	**0.68**
Commonwealth LNG	**FID May 2026**	**2032**	**0.44**
Freeport (T4)	Approved	NA	0.74
Magnolia LNG	Approved	NA	0.45
Sempra Cameron (T4-T5)	Approved	NA	0.34
Lake Charles LNG	Approved	NA	0.83
Jacksonville	Approved	NA	0.05
Texas LNG Brownsville	Approved	NA	0.23
Gulf LNG Liquefaction	Approved	NA	0.55
Nikiski	Approved	NA	1.01

Global LNG Supply and Demand Outlooks

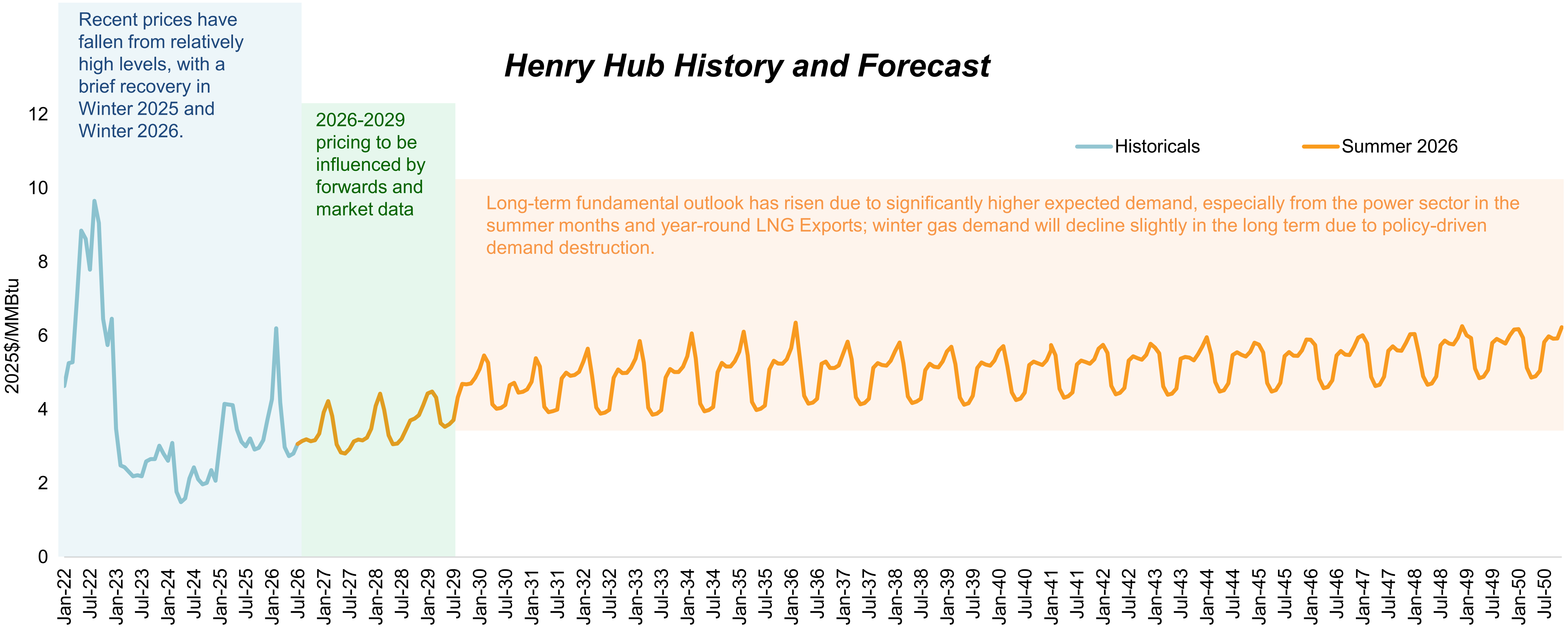


- Exxon Mobil: LNG Demand grows 3% through 2050
- IEA: Current Policies Scenario
- Shell: 50% growth in LNG by 2040
- IEA: Stated Policies Scenario
- The Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis (IEEFA)

* "Approved" projects are **NOT** included in final analysis

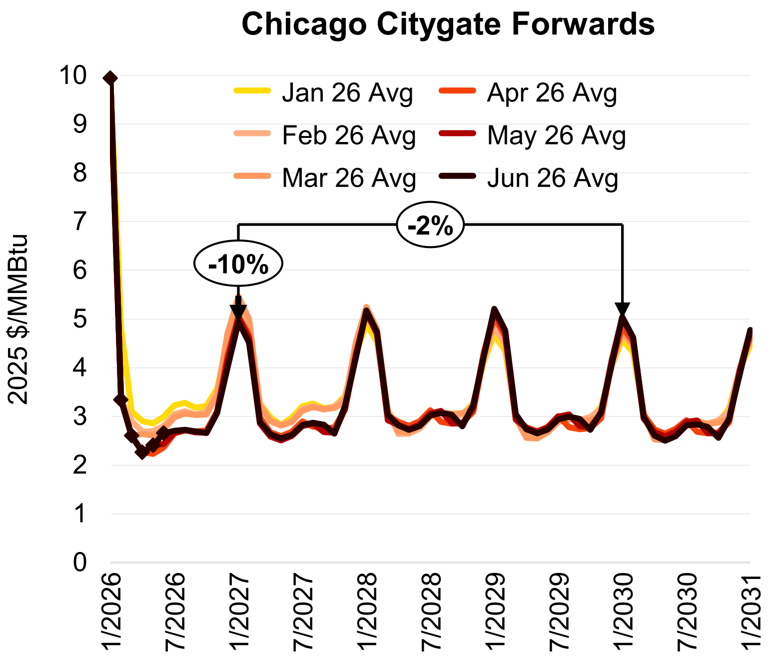
CRA NATURAL GAS PRICE OUTLOOK

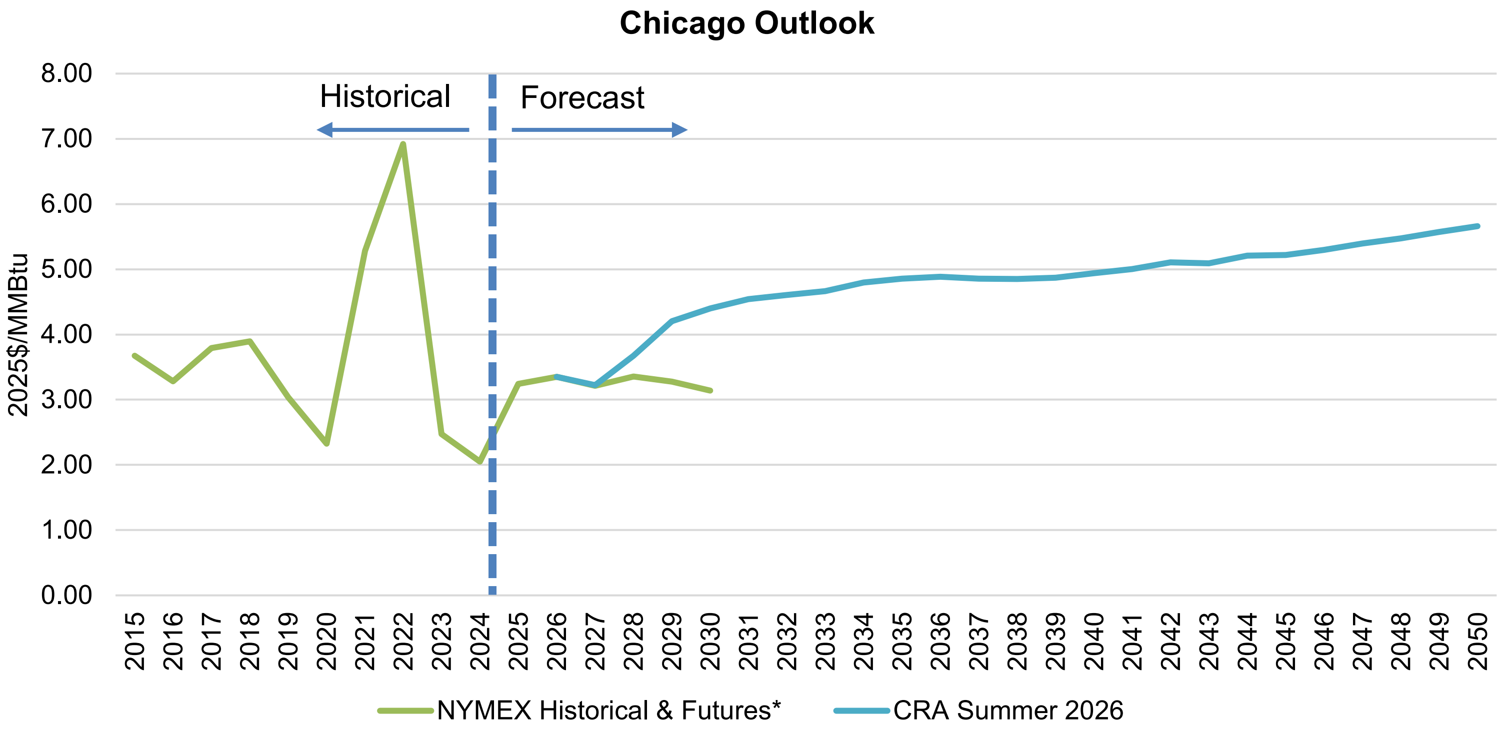
CRA sees the long-term monthly shape change over time due to the rise of base natural gas demand from the electric sector (traditionally summer peaking) and LNG exports.



ANNUAL CHICAGO OUTLOOK

- Near term market forwards are lower than they were earlier in the year despite high gas prices in January 2026.
  - The war in the Persian Gulf has seen an increase in associated gas production due to increased oil prices.
- Longer-term forwards have been stable, although illiquid, and CRA's fundamental market modeling suggests that rising demand will push Henry Hub prices above $5/MMBtu in real $.





* NYMEX Futures dated June 26, 2026

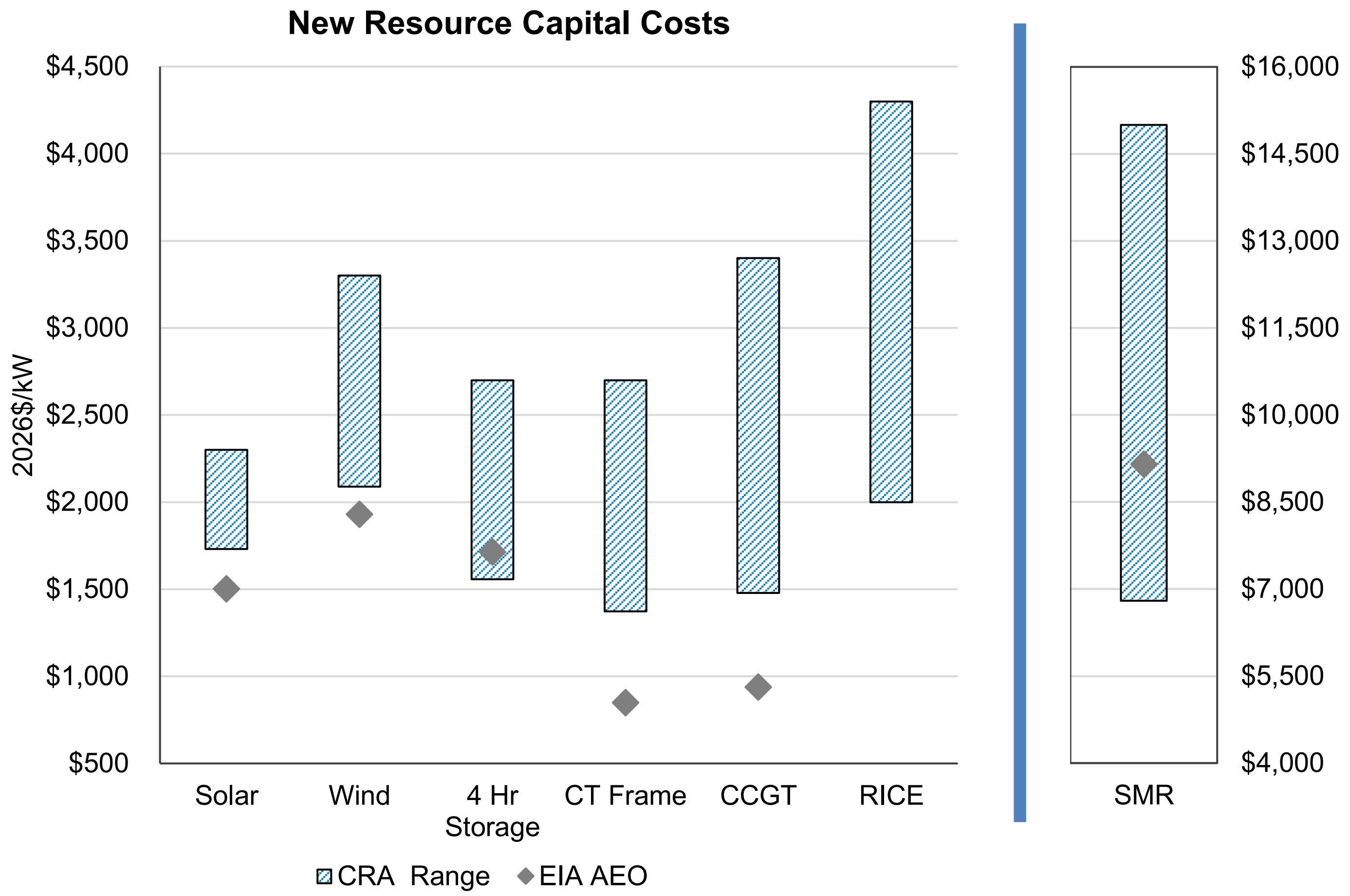
FEDERAL ENERGY POLICY

Legislative Action

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Key One Big Beautiful Bill Act Tax Credit Impacts</th></tr>
<tr><td>Clean Electricity ITC (Section 48E)</td><td rowspan="2"><u>Wind and solar</u>:
• In service deadline of 12/31/2027 <u>OR</u> begin construction by 7/4/2026
• Treasury broadly confirmed 4-year safe harbor <u>with physical construction start</u>, meaning that effective in-service deadlines for the 7/4/26 begin construction requirement may be in 2029 or 2030, with step-down to zero immediately after.
<u>Storage</u>: Projects beginning construction by end of 2033 are eligible for full credit, with step-downs thereafter.
<u>Nuclear</u>: Projects beginning construction by end of 2033 are eligible for full credit, with step-downs thereafter. Longer construction periods could extend safe harboring for units entering service through the 2030s.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Clean Electricity PTC (Section 45Y)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Foreign Entity of Concern (FEOC) Restrictions</td><td>The restrictions limit the material assistance from prohibited foreign entities (PFEs):
• Specified Foreign Entities: China, Iran, North Korea and Russia
• Foreign-Influenced Entities: Entities that may not be directly designated, but are substantially controlled or influenced by foreign governments or entities of concern.
• Certain Controlled Subsidiaries/Affiliates: Entities owned, controlled, or subject to direction by a PFE.
<u>Lithium-ion battery</u> components are likely to be impacted most significantly, with non-FEOC requirements rising from 60% to 85% from 2026 to 2030+.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hydrogen
(Section 45V)</td><td>Begin construction deadline accelerated to 12/31/2027. Assuming 2-year construction period, the last year to start receiving tax credit for clean hydrogen production is 2029, meaning that full subsidy would be available through 2038 (10-year PTC), with phase-down thereafter.</td></tr>
</table>

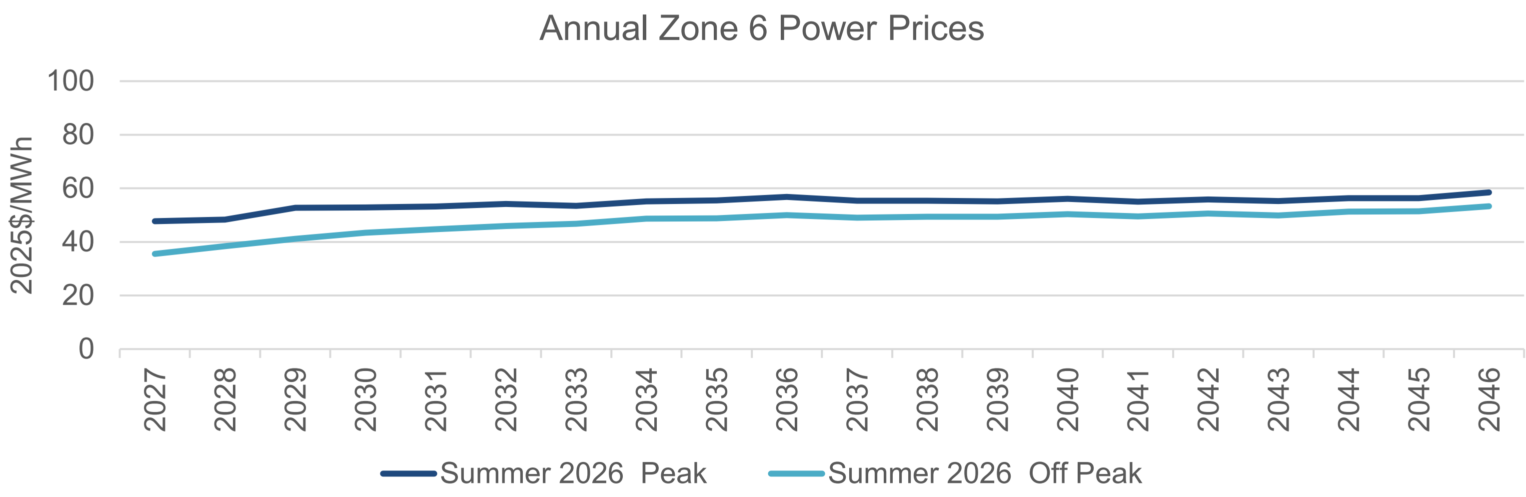
POWER GENERATION CAPITAL COSTS HAVE BEEN RISING

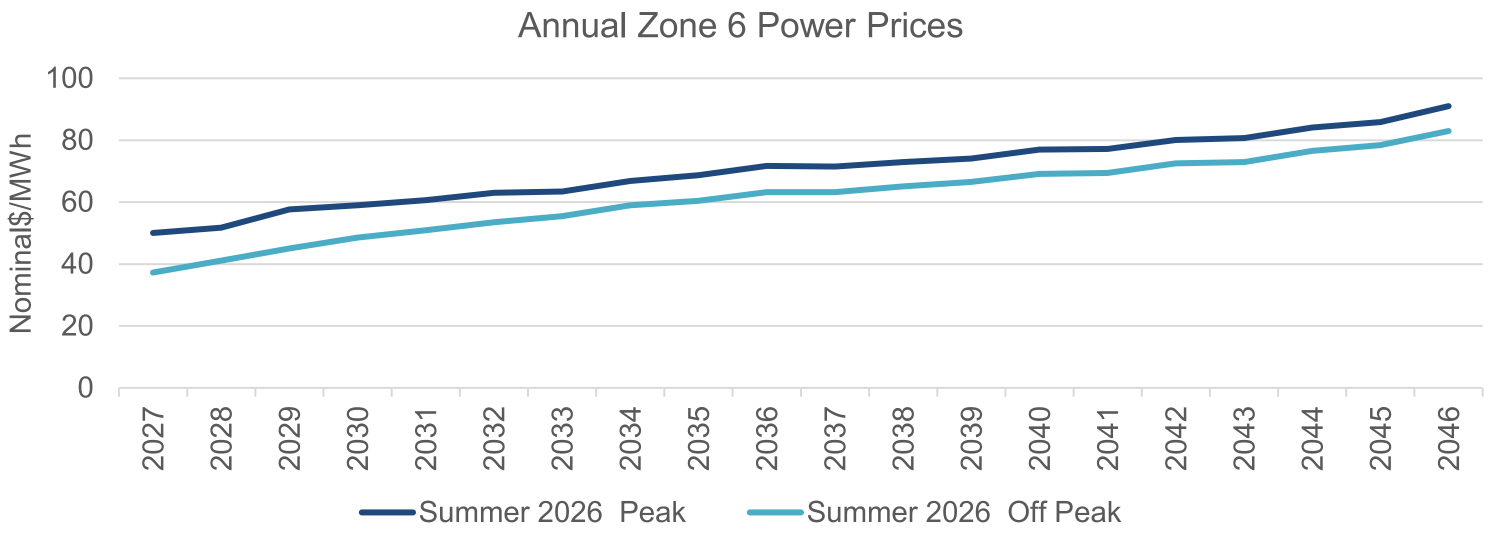
- CRA continues to observe upward pressure on real-world projects, pushing cost estimates above most current public data
  - Natural gas combined cycle plant costs are facing significant demand and supply chain pressure.
  - Costs for other technologies like RICE and small modular reactor nuclear are also up significantly.
  - The storage market is bifurcating between domestic and foreign sourced content due to new Foreign Entity of Concern (FEOC) rules associated with tax credits.



REFERENCE CASE MISO ZONE 6 POWER PRICE FORECAST

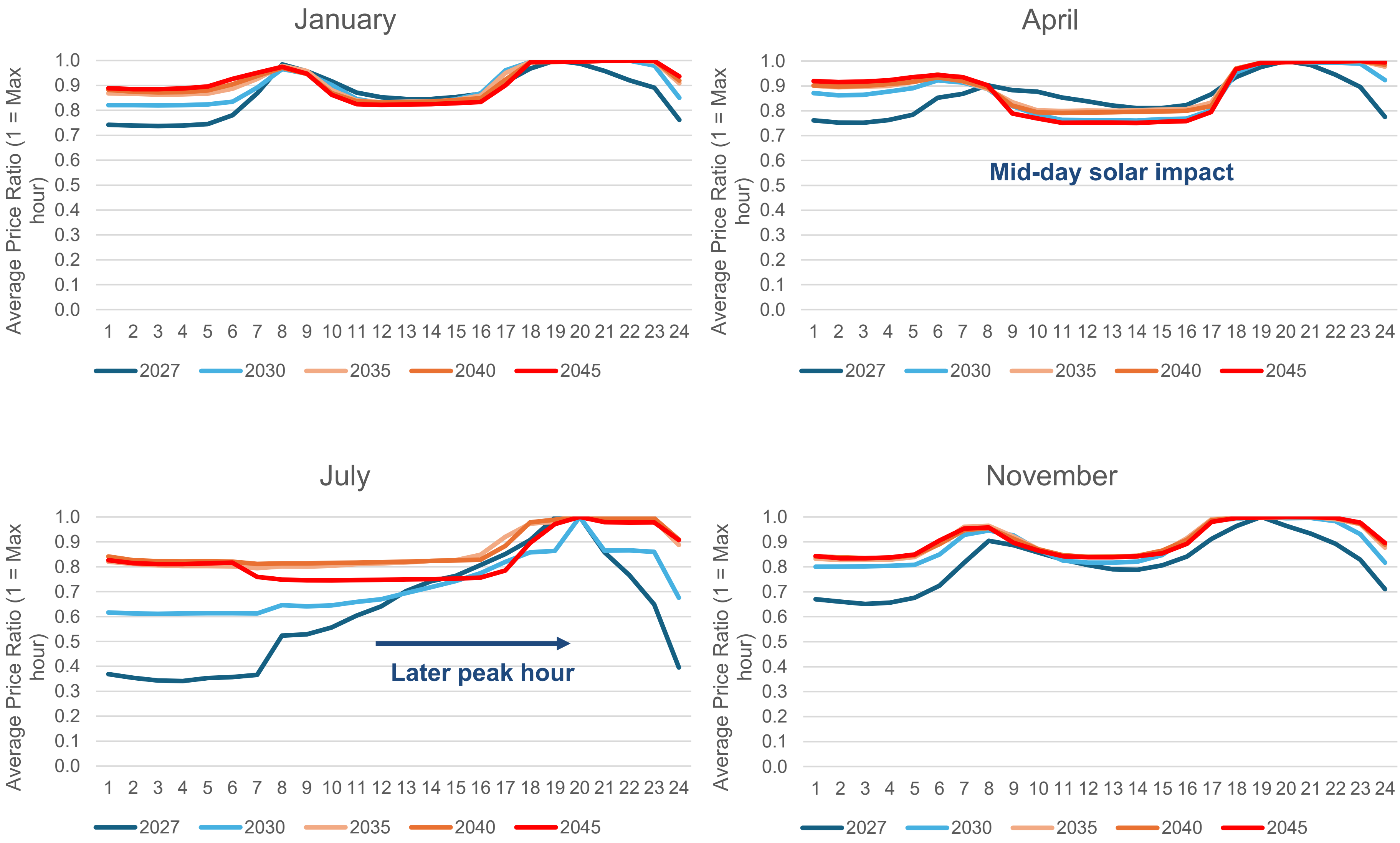
- MISO power prices are primarily influenced by the price of natural gas and the composition of the generation fleet.
- Near-term load growth and natural gas price increases are expected to drive power price increases (in real $) into the early 2030s.
- Supply response over the long-term, including with low variable cost advanced clean energy technology, is expected to moderate price growth.
- Convergence in peak and off-peak prices is expected over time, largely driven by a combination of solar energy growth and evolving load shapes.





ZONE 6 HOURLY PRICE TRENDS – FORECAST

- Hourly price patterns are expected to change over time, particularly as more solar and storage enter the system.
- Mid-day prices are expected to eventually be lower than overnight prices as a result of solar output and new 24x7 demand.
- Summer peak price periods are expected to continue the observed trend of shifting from mid afternoon to evening.



MISO'S PY 2026-27 PRA RESULTS

Auction Results

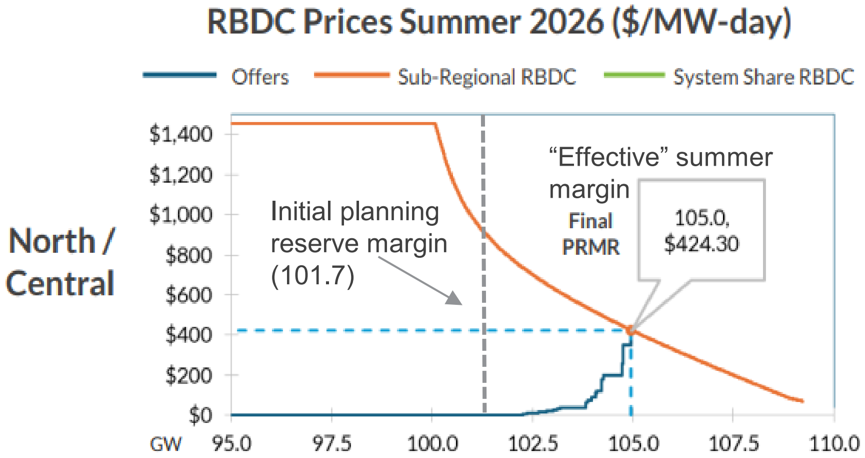
- 2026/27 PRA held April 30, 2026.
- MISO Summer Capacity cleared at **$424.3/MW-day**, compared to **$666.50/MW-day last year.**
- Capacity prices have **spiked in the last two auctions** due to **historic tightness** in the MISO capacity market.

MISO 2026/27 Auction Results

Season	2025/26 (MW-day)	2026/27 (MW-day)	Change
Summer	$666.50	$424.30 (N/C) $384.10 (LRZs 8,10) $412.10 (LRZ 9)	Down ~36% (N/C)
Fall	$91.60 (N/C) $74.09 (S)	$33.92 (all zones)	Down ~63%
Winter	$33.20	$35.97 (all zones)	Up ~8%
Spring	$69.88	$7.61 (all zones)	Down ~89%

RBDC in Effect

- Effective summer margin cleared at **11.4%** (3.5 pp above 7.9% PRM target).
- RBDC design **values capacity even above minimal seasonal planning reserve margin level.**
  - Decreasing slope of demand curve, compared to vertical slope at PRM, sends **stronger price signals to capacity reserves** above modeled requirement.
  - **Designed to reduce volatility** in capacity prices between periods of tightness and excess supply by **pricing in value of reserves.**



ADDITIONAL SUPPLY EASED PRICES, BUT UNCERTAINTY REMAINS

Offered Capacity

- **4% increase in offered capacity from 2025 PRA** with 5.6 GW of new accredited capacity, total YoY growth of 4.8 GW
- Significant solar and gas additions
- Coal extensions buffer 2026 offers
- However, uncertainty continues to exist around future solar accreditation, coal retirement dates, and the pace of load growth