



Climate Change 2015 Information Request NiSource Inc.

Module: Introduction

Page: Introduction

CC0.1

Introduction

Please give a general description and introduction to your organization.

NiSource (the "Company") is an energy holding company whose subsidiaries provide natural gas, electricity and other products and services to approximately 3.8 million customers located within a corridor that runs from the Gulf Coast through the Midwest to New England.

Gas Distribution Operations

NiSource's natural gas distribution operations serve approximately 3.4 million customers in seven states and operate approximately 58,000 miles of pipeline. Through its wholly-owned subsidiary NiSource Gas Distribution Group, Inc., NiSource owns six distribution subsidiaries that provide natural gas to approximately 2.6 million residential, commercial and industrial customers in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland and Massachusetts. Additionally, NiSource also distributes natural gas to approximately 807,000 customers in northern Indiana through its wholly-owned subsidiary NIPSCO.

Columbia Pipeline Group Operations

NiSource's Columbia Pipeline Group Operations subsidiaries own and operate approximately 15,000 miles of interstate pipelines and operate one of the nation's largest underground natural gas storage systems, capable of operationally storing approximately 622 Bcf of natural gas. Through its subsidiaries, Columbia Transmission, Columbia Gulf, Columbia Midstream and Crossroads Pipeline, NiSource owns and operates an interstate pipeline network extending from the Gulf of Mexico to New York and the eastern seaboard. Together, these companies serve customers in 16 northeastern, mid-Atlantic, Midwestern and southern states and the District of Columbia.

NiSource's Columbia Pipeline Group Operations continue to develop a range of growth initiatives, including mineral leasing and optimization, midstream projects and traditional pipeline expansion opportunities that leverage NiSource's strategically positioned pipeline and storage assets. A number of Columbia Pipeline Group Operations' new growth projects are designed to support increasing Marcellus and Utica Shale production, while the segment also has continued to grow and adapt its system to provide critical transportation and storage services to markets across its high-demand service territory.

Columbia Midstream is an unregulated business that provides natural gas producer services including gathering, treating, conditioning, processing, compression and liquids handling in the Appalachian Basin. Columbia Midstream owns approximately 103 miles of natural gas gathering pipeline and one compressor station with 6,800 horsepower of installed capacity and also owns a 50% ownership interest in Pennant, which owns approximately 80 miles of wet natural gas gathering pipeline infrastructure, a cryogenic processing plant and an NGL pipeline. Columbia Midstream supports the growing production in the Utica and Marcellus resource plays.

The Columbia Pipeline Group Operations subsidiaries are also involved in the other joint ventures, Millennium and Hardy Storage, which effectively expand their facilities and throughput. Millennium, which includes 253 miles of 30-inch-diameter pipe across New York's Southern Tier and lower Hudson Valley, has the capability to transport natural gas to markets along its route, as well as to the New York City markets through its pipeline interconnections. Millennium is jointly owned by affiliates of NiSource, DTE Energy and National Grid. Hardy Storage, which consists of underground natural gas storage facilities in West Virginia, has a working storage capacity of 12 Bcf and the ability to deliver 176,000 Dth/d of natural gas. Hardy Storage is jointly owned by affiliates of Columbia Transmission and Piedmont.

Electric Operations

NiSource generates, transmits and distributes electricity through its subsidiary NIPSCO to approximately 461,000 customers in 20 counties in the northern part of Indiana and engages in wholesale and transmission transactions. NIPSCO owns and operates three coal-fired electric generating stations. The three operating facilities have a net capability of 2,540 mw. NIPSCO also owns and operates Sugar Creek, a CCGT plant with net capacity of 535 mw, three gas-fired generating units located at NIPSCO's coal-fired electric generating stations with a net capability of 196 mw and two hydroelectric generating plants with a net capability of 10 mw. These facilities provide for a total system operating net capability of 3,281 mw. NIPSCO's transmission system, with voltages from 69,000 to 345,000 volts, consists of 2,802 circuit miles. NIPSCO is interconnected with five neighboring electric utilities. During the year ended December 31, 2014, NIPSCO generated 77.3% and purchased 22.7% of its electric requirements.

CC0.2

Reporting Year

Please state the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

The current reporting year is the latest/most recent 12-month period for which data is reported. Enter the dates of this year first.

We request data for more than one reporting period for some emission accounting questions. Please provide data for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not provided this information before, or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. (This does not apply if you have been offered and selected the option of answering the shorter questionnaire). If you are going to provide additional years of data, please give the dates of those reporting periods here. Work backwards from the most recent reporting year.

Please enter dates in following format: day(DD)/month(MM)/year(YYYY) (i.e. 31/01/2001).

Enter Periods that will be disclosed

Wed 01 Jan 2014 - Wed 31 Dec 2014

CC0.3

Country list configuration

Please select the countries for which you will be supplying data. If you are responding to the Electric Utilities module, this selection will be carried forward to assist you in completing your response.

Select country

United States of America

CC0.4

Currency selection

Please select the currency in which you would like to submit your response. All financial information contained in the response should be in this currency.

USD(\$)

CC0.6

Modules

As part of the request for information on behalf of investors, electric utilities, companies with electric utility activities or assets, companies in the automobile or auto component manufacture sub-industries, companies in the oil and gas sub-industries, companies in the information technology and telecommunications sectors and companies in the food, beverage and tobacco industry group should complete supplementary questions in addition to the main questionnaire.

If you are in these sector groupings (according to the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS)), the corresponding sector modules will not appear below but will automatically appear in the navigation bar when you save this page. If you want to query your classification, please email respond@cdp.net.

If you have not been presented with a sector module that you consider would be appropriate for your company to answer, please select the module below. If you wish to view the questions first, please see <https://www.cdp.net/en-US/Programmes/Pages/More-questionnaires.aspx>.

Oil & Gas

Further Information**Module: Management****Page: CC1. Governance**

CC1.1

Where is the highest level of direct responsibility for climate change within your organization?

Board or individual/sub-set of the Board or other committee appointed by the Board

CC1.1a

Please identify the position of the individual or name of the committee with this responsibility

For over a decade, NiSource's commitment to greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reporting and reduction has been guided by the Environmental, Safety and Sustainability (ESS) Committee of the NiSource Board of Directors and implemented across the NiSource companies. The ESS Committee oversees programs, performance and risks relative to environmental, safety and sustainability matters, including climate-related issues. The ESS Committee meets a minimum of four times annually. The Environmental Safety and Sustainability charter for the Committee can be found on the NiSource website at <http://ir.nisource.com/documents.cfm>

CC1.2

Do you provide incentives for the management of climate change issues, including the attainment of targets?

Yes

CC1.2a

Please provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate change issues

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivized performance indicator	Comment
Management group	Monetary reward		NiSource has made a significant commitment to modernize our infrastructure. Our strategic approach has a balanced plan with an enhanced long-term growth strategy, centered on an inventory of approximately \$42 billion to \$45 billion in infrastructure modernization and growth investment opportunities spanning the company's natural gas and electric operations. The modernization plan includes replacement of aged infrastructure that will result in reduced greenhouse gas emissions and increased reliability (strengthened energy-delivery system). The modernization plan has both budgetary and operational goals (targets). The success of NiSource as a company is based, in part, on our ability to execute our modernization and growth-focused business plan. NiSource employees will benefit from results in line with company-set earnings targets, which rely upon successful execution of the plan. Monetary awards are not specifically tied to greenhouse gas emission reductions, but our modernization programs result in emission reductions.

Further Information**Page: CC2. Strategy**

CC2.1

Please select the option that best describes your risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company wide risk management processes

CC2.1a

Please provide further details on your risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities

Frequency of monitoring	To whom are results reported?	Geographical areas considered	How far into the future are risks considered?	Comment
Annually	Board or individual/sub-set of the Board or committee appointed by the Board	NiSource considers all geographical areas within our service territory.	> 6 years	NiSource assesses the risks and opportunities with regard to climate change through company-wide risk management processes, led by NiSource's Risk Management Committee, made up of members throughout the Corporation and business units. The types of risks and opportunities considered by the Risk Management Committee include material business risks of the Corporation, including regulatory risk and the potential financial impacts to NiSource's business operations.

CC2.1b

Please describe how your risk and opportunity identification processes are applied at both company and asset level

The Board takes an active role in monitoring and assessing the Company's risks, which include risks associated with operations, credit, energy supply, financing, capital investments, and compensation policies and practices. The Board administers its oversight function through utilization of its various committees, as well as through a Risk Management Committee, consisting of members of our senior management, which is responsible for the risk management process. Senior management provides an annual report on our risks to the Board and to the Audit Committee. Additionally, the Audit Committee discusses with management and the independent auditor the effect of regulatory and accounting initiatives on the Company's financial statements and is responsible for review and evaluation of the Company's major risk exposures and the steps management has taken to monitor and control such exposures. The Audit Committee reviews and assesses the adequacy of the Company's Risk Management Committee Charter annually and amends the charter as appropriate. In addition, the Finance Committee, Officer Nomination and Compensation ("ONC") Committee and the Environmental, Safety and Sustainability ("ESS") Committee are each charged with overseeing the risks associated with their respective areas of responsibility.

CC2.1c

How do you prioritize the risks and opportunities identified?

CC2.2

Is climate change integrated into your business strategy?

Yes

CC2.2a

Please describe the process of how climate change is integrated into your business strategy and any outcomes of this process

NiSource is closely managing challenges associated with an aging infrastructure. Assuming an average lifespan for a coal-fired power plant of 60 years, NiSource is planning for the future with a clear understanding of how greenhouse gas and other environmental regulations will impact our ability to continue to serve our customers. The expanding domestic supply of natural gas, combined with its low cost and positive environmental impact will continue to influence NiSource decision making. With approximately two thirds of NiSource's existing operations solidly connected to the natural gas industry, an investment plan that includes approximately \$42 billion to \$45 billion in infrastructure modernization and growth, multiple customer programs, and an industry-leading regulated platform, NiSource is well positioned for the future.

NiSource invests in initiatives to reduce our environmental impacts, while at the same time encouraging our customers to reduce their energy consumption. Some of our investments include: improving air quality in our areas of operations; managing water and resources; serving as responsible stewards of natural and environmental resources; providing energy-saving incentives for customers; and supporting renewable energy development. We employ more than 60 dedicated environmental specialists with a focus on improving the environment. Our systems and programs are integrated to enable this team to track, monitor, and report progress to all of our stakeholders, enhancing and assuring compliance.

CC2.2c

Does your company use an internal price of carbon?

Yes

CC2.2d

Please provide details and examples of how your company uses an internal price of carbon

Future legislative and regulatory requirements could significantly restrict emissions of GHGs or could impose a cost or tax on GHG emissions. Recently, proposals have been developed to implement federal, state and regional GHG programs and to create renewable energy standards. In addition, the EPA has promulgated a New Source Performance Standard for new or modified power plants, along with proposed CO2 emission regulations for existing power plants. After the EPA finalizes its rule to restrict CO2 emissions from existing power plants, or if a federal or state comprehensive climate change bill were to be enacted into law, the impact on NiSource's financial performance would depend on a number of factors, including the overall level of required GHG reductions, the renewable energy targets, the degree to which offsets may be used for compliance, the amount of recovery allowed from customers, and the extent to which NiSource would be entitled to receive CO2 allowances at no cost. Comprehensive federal or state GHG regulation could result in additional expense or compliance costs that may not be fully recoverable from customers and could materially impact NiSource's financial results. Existing climate-related environmental laws and regulations may be revised and become applicable to NiSource companies. Revised or additional laws and regulations could result in significant additional operating expenses, restrictions on facilities and increased compliance costs. Because NiSource business unit operations involve the use of natural gas and coal fossil fuels, emissions of greenhouse gases are inherent in the business and cannot be entirely eliminated. The cost impact of any new or amended climate-related legislation or regulations would depend upon the specific requirements enacted.

Most significant risk: Imposed statutory or regulatory restrictions on GHG emissions could increase the cost of producing energy or delivering natural gas, which could increase customer costs and negatively impact customer demand. Compliance costs associated with these requirements could also affect cash flow.

NIPSCO's 2014 Integrated Resource Plan projects a cost of carbon beginning in 2025. NIPSCO is estimating that a CO2 cost will be begin at approximately \$20.00/ton.

CC2.3

Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate change through any of the following? (tick all that apply)

Direct engagement with policy makers
Trade associations
Funding research organizations

CC2.3a

On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?

Focus of legislation	Corporate Position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Other: Climate-related legislation that has the potential to impact NiSource operations	Support	NiSource has a Governmental Affairs office in Washington D.C. NiSource is also a member of numerous industry-related trade associations. NiSource promotes adoption of reasonable policies addressing climate change.	NiSource will support appropriately crafted federal legislation on climate change that (1) Recognizes that greenhouse gas reduction targets must be applicable to all sources of greenhouse gas and be realistically achievable and consistent with projected availability of commercial technology; (2) Protects against undue increases in energy costs to any particular regions or groups of consumers; and (3) Recognizes the environmental benefits of natural gas and promotes policies and practices that result in the continued efficient use of natural gas by all customers.

Focus of legislation	Corporate Position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Energy efficiency	Support	NiSource supports reasonable and cost-effective energy efficiency policies that help our customers save energy.	NiSource will support appropriately crafted federal legislation on climate change that (1) Recognizes that greenhouse gas reduction targets must be applicable to all sources of greenhouse gas and be realistically achievable and consistent with projected availability of commercial technology; (2) Protects against undue increases in energy costs to any particular regions or groups of consumers; and (3) Recognizes the environmental benefits of natural gas and promotes policies and practices that result in the continued efficient use of natural gas by all customers.
Other: Carbon Dioxide Emissions Regulations	Undecided	NiSource engages with various state policymakers regarding CO2 emission regulations for existing power plants.	NiSource will support appropriately crafted federal legislation on climate change that (1) Recognizes that greenhouse gas reduction targets must be applicable to all sources of greenhouse gas and be realistically achievable and consistent with projected availability of commercial technology; (2) Protects against undue increases in energy costs to any particular regions or groups of consumers; and (3) Recognizes the environmental benefits of natural gas and promotes policies and practices that result in the continued efficient use of natural gas by all customers.
Other: Methane Emission Regulations	Undecided	NiSource engages with various state policymakers regarding CH4 emission regulations for natural gas systems.	NiSource will support appropriately crafted federal legislation on climate change that (1) Recognizes that greenhouse gas reduction targets must be applicable to all sources of greenhouse gas and be realistically achievable and consistent with projected availability of commercial technology; (2) Protects against undue increases in energy costs to any particular regions or groups of consumers; and (3) Recognizes the environmental benefits of natural gas and promotes policies and practices that result in the continued efficient use of natural gas by all customers.

CC2.3b

Are you on the Board of any trade associations or provide funding beyond membership?

Yes

CC2.3c

Please enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation

Trade association	Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?	Please explain the trade association's position	How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
NiSource is a member of numerous trade associations, including Edison Electric Institute, American Gas Association and the Interstate Natural Gas Association of America	Mixed	EEL: "EEL member companies are committed to addressing the challenge of climate change and have undertaken a wide range of initiatives over the last 30 years to reduce, avoid or sequester GHG emissions. Policies to address climate change should seek to minimize impacts on consumers and avoid harm to U.S. industry and the economy." AGA: "We advocate for government rules and policies that protect the environment while allowing our natural gas utility members to continue to deliver clean, affordable natural gas to customers, safely and reliably." INGAA: "INGAA supports a mandatory federal climate change program that would preempt redundant and potentially conflicting state or regional initiatives. As Congress considers legislation mandating greenhouse gas reductions, INGAA urges lawmakers to ensure that climate change legislation: 1. Minimizes the burden on the economy and does not cause undue harm to the natural gas pipeline industry and its customers. 2. Recognizes that the use of natural gas should be part of any climate change policy and does not discriminate against natural gas relative to other fossil fuels; 3. Relies on market-based approaches that are simple to administer and provides clear price signals that permit industry to select the most efficient and cost-effective solutions; 4. Recognizes that, if any carbon policy regime is developed, the point of regulation, and consequent responsibility for possession and surrender of any allowances should not be placed upon service providers such as transporting pipelines; 5. Ensures that early efforts to reduce GHG emissions are recognized and rewarded; 6. Supports research and development and appropriate funding for technology development to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including those from our facilities; 7. Recognizes and does not compromise the existing regulatory structure at the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; 8. Encourages the U.S. EPA and other agencies to adopt policies consistent with any such national approach. INGAA cannot make an informed judgment about the relative merits of an upstream or a downstream program for regulating GHG emissions attributable to natural gas without a more fully developed analysis of the comparative economic and operational effects that would result from the alternative approaches." Please see each organization's website for further explanations.	NiSource advocates for positions that support and align with the NiSource Climate Change Policy.

CC2.3d

Do you publicly disclose a list of all the research organizations that you fund?

Yes

CC2.3e

Do you fund any research organizations to produce or disseminate public work on climate change?

Yes

CC2.3f

Please describe the work and how it aligns with your own strategy on climate change

The Electric Power Research Institute, Inc. (EPRI) "conducts research, development and demonstration (RD&D) relating to the generation, delivery and use of electricity for the benefit of the public. An independent, nonprofit organization, we bring together scientists and engineers as well as experts from academia and the industry to help address challenges in electricity." Source: <http://www.epri.com/About-Us/Pages/Our-Business.aspx>. EPRI conducts technological research related to climate change that could impact various companies' climate change strategies; however, the NiSource Climate Change policy (attached) guides our company's approach toward climate-related issues.

CC2.3h

What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

The Environmental Safety and Sustainability Committee oversees programs, performance and risks relative to environmental, safety and sustainability matters, including our Climate Change Policy. In 2009, the ESS Committee adopted the NiSource Climate Change Policy. Our direct and indirect activities that influence policy are guided by NiSource's Board-level Climate Policy. Advocacy is overseen by NiSource's government affairs and Environmental Safety and Sustainability professionals who ensure that the Climate Policy is followed.

CC2.4

Would your organization's board of directors support an international agreement between governments on climate change, which seeks to limit global temperature rise to under two degree Celsius from pre-industrial levels in line with IPCC scenarios such as RCP2.6?

CC2.4a

Please describe your board's position on what an effective agreement would mean for your organization and activities that you are undertaking to help deliver this agreement at the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Paris (COP 21)

Further Information

The NiSource Climate Change Policy is attached.

Attachments

https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/14/13314/Climate_Change_2015/Shared_Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2015/CC2_Strategy/nclimate-change-policy.pdf

Page: CC3. Targets and Initiatives

CC3.1

Did you have an emissions reduction target that was active (ongoing or reached completion) in the reporting year?

No

CC3.1e

Please explain (i) why you do not have a target; and (ii) forecast how your emissions will change over the next five years

In 2005, NiSource established a voluntary GHG emission reduction goal of reducing our carbon intensity by 7 percent from 2001 levels by 2012. NiSource met this goal and we are currently conducting analyses of projected greenhouse gas emissions to determine our next emissions target. The largest single source of NiSource greenhouse gas emissions is our coal-fired electric generating units. Emissions from these units over the next five years will be significantly influenced by the market price of natural gas. If the cost of natural gas decreases, our NCGG plant will likely be dispatched more frequently and our greenhouse gas emissions would be expected to decline. If the cost of natural gas increases, our coal units would likely be dispatched more frequently, and greenhouse gas emissions from these units would be expected to increase.

NiSource is currently evaluating reduction targets consistent with new potential regulatory requirements, such as the federal government's Strategy to Reduce Methane Emissions and the Clean Power Plan.

CC3.2

Does the use of your goods and/or services directly enable GHG emissions to be avoided by a third party?

Yes

CC3.2a

Please provide details of how the use of your goods and/or services directly enable GHG emissions to be avoided by a third party

NiSource provides ongoing electric and natural gas energy efficiency programs through NIPSCO, and natural gas efficiency programs through our six Columbia Gas distribution companies. The electric efficiency programs include residential lighting, home energy audits, low income weatherization, commercial and industrial incentives, energy efficiency audits for schools, appliance recycling programs, new construction rebates, residential efficiency rebates and customized energy usage reports for residential customers. In 2014, NIPSCO's efficiency programs resulted in net savings of greater than 134,627,377 kWh at a cost of \$31 million.

NIPSCO also provided efficiency measures through its natural gas efficiency programs in 2014. These gas efficiency programs include appliance and new construction rebates, low income weatherization, retrofits, multifamily direct install, elementary education, employee education, customer education, and home audit programs, among others. These 2014 efficiency programs resulted in a net savings of 3,917,514 therms at a cost of \$7.3 million.

NiSource operates a number of natural gas distribution energy efficiency programs through our six Columbia Gas distribution companies (Columbia Gas of Virginia, Columbia Gas of Ohio, Columbia Gas of Massachusetts, Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania, Columbia Gas of Maryland, and Columbia Gas of Kentucky). The total expenditure for gas distribution efficiency programs for 2014 was \$65,940,599. This budget included spending for low-income, residential, and commercial and industrial efficiency programs. These programs served 498,819 customers and resulted in total savings of \$7,301,884 for customers in 2014. During 2014, our natural gas efficiency programs in Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia saved customers over 1,179,452 mcf (thousand cubic feet) of natural gas, enough to heat over 13,000 homes in a year.

CC3.3

Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year (this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases)

Yes

CC3.3a

Please identify the total number of projects at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings

Stage of development	Number of projects	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation		
To be implemented*		

Stage of development	Number of projects	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Implementation commenced*		
Implemented*	27	13810
Not to be implemented		

CC3.3b

For those initiatives implemented in the reporting year, please provide details in the table below

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
Fugitive emissions reductions	Replacement of existing pipe with modern plastic and protected steel pipe.	717	Scope 1	Voluntary					
Energy efficiency: Processes	Replacement of existing engines and turbines at natural gas compressor stations with new engines and turbines.	13093	Scope 1	Voluntary					

CC3.3c

What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	State regulatory commissions frequently issue orders mandating that utilities offer programs to help customers save money. NiSource's demand-side management programs are regulated by these state commissions and have regular reporting requirements.
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	NiSource companies staff DSM departments and budget for the necessary resources to ensure thorough execution and reporting of DSM programs.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	NIPSCO has staff dedicated to conducting evaluations of the electric generating system which result in recommendations and projects to improve the unit heat rates and result in lower GHG emissions.

Further Information

Page: [CC4. Communication](#)

CC4.1

Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s)

Publication	Status	Page/Section reference	Attach the document
In voluntary communications	Underway - previous year attached	NiSource Greenhouse Gas Report	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/14/13314/Climate Change 2015/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/NiSource-Greenhouse-Gas-Report (updated Dec 2014).pdf
In voluntary communications	Complete	2014 Sustainability Report, Pages 4, 17-18, 23-25	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/14/13314/Climate Change 2015/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/2014sustainability_final.pdf
In voluntary communications	Complete	2014 GRI Table, Pages 4, 10, 12, 17, 18	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/14/13314/Climate Change 2015/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/2014-gri-table_formatted_final.pdf
In other regulatory filings	Complete	2014 Form 10K, Pages 4, 111	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/14/13314/Climate Change 2015/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/NiSource Form 10K 2014_SEC Filing.pdf

Further Information

Consistent with the Security and Exchange Commission (SEC) requirements, NiSource reports on climate change risks and opportunities quarterly and annually in its 10Q and 10K filings. Since 1995, NiSource has submitted annual reports to the Department of Energy on climate-related activities of NiSource companies. NiSource voluntarily publishes a sustainability report, a GRI Index, and a greenhouse gas report on its external website. These reports describe the company's performance and progress in reducing GHG emissions as well as yearly metric results for CO2 reductions. These reports identify all enterprise-wide initiatives that embody the concepts of corporate social responsibility.

Module: [Risks and Opportunities](#)

Page: [CC5. Climate Change Risks](#)

CC5.1

Have you identified any inherent climate change risks that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply

Risks driven by changes in regulation

Risks driven by changes in physical climate parameters

Risks driven by changes in other climate-related developments

CC5.1a

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in regulation

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Carbon taxes	Future legislative and regulatory programs could significantly restrict emissions of GHGs or could impose a cost or tax on GHG emissions. Recently, proposals have been developed to implement federal, state and regional GHG programs and to create renewable energy standards.	Reduced demand for goods/services	Unknown	Direct	Unknown	Unknown			
Air pollution limits	When the EPA publishes a final GHG performance standard for existing units or if a federal or state comprehensive climate change bill were to be enacted into law, the impact on NiSource's financial performance would depend on a number of factors, including the overall level of required GHG reductions, the targets, the degree to which offsets may be used for compliance, the amount of recovery allowed from customers, and the extent to which NiSource would be entitled to receive CO2 allowances at no cost. Comprehensive federal or state GHG regulation could result in additional expense or compliance costs that may not be fully recoverable from customers and could materially impact NiSource's	Increased capital cost	Unknown	Direct	Unknown	Unknown			

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	financial results.								
Uncertainty surrounding new regulation	Existing environmental laws and regulations may be revised and new environmental regulations and laws may be adopted or become applicable to NiSource's subsidiaries. Revised or additional laws and regulations could result in significant additional expense and operating restrictions on NiSource's facilities or increased compliance costs, which may not be fully recoverable from customers and would, therefore, reduce net income. Moreover, such costs could materially affect the continued economic viability of one or more of NiSource's facilities.	Increased operational cost	Unknown	Direct	Unknown	Unknown			

CC5.1b

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by change in physical climate parameters

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Other physical climate drivers	Climate change, natural disasters, acts of terrorism, cyber-attacks or other catastrophic events may disrupt operations and reduce the ability to service customers. A disruption or failure of natural gas transmission, storage or distribution systems or within electric generation, transmission or distribution systems in the event of a major hurricane, tornado, terrorist attack or other catastrophic event could cause delays in completing sales, providing services, or performing other critical functions. NiSource has experienced disruptions in the past from hurricanes and tornadoes and other events of this nature. The cost, availability and	Other: Disrupt operations and reduce the ability to service customers	Unknown	Direct	Unknown	Unknown			

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	sufficiency of insurance for these risks could adversely affect NiSource's results of operations, financial position and cash flows. There is also a concern that climate change may exacerbate the risks to physical infrastructure associated with heat and extreme weather conditions. Climate change and the costs that may be associated with its impacts have the potential to affect NiSource's business in many ways, including increasing the cost NiSource incurs to provide its products and services, impacting the demand for and consumption of its products and services (due to change in both costs and weather patterns), and affecting the economic health of the regions in which NiSource operates.								

CC5.1c

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in other climate-related developments

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Uncertainty in market signals	The economic effects of climate change issues are largely unknown.	Increased capital cost	Unknown	Direct	Unknown	Unknown			
Reputation	The reputation of all energy companies could be affected by "other climate-related developments." However, NiSource currently identifies and pursues innovative projects that could aid in reducing the GHG emissions of our operations through customer initiatives and other programs.	Other: Unknown	Unknown	Direct	Unknown	Unknown			

Further Information

Page: CC6. Climate Change Opportunities

CC6.1

Have you identified any inherent climate change opportunities that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply

Opportunities driven by changes in regulation

CC6.1a

Please describe your inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in regulation

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Voluntary agreements	Increased domestic supply of natural gas, combined with low cost and positive environmental attributes will continue to provide opportunities.	Investment opportunities	Unknown	Direct	Unknown	Unknown			

CC6.1e

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent opportunities driven by physical climate parameters that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

NA

CC6.1f

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent opportunities driven by changes in other climate-related developments that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

NA

Further Information

Module: GHG Emissions Accounting, Energy and Fuel Use, and Trading

Page: CC7. Emissions Methodology

CC7.1

Please provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2)

Scope	Base year	Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Scope 1	Mon 01 Jan 2001 - Mon 31 Dec 2001	24573981
Scope 2	Mon 01 Jan 2001 - Mon 31 Dec 2001	325379

CC7.2

Please give the name of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

Please select the published methodologies that you use
US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

CC7.2a

If you have selected "Other" in CC7.2 please provide details of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

NA

CC7.3

Please give the source for the global warming potentials you have used

Gas	Reference
CO2	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
SF6	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

CC7.4

Please give the emissions factors you have applied and their origin; alternatively, please attach an Excel spreadsheet with this data at the bottom of this page

Fuel/Material/Energy	Emission Factor	Unit	Reference
Aviation gasoline	69.25	Other: kg CO2 / MMBtu	USEPA GHG Reporting Rule, Subpart C, Table C-1
Aviation gasoline	0.003	Other: kg CH4 / MMBtu	USEPA GHG Reporting Rule, Subpart C, Table C-2
Aviation gasoline	0.0006	Other: kg N2O / MMBtu	USEPA GHG Reporting Rule, Subpart C, Table C-2
Other: Coal	0	Other: Tonnes CO2	CO2 measured by CEMS at all coal fired units
Other: Coal	0.011	Other: kg CH4 / MMBtu	USEPA GHG Reporting Rule, Subpart C, Table C-2
Other: Coal	0.0016	Other: kg N2O / MMBtu	USEPA GHG Reporting Rule, Subpart C, Table C-2

Fuel/Material/Energy	Emission Factor	Unit	Reference
Diesel/Gas oil	22.15	Other: lb CO2 per gallon	EPA420-F-05-001 Feb 2005
Diesel/Gas oil	0.0051	Other: grams CH4 / mile	DOE 1605b Technical Guidelines Table 1.D.2 (Jan 2007) Heavy Trucks
Diesel/Gas oil	0.048	Other: grams NO2 / mile	DOE 1605b Technical Guidelines Table 1.D.2 (Jan 2007) Heavy Trucks
Other: Gasoline	19.36	lb CO2 per gallon	EPA420-F-05-001 Feb 2005
Other: Gasoline	0.0169	Other: grams CH4 / mile	DOE 1605b Technical Guidelines Table 1.D.2 (Jan 2007) based on vehicle type
Other: Gasoline	0.0146	Other: grams N2O / mile	DOE 1605b Technical Guidelines Table 1.D.2 (Jan 2007) based on vehicle type
Other: Jet Fuel	72.22	Other: kg CO2 / MMBtu	USEPA GHG Reporting Rule, Subpart C, Table C-1
Other: Jet Fuel	0.003	Other: kg CH4 / MMBtu	USEPA GHG Reporting Rule, Subpart C, Table C-2
Other: Jet Fuel	0.0006	Other: kg N2O / MMBtu	USEPA GHG Reporting Rule, Subpart C, Table C-2
Natural gas	53.06	Other: kg CO2 / MMBtu	USEPA GHG Reporting Rule, Subpart C, Table C-1
Natural gas	0.001	Other: kg CH4 / MMBtu	USEPA GHG Reporting Rule, Subpart C, Table C-2
Natural gas	0.0001	Other: kg N2O / MMBtu	USEPA GHG Reporting Rule, Subpart C, Table C-2
Other: Electricity - Purchased	716.68	kg CO2 per MWh	DOE eGrid 2010 version 1.0
Other: Electricity - Purchased	0.0106	Other: kg CH4 / MWh	DOE eGrid 2010 version 1.0
Other: Electricity - Purchased	0.0119	Other: kg N2O / MWh	DOE eGrid 2010 version 1.0

Further Information

Page: **CC8. Emissions Data - (1 Jan 2014 - 31 Dec 2014)**

CC8.1

Please select the boundary you are using for your Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas inventory

Operational control

CC8.2

Please provide your gross global Scope 1 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e

19503854.9

CC8.3

Please provide your gross global Scope 2 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e

237131.86

CC8.4

Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

CC8.5

Please estimate the level of uncertainty of the total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions figures that you have supplied and specify the sources of uncertainty in your data gathering, handling and calculations

Scope	Uncertainty range	Main sources of uncertainty	Please expand on the uncertainty in your data
Scope 1	More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%	Data Gaps Metering/ Measurement Constraints Other: Published Emission Factors	The largest contributors to Scope 1 emissions are coal-fired electric generation units and natural gas-fired compressors, heaters and boilers. The coal-fired units have accurate fuel consumption data and measure CO2 emissions from the exhaust stacks; while the natural gas-fired equipment usage is automatically logged and kept in a central database. Therefore, the uncertainty in the fuel usage and GHG emissions from these combustion units is very low. The largest uncertainties in the Scope 1 emissions come from the fugitive and vented emissions from the natural gas transmission, storage and distribution divisions. Methane emission methodologies from these sectors are largely based on data from a 1996 GRI/EPA study. This means that the emissions factors are now nearly 18 years old and are based on an industry average. In the last 15 years natural gas companies have taken steps to reduce methane emissions through the US EPA Gas Star program and the old emission factors are not likely to reflect current work practices and equipment. NiSource has been working to obtain facility specific emissions data by conducting leak surveys at many of its transmission compression stations, and this work will be expanded as NiSource complies with the leak survey requirements under the EPA's new Mandatory GHG Reporting Rule. NiSource has proactively updated its emission factors and methodologies to comply with the new GHG Reporting Rules. There are some instances where data from one company is used to estimate emissions in another company. For instance, the distribution company combustion emissions use a NiSource averaged emission factor to calculate emissions from line heaters and boilers. NiSource anticipates that these instances will be reduced as more data on fuel use is obtained to comply with the EPA GHG Reporting Rule. Until the new emission surveys have been completed, there will be areas where emissions data will need to continue to be estimated using the existing emission 1996 GRI/EPA factors.
Scope 2	More than 10% but less than or equal to 20%	Data Gaps Extrapolation Metering/ Measurement Constraints	NiSource continues to review emission factor sources to ensure that the Scope 2 GHG emissions are calculated using the latest versions of eGrid, CBECs and DOE data. The electricity usage from electric motor driven natural gas compressors is known accurately because the run times and electric motor ratings are known. The electric and heating usages of NiSource facilities are calculated using regional emission factors and these emissions have the largest uncertainty of the Scope 2 emissions. The emissions from the NiSource vehicle fleets are

Scope	Uncertainty range	Main sources of uncertainty	Please expand on the uncertainty in your data
		Other: Published Emission Factors	calculated using mileage obtained from each vehicle. NiSource subsidiary companies have a data system which collected vehicle mileage monthly for all of 2014.

CC8.6**Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 1 emissions**

No third party verification or assurance – regulatory CEMS required

CC8.6b**Please provide further details of the regulatory regime to which you are complying that specifies the use of Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems (CEMS)**

Regulation	% of emissions covered by the system	Compliance period	Evidence of submission
CFR 40 Part 75	66	Wed 01 Jan 2014 - Wed 31 Dec 2014	

CC8.7**Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 2 emissions**

No third party verification or assurance

CC8.8**Please identify if any data points have been verified as part of the third party verification work undertaken, other than the verification of emissions figures reported in CC8.6, CC8.7 and CC14.2**

Additional data points verified	Comment

CC8.9**Are carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization?**

No

Further Information**Page: CC9. Scope 1 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2014 - 31 Dec 2014)****CC9.1****Do you have Scope 1 emissions sources in more than one country?**

No

CC9.2**Please indicate which other Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)**

By business division
By GHG type
By activity

CC9.2a**Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division**

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Natural Gas Transmission & Storage Operations	3249259.1
Natural Gas Distribution Operations	1373305.8
Electric Generation	14837074.4
Electric Distribution	44215.7

CC9.2c**Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by GHG type**

GHG type	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
CH4	3644713.57
CO2	15747999.86
N2O	66925.83
SF6	44215.68

CC9.2d**Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by activity**

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Electricity Generation	14837074.4
Natural Gas Transmission Network - Fugitive/Vented Emissions	2132446.4

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Natural Gas Transmission Network - Combustion Emissions	665445.8
Natural Gas Distribution network - Fugitive/Vented Emissions	1301594.0
Natural Gas Distribution network - Combustion Emissions	67144.3
Natural Gas Storage - Fugitive/Vented Emissions	172372.1
Natural Gas Storage - Combustion Emissions	278994.9
Electric Distribution network - SF6 Fugitive Emissions	44215.7
LNG/LPG Facilities	4567.4

Further Information

Page: [CC10. Scope 2 Emissions Breakdown - \(1 Jan 2014 - 31 Dec 2014\)](#)

CC10.1

Do you have Scope 2 emissions sources in more than one country?

No

CC10.2

Please indicate which other Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

By business division
By activity

CC10.2a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division

Business division	Scope 2 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Natural Gas Transmission and Storage	135185.9
Natural Gas Distribution Operations	74850.7
Electric Generation	1267.2
Electric Distribution	25828.1

CC10.2c

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by activity

Activity	Scope 2 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Facilities Electricity Consumption	76470.6
Facilities Natural Gas Consumption	15788.1
Electric Compressors	96765.3
Mobile Source Emissions	48107.8

Further Information

Page: [CC11. Energy](#)

CC11.1

What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

CC11.2

Please state how much fuel, electricity, heat, steam, and cooling in MWh your organization has purchased and consumed during the reporting year

Energy type	MWh
Fuel	
Electricity	
Heat	
Steam	
Cooling	

CC11.3

Please complete the table by breaking down the total "Fuel" figure entered above by fuel type

Fuels	MWh

CC11.4

Please provide details of the electricity, heat, steam or cooling amounts that were accounted at a low carbon emission factor in the Scope 2 figure reported in CC8.3

Basis for applying a low carbon emission factor	MWh associated with low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling	Comment

Further Information

Page: CC12. Emissions Performance

CC12.1

How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to the previous year?

Increased

CC12.1a

Please identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
Emissions reduction activities	1.08	Decrease	Emissions have decreased from several company activities, including the following: fugitive and vented emissions from gas distribution; fugitive and vented emissions from gas transmission; fugitive and vented emissions from gas storage; and indirect electric emissions from electric compressors. Many of the decreases in emissions are the result of increased efficiency at company facilities and the replacement of exiting pipe with modern plastic and protected steel pipe.
Divestment		No change	
Acquisitions		No change	
Mergers		No change	
Change in output	2.53	Increase	Combustion emissions in 2014 are larger than combustion emissions in 2013 due primarily to increased electrical generation output. Increased electrical generation accounts for more than 80% of the company's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions increase from 2013 to 2014.
Change in methodology		No change	
Change in boundary		No change	
Change in physical operating conditions		No change	
Unidentified		No change	
Other		No change	

CC12.2

Please describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tonnes CO2e per unit currency total revenue

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
.0030	metric tonnes CO2e	unit total revenue	10.27	Decrease	Revenue increased from \$5,657,300,000 in 2013 to \$6,470,600,000 in 2014.

CC12.3

Please describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tonnes CO2e per full time equivalent (FTE) employee

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
2197	metric tonnes CO2e	FTE employee	4.19	Decrease	The total number of employees increased from 8477 in 2013 to 8982 in 2014.

CC12.4

Please provide an additional intensity (normalized) metric that is appropriate to your business operations

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
.9390	metric tonnes CO2e	Other: MWhr - Electric Generation	1.14	Decrease	The company's electric generation emissions intensity decreased from 2013 to 2014. Certain higher emitting units ran less in 2014 than in 2013 and NiSource purchased more MWhs from the market.
25.7	metric tonnes CO2e	Other: Mile of pipe (Gas Distribution Combustion)	3.02	Decrease	The company's combustion emissions per mile of distribution pipe decreased from 2013 to 2014. Distribution pipeline miles increased and total combustion emissions decreased.
481.8	metric tonnes CO2e	Other: MMbHP-hr (Gas Transmission Combustion)	6.42	Increase	The company's electric generation emissions intensity increased slightly from 2013 to 2014. Combustion emissions increased, and total HP-hrs decreased.

Further Information

Page: CC13. Emissions Trading

CC13.1

Do you participate in any emissions trading schemes?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next 2 years

CC13.2

Has your organization originated any project-based carbon credits or purchased any within the reporting period?

No

Further Information

Page: **CC14. Scope 3 Emissions**

CC14.1

Please account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
Purchased goods and services	Relevant, calculated	2676496.29	A NiSource subsidiary (NIPSCO) purchases electricity for delivery to its customers. This electricity is supplied by MISO, which is the local operator of the electrical transmission grid. MISO does not report greenhouse gas emissions from its electricity suppliers and has not calculated an average greenhouse gas emission factor for the electricity it supplies to NIPSCO. The mix of electrical generation types in the United States has been changing as coal fired units are taken out of service, natural gas plants are constructed and more wind power and solar power is available for purchase. Given this annual variation in generation, NiSource has chosen to use emission factors from the US EPA's eGrid database, which is usually updated annually. Carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide emissions per megawatt-hour of electricity produced are reported in eGrid by individual generating units, by company and also by NERC region. NIPSCO is located closest to the MRO, RFC and SERC regions given in the eGrid database. There is currently no way to track which region the electricity supplied by MISO comes from, so the NiSource Purchased Power emission factor was chosen to be the average of the emission factors from these three NERC regions. Each year, the eGrid database is checked to ensure that the latest eGrid emission factors are used to calculate the Scope 3 emissions in the NiSource Greenhouse Gas Inventory.	100.00%	Electric purchased power.
Capital goods	Not evaluated				
Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	Not evaluated				
Upstream transportation and distribution	Not evaluated				
Waste generated in operations					
Business travel	Not evaluated				
Employee commuting	Not evaluated				
Upstream leased assets	Not evaluated				
Downstream transportation and distribution	Not evaluated				
Processing of sold products	Not evaluated				
Use of sold products	Not evaluated				
End of life treatment of sold products	Not evaluated				
Downstream leased assets	Not evaluated				
Franchises	Not evaluated				
Investments	Not evaluated				
Other (upstream)	Not evaluated				
Other (downstream)	Not evaluated				

CC14.2

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 3 emissions

No third party verification or assurance

CC14.3

Are you able to compare your Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year with those for the previous year for any sources?

Yes

CC14.3a

Please identify the reasons for any change in your Scope 3 emissions and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Reason for change	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
Purchased goods & services	Change in output	4.25	Increase	Increased levels of purchased power lead to increased emission levels.

CC14.4

Do you engage with any of the elements of your value chain on GHG emissions and climate change strategies? (Tick all that apply)

Yes, our customers

CC14.4a

Please give details of methods of engagement, your strategy for prioritizing engagements and measures of success

NiSource provides ongoing electric and natural gas energy efficiency programs through NIPSCO, and natural gas efficiency programs through its six gas distribution companies. The electric efficiency programs include residential lighting, home energy audits, low income weatherization, commercial and industrial incentives, energy efficiency audits for schools, appliance recycling programs, new construction rebates, residential efficiency rebates and customized energy usage reports for residential customers. In 2014, NIPSCO's efficiency programs resulted in net savings of greater than 134,627,377 kWh at a cost of \$31 million.

NIPSCO also provided efficiency measures through its natural gas efficiency programs in 2014. These gas efficiency programs include appliance and new construction rebates, low income weatherization, retrofits, multifamily direct install, elementary education, employee education, customer education, and home audit programs, among others. These 2014 efficiency programs resulted in a net savings of 3,917,514 therms at a cost of \$7.3 million.

NiSource operates a number of natural gas distribution energy efficiency programs through its six distribution companies (Columbia Gas of Virginia, Columbia Gas of Ohio, Columbia Gas of Massachusetts, Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania, Columbia Gas of Maryland, and Columbia Gas of Kentucky). The total expenditure for gas distribution efficiency programs for 2014 was \$65,940,599. This budget included spending for low-income, residential, and commercial and industrial efficiency programs. These programs served 498,819 customers and resulted in total savings of \$7,301,884 for customers in 2014. During 2014, our natural gas efficiency programs in Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia saved customers over 1,179,452 mcf (thousand cubic feet) of natural gas, enough to heat over 13,000 homes in a year.

Further Information

Module: Sign Off

Page: CC15. Sign Off

CC15.1

Please provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response

Name	Job title	Corresponding job category
Paul R. Heyborne	Environmental Coordinator	Other: Environmental Policy Coordinator

Further Information

Module: Oil & Gas

Page: OG0. Reference information

OG0.1

Please identify the significant petroleum industry components of your business within your reporting boundary (select all that apply)

Exploration, production & gas processing
Storage, transportation & distribution

Further Information

Columbia Midstream is an unregulated business that provides natural gas producer services including gathering, treating, conditioning, processing, compression and liquids handling in the Appalachian Basin. Columbia Midstream owns approximately 103 miles of natural gas gathering pipeline and one compressor station with 6,800 horsepower of installed capacity and also owns a 50% ownership interest in Pennant, which owns approximately 80 miles of wet natural gas gathering pipeline infrastructure, a cryogenic processing plant and an NGL pipeline. Columbia Midstream supports the growing production in the Utica and Marcellus resource plays.

Page: OG1. Production & reserves by hydrocarbon type - (1 Jan 2014 - 31 Dec 2014)

OG1.1

Is your organization involved with oil & gas production or reserves?

No

Further Information

Page: OG2. Emissions by segment in the O&G value chain - (1 Jan 2014 - 31 Dec 2014)

OG2.1

Please indicate the consolidation basis (financial control, operational control, equity share) used to report the Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by segment in the O&G value chain. Further information can be provided in the text box in OG2.2

Segment	Consolidation basis for reporting Scope 1 emissions	Consolidation basis for reporting Scope 2 emissions
Storage, transportation & distribution	Operational Control	Operational Control

OG2.2

Please provide clarification for cases in which different consolidation bases have been used and the level/focus of disclosure. For example, a reporting organization whose business is solely in storage, transportation and distribution (STD) may use the text box to explain why only the STD row has been completed

NiSource subsidiary companies operate primarily in the natural gas storage, transportation and distribution sector, and NiSource does not have operational control of assets in the exploration and production, refining, or retail and marketing sector. Columbia Midstream is an unregulated business that provides natural gas producer services including gathering, treating, conditioning, processing, compression and liquids handling in the Appalachian Basin. Columbia Midstream owns approximately 103 miles of natural gas gathering pipeline and one compressor station with 6,800 horsepower of installed capacity and also owns a 50% ownership interest in Pennant, which owns approximately 80 miles of wet natural gas gathering pipeline infrastructure, a cryogenic processing plant and an NGL pipeline. Columbia Midstream supports the growing production in the Utica and Marcellus resource plays.

OG2.3

Please provide masses of gross Scope 1 GHG emissions in units of metric tonnes CO2e for the organization's owned/controlled operations by value chain segment. The values required for the next reporting year are forward-looking estimates

Segment	Gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e) - Reporting year	Gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e) - Next reporting year estimate
Storage, transportation & distribution	4622564	

OG2.4

Please provide masses of gross Scope 2 GHG emissions in units of metric tonnes CO2e for the organization's owned/controlled operations by value chain segment. The values required for the next reporting year are forward-looking estimates

Segment	Gross Scope 2 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e) - Reporting year	Gross Scope 2 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e) - Next reporting year estimate
Storage, transportation & distribution	210036	

Further Information

Page: OG3. Scope 1 emissions by emissions category - (1 Jan 2014 - 31 Dec 2014)

OG3.1

Please confirm the consolidation basis (financial control, operational control, equity share) used to report Scope 1 emissions by emissions category

Segment	Consolidation basis for reporting Scope 1 emissions by emissions category
Storage, transportation & distribution	Operational Control

OG3.2

Please provide clarification for cases in which different consolidation bases have been used to report by emissions categories (combustion, flaring, process emissions, vented emissions, fugitive emissions) in the various segments

Gas Transmission and Storage Combustion - 944,440.6 tonnes (CO2e)
 Gas Transmission and Storage Fugitive and Vented - 2,304,818.4 tonnes (CO2e)
 Gas Distribution Combustion - 67,144.3 tonnes (CO2e)
 Gas Distribution Fugitive and Vented (includes LNG/LPG) - 1,306,161.4 tonnes (CO2e)

OG3.3

Please provide masses of gross Scope 1 GHG emissions released into the atmosphere in units of metric tonnes CO₂e for the whole organization broken down by emissions categories: combustion, flaring, process emissions, vented emissions, fugitive emissions. The values required for the next reporting year are forward-looking estimates

Category	Gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO ₂ e) – Reporting year	Gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO ₂ e) – Next reporting year estimate
Combustion	1011585	
Flaring		
Process emissions		
Vented emissions		
Fugitive emissions	3610979	

Further Information

Page: OG4. Transfers & sequestration of CO₂ emissions - (1 Jan 2014 - 31 Dec 2014)

OG4.1

Is your organization involved in the transfer or sequestration of CO₂?

No

Further Information

NiSource does not operate any CO₂ transfer or sequestration facilities.

Page: OG5. Sales and emissions intensity - (1 Jan 2014 - 31 Dec 2014)

OG5.1

Please provide values for annual sales of the hydrocarbon types (in units of BOE) for the years given in the following table. The values required are aggregate values for the reporting organization. The values for the next reporting year are forward-looking estimates

Product	Sales (BOE) - Reporting year	Sales (BOE) - Next reporting year estimate
Other: NA	0	0

OG5.2

Please provide estimated emissions (Scope 1 + Scope 2) intensities for the a) exploration, production and gas processing, b) storage, transportation and distribution, and c) refining associated with current production and operations

Year ending	Emissions intensity: exploration, production & gas processing (metric tonnes CO ₂ e per thousand BOE)	Emissions intensity: storage, transportation & distribution (metric tonnes CO ₂ e per thousand BOE)	Emissions intensity: refining (metric tonnes CO ₂ e per thousand BOE)
2014	0	0	0

OG5.3

Please clarify how each of the emissions intensities has been derived and supply information on the methodology used where this differs from information already given in answer to the methodology questions in the main information request

This section does not apply to NiSource. The company does not produce oil or gas.

Further Information

Page: OG6. Development strategy - (1 Jan 2014 - 31 Dec 2014)

OG6.1

For each relevant strategic development area, please provide financial information for the reporting year

Strategic development area	Describe how this relates to your business strategy	Sales generated	EBITDA	Net assets	CAPEX	OPEX	Comment
							These capital allocation areas do not currently apply to NiSource.

OG6.2

Please describe your future capital expenditure plans for different strategic development areas

Strategic development area	CAPEX	Total return expected from CAPEX investments	Comment
			These capital allocation areas do not currently apply to NiSource.

OG6.3

Please describe your current expenses in research and development (R&D) and future R&D expenditure plans for different strategic development areas

Strategic development area	R&D expenses – Reporting year	R&D expenses – Future plans	Comment
			These capital allocation areas do not currently apply to NiSource.

Further Information

Page: OG7. Methane from the natural gas value chain

OG7.1

Please indicate the consolidation basis (financial control, operational control, equity share) used to prepare data to answer the questions in OG7

Segment	Consolidation basis
Distribution	Operational Control
Transmission	Operational Control
Storage	Operational Control

OG7.1a

Please provide clarification for cases in which different consolidation bases have been used

NA

OG7.2

Does your organization have written operating procedures and/or policies covering the reduction of methane leakage and venting?

Yes

OG7.2a

Please attach the relevant document(s) in the further information field or describe how the written procedures/policies cover these emissions sources

Each business unit has a leakage inspection and maintenance program to locate and reduce natural gas leakage.

OG7.3

Please indicate the proportion of your organization's methane emissions inventory estimated using the following methodologies (+/- 5%)

Methodology	Proportion of total methane emissions estimated with methodology	What area of your operations does this answer relate to?
Direct detection and measurement	25% to <50%	All
Engineering calculations	5% to <10%	All
Source-specific emission factors (IPCC Tier 3)	10% to <25%	All
IPCC Tier 1 and/or Tier 2 emission factors	10% to <25%	All

OG7.3a

Do your operations include the production, gathering and processing stages?

No

OG7.4

OG7.4: Does your organization participate in voluntary methane emissions reduction programs?

Yes

OG7.4a

Please describe your organization's participation in voluntary methane emissions reduction programs

NiSource has been involved in a number of voluntary GHG-related programs. Our earliest efforts to identify, track and reduce GHG emissions began with our partnership in the EPA's Natural Gas STAR Program in 1993. With more than 20 years of participation and support, NiSource continues to make significant contributions to the Natural Gas STAR Program goals that encourage development of emission-reducing technologies and reporting of voluntary methane emission reductions. In 2005, NiSource contributed to another EPA-sponsored voluntary effort by participating in the EPA Climate Leaders Program. NiSource was the first Climate Leaders partner with both natural gas transmission and distribution-affiliate operations to inventory GHG emissions. Although phased out in 2010, the program provided companies with resources to develop and implement long-term GHG management strategies.

The USEPA recognized NiSource's Columbia Gas Transmission as a Natural Gas STAR Transmission Partner of the Year for 2000, 2001, 2004 and 2006. The Natural Gas STAR Program is a flexible, voluntary partnership that encourages oil and natural gas companies to adopt cost effective technologies and practices that improve operational efficiency and reduce methane emissions. All of the NiSource distribution companies were named Partner of the Year for the Distribution segment in 2004. In 2014, Columbia Gas of Ohio was named Energy Star "Partner of the Year" for the third consecutive year. These awards demonstrate outstanding performance in reducing methane emissions, identifying and implementing new emission-reducing practices, and supporting Natural Gas STAR Program outreach activities.

Further Information

Module: Electric utilities

Page: EU0. Reference Dates

EU0.1

Reference dates

Please enter the dates for the periods for which you will be providing data. The years given as column headings in subsequent tables correspond to the "year ending" dates selected below. It is requested that you report emissions for: (i) the current reporting year; (ii) one other year of historical data (i.e. before the current reporting year); and, (iii) one year of forecasted data (beyond 2019 if possible).

Year ending	Date range
2013	Tue 01 Jan 2013 - Tue 31 Dec 2013
2014	Wed 01 Jan 2014 - Wed 31 Dec 2014

Further Information

Page: EU1. Global Totals by Year

EU1.1

In each column, please give a total figure for all the countries for which you will be providing data for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emission intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2013	3970	17891	16994477	0.9498
2014	3970	18651	17513571	0.9390

Further Information

Emission calculations include power purchased from the market and sold to customers. In 2014, electric generation emissions from NiSource electrical assets total 14,837,074 tonnes CO2e.

Page: EU2. Individual Country Profiles - United States of America

EU2.1

Please select the energy sources/fuels that you use to generate electricity in this country

Coal - hard
Oil & gas (excluding CCGT)
CCGT
Hydro

EU2.1a

Coal - hard

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2013	3087	11641	13444663	1.155
2014	3087	12466	13953443	1.119

EU2.1c

Oil & gas (excluding CCGT)

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2013	294	12	10901	0.855
2014	294	14	12080	0.843

EU2.1d

CCGT

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2013	569	2489	966483	0.388
2014	569	2237	869474	0.389

EU2.1g

Hydro

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)
2013	18	10
2014	18	26

EU2.1j

Solid biomass

Please complete for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
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EU2.1k

Total thermal including solid biomass

Please complete for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2013	3952	14143	14426984	1.02
2014	3952	14718	14837074	1.00

EU2.1l

Total figures for this country

Please enter total figures for this country for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes in CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2013	3970	14153	14426984	1.02
2014	3970	14743	14837074	1.00

Further Information

* Emission calculations on this page include only those emissions generated from NiSource electrical assets. NIPSCO Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) - Barton and Buffalo Ridge Wind: NIPSCO is currently engaged in a 20-year PPA with Iberdola, in which NIPSCO will purchase generation from Barton. Barton, located in Worth County, Iowa went into commercial operation on April 10, 2009. The total net output from Barton is 50 MW. NIPSCO is also engaged in a 15-year PPA with Iberdola, in which NIPSCO will purchase generation from Buffalo Ridge. Buffalo Ridge, located in Brookings County South Dakota, went into commercial operation on April 15, 2009. The total net output of Buffalo Ridge is 50.4 MW. In 2014, NIPSCO purchased 261,140 MWh of wind energy from the two wind farms. In addition to the renewable wind energy purchased by NIPSCO, the company is continuing three popular customer programs that encourage the use of renewable resources. These include the Feed-In Tariff, Net Metering and Green Power programs. The Green Power program allows electric customers to pay a premium, approximately \$2 per month for the average home, and designate 25, 50 or 100 percent of their monthly electric usage to be attributed to renewable energy sources. Nearly 940 homes and businesses are enrolled in the program. The Feed-In Tariff and Net Metering programs promote renewable electric generation by allowing customers to generate their own electricity via renewable resources. In 2014, these programs generated approximately 76,000 megawatt hours via renewable resources.

Page: EU3. Renewable Electricity Sourcing Regulations

EU3.1

In certain countries, e.g. Italy, the UK, the USA, electricity suppliers are required by regulation to incorporate a certain amount of renewable electricity in their energy mix. Is your organization subject to such regulatory requirements?

No

Further Information

Page: EU4. Renewable Electricity Development

EU4.1

Please give the contribution of renewable electricity to your organization's EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortization) in the current reporting year in either monetary terms or as a percentage

Please give:	Monetary figure	%	Comment
Renewable electricity's contribution to EBITDA			

EU4.2

Please give the projected contribution of renewable electricity to your organization's EBITDA at a given point in the future in either monetary terms or as a percentage

Please give:	Monetary figure	%	Year ending	Comment
Renewable electricity's contribution to EBITDA				

EU4.3

Please give the capital expenditure (capex) planned for the development of renewable electricity capacity in monetary terms and as a percentage of total capex planned for power generation in the current capex plan

Please give:	Monetary figure	%	End year of capex plan	Comment
Capex planned for renewable electricity development				

Please give:	Monetary figure	%	End year of capex plan	Comment
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Further Information

NIPSCO Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) - Barton and Buffalo Ridge Wind: NIPSCO is currently engaged in a 20-year PPA with Iberdola, in which NIPSCO will purchase generation from Barton. Barton, located in Worth County, Iowa went into commercial operation on April 10, 2009. The total net output from Barton is 50 MW. NIPSCO is also engaged in a 15-year PPA with Iberdola, in which NIPSCO will purchase generation from Buffalo Ridge. Buffalo Ridge, located in Brookings County South Dakota, went into commercial operation on April 15, 2009. The total net output of Buffalo Ridge is 50.4 MW. In 2014, NIPSCO purchased 261,140 MWh of wind energy from the two wind farms. In addition to the renewable wind energy purchased by NIPSCO, the company is continuing three popular customer programs that encourage the use of renewable resources. These include the Feed-In Tariff, Net Metering and Green Power programs. The Green Power program allows electric customers to pay a premium, approximately \$2 per month for the average home, and designate 25, 50 or 100 percent of their monthly electric usage to be attributed to renewable energy sources. Nearly 940 homes and businesses are enrolled in the program. The Feed-In Tariff and Net Metering programs promote renewable electric generation by allowing customers to generate their own electricity via renewable resources. In 2014, these programs generated approximately 76,000 megawatt hours via renewable resources.

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