



INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLAN

OKLAHOMA GAS & ELECTRIC

PREPARED 2026

OGE ENERGY CORP

OG&E submits this Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) in compliance with requirements established pursuant to the Oklahoma Corporation Commission's (OCC) Electric Utility Rules OAC 165:35-37 and the Arkansas Public Service Commission's (APSC) Resource Planning Guidelines for Electric Utilities.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

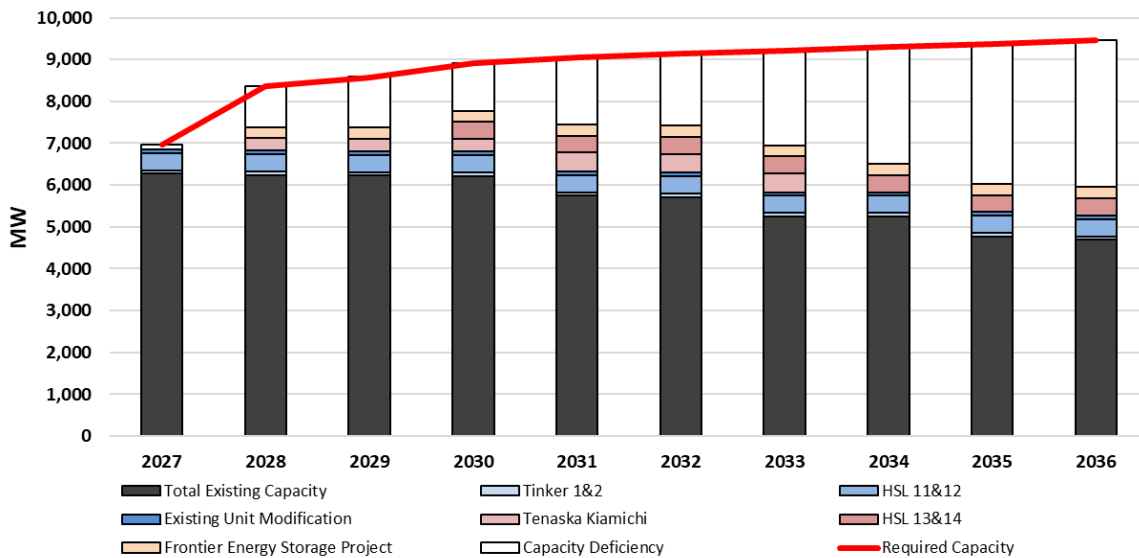
OG&E's 2026 IRP forecasts a need for incremental generation capacity primarily due to continued expansion of the SPP Resource Adequacy framework and continued strength in regional demand trends.

The 2026 IRP reflects OG&E's current capacity position by incorporating the most current load forecast and approved SPP policy changes. It also addresses the latest information regarding environmental regulations. SPP policies having the most impact on near-term capacity needs include completion of Planning Reserve Margin requirements through 2029, the Winter Resource Adequacy Requirement, revised resource accreditation methodologies, and the Demand Response Accreditation policy. Beginning in the Summer 2026 season, updated Resource Adequacy rules are expected to introduce greater year-to-year variability in accredited capacity requirements.

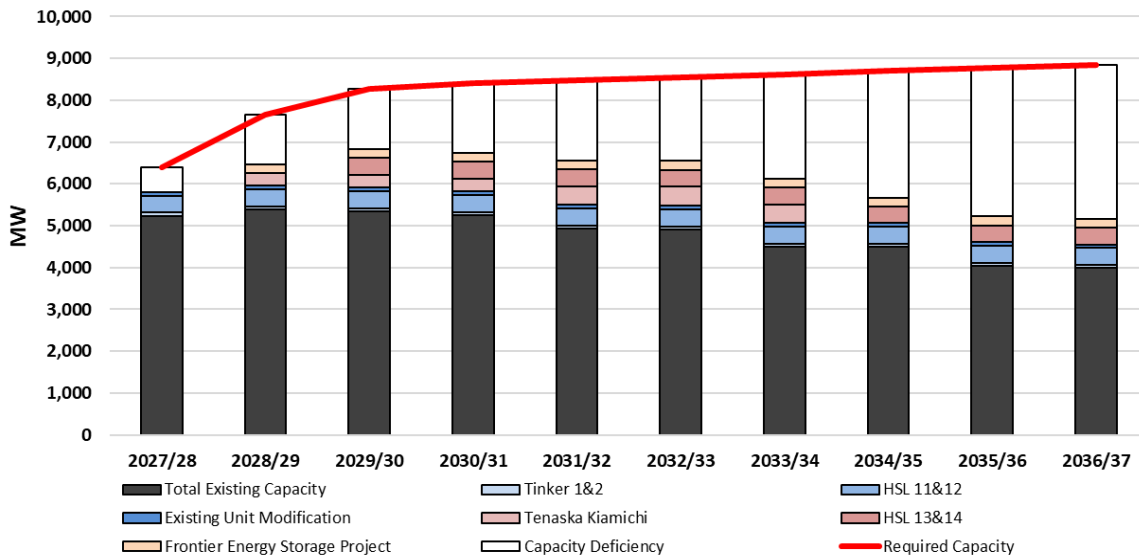
OG&E's 2024 and 2025 IRPs clearly identified additional capacity needed to support OG&E's service area as load growth has accelerated and market dynamics continue to shift. In 2024, OG&E issued multiple RFPs for new and existing generation resources, has since received regulatory approval for several projects arising from these RFP efforts, and is currently seeking regulatory approval for an additional project that resulted from these RFPs. These projects have made significant progress towards meeting capacity needs.

The graphs below show OG&E's summer and winter capacity positions including approved resources from OG&E's 2024 RFP processes, in addition to the existing resource capacity and capacity contributions from ongoing and future projects.

OG&E Summer Capacity Position



OG&E Winter Capacity Position



OG&E is seeing load growth from a diverse mix of industries, which requires a more adaptive and scalable approach to long-term resource planning. Changing SPP rules for accreditation, forecasting, outages, and Planning Reserve Margin (PRM) levels are creating a highly volatile and dynamic capacity environment that must be evaluated each season. At the same time, federal policy shifts, environmental regulations, and supply chain pressures add operational uncertainty that introduces volatility into OG&E’s resource planning.

OG&E Summer Capacity Needs

	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Total Capacity	6,849	7,388	7,378	7,773	7,447
Net Demand	6,513	7,811	7,940	8,253	8,383
Reserve Margin	5.2%	-5.4%	-7.1%	-5.8%	-11.2%
Base PRM	16%	16%	17%	17%	17%
Est. ACAP PRM	7.06%	7.06%	8.06%	8.06%	8.06%
Needed Capacity*	125	976	1,202	1,146	1,613
<i>*Indicates the capacity needed to meet planning reserve margin requirements.</i>					

OG&E Winter Capacity Needs

	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
	/28	/29	/30	/31	/32
Total Capacity	5,802	6,470	6,828	6,738	6,562
Net Demand	5,582	6,686	7,091	7,210	7,280
Reserve Margin	3.9%	-3.2%	-3.7%	-6.5%	-9.9%
Base PRM	36%	36%	38%	38%	38%
Est. ACAP PRM	14.52%	14.52%	16.52%	16.52%	16.52%
Needed Capacity*	592	1,187	1,436	1,663	1,922
<i>*Indicates the capacity needed to meet planning reserve margin requirements.</i>					

In 2025, the EPA announced it would begin reconsideration of several environmental regulations, including those affecting OG&E's existing fleet. As federal environmental policy continues to develop, OG&E will continue to evaluate compliance strategies, assess potential operational impacts, and take action as appropriate to maintain compliance with both current and proposed federal requirements.

OG&E is also monitoring other federal policies such as tax and federal import regulations that may impact resource availability.

In summary, OG&E will complete the currently active regulatory approval processes and continue monitoring and refining its planning assumptions. The Company issued two RFPs in early 2026 to address capacity needs identified in this 2026 IRP and to ensure cost-effective and reliable service for customers.

OG&E Action Plan

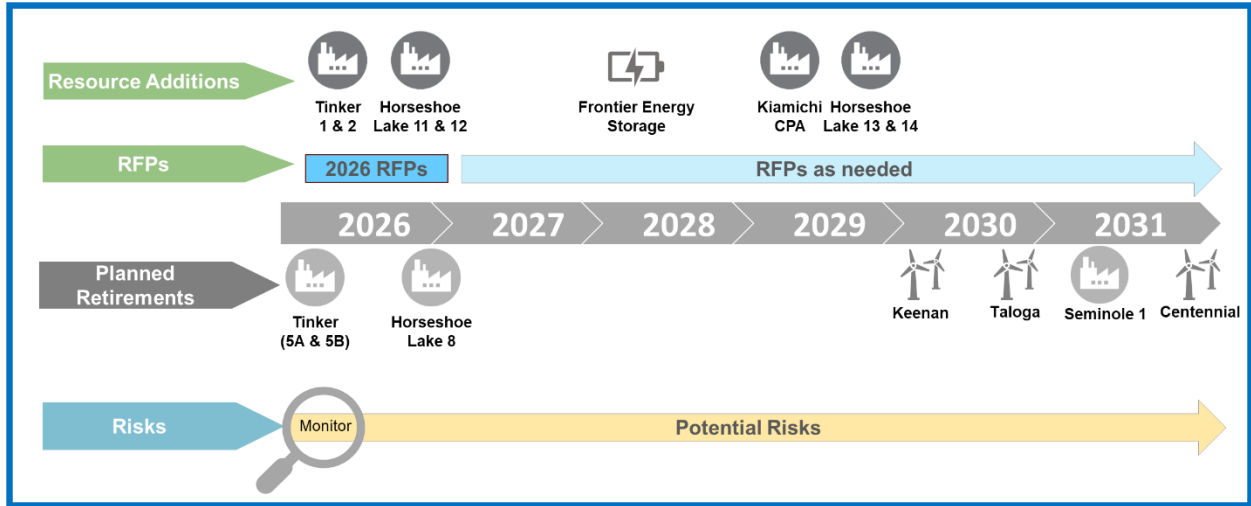


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List of Acronyms

Acronym	Phrase Represented	Reference
ACAP	Accredited Capacity	SPP
APSC	Arkansas Public Service Commission	Agency
BSER	Best System of Emission Reduction	Environmental
CC	Combined Cycle electricity generating unit	Technology
CO₂	Carbon Dioxide	Environmental
CONE	Cost of New Entry	Industry
CT	Combustion Turbine electricity generating unit	Technology
DSM	Demand Side Management	Industry
EGU	Electric Generating Unit	Technology
ELCC	Effective Load Carrying Capacity	SPP
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Agency
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	Agency
FIP	Federal Implementation Plan	Environmental
GHG	Greenhouse Gas	Environmental
IM	Integrated Marketplace	SPP
IRA	Inflation Reduction Act	General
IRP	Integrated Resource Plan	Industry
ITC	Investment Tax Credit	Industry
ITP	Integrated Transmission Planning	SPP
LRE	Load Responsible Entity	SPP
LRP	Load Reduction Program	Industry
NO_x	Nitrogen Oxides	Environmental
NPVCC	Net Present Value of Customer Cost	OG&E
NREL	National Renewable Energy Laboratory	Agency
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards	Environmental
O&M	Operations & Maintenance	General
OBBBA	One Big Beautiful Bill Act	General
OCC	Oklahoma Corporation Commission	Agency
ODEQ	Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality	Agency
OG&E	Oklahoma Gas & Electric	Agency
PBA	Performance Based Accreditation	SPP
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement	Industry
PRM	Planning Reserve Margin	SPP
PTC	Production Tax Credit	Industry
RFP	Request for Proposal	General
RICE	Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine	Industry
RSC	Regional State Committee	SPP
SIP	State Implementation Plan	Environmental
SMR	Small Modular Reactor	Industry
SPP	Southwest Power Pool	SPP
STEP	SPP Transmission Expansion Plan	SPP

I. Current and Future Risks

I. A. Load Forecast and Growth

OG&E continues to receive service requests from a diverse set of prospective customers. In recent years, OG&E has observed a significant and unprecedented increase in the size and frequency of these requests, with some individual customers seeking loads in the hundreds or even thousands of MWs. Historically, most large load customers locating in Oklahoma requested service levels of 50 MW or less, primarily within the manufacturing and oil and gas sectors.

This shift marks a fundamental change in load growth dynamics within OG&E's service area. Recent prospective customers span multiple sectors, including manufacturing, refining, federal facilities, data centers, and cryptocurrency operations among other industries. The diversification of these large load requests helps to mitigate the potential volatility of a single industry, underscoring the need for a flexible and responsive resource planning approach. OG&E is notably conservative in its forecast approach for large loads. The Company has developed guidelines that help determine which large customers should be considered as additional load in the load forecast. In general, customers that reach a contract-signed stage are considered for inclusion in the load forecast. In limited cases, customers at various stages of the contract-signing process may be included or excluded from the load forecast. Having large load customers with contracts signed that include financial and usage obligations adds additional certainty that those load projects will come online.

Recognizing and planning for these changes in load types and size, and their impacts on daily and annual load shapes, is essential to ensure OG&E maintains cost-effective and reliable service for its customers while meeting future Resource Adequacy Requirements.

I. B. SPP Resource Adequacy Policy Updates

In July 2025, FERC approved¹ Southwest Power Pool's (SPP) proposed Tariff revisions concerning resource accreditation (or the amount of capacity provided by a resource that can be used for meeting the SPP Planning Reserve Margin (PRM) requirements). This revision has implemented an Effective Load Carrying Capability (ELCC) accreditation methodology for renewable and battery energy storage resources, and a Performance Based Accreditation (PBA) methodology for conventional resources with a fuel assurance incentive included in the PBA methodology. Resource accreditation, for both ELCC and PBA, including fuel assurance, apply beginning Summer 2026. In ELCC, the accreditation of resources is determined through studies performed by SPP to determine the amount of Load that can reliably be served by the intermittent renewable resources. For PBA of conventional generation, SPP will adjust the accredited capacity of resources by factoring in the unit's historical performance over the previous seven years.

¹FERC. (2025). *Further Order – ELCC, PBA, and Fuel Assurance Policy (ER24-1317 and ER24-2953)*. SPP. https://www.spp.org/documents/74361/20250718_further%20order%20-%20elcc%20pba%20and%20fuel%20assurance%20policy_er24-1317%20and%20er24-2953.pdf

While updated assumptions related to the impacts of these SPP Tariff revisions on OG&E's Resource Adequacy Requirements have been included in this IRP, the policy heightens volatility in OG&E's capacity requirements going forward. With the adoption of PBA and fuel assurance, the accredited capacity for each conventional resource is recalculated by SPP annually at the conclusion of both the Summer and Winter Seasons. Simultaneously, the corresponding Accredited Capacity (ACAP) PRM is also adjusted for each capacity season, i.e. twice each year. These policy changes apply to each season beginning with the 2026 Summer Season. In addition to the foundational changes to the SPP Resource Adequacy policy, the base PRM for the Summer Season is set to increase from the current 16% to 17% starting in 2029.

OG&E has incorporated Winter Load Forecasts into the planning strategy in response to the SPP Winter Resource Adequacy Requirement policy. While OG&E's overall forecasted peak demand for the Winter Season is lower than in the summer, SPP has implemented a base PRM of 36% through the 2028/29 season, which is much higher than the Summer Planning Reserve Margin. The base PRM increases to 38% beginning in the 2029/2030 Winter Season.

On February 3, 2026, SPP approved an updated Demand Response Policy that will change the way demand response programs are treated for Resource Adequacy purposes. Beginning in 2028, OG&E and all other SPP Load Responsible Entities (LREs) will be required to treat many Demand Response programs, such as Load Reduction Programs (LRP), as resources that contribute to overall Resource Adequacy Requirements, rather than as a reduction to expected peak load. Additionally, these programs will be accredited based on historical performance similar to the treatment of PBA for conventional generation. The policy will result in an increase in capacity needs. The new accreditation policy, along with customer subscriptions and other variables, will add to the volatility of Resource Adequacy and capacity requirements for LREs each season.

Along with the Demand Response Policy, SPP also approved the Peak Demand Assessment policy. This policy establishes a formal process to evaluate whether each LRE's submitted peak demand forecasts reasonably align with actual realized peak demand. The policy compares forecasted and actual peaks while accounting for normal weather variation through predefined tolerance bands or approved weather-normalization approaches. Overall, the policy assesses a deficiency payment to LREs who submit peak forecasts below a season's actual peak, while recognizing that weather and load variability are inherent features of peak demand behavior.

SPP has also implemented a Resource Availability policy for generation resources. This policy restricts the amount of planned outage time each generation resource can utilize in both Summer and Winter Seasons in order to include the resource towards meeting SPP's capacity obligations. The primary change driven by this policy is the restriction of planned outages in the Winter Season and may require all generator owners in SPP to

modify outage planning practices. Failure to comply may result in resources being excluded from accreditation for that season.

I. C. SPP Resource Adequacy Policy Future Risks

Future policy risks identified in this section are not currently incorporated into this IRP; however, these policies have the potential to further expand capacity needs or other investments in OG&E's generation fleet.

SPP has taken action to update the value of its Cost of New Entry (CONE) within its Resource Adequacy framework to better reflect current market and construction costs. CONE represents SPP's estimate of the cost to build and maintain a new, firm peaking resource and serves as the economic benchmark for capacity scarcity and Resource Adequacy deficiencies. It is also the price variable in any SPP deficiency payment calculation. By increasing CONE and clarifying how it is reviewed and approved, the policy makes it a more prominent signal within planning and compliance decisions. This is expected to be applicable to the upcoming Summer 2026 season.

After finalizing the PRMs between 2026 and 2029, SPP is currently performing Loss of Load Expectation (LOLE) studies for future years, including 2030 and 2032, to set PRM values in the future. Changes in PRM values, combined with changes to accreditation methodologies for all resources have the potential to add to OG&E's capacity needs in the future.

I. D. Federal Policy

Recent federal policy changes, including the repeal of several Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) provisions and the enactment of the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA), have altered the landscape of federal tax credits for electric resources. The OBBBA accelerates phase-outs for multiple clean electricity credits and imposes earlier sunset dates for technologies that do not begin construction within newly defined windows, including the termination of certain Investment Tax Credits (ITCs) and Production Tax Credits (PTCs) eligibility if construction does not begin within one year of enactment and placement-in-service deadlines occurring as early as December 31, 2027. These shortened timelines introduce additional uncertainty around the long-term availability of federal incentives, creating a material risk for resource planning and project development.

Recently implemented tariffs on imported electric resource equipment and components create uncertainty in project cost estimates and procurement timelines. Many generation technologies such as solar panels, wind turbine components, batteries, and power electronics rely on global supply chains. Changes in trade policy can significantly affect capital costs, construction schedules, availability of key materials, and overall resource viability, which can ultimately impact long term resource plans.

I. E. Environmental Compliance

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is reviewing many of its rules related to Electric Generating Units (EGUs) in light of the priorities and policies of the current presidential administration. Potential outcomes include the possibility of the EPA repealing or reconsidering numerous regulations, including some that may impact OG&E's generation portfolio. Several recently promulgated rules are also in the process of judicial review. In particular, the 2023 disapproval of the Oklahoma ozone transport State Implementation Plan (SIP), the Good Neighbor Federal Implementation Plan (FIP), and the 2024 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions rules for EGUs are being challenged at the U.S. Supreme Court, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit, and U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit. The FIP is currently not in effect due to a court-ordered stay of the regulation and, separately, EPA is in the process of reconsidering the FIP regulation and SIP disapprovals, including the 2023 Oklahoma SIP disapproval. The GHG litigation is being held in abeyance while EPA conducts a new notice-and-comment rulemaking process to reassess the challenged rule. Although the 2024 GHG regulations for EGUs are in effect and include requirements for certain classes of new and existing units, on June 17, 2025, EPA proposed to repeal all GHG emission standards for fossil fuel-fired power plants.

The 2024 GHG regulation for EGUs under Section 111(d), calls for existing coal units to use carbon capture covering 90 percent of emissions by 2032 if they plan to operate beyond 2039. Coal units planning to operate until 2039 must co-fire with natural gas at 40 percent by 2030. Coal plants that commit to retire by 2032 are exempt and may continue to operate as-is. Existing natural gas-fired boilers are addressed under Section 111(d) with emissions rates based on a unit's annual capacity factor. OG&E's existing gas boilers currently meet the requirements and therefore, no additional compliance steps beyond reporting are expected. Unlike the proposed rules, the final rules do not address existing simple and combined-cycle combustion turbine units.

Under Section 111(b) of the 2024 GHG regulation for EGUs, the EPA finalized standards for new natural gas-fired turbines commencing construction after May 23, 2023, using capacity factor thresholds to differentiate among new units, establishing three subcategories: base load, intermediate load, and low load. All three categories are subject to efficiency standards. Base load units, those with a capacity factor greater than 40 percent, would also be subject to a phase two requirement based on 90 percent capture of CO₂ with a compliance deadline of January 1, 2032.

In the EPA's proposal to repeal all GHG emission standards for fossil fuel-fired power plants, the agency also included an alternative proposal to repeal specific portions of the 2024 rule based on revised determinations of the Best System of Emission Reduction (BSER) for existing coal-fired steam generating units and new base load combustion turbines. EPA indicated intentions to finalize changes by December 2025 however this has been extended by an unknown duration due to the lapse in EPA appropriations during the federal government shutdown in 2025. On February 12, 2026, the EPA released a final rule rescinding the agency's 2009 determination that greenhouse gas emissions

endanger public health and welfare (the “2009 Endangerment Finding”). The rescission of the 2009 Endangerment Finding has no direct effect on the 2024 GHG rules for power plants or the pending proposed reconsideration.

Regarding Regional Haze requirements, on February 12, 2026, the EPA proposed to approve Oklahoma’s SIP revision for the second Regional Haze implementation period. A 2024 consent decree requires the EPA to take final action no later than December 31, 2026. Separately, EPA announced in March 2025 that it intends to restructure the Regional Haze regulation.

Additionally, on January 15, 2026, the EPA published in the Federal Register its revised New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) regulating emissions of Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) from new, modified, and reconstructed stationary combustion turbines.

The role of NSPS in relation to other requirements of the Clean Air Act is to establish a minimum Federal baseline for pollution control performance that all new, modified, or reconstructed facilities within a specific emission source category must meet. NSPS often act as a starting point for permitting requirements for these sources, such as emission limits and standards that may be established through other programs (*e.g.*, the New Source Review permitting program or Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) permitting requirements). Permitting decisions for particular sources may result in more stringent emissions standards than the NSPS based on different legal requirements and case-by-case assessments of the appropriate requirements for individual facilities considering source-specific information, such as the local air quality conditions. The NSPS or ODEQ permitting requirements could result in the need for new generation resources to include emission control equipment in order to comply with these regulations.

II. Schedules

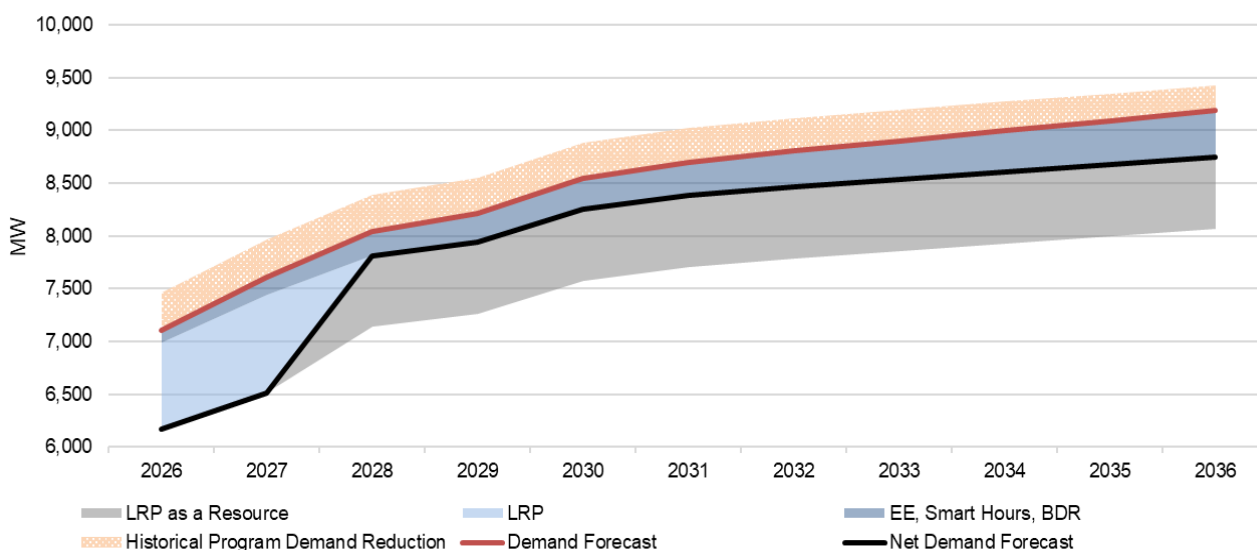
This section provides schedules and tabular information described in the OCC’s Electric Utility Rules, Subchapter 37 of Chapter 35, Section 4 (c).

II. A. Electric Demand and Energy Forecast

The retail energy forecast is based on retail sector-level models representing weather, growth and economic conditions in OG&E’s Oklahoma and Arkansas service areas. The peak demand forecast relies on an hourly econometric model. Historical and forecast weather-adjusted retail energy sales are the main driver for the peak demand forecast projections. Demand Side Management (DSM) programs implemented by OG&E since 2007 have historically been incorporated into the load forecast. The peak demand forecast is further reduced by planned future OG&E DSM program implementations to determine the net demand used for planning purposes. On February 3, 2026, SPP approved an updated Demand Response Policy that will change the way certain Demand Response programs are treated for Resource Adequacy purposes.

Beginning in 2028, LREs in SPP will have to count certain demand response programs such as LRPs as a resource that contributes to overall Resource Adequacy Requirements. This eliminates the treatment as a load modifier of some of OG&E’s Demand Response programs as they are currently structured. The historical DSM programs and forecasted demand response customers are shown in the graph below.

OG&E DSM Impact on Demand Forecast



Annual Energy Forecast (GWh)

	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
Energy Forecast^{2,3}	42,404	46,087	47,410	50,282	51,461	52,338	52,985	53,742	54,489	55,249
OG&E DSM⁴	500	651	772	918	1,027	1,176	1,315	1,459	1,603	1,394
Net Energy	41,904	45,436	46,639	49,364	50,434	51,162	51,670	52,284	52,885	53,856

Summer Peak Demand Forecast (MW)

	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
Demand Forecast³	7,613	8,039	8,208	8,547	8,699	8,806	8,901	8,995	9,088	9,185
DSM Programs⁴	175	228	268	294	316	342	367	394	412	438
LRP	925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Demand	6,513	7,811	7,940	8,253	8,383	8,464	8,534	8,601	8,676	8,746
LR Resource Post Policy Change	-	675	675	675	675	675	675	675	675	675

Winter Peak Demand Forecast (MW)

	2027 /28	2028 /29	2029 /30	2030 /31	2031 /32	2032 /33	2033 /34	2034 /35	2035 /36	2036 /37
Demand Forecast³	6,741	6,854	7,285	7,426	7,522	7,608	7,692	7,777	7,864	7,951
DSM Programs⁴	139	168	194	216	242	267	294	312	338	364
LRP	1,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Demand	5,582	6,686	7,091	7,210	7,280	7,340	7,398	7,464	7,525	7,586
LR Resource Post Policy Change	-	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615

² Includes losses.

³ Includes SmartHours and Historical Energy Efficiency programs.

⁴ Represents estimates for incremental Energy Efficiency programs in Oklahoma and Arkansas, incremental growth of SmartHours and Business Demand Response.

II. B. Existing Generation Resources

This schedule provides a summary of existing resources.

OG&E Existing Thermal Resources

Unit Type	Unit Name	First Year In Service	Summer Tested Capability (MW)
Gas Fired Steam (2,888 MW)	Horseshoe Lake 8	1969	377
	Seminole 1	1971	500
	Seminole 2	1973	513
	Seminole 3	1975	509
	Muskogee 4	1977	498
	Muskogee 5	1978	491
Combined Cycle (1,120 MW)	Frontier	1989	126
	McClain ⁵	2001	375
	Redbud ⁵	2002	619
Combustion Turbine (1,021 MW)	Tinker 1 ⁶	2026	42 ⁷
	Tinker 2 ⁶	2026	42 ⁷
	Horseshoe Lake 9	2000	45
	Horseshoe Lake 10	2000	46
	Horseshoe Lake 11 ⁸	2027	224 ⁷
	Horseshoe Lake 12 ⁸	2027	224 ⁷
	Mustang 6	2018	57
	Mustang 7	2018	56
	Mustang 8	2018	58
	Mustang 9	2018	57
	Mustang 10	2018	55
	Mustang 11	2018	58
	Mustang 12	2018	57
Coal Fired Steam (1,880 MW)	Sooner 1	1979	519
	Sooner 2	1980	519
	Muskogee 6	1984	521
	River Valley ⁹	1990	321

⁵ Represents OG&E owned interest: 77% of McClain and 51% of Redbud.

⁶ Tinker Units 1 and 2 were placed in service in March 2026.

⁷ Expected values based on engineering data.

⁸ Horseshoe Lake Units 11 and 12 to be in service in late 2026.

⁹ River Valley is primarily a coal-fired steam unit. It can also utilize natural gas and tire-derived fuel in the combustion process.

OG&E Existing Renewable Resources

Unit Type	Unit Name	First Year In Service	Nameplate Capacity (MW)	Summer Capability (MW)
Wind (100 MW)	Centennial	2006	120	28
	OU Spirit	2009	101	18
	Crossroads	2012	228	54
Solar (14 MW)	Mustang	2015	2.5	1
	Covington	2018	9.7	4
	Chickasaw Nation	2020	5	2
	Choctaw Nation	2020	5	2
	Butterfield	2022	5	3
	Branch	2021	5	2

OG&E Existing Power Purchase Contracts

	Unit Name	Contract Start date	Nameplate Capacity (MW)	Summer Capability (MW)
Power Purchase (92 MW)	Keenan	2010	152	42
	Taloga	2011	130	28
	Blackwell	2012	60	16
	Southwestern Power Administration	1979	6	6

OG&E Existing Capacity Purchase Contracts

Agreement Type	Contract Year(s)	Summer Capability (MW)
Capacity Purchase	2027	600
	2028-2030	300
	2031-2033	450

II. B. 1. Resource Retirements and Contract Expirations

II. B. 1.) (i) Horseshoe Lake

Horseshoe Lake Unit 8 is a 377 MW natural gas-fired steam turbine unit originally commissioned in 1969. OG&E plans to retire Horseshoe Lake unit 8 in 2027, after 58 years of service. Horseshoe Lake Units 9 and 10 are natural gas-fired combustion turbine generators placed in service in 2000. OG&E plans to retire Horseshoe Lake units 9 and 10 in 2035.

II. B. 1.) (ii) Mustang (Tinker)

Mustang Units 5A and 5B are two aero-derivative simple-cycle combustion turbines (CTs) that were originally installed at OG&E's Mustang power plant site in 1971. In 1990, OG&E moved these two units to Tinker Air Force Base. The two units located at Tinker retired in early 2026 after approximately 55 years of service.

II. B. 1.) (iii) Seminole

Seminole Units 1, 2 and 3 are natural gas-fired steam generators located at the Seminole Power Plant in Konawa, Oklahoma. The units were placed in service in the early to mid-1970s. OG&E currently plans to retire Seminole 1 in early 2031, Seminole 2 in early 2033 and Seminole 3 in early 2035 after each unit will have completed more than 60 years of service to OG&E's customers.

II. B. 1.) (iv) Owned Wind Retirements

OG&E's Centennial Wind farm was placed in service in 2006 and is scheduled for retirement in late 2031. OG&E's OU Spirit Wind farm was placed in service in 2009 and is scheduled for retirement in late 2034. Both wind farms will have completed 25 years of service to OG&E's customers upon their retirements.

II. B. 1.) (v) Wind Power Purchase Agreements

OG&E entered into 20-year PPAs with the Keenan and Taloga Wind facilities starting in 2010 and 2011, respectively. Those agreements are expected to end on schedule in 2030 and 2031. The Blackwell Wind 20-year PPA began in 2012 and will end in 2032.

II. B. 2. Planned Resource Additions

II. B. 2.) (i) Horseshoe Lake

Horseshoe Lake Units 11 and 12 are planned to go into service in 2026. These units include two identical GE 7FA.05 natural gas-fired combustion turbines selected from OG&E's 2022 Flexible Resource RFP. Horseshoe Lake Units 11 and 12 were unanimously approved by OCC in Order number 738566 in Case number PUD2023-000038 in October 2023. They will bring a total of 448 MW of capacity, quick starting capability, modernization, and improved reliability to OG&E's generation fleet.

Horseshoe Lake Units 13 and 14 are planned to go into service in 2029. These units are virtually identical to Horseshoe Lake Units 11 and 12 and were selected from OG&E's 2024 All Source RFP. Units 13 and 14 were approved by OCC in Order number 753440 in Case number PUD2025-000038.

II. B. 2.) (ii) Tinker

Tinker units 1 and 2 are located at Tinker Air Force Base and were placed into service in March 2026. These new resources replace the retired Mustang 5A and 5B units. The Tinker Air Force Base site is close to Oklahoma City, OG&E's largest load center. The proximity to the load center reduces the effect of congestion on the transmission system

and provides reliable energy to all OG&E's retail customers. The new Tinker CT units will have the ability to be turned on and off quickly, which allows them to supply power to the grid during peak times, to serve changing demand in real-time, and to supply ancillary services to the grid. The new units are two identical GE LM6000 natural gas-fired combustion turbines. The units will not only address part of OG&E's overall capacity need, but they will also be able to be dispatched by SPP to serve all customers and will provide the added benefit of providing islanding and resiliency benefits to Tinker Air Force Base, in the event of a national security emergency.

II. B. 3. Future Resources

OG&E has also filed Case number PUD2025-000084 in Oklahoma for pre-approval of Frontier Energy Storage Project. OG&E has also submitted the appropriate filings for approval of these resources in Arkansas Docket No. 25-070-U.

II. C. Transmission Capability and Needs

OG&E's transmission system is directly interconnected to seven other utilities' transmission systems at over 50 interconnection points. Indirectly, OG&E is connected to the entire Eastern interconnection through the SPP regional transmission organization. The SPP footprint covers 557,000 square miles, serves over 19 million customers, and has members in 14 states across all of Kansas and Oklahoma and parts of Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming. In compliance with FERC Order 890 for transmission planning, SPP performs annual expansion planning for the entire SPP footprint. OG&E provides input to the SPP planning process, and SPP is ultimately responsible for transmission system planning, including the OG&E system.

The Integrated Transmission Planning¹⁰ (ITP) process is an annual SPP planning cycle designed to identify near- and long-term economic and reliability-driven transmission needs to support SPP transmission system adequacy. Each year, it produces a consolidated 10-year transmission expansion plan that integrates near-term, 10-year, and NERC TPL-001-4 reliability assessments into a single study. The purpose of the ITP process is to maintain reliability, provide economic benefits and meet public policy needs in both the near and long-term to create a cost-effective, flexible, and robust transmission grid with improved access to the SPP region's diverse resources. The reports for each ITP study are provided on the SPP website¹¹.

In conjunction with the ITP, SPP produces the SPP Transmission Expansion Plan¹² (STEP) which provides a comprehensive listing of future transmission projects in the SPP.

¹⁰ SPP. (2025). 2025 Integrated Transmission Planning Report.

<https://www.spp.org/Documents/75483/2025%20ITP%20Report%20v1.0.pdf>

¹¹ SPP. *Integrated Transmission Planning*. ITP reports: <https://www.spp.org/engineering/transmission-planning/>

¹² SPP. (2025). *2025 SPP Transmission Expansion Plan Report*. SPP.

<https://www.spp.org/Documents/56611/2025%20SPP%20Transmission%20Expansion%20Plan%20Report.zip>

These projects are derived from several SPP analysis efforts including upgrades required to satisfy requests for Transmission Service or Generator Interconnection, approved projects for the annual ITP assessments, sponsored upgrades from each SPP member if applicable, and any remaining approved projects from previous studies. SPP also provides a comprehensive tracking spreadsheet for all projects¹³. The projects located on the OG&E system are provided in Schedule J.

II. D. Needs Assessment

This schedule provides the needs assessment for new generating resources for the next 10 years, in both Summer and Winter Seasons.

OG&E Summer Capacity Position (MW unless noted)

		2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
Capacity	Owned Capacity	5,572	5,562	5,553	5,543	5,136	5,108	4,657	4,657	4,180	4,101
	Planned Additions	491	759	759	1,163	1,163	1,163	1,163	1,163	1,163	1,163
	Purchase Contracts	786	392	392	392	472	472	456	6	6	6
	LRP as a Resource	0	675	675	675	675	675	675	675	675	675
	Total Capacity	6,849	7,388	7,378	7,773	7,447	7,418	6,952	6,502	6,024	5,946
Demand	Demand Forecast	7,613	8,039	8,208	8,547	8,699	8,806	8,901	8,995	9,088	9,185
	OG&E DSM	1,100	228	268	294	316	342	367	394	412	438
	Net Demand	6,513	7,811	7,940	8,253	8,383	8,464	8,534	8,601	8,676	8,746
Base PRM		16%	16%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
ACAP PRM		7.06%	7.06%	8.06%	8.06%	8.06%	8.06%	8.06%	8.06%	8.06%	8.06%
Margin	Reserve Margin	5%	-5%	-7%	-6%	-11%	-12%	-19%	-24%	-31%	-32%
Needs	Needed Capacity	125	976	1,202	1,146	1,613	1,729	2,271	2,793	3,351	3,506

¹³ SPP. *Integrated Transmission Planning*. ITP reports: <https://www.spp.org/engineering/transmission-planning/>

OG&E Winter Capacity Position (MW unless noted)

		2027 /28	2028 /29	2029 /30	2030 /31	2031 /32	2032 /33	2033 /34	2034 /35	2035 /36	2036 /37
Capacity	Owned Capacity	5,163	4,798	4,749	4,660	4,381	4,365	3,957	3,957	3,502	3,453
	Planned Additions	479	691	1,096	1,096	1,096	1,096	1,096	1,096	1,096	1,096
	Purchase Contracts	159	367	367	367	469	469	457	7	7	7
	LRP as a Resource	0	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615
	Total Capacity	5,802	6,470	6,828	6,738	6,562	6,545	6,125	5,675	5,220	5,171
Demand	Demand Forecast	6,741	6,854	7,285	7,426	7,522	7,608	7,692	7,777	7,864	7,951
	OG&E DSM	1,159	168	194	216	242	267	294	312	338	364
	Net Demand	5,582	6,686	7,091	7,210	7,280	7,340	7,398	7,464	7,525	7,586
Base PRM		36%	36%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%
ACAP PRM		14.52%	14.52%	16.52%	16.52%	16.52%	16.52%	16.52%	16.52%	16.52%	16.52%
Margin	Reserve Margin	4%	-3%	-4%	-7%	-10%	-11%	-12%	-24%	-31%	-32%
Needs	Needed Capacity	592	1,187	1,436	1,663	1,922	2,009	2,496	3,023	3,549	3,670

II. E. Resource Options

The new generation resource options remain relatively unchanged from those in OG&E's recent IRPs. These resources consist of various renewable and storage technologies, thermal technologies, as well as nuclear technology.

OG&E has been a pioneer in wind and solar deployment in Oklahoma. In 2003, OG&E was the first Oklahoma electric company to offer wind power to its customers and in 2015 OG&E was the first in Oklahoma to develop a utility-scale solar farm. Wind and solar resources are intermittent energy resources whose output depends on weather conditions and are, therefore, primarily energy-focused and supplemental to firm capacity resources. Stand-alone battery storage is a flexible, limited-duration resource that functions primarily as a peaking and reliability resource. Storage hybrid resources pair intermittent solar or wind generation with storage, allowing partial firming of output and improved contribution during peak or near-peak periods.

In addition to renewable and storage resource options, a variety of simple cycle technologies are also available. These include Combustion Turbines (CTs) and Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE). CT options include both larger frame units with nameplate capacities of around 100 to 300 MWs for a single turbine, as well as smaller aeroderivative turbines adapted from aircraft engine technology to be used in power generation. RICE resources are large internal combustion engines, similar to those in the automotive industry, used for power generation. CTs and RICE units are

dispatchable peaking or supplemental resources that provide operational flexibility and support system reliability during periods of varying grid conditions.

Combined Cycle (CC) resources utilize combustion turbines combined with a steam turbine to create electricity. By combining both processes, the efficiency and the total electrical output of the generator is increased. CCs are typically operated as efficient, dispatchable intermediate to baseload generation, capable of sustained energy output.

Conventional nuclear reactors provide large-scale, firm, carbon-free electricity generation with high reliability and stable fuel costs, serving as firm, long-lived baseload resources. Long development timelines and high capital investment requirements, however, make them a significant long-term planning commitment. Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) offer firm, carbon-free generation in smaller, modular units designed for enhanced safety and deployment flexibility. While SMRs are intended to provide similar baseload reliability with greater deployment flexibility and scalability, commercial availability and cost certainty are still emerging.

New Generation Resources (2026\$)

Technology	Model	Nameplate Capacity (MW)	Up-front Capital Cost (\$/kW)	Current Average Summer Accreditation
Wind	Land-Based	250	\$2,450	56
Batteries	Lithium Ion	100	\$2,260	100
Solar	Photovoltaic Single Axis	150	\$1,600	94
RICE	Reciprocating Engine 3x	56	\$3,760	54
	Reciprocating Engine 6x	111	\$3,560	108
Combustion Turbine (CT)	1x H Class	360	\$2,460	330
	1x F Class	226	\$2,460	202
	4x LM6000	207	\$4,090	166
Combined Cycle (CC)	1x1 H Class	516	\$2,670	479
	1x1 F Class	345	\$2,760	317
	2x1 F Class	692	\$2,570	614
Nuclear	Small Modular Reactor	300	\$8,560	294
	Large Nuclear Reactor	1000	\$8,550	979

As noted in Schedule H, OG&E is pursuing additional generation options through its 2026 RFP processes.

II. F. Fuel Procurement and Risk Management Plan

On May 15, 2025, OG&E submitted its annual Fuel Supply Portfolio and Risk Management Plan to the OCC as part of Cause No. PUD 200100095. The submitted document can be found at the OCC.

II. G. Action Plan

OG&E retired Tinker units 5A and 5B in early 2026 and replaced those retiring resources with Tinker units 1 and 2. New units Horseshoe Lake 11 and 12 will also be placed into service in 2026, while Horseshoe Lake unit 8 will retire in 2027. Seminole 1 is currently planned to retire in early 2031 while Centennial Wind Farm is scheduled for retirement late in 2031. The Keenan and Taloga wind PPAs will expire in late 2030. For planning purposes, OG&E will continue to evaluate conditions impacting long-term capacity needs, as required by Commission rules. In the near term, OG&E will complete the current active regulatory approval processes and continue monitoring and refining its planning assumptions, including load forecasts, and Resource Adequacy policies. The Company will complete its active RFP processes to address capacity needs identified in this 2026 IRP and to ensure cost-effective and reliable service for customers. OG&E will also continue to monitor environmental regulation developments and take actions, if deemed necessary.

II. H. Requests for Proposals

The Company issued two RFPs in early 2026 to address capacity needs identified in this 2026 IRP and to ensure cost-effective and reliable service for customers.

II. I. Modeling Methodology and Assumptions

The table below notes the source of each assumption.

Assumption	Source
Load Forecast	OG&E
Existing Generation Resources	OG&E
Resource Retirements and Additions	OG&E
Future Resource Options	Black & Veatch
Planning Reserve Margin	SPP

II. J. Transmission System Adequacy

As described in Schedule C, OG&E is a member of and provides input to SPP, which is ultimately responsible for the planning of the OG&E system. SPP periodically evaluates system adequacy and develops transmission expansion plans to determine improvements necessary to ensure reliable transmission service. Planned projects located on the OG&E system to meet the transmission needs are provided in the following table.

Description	Type of Upgrade	Project Type	STEP Upgrade Type	Notice to Construct ID
Osage 138 kV Terminal	Substation Upgrades	Economic	ITP 2023	220774
Webb City Tap - Osage 138 kV Circuit 1 Rebuild	Substations Upgrades, Line Upgrades	Economic	ITP 2023	220774
Maud Tap 138 kV Circuit 1 Terminal	Substation Upgrades	Economic	ITP 2024	220812
Lone Oak – Chisholm Creek 138 kV New Line	New Line	Regional Reliability	ITP 2025	220965
Gracemont 138 kV Circuit 2	Substation Upgrades	Economic	ITP 2023	220774
Anadarko - Gracemont 138 kV Circuit 3	New Line, Substation Upgrades	Economic	ITP 2023	220774
Anadarko - Gracemont 138 kV Circuit 2	New Line, Substation Upgrades	Economic	ITP 2023	220774
Redbud 345 kV Terminal	Substation Upgrades	Economic	ITP 2023	220772
Matthewson 345 kV Terminal	Substation Upgrades	Economic	ITP 2023	220772
Fitzgerald Creek – Kinzie 138kV Line Tap	New Line, New Substation	Economic	ITP 2023	220739
Horseshoe Lake – Dunjee – Reno 138 kV Line Reconductor	Rebuild	Regional Reliability	ITP 2025	220965
Horseshoe Lake – Midway 138 kV New Line	New Line	Regional Reliability	ITP 2025	220965
Horseshoe Lake Reconfiguration	Substation Upgrade	Regional Reliability	ITP 2025	220965
Muskogee Area 345 kV New Lines & Keefton 345 kV Substation	New Line Substation Upgrades	Regional Reliability	ITP 2025	220965
NE 10th – Reno 138 kV Line Rebuild	Rebuild	Regional Reliability	ITP 2025	220965
Trosper – Reno 138 kV Line Rebuild	Rebuild	Regional Reliability	ITP 2025	220965
Muskogee – Ft Smith 345kV Circuit 2	New Line, Substation Upgrade	Economic	ITP 2024	220914
Beckham – Potter 345kV New Line	Substation Upgrades	Economic	ITP 2024	220812

Transmission system expansion provides benefits to members throughout the SPP; therefore, the costs of most transmission projects constructed in the SPP are shared through various cost allocation methods, depending on the type of project.

II. K. Resource Plan Assessment

This 2026 IRP assesses the need for additional resources to satisfy the capacity requirements established by state and federal laws and regulations.

II. L. Proposed Resource Plan Analysis

This 2026 IRP provides an update of current capacity needs. The information provided in this report confirms the direction set out in the Five-Year Action Plan identified in both the 2024 and 2025 IRPs.

II. M. Physical and Financial Hedging

OG&E's diverse mix of generation assets and its Fuel Cost Adjustment tariff help mitigate customer exposure to price volatility of a single fuel type. Additionally, OG&E's participation in the SPP Integrated Marketplace (IM) with these generation assets assures OG&E customers the lowest reasonable cost due to the economic commitment and dispatch of the market.

OG&E also has physical fuel storage of both coal and natural gas. In 2022, OG&E expanded its physical hedging of natural gas by expanding its natural gas storage services and implementing gas contracts that increase price surety for customers. These surety contracts include fixed price, call options, first-of-month pricing, and call cap options. The combination of these expanded actions help to provide a measurable increase in both price and volume surety, further reducing exposure to volatility often seen in the natural gas market.

Financial hedging of a commodity such as power plant fuel is aimed at reducing the volatility in price. Financial hedging comes at a cost in the form of transaction costs, margin calls, and premiums required to lock in pricing. OG&E's customers have been protected to a large extent from the historic volatility in natural gas prices by OG&E's diversified portfolio approach to fuel and purchased power. OG&E has implemented a three-year financial hedging pilot program for natural gas with December 2024 through February 2025 being the first term of the three-year pilot. The pilot, as mentioned, holds costs to implement, and has proven to provide good surety regarding fuel costs in its inaugural debut.

All of OG&E's hedging activities are designed to protect customer costs while simultaneously ensuring that reliability remains strong. The actions taken by OG&E in the last few years have provided great advancements in these objectives while also increasing OG&E's preparedness for future periods when fuel assurance may not be known as of yet.

III. Appendices

Appendix A – Demand Forecast Range and Energy by Class

PEAK DEMAND FORECAST

OG&E's load forecasting framework relies on independently produced forecasts of service area economic and population growth, actual and normal weather data, and projections of OG&E electricity prices for price-sensitive customer classes. The peak demand forecast is based on an hourly econometric model of weather and economic effects on OG&E's hourly load responsibility series. A probabilistic range of outcomes is produced to show the variance between event (peak demand) occurrence, and the occurrence probability based on standard deviations that describe the amount of variation in the forecast dataset including normal weather. The median load projections come from the 50th percentile of the distribution (normal weather). This means that half of the time the peak load would be expected to exceed this level and half of the time the peak load would be below this level. OG&E is required by SPP to plan for this 50% probability in the PRM calculation.

Summer Peak Demand (MW) Forecasts by Weather Probability before OG&E DSM

Event of Occurrence	Occurrence Probability	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
1 out of 10 Years	10%	7,060	7,434	7,562	7,876	8,006	8,087	8,156	8,223	8,298
1 out of 5 years	20%	7,152	7,526	7,654	7,968	8,097	8,178	8,248	8,315	8,390
1 out of 2 Years	50%	7,438	7,811	7,940	8,253	8,383	8,464	8,534	8,601	8,676
4 out of 5 years	80%	7,724	8,097	8,226	8,539	8,669	8,750	8,820	8,887	8,962
9 out of 10 years	90%	7,815	8,189	8,318	8,631	8,761	8,842	8,911	8,978	9,054

Winter Peak Demand (MW) Forecasts by Weather Probability before OG&E DSM

Event of Occurrence	Occurrence Probability	2027 /28	2028 /29	2029 /30	2030 /31	2031 /32	2032 /33	2033 /34	2034 /35
1 out of 10 Years	10%	6,221	6,305	6,710	6,829	6,899	6,959	7,017	7,083
1 out of 5 years	20%	6,314	6,397	6,803	6,921	6,992	7,052	7,110	7,176
1 out of 2 Years	50%	6,602	6,686	7,091	7,210	7,280	7,340	7,398	7,464
4 out of 5 years	80%	6,891	6,975	7,380	7,499	7,569	7,629	7,687	7,753
9 out of 10 years	90%	6,983	7,067	7,473	7,591	7,662	7,722	7,780	7,846

ENERGY FORECAST

The energy forecast is generated from a regression analysis of historical energy, economic growth patterns and annual weather. OG&E's energy is divided into six market segments: Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Oil Field, Street Lighting, and Public Authority. Within each segment, a variety of different models is prepared and tested

against actual historical sales to determine which model provides the highest quality forecast for that market segment.

Energy (GWh) Forecast by Customer Revenue Class before OG&E DSM

GWh	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Residential	10,067	10,169	10,267	10,363	10,457	10,551	10,644	10,735	10,826
Commercial	18,208	21,457	22,427	24,841	25,655	26,207	26,559	27,014	27,448
Industrial	4,097	4,148	4,197	4,233	4,254	4,265	4,292	4,338	4,389
Petroleum	4,478	4,533	4,654	4,804	4,978	5,140	5,271	5,384	5,503
Street Lighting	58	56	54	52	50	49	47	45	43
Public Authority	3,021	3,040	3,058	3,075	3,093	3,111	3,129	3,148	3,167
Total Retail Sales	39,929	43,403	44,657	47,369	48,487	49,323	49,941	50,664	51,376
Losses	2,475	2,684	2,754	2,913	2,974	3,015	3,044	3,079	3,112
Energy Forecast	42,404	46,087	47,410	50,282	51,461	52,338	52,985	53,742	54,489

Appendix B – OG&E 2026 IRP Oklahoma Technical Conference

OG&E
We Energize Life

2026 Integrated Resource Plan

Oklahoma Technical Conference

March 12, 2026

Meeting Procedures

- As OG&E proceeds through the presentation, we will pause periodically for questions
- To ask a question, please raise your hand from the Teams menu
- Be sure to unmute your microphone after you are recognized by the facilitator to ask your question
- If time does not allow for all questions, you may use the Chat feature to submit your question for later follow-up
- If preferred, you may enable closed captions by selecting

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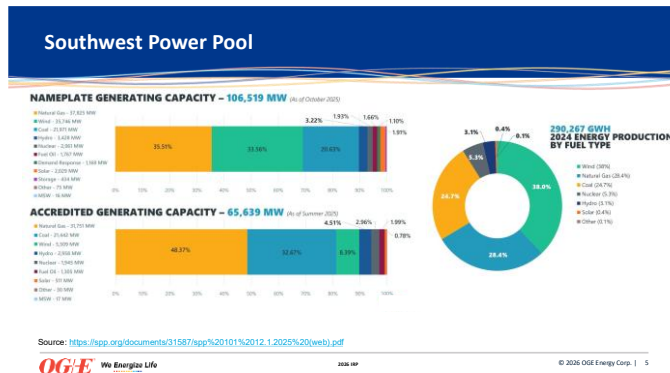
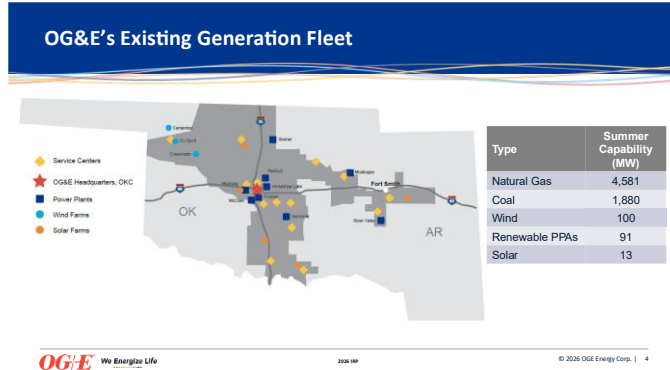
Presentation Agenda

- **Introduction**
 - OG&E Generation
 - Southwest Power Pool
- **IRP Approach and Purpose**
 - Purpose of 2026 IRP Update
 - Progress on Capacity Needs
- **Assumptions**
- **SPP Policy Updates**
 - Finalized SPP Policy Updates
 - Potential Risks
- **Load Forecast**
- **Capacity Needs**
- **Action Plan**

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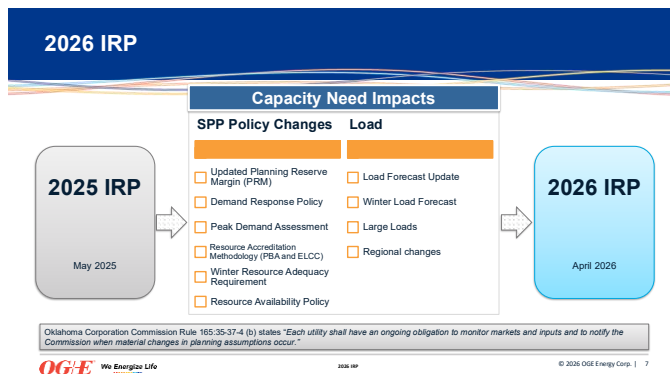
Introduction

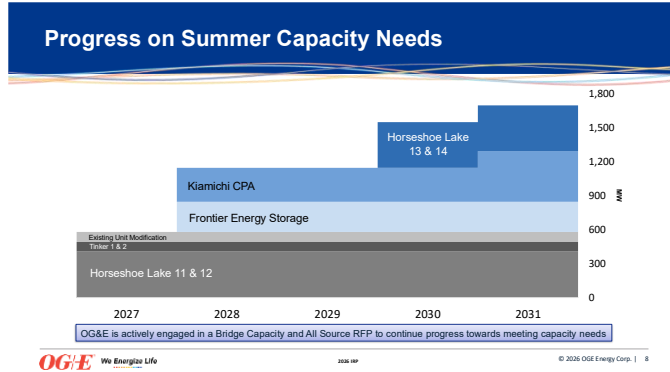
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IRP Approach and Purpose

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Assumptions

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SPP Policy Changes

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SPP Resource Adequacy Terminology

Planning Reserve Margin (PRM) = The amount of reserve generation a Load Responsible Entity (LRE) must maintain over its forecasted peak demand

Performance Based Accreditation (PBA) = Revision to accreditation methodology for conventional generation resources in SPP

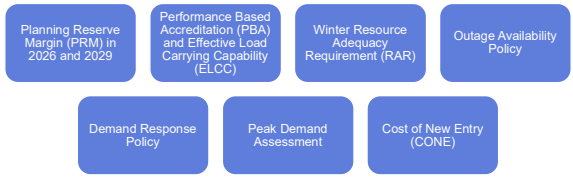
Effective Load Carrying Capability (ELCC) = Revision to accreditation methodology for renewable generation and energy storage resources in SPP

Resource Adequacy Requirement (RAR) = Obligation for LREs to meet minimum resource requirements, with penalty for non-compliance

Accredited Capacity PRM (ACAP PRM) = The SPP-wide effective PRM after considering the Performance Based Accreditation of all conventional generating resources

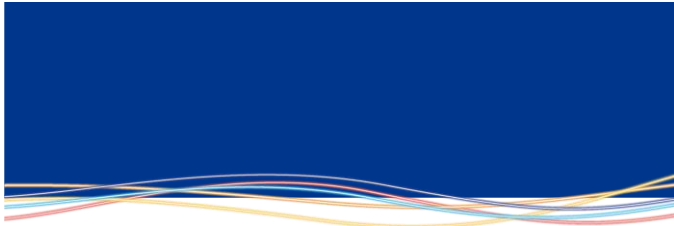
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SPP Finalized Policy Changes



Potential Risks

- Federal Import Tariffs
- Tax Policy legislation changes
- Supply Chain availability of prime movers and components
- Current SPP LOLE Study and 2030 PRM
- Environmental Policies
 - New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)
 - Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS)
 - Federal Clean Water Act
 - Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Regulations
 - National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)
 - Regional Haze
 - Endangered Species Act (ESA) and other federal laws

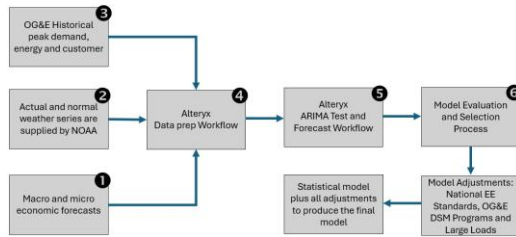


Load Forecast

OG&E Load Forecast Overview

- Load Forecast**
 - 10-year forecast
 - Includes energy (kWh), peak demand (kW), and customers
 - Based on hourly econometric model of weather and economic effects on OG&E's hourly load responsibilities
 - All class levels (residential, commercial, industrial, etc.)
- Inputs**
 - Economic variable forecast from OSU
 - + Income, unemployment rate, Real GDP, population, etc.
 - 30-year weather data for weather normalization
 - Historic energy and demand
 - Demand side management (energy efficiency, load reduction, etc.)

Load Forecast Process



Inputs Outside of Base Load Forecast

- Demand Side Management**
- Demand programs reduce load requirements
 - These are not included within the base model
 - DSM programs are approved every 3-5 years
 - Following SPP Approved policy updates, certain load reduction programs no longer count as a load modifier starting in 2028
- Large Load**
- Anticipated large load exceptions outside of base load growth
 - Anticipated large load removals

OG&E Load Forecast with DSM Programs

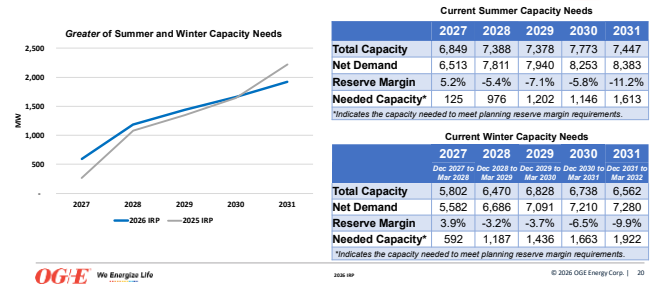
	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
Demand Forecast	7,613	8,039	8,208	8,547	8,699	8,806	8,901	8,995	9,088	9,185
DSM Programs	175	228	268	294	316	342	367	394	412	438
Load Reduction Programs	925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Demand	6,513	7,811	7,940	8,253	8,383	8,464	8,534	8,601	8,676	8,746
LR Resource Post Policy Change	-	675	675	675	675	675	675	675	675	675

	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	2035/36	2036/37
Demand Forecast	6,741	6,854	7,285	7,426	7,522	7,608	7,692	7,777	7,864	7,951
DSM Programs	139	168	194	216	242	267	294	312	338	364
Load Reduction Programs	1,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Demand	5,582	6,686	7,091	7,210	7,280	7,340	7,398	7,464	7,525	7,586
LR Resource Post Policy Change	-	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615



Capacity Needs and Action Plan

OG&E Updated Capacity Requirements Relative to 2025 IRP

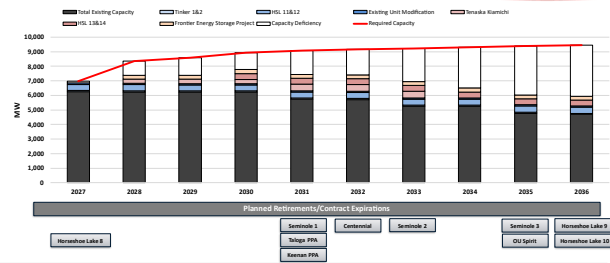


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Summer Capacity Needs

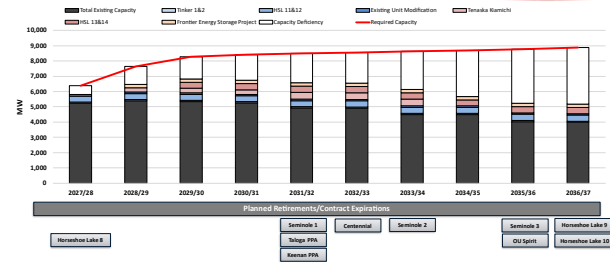


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Winter Capacity Needs

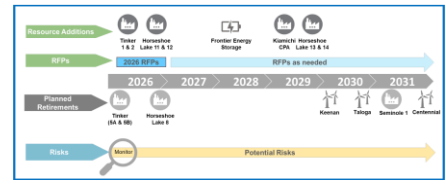


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2026 IRP 5-Year Action Plan



1. Retire existing Tinker units 5A and 5B in early 2026 and replace those retiring resources with Tinker units 1 and 2 in 2026
2. Place Horseshoe Lake 11 and 12 in service in 2026 and retire Horseshoe Lake unit 8 in early 2027
3. Start Klamath contract for Summer 2028
4. Place Horseshoe Lake 13 and 14 in service in late 2029
5. Retire Seminole unit 1 in early 2031
6. Continue to pursue approval of the Frontier Energy Storage Project, expected to be in service in 2028 and complete the active RFP processes to address its remaining capacity needs
7. Continue to monitor risks and take actions, if necessary

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2026 IRP

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Questions

OG&E 2026 IRP – Oklahoma Technical Conference
March 12, 2026
Meeting Minutes

The Oklahoma Technical Conference regarding OG&E’s 2026 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) was held on March 12, 2026, from 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm. The meeting was conducted via Microsoft Teams and included a presentation provided by several OG&E members.

Presenters:

Name	OG&E Role
Kelly Riley	Director, Resource Planning
Aaron Castleberry	Expert Resource Planner
Aadarsh Bhetuwal	Resource Planner
Jeremy Schwartz	Manager, Sales Support & Marketing Analytics
Ryan Forrest (Facilitator)	Resource Planner

External Stakeholders:

Name	Organization
Lindsey Pever	A New Energy
Sarah Terry-cobo	City of Oklahoma City
Tom Schroedter	Hall Estill
Scott Norwood	Norwood Consulting
Ashley Youngblood	Oklahoma Attorney General (OAG)
David Melvin	Oklahoma Corporation Commission (OCC)
Everett Plummer	Oklahoma Corporation Commission
Fairo Mitchell	Oklahoma Corporation Commission
Geoffrey Rush	Oklahoma Corporation Commission
Jared Haines	Oklahoma Corporation Commission
Jason Chaplin	Oklahoma Corporation Commission
Jason Murray	Oklahoma Corporation Commission
Jeff Kline	Oklahoma Corporation Commission
John Givens	Oklahoma Corporation Commission
Kimberly Trotter	Oklahoma Corporation Commission
Lisa Figliozzi	Oklahoma Corporation Commission
Marybeth Purvis	Oklahoma Corporation Commission
Michael Ryan	Oklahoma Corporation Commission
Michael Velez	Oklahoma Corporation Commission
Natasha Scott	Oklahoma Corporation Commission
Nicole King	Oklahoma Corporation Commission
Trent Campbell	Oklahoma Corporation Commission

Montelle Clark	Oklahoma Sustainability Network (OSN)
David Jacobson	Petroleum Alliance of Oklahoma
Leah Ford	Pew Charitable Trust
C Eric Davis	Phillips Murrah
Deborah Thompson	Thompson Tillotson

Ryan Forrest began the meeting at 1:30 pm by explaining the meeting structure and process for asking questions in the virtual format. OG&E proceeded through the slide presentation provided in Appendix B.

Questions and Responses:

- Montelle Clark (OSN)
 - Question: How does OG&E model electrification, such as movement towards electric appliances? Do you have an estimate of peak load growth charging projections from EVs by growth, sales and usage?
 - Response: The OG&E load forecast model accounts for increasing electrification and evolving national energy efficiency standards. The econometric model accounts for historical EV growth. Historically, OG&E has seen EV penetration in the state is slower than the national average, which has not warranted additional modelling for EVs on a standalone basis. The load forecast model picks up the historical EV growth trends in the OG&E area.
 - Question: Does that include just electrification in general or also EVs and other movement towards electric appliances?
 - Response: The OG&E model accounts for increasing electrification and national energy efficiency standards, which accounts for national energy efficiency standards.
 - Question: To what extent is managed-charging a solution to reduce the peak demand?
 - Response: OG&E's Energy Efficiency team is managing some existing customer managed charging programs and considering potential future expansions of those programs.
 - Question: I noticed that OG&E recently received an exemption from the MATS rule for United States national security interests. Does this exemption to the MATS rule improve your capacity position?
 - Response: An exemption from MATS does not affect OG&E's capacity position and the Company remains in compliance with the pre-2024 MATS standards.

- Question: Have you evaluated Advanced Transmission Technologies (ATTs) to capture capacity that is currently curtailed due to congestion or to improve your capacity position in any areas of the state? To what extent are you working with SPP or just internally to evaluate ATTs?
 - Response: ATTs are not specifically evaluated as a resource in this IRP and do not impact capacity accreditation for resources. Reduced congestion on the transmission system does not improve ELCC accreditation for renewables and storage. SPP eliminates the impact of curtailments when calculating ELCC and these technologies may be evaluated in future IRPs.
- Question: Are you allowing long-duration battery systems as an option in your RFP?
 - Response: The RFP does not exclude long-duration storage systems.
- Question: On data centers, help me understand the concept of 5 nines reliability versus the ability to flex. Is demand flexibility (e.g., using AI software to ramp usage) being discussed with data center developers?
 - Response: Future and current technologies are being discussed with developers.
- Question: Are you discussing cooling loads with data center developers, and is geothermal cooling being considered?
 - Response: Cooling loads are discussed with developers; specific end-use designs are not yet determined.
- Question: Are you working with data center developers to optimize site selection closer to generation to reduce transmission costs and line losses?
 - Response: Yes, transmission optimization is discussed with developers.
- Question: Do you have a date for submitting the new large load tariff required by the Horseshoe Lake case settlement?
 - Response: The filing is required by July 1, 2026, but will hopefully have it earlier.
- Scott Norwood (Norwood Consulting)

- Question: How are you addressing SPP policy changes in the modeling? For example, performance-based accreditation and the ELCC will vary each year.
 - Response: OG&E has received accredited capacity values for our resources and is incorporating the lookback period. Going forward, we will use the most up-to-date accreditation information available.
- Question: On the cost of new entry issue, or deficiency payments, are those included as cost to the system or is that a cost to the customer for non-performance?
 - Response: CONE deficiency payments are not included in modelling. For the purposes of the IRP, they are only noted as a policy change.
- Question: Are you modeling accredited capacity and the ACAP Planning Reserve Margin?
 - Response: Yes, accredited capacity and ACAP PRM are modelled together to calculate the company's capacity needs.
- Question: Does the logic in the modeling consider the differences in deficiencies and surpluses between the summer and winter seasons?
 - Response: The base PRM for the winter is 36%. Because this new winter PRM is fairly high, we are not anticipating much capacity length in the winter season, particularly for entities that may experience their system peak in winter. The penalty for deficient capacity does not change regardless of season.
- Question: How are you planning to do several sensitivities or how will that be handled in the modeling?
 - Response: We do not plan on additional sensitivities.
- Question: On large load adjustments outside of the normal forecast, what do you do in the last 10 years of forecast?
 - Response: We may have ramp schedules for individual customers longer than 10 years, the IRP addresses 10 years of capacity needs. OG&E's 2026 RFPs were issued to address capacity needs.
- Question: In the front end of the IRP, you have developed new guidelines on the large load, can you include that as a technical appendix to the IRP or in some manner?

- **Response:** There is an appendix in the IRP that provides additional detail on our guidelines.
 - **Question:** The draft report shows a large increase in required capacity from 2027 to 2028. How much of that is large load?
 - **Response:** The change between 2027 and 2028 can be attributed to the change in SPP Demand Response Policy as OG&E's existing demand response programs will switch from a load modifier to a resource.
 - **Question:** Have you changed your modeling process to no longer do a full 20- or 30-year look ahead and optimize portfolios?
 - **Response:** OG&E has not changed modeling processes. This 2026 IRP is an interim update to provide the commission an update on current capacity needs. The current 2026 RFPs will provide information about the availability of new resources. The 2027 triennial IRP will include the full traditional IRP analysis.
 - **Question:** Are you going back after bid selections to check if the chosen resources are optimal for the system over the long term?
 - **Response:** OG&E believes there is a robust regulatory framework that helps determine if the selected resources are ultimately what is best for the system.
 - **Question:** Will resources chosen from the RFPs be included in the next IRP?
 - **Response:** It depends on the timing of the RFP evaluation, negotiation, and regulatory processes.
- Michael Ryan (OCC)
 - **Question:** In the recent PSO case, there was a significant load forecast. Could you elaborate on how those projections were determined, specifically in relation to large loads? I understand that letters of agreement and contracts for electrical service were utilized. Are these approaches included in your methodology? If not, could you explain why? Additionally, please describe your current practices regarding this matter.
 - **Response:** OG&E has a process map on our procedure to outline inclusion in the load forecast.
 - **Question:** What happened to the Black Kettle CPA?
 - **Response:** OG&E has determined that an event of default occurred under the terms of the Black Kettle Energy Storage Capacity

Purchase Agreement and, as a result, the agreement has been terminated, effective February 3, 2026. OG&E intends to pursue all remedies available under the agreement and applicable law.

- Question: Has Black Kettle been removed from your forecasted resources?
 - Response: Yes.
- Question: I have heard from others that All Source RFPs are going to make our IRPs obsolete. Do you have the same opinion that you will not have to update your IRPs if you've got an All Source RFP out there?
 - Response: RFPs provide current and valuable market information, but IRPs remain important to the Company for the identification of capacity needs and for gathering feedback.
 - Comment: IRPs and the associated process are important and extremely helpful.
- Question: Regarding OG&E's 2026 Bridge Capacity RFP and 2026 All Source RFP we recently issued. Does OG&E anticipate there to be an Independent Evaluator (IE) to those cases
 - Response: OG&E expects an Independent Evaluator for these RFPs.
- David Melvin (OCC)
 - Question: Does the load forecast include a risk adder above the SPP PRM?
 - Response: No, the load forecast does not include a risk adder.
 - Question: Do you have an idea of the percentage of new load that's comprised of customers that use 50 MW or more?
 - Response: OG&E's response to this question is confidential and can be requested by participants at the technical conference, subject to a confidentiality agreement.
- Tom Schroedter (Hall Estill)
 - Question: In the IRP, it says that the company has developed guidelines that help determine which large customer should be considered as additional load in the load forecast. Can you provide those guidelines?
 - Response: Data provided to stakeholders in follow-up.
 - Question: Regarding the RFPs, can you provide those to us?

- Response: OG&E's 2026 RFPs are posted to OG&E's RFP website.
- Mary Beth Purvis (OCC)
 - Question: Are the capacity needs shown based on winter capacity needs?
 - Response: The slides show both seasons but due to policy related factors, Winter needs are greater than summer needs.
 - Question: Have the steps for including large loads in the forecast changed since Case number PUD 2025-000038?
 - Response: The steps have not changed since Case number PUD 2025-000038.
- Sarah Terry-Cobo (City of Oklahoma City)
 - Question: Is voltage regulation for data centers engineered on the customer side or the utility side?
 - Response: System voltage is maintained by the Transmission Operator and it is critical for Large Loads to have a high power factor to assist with maintaining system voltage. In instances where additional reactive support is needed, customers may be subject to additional charges to address system remediation.
 - Question: What does "weather normalized" mean in your load forecast?
 - Response: Weather normalization is implemented by adjusting the historical usage data to simulate a typical weather year, as required by SPPs forecast standard. The goal is to create a forecast that would be true under a year of normal weather conditions.
 - Question: Are you using climate assessments or projections for future years?
 - Response: OG&E does not use climate projections for future years.
 - Question: What winterization measures have you implemented, especially for fuel supply and coal storage?
 - Response: OG&E is constantly evaluating methods to improve our system based on historical weather events. For example, for coal management, OG&E has created emergency coal piles that are covered in the event the main coal pile is saturated.
 - Question: Will follow-up items requested during the meeting be provided as a package to attendees?

- Response: Yes.