Based in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, WEC Energy Group is one of the nation's premier energy holding companies, with subsidiaries serving energy customers in Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota and Michigan.

At WEC Energy Group, we embrace our responsibility to provide safe, reliable and affordable energy in an environmentally sustainable manner. We set our strategies and run our operations with an emphasis on continuous improvement and a vision to deliver a cleaner energy future.

As we make progress on our environmental efforts, we provide information to a number of environmental, social and governance organizations and ratings firms to continually enhance transparency and encourage dialogue with stakeholders.

We have disclosed information regarding our operations and climate-related risks and opportunities to CDP for more than a decade.

Our responses in this report contain forward-looking information. For cautionary statements regarding forward-looking information, please go to http://www.wecenergygroup.com/home/terms.htm.

Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

We were incorporated in the state of Wisconsin in 1981 and became a diversified holding company in 1986. We maintain our principal executive offices in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Our wholly owned utility subsidiaries provide regulated natural gas and electricity to customers in Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan and Minnesota. We also have non-utility energy infrastructure operations that, among other things, hold majority ownership interests in a number of renewable generating facilities. In addition, we own an approximate 60% equity interest in American Transmission Co. (a for-profit transmission-only company operating in Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin) and an approximate 75% equity interest in ATC Holdco LLC, a separate entity formed to invest in transmission-related projects outside of American Transmission Co.'s traditional footprint. Wisconsin Electric Power Co. (Wisconsin Electric), which is the largest electric utility in the state of Wisconsin, generates and distributes electric energy to customers located in southeastern Wisconsin (including the metropolitan Milwaukee area), east central Wisconsin, and northern Wisconsin. Wisconsin Public Service Corp. (Wisconsin Public Service) generates and distributes electric energy to customers located in northeastern Wisconsin. Upper Michigan Energy Resources Corp. (UMERC) generates and distributes electric energy to customers located in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. We own the largest natural gas distribution utilities in Wisconsin (Wisconsin Public Service; and Wisconsin Gas LLC and Wisconsin Electric, both doing business as We Energies), and we operate throughout the state, including the city of Milwaukee and surrounding areas, northeastern Wisconsin, and large areas of both central and western Wisconsin. In addition, Wisconsin Electric has a steam utility that generates, distributes and sells steam to customers in metropolitan Milwaukee for use in processing, space heating, domestic hot water and humidification. Our Illinois natural gas utilities, The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. and North Shore Gas Co., serve customers in Chicago and the northern suburbs of Chicago, respectively. Our other natural gas utilities include Minnesota Energy Resources Corp., serving customers in various cities and communities throughout Minnesota, and Michigan Gas Utilities Corp., serving customers in the southern portion of lower Michigan. UMERC serves natural gas customers in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Our non-utility operations include W.E. Power LLC, which designed and built certain electric generating units that it now leases to Wisconsin Electric; Bluewater Natural Gas Holding LLC, which owns natural gas storage facilities in

Michigan that provide approximately one-third of the current storage needs for our Wisconsin natural gas utilities; WEC Infrastructure LLC, which holds majority ownership interests in non-utility wind and solar generating facilities; and Wispark LLC, which develops and invests in real estate.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Yes

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Not providing past emissions data for Scope 1

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Not providing past emissions data for Scope 2

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

1 year

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Other, please specify

Equity share of consolidated companies and equity share of non-utility wind.

C-EU0.7

(C-EU0.7) Which part of the electric utilities value chain does your organization operate in? Select all that apply.

Row 1

Electric utilities value chain

Electricity generation

Distribution

Other divisions

Gas storage, transmission and distribution

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a Ticker symbol	WEC

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues

Other, please specify Board Chair; Independent Lead Director	While the chairman and independent lead director of the board of directors have ultimate responsibility for coordinating the board's oversight of climate-related issues, the full board has collective responsibility for executing its oversight responsibilities in this regard. This includes strategic contemplation of the risks associated with the possible impact of climate change on the utility sector, and review and approval of significant capital projects and investments, such as those that will enable the company to meet its emission reduction goals.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	As part of the board's approach to risk oversight and management, the CEO provides reports to the board at each board meeting and routinely calls upon members of the management team to provide detailed updates to the board in their respective areas of responsibility, including matters of enterprise risk. For example, senior management: • Reviews with the board operational and financial aspects of the capital spending plan, including associated progress toward achieving carbon and methane reduction goals, which underpin the company's most significant strategic objectives. • Provides regulatory updates, including the impact of evolving local, state and federal legislation and policy associated with decarbonization and electrification initiatives aimed at addressing climate change. • Presents educational opportunities for the board to better understand the external environment within which the company operates. Opportunities include briefings and presentations provided by outside advisers, large institutional investors and other stakeholders, and discussion regarding important partnerships through which the company is advancing research, development and new technology to move forward its commitment to affect and address the impacts of climate change. Annually, and in advance of publicly announcing the company's updated five-year capital plan, management

		reviews with the board its planned significant investments in low- and no-carbon generation and modernization of the company's electric and natural gas infrastructure aimed at helping to reduce the emission of GHGs. Management and the board engage in lengthy discussions on the rationale for proposed multibillion-dollar investments over five-year increments, which are designed to help the company achieve its emissions reduction targets. Discussion topics include the underlying business need for the plan, including criteria such as customer needs and preferences, the evolving regulatory environment, the plan's financial implications, and the technological advancements that will be necessary to achieve the company's long-term goals, including net-zero carbon emissions from electric generation by 2050.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues
Row 1	Yes	We evaluate director competence on climate-related issues by applying the same knowledge assessment scale used to evaluate all of the other core competencies needed for our board to effectively carry out its oversight function. For a director to be assessed as having competence on climate-related issues, at a minimum, he or she would have achieved "intermediate knowledge" of climate-related issues, which could be accumulated in a number of ways, including through general managerial/oversight responsibilities or broad exposure as a board or committee member; or "advanced knowledge" of climate-related issues, which could be accumulated in a number of ways, including through direct experience and by subject matter expertise.

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee

Other, please specify

Climate Risk Committee is a sub-committee of the Enterprise Risk Steering Committee (ERSC) ; both committees are chaired by the CEO.

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

Given the significant risks and opportunities associated with climate change, management has created a separate committee under the guidance of the Chief Executive Officer. The Climate Risk Committee, which is a sub-committee of the ERSC, brings together senior-level officers responsible for overall climate-related corporate strategy. This committee meets at least quarterly to review and discuss climate-related goals, risks and opportunities. As part of the Board's approach to risk oversight and management, the Chief Executive Officer provides reports to the Board at each Board meeting and routinely calls upon members of the management team to provide detailed reports to the Board in their respective areas of responsibility, including matters of enterprise risk.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Delivering a cleaner energy future to our customers while maintaining affordability and reliability, is one of our core responsibilities and a major focus of our capital plan. Rather than attempting to create unique metrics associated with long-term climate goals, the Compensation Committee assesses management's performance against environmental goals through the execution of its capital plan. Management annually refreshes the capital plan, discusses it with the Board, including a preview of anticipated capital spending over five

		years, and then publicly discloses its plan during the fourth quarter each year. The Company's ability to fund its substantial capital plan has been directly linked with the Company's ability to consistently deliver on its financial plan, including meeting the targets associated with the financial metrics used in the Company's compensation program.

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive

Corporate executive team

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Other (please specify)

Meeting the targets associated with the financial metrics of our short-term performance plan - earnings per share, cash flow, utility net income - helps the company fund its capital plan.

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Delivering a cleaner energy future to our customers while maintaining affordability and reliability, is one of our core responsibilities and a major focus of our capital plan. Rather than attempting to create unique metrics associated with long-term climate goals, the Compensation Committee assesses management's performance against environmental goals through the execution of its capital plan.

Management annually refreshes the capital plan, discusses it with the Board, including a preview of anticipated capital spending over five years, and then publicly discloses its plan during the fourth quarter each year. The Company's ability to fund its substantial capital plan has been directly linked with the Company's ability to consistently deliver on its financial plan, including meeting the targets associated with the financial metrics used in the Company's compensation program. These financial metrics are key performance indicators underlying our executives' incentive compensation.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

In November 2022, the Company announced its 2023-2027 capital plan, referred to as our ESG Progress Plan, which details planned significant investments in low- and no-carbon generation and modernization of the Company's electric and natural gas infrastructure aimed at helping to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases (carbon and methane). These investments are the building blocks for the Company's carbon dioxide emission reduction goals from our electric generation — 60% below 2005 levels by the end of 2025, 80% below 2005 levels by the end of 2030, and net carbon neutral by 2050. The plan also supports the Company's goal to achieve net-zero methane emissions from natural gas distribution lines in its network by the end of 2030.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	1	3	The horizon for assessing climate-related risks and opportunities is aligned with other business practices time horizons.
Medium-term	4	6	The horizon for assessing climate-related risks and opportunities is aligned with other business practices time horizons.
Long-term	7	30	The horizon for assessing climate-related risks and opportunities is aligned with other business practices time horizons.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

WEC Energy Group considers information to be "material" based on Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) standards for public company financial reporting. Any event that could have a material impact on our electric generation and/or electric and natural gas distribution operations, or result in a significant reputational and/or financial consequence, could cause a substantive financial or strategic impact. WEC Energy Group's strategic planning processes enable its companies to continuously evaluate uncertainties and risks in the context of maintaining reliable, affordable energy supplies for their customers that follow the environmental improvement trajectory that management has set. Examples of climate-related risks are identified in WEC Energy Group's 2022 Annual Report on Form 10-K as severe

weather, fires, earthquakes, tornadoes, floods, droughts and significant changes in water levels in waterways. Any of these events could lead to substantial financial losses.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

Our company has a formal process in place to provide regular updates regarding discrete environmental matters, some of which relate to climate-related risks, to the Audit and Oversight Committee of the board via a quarterly report from the vice president-environmental, who also provides an annual presentation to the committee or more frequently as requested by the committee. The chief executive officer and other members of executive management provide the board with more frequent updates on this subject as necessary. The Audit and Oversight Committee assists the board of directors in carrying out its oversight responsibility of the company's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and various risk exposures. The committee is responsible for discussing, among other things, the company's major, discrete risk exposures and the steps management has taken to monitor and control such exposures. We continuously monitor our assets as well as legislative, regulatory and legal developments in the utility industry. In addition, we are members of, and actively participate in, several industry organizations, including the Edison Electric Institute and the American Gas Association, which are involved in the legislative and regulatory process.

Broader, climate-related risk oversight remains the responsibility of the full board. Throughout the year, the board engages in substantive discussions with management about the company's long-term strategy, which the board must evaluate within the context of the many risks and opportunities facing the utility sector, including those related to climate change.

While the board delegates specified duties to its committees, the board retains collective responsibility for comprehensive risk oversight, including short-term, medium-term, and long-term critical risks that could impact the company's sustainability. The board believes that certain environmental and social risks should be contemplated by the full board, including the potential impact of climate change on the utility sector as a whole and the company in particular, and review and approval of significant capital projects and investments, including those projects and investments that will enable the company to meet its carbon and methane emission reduction goals.
Management routinely reports to the board on both high-level and narrowly focused risks, which serve as important input as the directors evaluate the impact of strategic alternatives. The full board also reviews the company's Climate Report and the annual Corporate Responsibility Report before they are published as a mechanism to affirm the tone and essence of management's commitment to sustainable decision making is appropriately captured.
Management's enterprise-wide approach to identifying, assessing and managing risk and compliance is facilitated through our Enterprise Risk Steering Committee (ERSC), which consists of leaders of senior level management. ERSC members regularly review the company's key risk areas and provide input into the development and implementation of effective compliance and risk management practices.
The separate Climate Risk Committee brings together senior-level officers responsible for aspects of overall corporate strategy. The vice president-environmental facilitates the meetings, which occur at least quarterly, to discuss goals and initiatives that involve climate-related risks and opportunities. Assessing risks/opportunities is part of the mission of the Climate Risk Committee.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	We continually analyze the GHG emission profile of our electric generation and electric and natural gas distribution system resources. Throughout the company, our regulatory, legal, environmental and government affairs teams scrutinize proposals at all levels of government. We actively participate in industry organizations that are involved in the legislative and regulatory processes focusing on climate change and other environmental matters, including Edison Electric Institute, American Gas Association, Wisconsin Utilities Association, Illinois Environmental Regulatory Group and Michigan Manufacturers Association. We also collaborate on scientific and technical work with organizations such as the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) and Gas Technology Institute (GTI) to inform company planning, risk management and operations.

		We continue to engage with Wisconsin agencies, organizations and other stakeholders participants on the Governor's Task Force on Climate Change. More information regarding all of the noted risks can be found in our Climate Report: https://www.wecenergygroup.com/csr/climate-report2022.pdf
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Potential future regulation at either the federal, state, or local level may impact how we operate our facilities. We are working with other stakeholders to determine the potential impacts to our operations of future legislation or regulation that may be adopted. Any future regulations that may be adopted may cause our compliance spending to differ materially from the amounts currently estimated, and there is no guarantee we will be allowed to fully recover costs incurred to comply with future federal, state, or local regulations or that cost recovery will not be delayed or otherwise conditioned. We monitor the regulatory environment closely, and consider changes and trends as we develop and execute strategic plans.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Advances in technology could make some of our facilities uneconomic to maintain or operate, and could affect unit retirement and replacement decisions. In addition, we consider current technology and expected technology advancements in developing our strategies and goals.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Legal risk is considered in our organization's climate-related risk assessments and is one of the company's identified risk exposures. The company's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements involves management's continuous monitoring and control of our assets and related legislative, regulatory and legal developments. Some types of legal matters could potentially affect our ability to operate electric generating units and/or our natural gas distribution businesses economically.
Market	Relevant, always included	Changes in fuel markets could make some of our electric generating units uneconomic to maintain or operate, and could affect unit retirement and replacement decisions. We also continue to monitor changes in fuel markets for potential impacts on our natural gas businesses.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Impairment of the company's reputation could adversely affect the desirability of the company's stock and consequently its price, and could also impact our standing in our communities, which could affect our ability to attract and retain employees, among other things.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Our financial performance depends on the successful operation of our electric generation and natural gas and electric distribution facilities. The operation of these facilities involves many risks, including the breakdown or failure of equipment or processes. Potential breakdown or failure may occur due to severe weather; catastrophic events (i.e., fires, earthquakes, explosions, tornadoes, floods, droughts, pandemic health events, etc.); or significant changes in water levels in waterways.

		Because our electric generation facilities are interconnected with third-party transmission facilities, the operation of our facilities could also be adversely affected by events impacting their systems. Any of the described events could lead to substantial financial losses. Unplanned outages at our power plants may reduce our revenues or cause us to incur significant costs if we are required to operate our higher cost electric generators or purchase replacement power to satisfy our obligations, and could result in additional maintenance expenses.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Our operations are subject to various conditions, including varying weather conditions, that can result in fluctuations in energy sales to customers. Our results of operations and cash flows are affected by the demand for electricity and natural gas, which can vary greatly based upon weather conditions. Our overall results may fluctuate substantially on a seasonal basis. Milder temperatures during the summer cooling season and during the winter heating season may result in lower revenues and net income. Our electric reliability and planning area evaluates potential impacts of risks associated with weather events (extreme temperatures, icing, wind, etc.) on system availability and reliability. Their well-established processes are expected to reduce the magnitude of energy generation and delivery risks associated with weather events over the next one to three years. We perform economic analyses of weather and energy use to establish historical relationships that are used for generation, financial and strategic planning. These analyses include long- and short-term forecasts of sales revenues and demand. The forecasts are supported by load research which identifies who uses what energy. This analysis drives the cost of service studies used in price setting and market research areas of the company. This planning process is expected to reduce the magnitude of risks associated with changes in customer demand over the next one to six years. In 2022, we also became one of the founding members of EPRI's Climate Resilience and Adaptation Initiative (READi). This three-year initiative is focused on developing a common platform for climate data to inform the planning, design and operation of resilient energy systems.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical

Other, please specify

Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather event impacts on the distribution system

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

Our financial performance depends on the successful operation of our electric generation and natural gas and electric distribution facilities. The operation of these facilities involves many risks, including the breakdown or failure of equipment or processes. Potential breakdown or failure may occur due to severe weather; catastrophic events (i.e., fires, earthquakes, explosions, tornadoes, floods, droughts, pandemic health events, etc.); significant changes in water levels in waterways; or operating limitations that may be imposed by environmental or other regulatory requirements. Because our energy distribution facilities are interconnected with third-party transmission facilities, the operation of our facilities also could be adversely affected by events impacting their systems.

Any of the described events could lead to substantial financial losses. Unplanned outages at our power plants may reduce our revenues or cause us to incur significant costs if we are required to operate our higher-cost electric generators or purchase replacement power to satisfy our obligations, and could result in additional maintenance expenses.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Unlikely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

12,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

We budget approximately $12 million per year for storm restoration; however, actual costs can vary dramatically based upon the occurrences of severe weather events. This estimate does not include costs associated with unplanned outages that impact our generating fleet and is inclusive of We Energies, Wisconsin Public Service and Upper Michigan Energy Resources Corp. A quantitative estimate of the inherent financial impacts of the unplanned outages is not available.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Our electric reliability and planning area evaluates potential impacts of risks associated with weather events on system availability and reliability. Their well-established processes are expected to reduce the magnitude of energy generation and delivery risks associated with weather events over the next one to three years. Our electric utilities are upgrading their infrastructure and plans to rebuild hundreds of miles of electric distribution lines and replace thousands of poles and transformers. These investments would renew and modernize delivery networks, reduce operating costs and improve energy efficiency, and are expected to strengthen the company's position as a reliable electric service provider. The company uses an equipment reliability index we created based on industry best practices to gauge our equipment reliability program performance, identify opportunities to improve equipment reliability, and gain the associated cost and performance benefit. The company's Business Continuity Plan and Enterprise Risk Management process addresses risks of events such as those caused by severe weather.

We continue to evaluate the financial impacts and costs associated with unplanned outages on our generating fleet.

Comment

We assess and adjust for weather-related risks in our daily operations in order to improve reliability and resilience, safety, and customer satisfaction.

We are also active members of the EPRI Climate READi program which promises to deliver common framework guidebooks on climate data assessment/application guidance, vulnerability assessment, risk mitigation investment, recovery planning, hardening technologies, adaptation strategies, and further research priorities. We expect to be able to leverage these deliverables for the benefit of our system in the coming years.

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market

Changing customer behavior

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Our operations are subject to various conditions that can result in fluctuations in energy sales to customers, including varying weather conditions. Our results of operations and cash flows are affected by the demand for electricity and natural gas, which can vary greatly based upon weather conditions.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Our overall results may fluctuate substantially on a seasonal basis. Milder temperatures during the summer cooling season and during the winter heating season may result in lower revenues and net income. A quantitative estimate of the inherent financial impacts of the risk is not currently available.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

We perform economic analyses of weather and energy use in order to establish historical relationships that are used for generation, financial and strategic planning.

These analyses include long-, medium-, and short-term forecasts of sales revenues and demand. The forecasts are supported by load research that identifies who uses what energy. This analysis drives the cost-of-service studies used in price setting and market research areas of the company.
Long-term sales and demand forecasts (1 year and beyond) take into account the most recent historical data available when the forecast is prepared along with forecasts of key drivers (e.g., economic/demographic variables and energy prices). Management regularly evaluates the performance of the forecasts throughout the year. The impact of a societal or economic shock, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, may increase the frequency of these reviews and result in revised forecasts.
Our planning process is expected to reduce the magnitude of risks associated with changes in customer demand over the next one to three years.

Comment

There is a potential for more sectors such as transportation, buildings and construction to increase their use of electric vehicles, space heating and water heating, due to the increased electrification that may result from transition to a low-carbon society. The company takes into consideration known and measurable information about current and future customer owned generation plans in the forecasting process. The forecasting methodology can accommodate the potential impact of future electrification (such as the market penetration of electric vehicles in our electric service territories) assuming that its impact is large enough to be distinguished from other drivers (weather, customer growth, energy efficiency, etc.). Daily and seasonal demand for electricity may fundamentally change, increasing the impacts of seasonal variations and higher peak demand, particularly in winter seasons.
We have not calculated the cost of management.

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market
Changing customer behavior

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Our customers' use of electricity and natural gas has decreased as a result of individual conservation efforts, including the use of more energy efficient technologies. These conservation efforts, which may be driven in part by climate concerns, will continue. Customers could also voluntarily reduce their consumption of energy in response to

decreases in their disposable income and increases in energy prices. Conservation of energy can be influenced by certain federal and state programs that are intended to influence how consumers use energy. In addition, several states, including Wisconsin and Michigan, have adopted energy efficiency targets to reduce energy consumption by certain dates. Advances in technology could change the channels through which our electric customers purchase or use power, which could reduce our sales and revenues or increase our expenses.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Any of the described matters, as well as any regulatory delay in adjusting rates as a result of reduced sales from effective conservation measures or the adoption of new technologies, could adversely impact our results of operations and financial condition. A quantitative estimate of the inherent financial impacts of the risk is not currently available.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

As part of our planning process, we estimate the impacts of changes in customer growth and customer energy conservation efforts. This planning process is expected to reduce the magnitude of risks associated with changes in customer demand over the next one to three years.

Comment

There is a potential for more sectors such as transportation, buildings and construction to increase their use of electric vehicles, space heating and water heating, due to the increased electrification that may result from transition to a low-carbon society. The company takes into consideration known and measurable information about current and

future customer owned generation plans in the forecasting process. The forecasting methodology can accommodate the potential impact of future electrification (such as the market penetration of electric vehicles in our electric service territories) assuming that its impact is large enough to be distinguished from other drivers (weather, customer growth, energy efficiency, etc.). Daily and seasonal demand for electricity may fundamentally change, increasing the impacts of seasonal variations and higher peak demand, particularly in winter seasons.
We have not calculated the cost of management.

Identifier

Risk 4

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation
Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

We continue to analyze the GHG emission profile of our electric generation resources and work with other stakeholders to determine the potential impacts to our operations of future legislation or regulation that may be adopted. Throughout the company, our regulatory, legal, environmental and government affairs teams analyze proposals at all levels of government. We also are engaged with Wisconsin agencies, organizations and other stakeholders as participants on the Governor's Task Force on Climate Change. We actively participate in industry organizations that are involved in the legislative and regulatory processes focusing on climate change and other environmental matters, including but not limited to Edison Electric Institute, American Gas Association, Wisconsin Utilities Association, Illinois Environmental Regulatory Group and Michigan Manufacturers Association. We also collaborate on scientific and technical work with organizations such as the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) and Gas Technology Institute (GTI) to inform company planning, risk management and operations.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Future legislation or regulation that may be adopted may impact how we operate our existing fossil-fueled power plants and biomass facility. We continue to evaluate the financial impacts of the risk.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

We continue to evaluate opportunities and actions that ensure affordable, reliable, and clean energy that preserves fuel diversity, lowers costs for our customers, and contributes toward long-term GHG reductions.

In May 2021, we announced goals to achieve reductions in carbon emissions from our electric generation fleet by 60% by the end of 2025 and by 80% by the end of 2030, both from a 2005 baseline. We expect to achieve these goals by making operating refinements, retiring less efficient generating units, and executing our capital plan. Over the longer term, the target for our generation fleet is net carbon neutral CO2 emissions by 2050.

As part of our path toward these goals, we are exploring co-firing with natural gas at our Elm Road Generating Station (ERGS) coal-fired units. By the end of 2030, we expect to use coal only as a back-up fuel, and we plan to eliminate coal as an energy source by the end of 2035. Additional options we are considering include increased use of existing natural gas combined cycle units, addition of renewable energy resources (wind, solar), supply- and demand-side energy efficiency, distributed generation, and hydrogen in our electric generating units. In 2022, we completed a hydrogen pilot in one of our UMERC reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) in collaboration with EPRI, which yielded promising results.

Pursuant to our five year ESG Progress Plan (2023-2027), we plan to invest $5.4 billion to increase the amount of renewable generation in our utility system through our regulated utilities. These utility investments are expected to add 3,300 MW of renewable capacity to our portfolio in the form of solar, wind and battery storage. We plan to achieve our net-zero goal through an effort that includes both continuous operational improvements and equipment upgrades.

In May 2021, we committed to achieve net-zero methane emissions by the end of 2030 for our natural gas distribution systems. We plan to achieve our net-zero goal through an effort that includes both continuous operational improvements and equipment

upgrades, as well as the use of renewable natural gas (RNG) throughout our natural gas utility systems. We received regulatory approval in 2022 for an innovative RNG pilot program and have signed our first contracts with local dairy farms. We expect to have RNG flowing to our distribution network by the end of 2023.

Comment

Recent and planned investments in renewable energy (referred to above), air quality control systems, power grid upgrades, natural gas distribution system modernization (see C4.3c) and other environmental protection technologies position our energy companies well for the future, including the potential for mandates relative to the use of renewable energy sources.

Identifier

Risk 5

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation

Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

There is no guarantee that we will be allowed to fully recover costs incurred to comply with federal, state or local GHG regulations, or that cost recovery will not be delayed or otherwise conditioned.

Increased costs could impact our ability to fund initiatives and operations.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Unknown

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

GHG regulations that may be adopted in the future, at either the federal, state or local level, may cause our environmental compliance spending to differ materially from the amounts currently estimated. A quantitative estimate of the inherent financial impacts of the risk is not currently available.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Governance and project approval measures are in place to support our efforts to make sure costs to comply with environmental regulations are prudently incurred. These measures are expected to reduce the likelihood and/or magnitude of this cost recovery risk over the next three to six years.

Comment

Current GHG emissions regulation, as well as future legislation or regulation that may be adopted, carries a wide range of possible effects on our energy business; therefore, we strive for the flexibility to react to this variety of potential outcomes while ensuring a secure, low-cost and reliable supply of fuel for generating needs. Our electric energy companies build flexibility into fuel supply and transportation contracting strategies to account for potential climate-change regulation. We have not calculated the cost of management.

Identifier

Risk 6

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Technology

Transitioning to lower emissions technology

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify

Increased capital expenditures, reduced O&M and fuel expense

Company-specific description

The timing of our investments in low-emitting technologies could be impacted by the timing of other elements of our capital plan such as technology, reliability or materials availability, which could affect overall costs.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Unlikely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

This transition risk could adversely affect our future results of operations, cash flows and financial condition. A quantitative estimate of the inherent financial impacts of the risk is not currently available.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Our generation planning processes evaluate potential impacts of renewable energy penetration, changes in the fuel markets and advances in technology, in part to support decisions regarding unit retirement and replacement. These processes are expected to reduce the magnitude of unexpected adverse impacts of increased renewable energy penetration risk over the next one to six years. Examples of the mitigation of potential adverse impacts of increased renewable energy penetration risk include availability of utility-scale energy storage systems, addition of flexible fully dispatchable gas resources, transmission system upgrades and expansions to accommodate the transfer of electricity across the region and to accommodate the changing resource mix, and a mix of renewable generation resources that is available to serve peak demand as well as energy demand all hours of the year. This is considered to be a short- and medium-term risk.

Comment

We have not calculated the cost of management.

Identifier

Risk 7

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation

Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

Our natural gas delivery systems and natural gas storage fields may generate fugitive gas as a result of normal operations and as a result of excavation, construction, and repair. Fugitive gas typically vents to the atmosphere and consists primarily of methane. CO2 also is a byproduct of natural gas consumption. Future regulation of GHG emissions could increase the price of natural gas; a significant increase in the price of natural gas may increase bills for our natural gas customers, which could reduce natural gas demand.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Future regulation of GHG emissions could increase the price of natural gas, restrict the use of natural gas, and adversely affect our ability to operate our natural gas facilities. A quantitative estimate of the inherent financial impacts of the risk is not currently available.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Our load forecasting and fuel procurement processes evaluate and seek to mitigate potential impacts of changes in fuel prices on customer demand. These processes are expected to reduce the magnitude of unanticipated natural gas price risk over the next three to six years.

Comment

Our scenario analyses conducted for our Climate Report are helping us better understand how the region's economy and our own carbon profile could evolve under a wide range of assumptions around GHG reduction targets, natural gas and other fuel prices, technology availability and costs, and other variables. We have not calculated the cost of management.

Identifier

Risk 8

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market

Changing customer behavior

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Customer-owned generation installations have increased in recent years, reducing demand for electricity.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Customer-owned generation installations could continue to increase, resulting in further erosion of market share. Advances in technology could change the channels through which our electric customers purchase or use power, which could reduce our revenues and/or increase our expenses. A quantitative estimate of the inherent financial impacts of the risk is not currently available.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Our load forecasting processes evaluate potential impacts of changes in customer demand. These processes are expected to reduce the magnitude of unanticipated customer demand risk over the next three to six years.

Comment

By researching and investing in local generation, we aim to provide electricity close to the point of use and improve power system resiliency. We are striving to effectively integrate local generation with a focus on renewable energy, while building on the availability and reliability of the existing power grid in a compatible and interactive way. We have not calculated the cost of management.

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact

Returns on investment in low-emission technology

Company-specific description

Expanding the presence of zero-carbon resources in our utility fleet (wind and solar), our infrastructure segment's wind and solar facilities, and customer solar pilot programs creates new investment opportunities and reduces our exposure to potential future climate regulations.

Generation planning and project approval measures are in place to help identify potential opportunities for cost-effective renewable and other programs (evaluation of the use of carbon capture, utilization and storage, energy storage, hydrogen, and offsets) over the next one to six years. This is considered to be a short- and medium-term opportunity.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

In November 2022, management announced our updated ESG Progress Plan: A Road Map for Investment in Efficiency, Sustainability and Growth, the company's five-year (2023-2027) capital plan. The plan is designed to help the company achieve its long-term emissions reduction targets while maintaining reliable energy delivery to our customers.

Cost to realize opportunity

7,300,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Under our ESG Progress Plan, we expect to spend $5.4 billion in planned utility renewable investments and $1.9 billion in non-utility infrastructure portfolio investments in a number of wind and solar generating facilities between 2023 and 2027. Generation planning and project approval measures are in place to help identify potential

opportunities for cost-effective renewable energy resource projects over the next one to six years.

Comment

Although our Wisconsin electric utilities met Wisconsin's renewable portfolio standard well in advance of the state deadline, our goals go further.

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

The electrification of transportation and buildings could create new demand for electricity. Today, electric heat pumps are more costly and less efficient than natural gas heating in our cold climate region, but research we support continues to show promise to allow strategic electrification.

New market opportunities could emerge from working with customers to meet their clean energy and sustainability goals. One example of this is our customer Solar Now pilot programs, which was very successful and reached its full capacity limit after 4 years.

We have initiated an electric vehicle (EV) pilot program for our internal fleet with the goal of electrifying 40% of all storeroom equipment by 2025 and 75% by 2030, as well as 35% of all Cars/SUVs and 25% of Class 3 truck purchases by 2025.

In August 2021, the PSCW approved pilot programs for We Energies and WPS to install and maintain EV charging equipment for customers at their homes and to install supporting infrastructure to facilitate EV charging at customer businesses. The programs provide direct benefits to customers by removing cost barriers associated with installing EV equipment. In October 2021, subject to the receipt of any necessary regulatory approvals, we pledged to expand the EV charging network within the service territories of our electric utilities. In doing so, we joined a coalition of utility companies in a unified effort to make EV charging more convenient and widely available throughout the Midwest. The coalition we joined is committed to providing EV fast charging ports that will allow the public to drive EVs with confidence along major U.S. travel corridors.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

As we deploy our EV pilot programs, a return on investment will be evaluated. In 2022, approximately $1 million was spent on current projects and approximately $15 million is expected to be spent in 2023.

Cost to realize opportunity

16,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

We monitor developments in the following areas to determine if action should be taken:
- Financial incentives for alternative energy technologies
- Electric vehicle models offered by car manufacturers
- Sales of electric vehicles and percent of new car sales
- Number of public charging stations
- Customer opinions about electric vehicle options
- Behind-the-meter solar energy systems
- Electric heat pump installations

Comment

The cost estimate is associated with investment required for our residential and commercial EV pilot programs, approved by the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin. Our We Energies and WPS utilities plan to install EV charging equipment and supporting electric distribution infrastructure for our EV charging pilot programs for residential and commercial customers in our Wisconsin electric service territories through 2026.

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resilience

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Other, please specify

Increased reliability of gas and electric supply and ability to operate under various conditions

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify

Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity and investment in electric and natural gas distribution infrastructure upgrades

Company-specific description

Investment opportunities in distribution projects could help us deliver clean energy to market while improving customer affordability and efficiency. Investment opportunities to modernize and harden electric distribution equipment are helping us improve reliability and meet our customers' expectations. System modernization and replacement efforts are reducing methane emissions while enhancing safety and reliability in our natural gas operations.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

In November 2022, management announced our updated ESG Progress Plan: A Road Map for Investment in Efficiency, Sustainability and Growth, the company's five-year (2023-2027) capital plan. The plan is designed to help the company achieve its long-term emissions reduction targets while continuing to deliver reliable energy to our customers.

Cost to realize opportunity

8,800,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

In order to adequately assess potential changes needed to our electric infrastructure, we monitor developments in import capacity for the state of Wisconsin; new transmission proposals; and wind and solar capacity additions in the Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO) region. Pursuant to our ESG Progress Plan (2023-2027), we plan to invest $7.3 billion to increase utility grid and fleet reliability and another $1.5 billion for grid and fleet modernization in our utility system.

In 2022, We Energies received approval from the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin to further invest in storm-hardening measures to improve the reliability and resiliency of its electric distribution system. We Energies' Storm Hardening Program will improve the most vulnerable portions of its electric distribution system by: (1) burying approximately 600-800 miles of overhead distribution lines in various areas of its service territory; (2) adding equipment that allows the company to isolate outages and restore service earlier; and (3) increasing the automation of the system. We Energies is planning to invest approximately $38 million in storm-hardening projects in 2023 and $700 million over the 10-year life of the program. The program is anticipated to significantly reduce outages for We Energies' customers and substantially increase the resiliency of We Energies' distribution system. Additionally, the company plans to invest approximately $200 million over the next five years at Wisconsin Public Service (WPS) in electric distribution system asset replacement programs, overhead to underground conversion projects, and increased automation to modernize and enhance the resiliency of the WPS electric distribution system. Our electric utilities have also adopted enhanced construction standards to harden their electric distribution systems by installing larger class poles which are less likely to break in severe weather. All overhead electric distribution asset renewal projects now use these standards for new construction.

For our natural gas distribution systems, we continue to invest in delivering clean energy and modernizing our distribution system. We are involved with multiple projects to deliver RNG in our system by the end of 2023. Additionally, we are modernizing the natural gas piping across our distribution area with lifecycle and leak-prone piping replacements.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available climate transition plan

Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

We have a comprehensive outreach and engagement program in place to ensure management and the board hear, understand and consider issues that matter most to our stockholders. This ongoing engagement provides valuable insight into how our stockholders view the company's practices and policies, shapes the processes used to evaluate goals and expectations, and identifies emerging issues that may affect our corporate governance practices and compensation. We also engage with key constituents across the broader ESG community, including many of our large investors, Wall Street firms, and others.

Company leaders, including the executive chairman, regularly engage with stakeholders to discuss the company's business results, strategic direction and governance practices through a year-round engagement program. This provides valuable feedback to management and the board about our environmental, social and governance practices.

Frequency of feedback collection

More frequently than annually

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

WEC Energy Group's transition plan is outlined in our monthly investor updates, Climate Report and Corporate Responsibility Report.

WEC Energy Group- September 2023 Investor Update.pdf

WEC-Corporate-Responsibility-Report-2022.pdf

Pathway to a Clean Energy Future- 2022 Climate Report.pdf

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios Customized publicly available transition scenario	Other, please specify Industry-specific research from EPRI on Wisconsin reaching net-zero by 2050	1.5ºC	In partnership with the EPRI, WEC Energy Group conducted a risk analysis using the Regional Economy GHG and Energy (REGEN) modeling to best understand potential decarbonization pathways to achieve net zero emissions by 2050. The study consisted of a risk matrix, coined the "Four Corner Scenarios," which defines scenarios in terms of two categories of uncertainty regarding the low-carbon transition — uncertainty regarding policy conditions (scope and options) and non-policy conditions (technology and markets). The Four Corner Scenarios paired broad versus narrow policy conditions with higher versus lower risk decarbonization impact non-policy conditions to outline the four corners of a plausible risk space. These conditions are further described below: Broad Policy Conditions — Considers a federal, multi-state, net-zero electric sector climate policy with broad compliance flexibility and supported by an economywide carbon price. This scenario includes emissions allowance trading, neutral biomass CO2 crediting, and negative emissions technologies fully credited, including biomass with carbon capture and storage (CCS), direct air capture, and forestry offsets. End-use sector policies include electric technology sales mandates for new buildings and electric vehicles.

			Narrow Policy Conditions — Considers a Wisconsin electric sector CO2 policy with narrow compliance flexibility and without complementary policy in other regions and sectors. This scenario includes an electric sector net-zero target without allowance trading, negative emissions options, a pessimistic view of biomass emissions crediting, and no end-use mandates incentivizing electrification. Lower Impact Non-Policy Conditions — Considers low technology costs, low natural gas prices, and accelerated end-use technology efficiency improvements. Consumer attitudes toward end-use electric technologies such as electric vehicles and heat pumps are favorable, and local communities are unopposed to renewables and transmission deployments. Higher Impact Non-Policy Conditions — Considers high technology costs, higher gas prices, and low realized potential for improvements in cost and performance of end-use electric technologies. There are less favorable consumer attitudes toward electric technology adoption, and high local barriers to the installation of additional renewable capacity, particularly for wind and solar.
Transition scenarios Customized publicly available transition scenario	Other, please specify Industry-specific research from EPRI on Wisconsin reaching net-zero by 2050	1.6ºC – 2ºC	Refer to the 1.5°C entry for analysis information. Scenario analysis was also conducted for 1.6°C to 2°C.
Transition scenarios IEA SDS	Business division		WEC Energy Group engaged Environmental Resource Management (ERM), an independent third-party consultant, to conduct a climate scenario analysis across all segments of its gas utilities business. The TCFD guidance directs companies to: "[d]escribe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario." For the purposes of this

			analysis, a future energy market scenario developed by the International Energy Agency (IEA), the Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS), was utilized. This scenario was used to test the resilience of our gas utility assets and operations against potential future climate-related transitional risks. This scenario assumes a set of policy changes, as well as market trends (demand), energy efficiencies and technology advancements. Subject matter experts from WEC Energy Group worked with ERM to evaluate the implications of decarbonization pathways consistent with the carbon constrained SDS from the World Energy Outlook 2021. The SDS is a low-carbon scenario, consistent with limiting the average global temperature increase to well below 2°C from pre-industrial levels. Many companies rely on the SDS scenario for climate risk assessment because it charts an ambitious transition to a low-carbon energy system, consistent with the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement. In the IEA SDS demand-constrained scenario, steep declines in oil and natural gas demand combined with a large increase in renewable energy production put downward pressure on oil and natural gas prices. The trajectory for emissions in the SDS scenario is consistent with reaching global net zero CO2 emissions in 2070 (with many countries and regions reaching net zero much earlier). Under the SDS scenario, natural gas prices in the U.S. are projected to be around $2/MMBtu from 2030 to 2050. Downstream analysis included the financial implications of the SDS scenario on our natural gas utility operations and customers in our operating region (Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, and Minnesota). The IEA scenarios do not provide detailed regional breakdowns of key outputs, including natural gas demand. Therefore, our analysis focused on aligning 2050 emissions in each operating company with the U.S. emissions reduction (i.e.,

			approximately 92% below current levels by 2050).

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

In partnership with EPRI, WEC Energy Group conducted a risk analysis using REGEN modeling to understand potential decarbonization pathways to achieve net zero emissions by 2050. The analysis accounted for both technological and policy risks including specific and individual sensitivities to test the stability of Wisconsin's energy future. Under all four scenarios of the EPRI study, Wisconsin is able to reach net zero by 2050; however, the pathways to that point vary greatly.
Each scenario calls for a different future demand on the electric grid (boundaries described in C3.2a):

-Broad/Low Scenario
-Strong growth of electricity demand through 2050, led by electric vehicle adoption and heat pump adoption, driven by favorable policy, market, and technology conditions.
-Broad/High Scenario
-High anticipated costs and less consumer preference for electric vehicles and air source heat pumps results in lower demand; however, a sales mandate for electric vehicles starting in 2040 props up electric vehicle sales despite less favorable economics. The Broad policy results in a lower, but overall, increase in electricity demand through 2050.
-Narrow/Low Scenario
-Strong growth of electricity demand is driven by favorable market conditions, led by the transportation sector, and supported by heat pumps and industry sectors. The benefits of competitive end-use electric technologies are realized early, and adoption slows toward mid-century due in large part to rising electricity prices.
-Narrow/High Scenario
-High technology costs and lower consumer preference result in slow adoption of electric end-use technologies, which is not enough to offset the decrease to total demand from improved efficiency. Electricity demand decreases through 2050 without favorable policy and market factors, with limited electric vehicle and heat pump adoption.

WEC Energy Group engaged ERM to conduct a climate scenario analysis across all segments of its gas utilities business. This analysis utilized SDS, a future energy market scenario developed by the IEA. This scenario was used to test the resilience of our gas utility assets and operations against potential future climate-related transitional risks.

This scenario assumes a set of policy changes, as well as market trends (demand), energy efficiencies and technology advancements. Subject matter experts from the company worked with ERM to evaluate the implications of decarbonization pathways consistent with the carbon constrained SDS from the World Energy Outlook 2021. We focused on three decarbonization pathways that would achieve these emission reduction goals. Both the risk and opportunities of these decarbonization paths centered around reducing end-use customer emissions. Each of the three scenarios relied on a different mix of interventions (technologies and fuels) to achieve the prescribed emissions outcomes: (1) high electrification, (2) mix of electrification and alternative fuels, and (3) high alternative fuels.

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

The EPRI study comprised of a risk matrix, coined the “Four Corner Scenarios”, which is further described in question 3.2a.
The study found that both policy and non-policy conditions are major factors for transitions, with significant impact on, among other things, capacity investments, generation mix, electricity load and costs.
Key insights from the study include:
-Installed electric generation capacity in Wisconsin could increase between 2–3x by 2050.
-Natural gas capacity will still be substantial by 2035, but will become less relevant in 2050 as renewables such as wind and solar, are incorporated and natural gas assets are retired.
-Under all scenarios, electricity prices increase over time, correlating to non-policy factors such as investments costs and representing the additional costs of transformation to meet a net zero target.
-Wisconsin’s electric sector CO2 emissions range from zero to -20 million tons in 2050, dependent on the level of deployment of negative emissions technologies such as biomass energy with carbon capture and storage, as seen in the broad policies.
-Where negative emissions technologies are not installed, hydrogen technologies are incorporated; however, they are more costly.
-Peak loads range from 12.5 to 17.7 GW (winter peaking season) in 2035 and from 11.9 to 23.0 GW in 2050, depending on the level of electrical end-use technology adoption.
-Renewables such as wind and solar play a substantial role in electricity generation in all scenarios, particularly in the scenarios where wind is not restricted, where solar and wind account for more than half of the total generation.

The ERM study on the natural gas business found existing gas infrastructure is a valuable asset that could be repurposed over time to deliver renewable natural gas or green hydrogen. The path taken will depend significantly on the decisions of policymakers and utility regulators, as well as future technology advances.
The scenarios chart a wide range of outcomes while still achieving a path currently understood as well-below 2°C. Fossil gas-related emissions decline in each scenario by approximately 92% from 2020 levels.
Overall, analysis of these three SDS-aligned decarbonization paths affirms the

company's strategy, which focuses on the development of an "all-of-the-above" carbon-reduction approach that preserves essential energy delivery reliability and resilience for consumers. This includes a continuing focus on energy efficiency, embracing a broad range of energy technologies and solutions, and the inclusion of low-carbon options like RNG, hydrogen and hybrid-heating systems. Moreover, the analysis demonstrates the importance of adopting an emission reduction pathway that provides both environmental and economic sustainability, while providing delivery system resiliency, integrity, and reliability, and offering options for more affordable carbon reduction measures.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Our economic analyses of weather and energy use have established historical relationships that are used for generation, financial and strategic planning, price setting and market research. Estimates of the impacts of changes in customer growth and customer energy conservation efforts have helped assess changes in customer demand.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	We have a diverse generation mix and manage fuel procurement risk by establishing a portfolio of fuel procurement contracts negotiated over a period of time with multiple suppliers, terms and volumes.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Research and development projects involving renewable energy have become more relevant and cost-justified. Research can also enable us to increase our understanding of our risks and opportunities on a region-specific basis. Renewable energy costs have reduced over time.
Operations	Yes	Our generation planning processes evaluate potential impacts of renewable energy penetration, changes in the fuel markets and advances in technology to support decisions regarding unit retirement and replacement. We are upgrading our infrastructure, rebuilding hundreds of miles of electric distribution lines, replacing thousands of poles and transformers, and replacing hundreds of miles of cast iron gas distribution pipes. We also are investing in utility solar and customer solar pilot programs. These investments are expected to renew and modernize delivery networks, reduce operating costs, enhance generating

		facility diversity, and improve energy efficiency — all of which is expected to strengthen our position as a reliable electric and natural gas service provider. Our electric reliability and planning area evaluates potential impacts of weather events on system availability and reliability, and the company's equipment reliability index gauges our equipment reliability program performance, identifying opportunities to improve equipment reliability and gain the associated cost and performance benefits.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues	Our economic analyses of weather and energy use have established historical relationships, which are used for generation, financial and strategic planning, price setting, and market research. Estimates of the impacts of changes in customer growth and customer energy conservation efforts have helped assess changes in customer demand. Our load forecasting and fuel procurement processes evaluate potential impacts of changes in fuel prices on customer demand to reduce the magnitude of unanticipated natural gas price risk.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Business activity

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Base year

2005

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

35,700,000

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

35,700,000

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

60

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

14,280,000

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

18,257,000

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

81.4192343604

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The information provided is in terms of CO2 equivalent, while our electric generation reduction goals are based on CO2 only. CO2e emissions for this calculation include all of WEC Energy Group's owned fossil fuel generation units, CO2e deduction for power sold to market and wholesale customers, and CO2e from purchased power to meet customer load. Biogenic mass is not included. We have established ambitious greenhouse gas reduction goals for our electric generating fleet, aligned with or surpassing global emissions pathways aimed at limiting warming to 1.5°C.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To ensure we remain on track to meet our long-term goal of net-zero CO2 emissions for our electric generation in 2050, in May 2021, we set an interim target to reduce CO2 emissions from our electric generation by 60% below 2005 levels by the end of 2025. We already have retired approximately 1,900 MW of nameplate capacity of fossil-fueled generation since the beginning of 2018, which included the 2023 retirement of Weston Power Plant Unit 2, the 2019 retirement of Presque Isle Power Plant, and the 2018 retirements of Pleasant Prairie Power Plant, Pulliam Power Plant, and the jointly owned Edgewater Unit 4 generating units. Through our ESG Progress Plan for capital investment, we expect to retire approximately 1,500 MW of additional fossil-fueled

generation between 2023 and 2027, which includes the planned retirements of Oak Creek Power Plant units 5-8 and the jointly owned Columbia units 1-2.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number

Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Business activity

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Base year

2005

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

35,700,000

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

35,700,000

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

80

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

7,140,000

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

18,257,000

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

61.0644257703

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In May 2021, we announced an interim goal to reduce our carbon emissions from our electric generating fleet by 80% by the end of 2030 from a 2005 baseline.
The information provided is in terms of CO2 equivalent, while our electric generation reduction goals are based on CO2 only. CO2e emissions for this calculation include all of WEC Energy Group's owned fossil fuel generation units, CO2e deduction for power sold to market and wholesale customers, and CO2e from purchased power to meet customer load. Biogenic mass is not included. We have established ambitious greenhouse gas reduction goals for our electric generating fleet, aligned with or surpassing global emissions pathways aimed at limiting warming to 1.5°C.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

As part of our path toward this goal, we are exploring co-firing with natural gas at our ERGS coal-fired units. By the end of 2030, we expect to use coal only as a back-up fuel, and we plan to eliminate coal as an energy source by the end of 2035.
We already have retired approximately 1,900 MW of nameplate capacity of fossil-fueled generation since the beginning of 2018, which included the 2023 retirement of Weston Power Plant Unit 2, the 2019 retirement of Presque Isle Power Plant, and the 2018 retirements of Pleasant Prairie Power Plant, Pulliam Power Plant, and the jointly owned

Edgewater Unit 4 generating units. Through our ESG Progress Plan for capital investment, we expect to retire approximately 1,500 MW of additional fossil-fueled generation between 2023 and 2027, which includes the planned retirements of Oak Creek Power Plant units 5-8 and the jointly owned Columbia units 1-2.
We also plan to add another 3,300 MW of wind, solar and battery storage between 2023 and 2027 with an investment of $5.4 billion as part of our 2023-2027 capital plan.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number

Abs 3

Is this a science-based target?

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Business activity

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Base year

2005

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

35,700,000

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

35,700,000

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2050

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

0

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

18,257,000

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

48.8515406162

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our 2050 goal for our electric generation is to be net carbon neutral.
The information provided is in terms of CO2 equivalent, while our electric generation reduction goals are based on CO2 only. CO2e emissions for this calculation include all of WEC Energy Group's owned fossil fuel generation units, CO2e deduction for power sold to market and wholesale customers, and CO2e from purchased power to meet customer load. Biogenic mass is not included. We have established ambitious greenhouse gas reduction goals for our electric generating fleet, aligned with or surpassing global emissions pathways aimed at limiting warming to 1.5°C.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In pursuit of our goal to achieve a carbon neutral generating fleet by 2050, we are evaluating a range of approaches and investments that will help to reduce and mitigate our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, which may include the use of offsets.

As part of our climate strategy, we have dramatically reduced our reliance on coal-fueled generation since 2005. We have built cost-effective, state-of-the-art natural gas-fueled generation and zero-carbon generation. We already have retired approximately 1,900 MW of nameplate capacity of fossil-fueled generation since the beginning of 2018. These retirements have lowered operating costs by approximately $100 million on an annual basis and eliminated more than 10 million tons of CO2 emissions per year from these sources.

We have tested co-firing on natural gas at the Elm Road site and plan to make operating refinements over the next two years that will allow a fuel blend of up to 30% natural gas. By the end of 2030, we expect to use coal only as a back-up fuel, and we plan to eliminate coal as an energy source by the end of 2035.

As our generation mix continues to evolve, we plan to increase our investments in zero-carbon resources. Between 2023 and 2027, we plan to invest $5.4 billion to increase the amount of renewable generation in our Wisconsin utility system through our regulated utilities and another $1.9 billion through our WEC Infrastructure subsidiary as part of our ESG Progress Plan.

These utility investments are anticipated to add 3,300 MW of renewable capacity to our portfolio. Included in this are plans to build approximately 700 MW of battery storage to balance intermittent renewable resources and meet peak energy demand. Currently, we are building three new solar and battery storage projects in Wisconsin. When taken together, the retirements and planned and future investments should better balance our supply with our demand, while maintaining reliable, affordable energy for our customers.

The retirements discussed above, as well as planned future retirements of coal-fired generation, are expected to contribute to meeting our goals to reduce CO2 emissions from our electric generation.

In 2022, we conducted a first of its kind pilot program to test hydrogen as a fuel source for power generation in partnership with EPRI at one of our RICE units. Initial findings indicate all project measures were met or exceeded expectations and the units performed efficiently.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Target(s) to reduce methane emissions

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Business activity

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Methane reduction target

Other, please specify

Net-zero methane emissions

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

2011

Figure or percentage in base year

100

Target year

2030

Figure or percentage in target year

Figure or percentage in reporting year

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

No, this is a standalone target.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In May 2021, we set a target to achieve net-zero methane emissions from our natural gas distribution operations by the end of 2030.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We continue to reduce methane emissions by improving our natural gas distribution system. We plan to achieve our net-zero goal through an effort that includes both continuous operational improvements and equipment upgrades, as well as the use of renewable natural gas (RNG) throughout our natural gas utility systems. We received regulatory approval in 2022 for an innovative RNG pilot program in Wisconsin and signed our first contracts with local dairy farms. The RNG supplied will directly replace conventional fossil-based natural gas that would have entered our pipes. In addition, these investments are expected to reduce the environmental impact of agricultural activity, such as wastewater runoff. We expect to have RNG flowing to our distribution network by the end of 2023. At the end of 2022, we were 22% towards achieving our net-zero methane emissions goal.

Additionally, our established ambitious greenhouse gas reduction goal for our natural gas distribution system, is aligned with or surpassing global emissions pathways aimed at limiting warming to 1.5°C.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number

Oth 2

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Business activity

Target type: absolute or intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Other, please specify

Other, please specify

Sustainability goals for our vehicle fleet

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

Figure or percentage in base year

Target year

2030

Figure or percentage in target year

Figure or percentage in reporting year

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

No, this target is to work toward fleet electrification

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The Fleet organization provides vehicles to the company in support of field services and other business area needs. By 2025, we have set targets for 35% of our car and SUV purchases and 25% of Class 3 truck purchases to be plug-in electric vehicles, as well as to electrify 40% of our storeroom equipment, with the goal of increasing this share to 75% by 2030. We already have installed 58 charging stations with 114 charging ports across our service areas, including 50 charging ports available for public use.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Tracking of the carbon emissions reduction will be an important element of this program.
Concerns regarding range ability have been evaluated and are being addressed. A study of range from a full charge of the vehicle shows that the most common user of vehicles drives fewer miles per day than a charge can accommodate, thus demonstrating that the electric vehicles' charge range will be sufficient.
Additionally, electric heavy-duty vehicles are not currently widely available, and are being built now.
WEC Energy Group is working closely with automotive manufacturers to remain aware of vehicle manufacturing status and availability.
The Peoples Gas territory is well equipped with charging stations, with the exception of the southern territory, which has installation of 30 stations planned.
Fleet is working with the WEC Infrastructure and Fuels department to begin tracking the amount of gas/diesel that will be displaced by converting the fleet to electric vehicles. Future reporting will likely require technology enhancements, which are also currently being investigated.
Fleet has worked with Facilities to devise a plan that supports having charging infrastructure readily available to support future EV purchases at WEC Energy Group. The plan includes installing charging stations during remodelling, along with any newly constructed facilities, which meet the needs of the current, and future fleet. Priority facility sites have been identified to address areas with the greatest potential outcome.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation		
To be implemented*		
Implementation commenced*	1	6,400
Implemented*		
Not to be implemented		

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Fugitive emissions reductions

Oil/natural gas methane leak capture/prevention

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

290,000,000

Payback period

>25 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Our natural gas utility subsidiary in Chicago, Peoples Gas, is engaged in the Safety Modernization Program, which involves replacing cast and ductile iron natural gas mains and aging service laterals with modern polyethylene and coated steel pipes. Under the EPA's Methane Challenge, Peoples Gas initially committed to replace its remaining iron natural gas mains at an annual rate of at least 2% for five years beginning in 2017. In 2021, an additional three-year commitment through 2023 was finalized and we are evaluating another extension. Fugitive methane emissions are expected to continue to decrease as we replace more mains each year. Since reporting to the U.S. EPA's Methane Challenge Program that began in 2017, we have reported emissions reductions from our voluntary actions of approximately 1,338 metric tons of methane, or 33,400 metric tons of CO2e.

In addition to continuous operational improvements and equipment upgrades taking place across WEC Energy Group utilities, we plan to utilize renewable natural gas to achieve methane reductions. This consists of blending renewable natural gas from dairy farms, and other sources with conventional natural gas - reducing the carbon intensity of natural gas supplies. The strength of the dairy industry in our service territories makes renewable natural gas an especially good fit with our operations.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	We are continuing to analyze the GHG emission profile of our electric generation resources and to work with other stakeholders to determine the potential impacts to our operations of future legislation or regulation that may be adopted.
Other	We currently are implementing actions (e.g., power plant fuel and operational choices; investment in utility-scale renewables) that preserve fuel diversity, reduce costs to customers and reduce long-term greenhouse gas emissions, independent of greenhouse gas regulatory requirements/standards, all as part of our commitment to provide affordable, reliable and clean energy to our customers.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Other, please specify

Midwest Renewable Energy Tracking System program

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

Other, please specify

We Energies' Dedicated Renewable Energy Resource and Solar Now pilot programs; and two successful "green pricing" renewable energy programs, We Energies' Energy for Tomorrow ® and Wisconsin Public Service's NatureWise®.

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Under the Solar Now program, We Energies pays commercial, industrial, government and nonprofit customers to host solar panels on their roofs and property. We Energies handles installation, maintenance and operation of the solar equipment – providing a turnkey solution to customers wanting to participate in renewable generation. We continue to evaluate the impact of this program and other potential local generation across our electric utility companies' service areas. (As of March 31,2023, We Energies has energized 25 Solar Now projects, together totaling more than 30 MW and reaching a wide range of customers.)

Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) from both the Energy for Tomorrow® and NatureWise® "green pricing" renewable energy programs are tracked and retired using the Midwest Renewable Energy Tracking System program. Energy for Tomorrow is accredited by the Center for Resource Solutions and is Green-e Energy certified.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Other, please specify

Intensity factor for owned generation

Functional unit used

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

21,313

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

We calculated avoided emissions based on our owned generation intensity and MWh production from the SolarNow program.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

C-EU4.6

(C-EU4.6) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

See our response to C4.2 where our methane reduction goal is described: In May 2021, we announced a goal — to achieve net-zero methane emissions from our natural gas distribution system by the end of 2030.

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
Row 1	No

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1, 2005

Base year end

December 31, 2005

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35,700,000

Comment

The value represents emissions associated with electricity generation to meet customer demand, as well as power purchases that were used to meet demand that exceeded generating capability.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2005

Base year end

December 31, 2005

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

WEC Energy Group did not calculate Scope 2 emissions in the base year. The only "purchased or acquired electricity, steam, heat or cooling consumed by the reporting company" would be from system losses associated with power purchases. Those amounts are assumed to have been de minimis in the base year.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2005

Base year end

December 31, 2005

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

WEC Energy Group did not calculate Scope 2 emissions in the base year. The only "purchased or acquired electricity, steam, heat or cooling consumed by the reporting company" would be from system losses associated with power purchases. Those amounts are assumed to have been de minimis in the base year.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

A cross functional team was established by WEC Energy Group to identify and collect the data necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions following the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. There was extensive internal review of the data along with risks and opportunities regarding various strategies to decarbonize scope 3 emissions. Pathways assessed included reduction of natural gas demand through energy efficiency, decarbonization of the natural gas supply with responsibly sourced natural gas and/or renewable natural gas, as well as longer-term offsets and low to negative emission emerging technologies.
WEC Energy Group continues to evaluate these technologies and opportunities weighing the overall risks to ensure that energy continues to be affordable and reliable to all customers. Decarbonization of scope 3 emissions must consider all these factors as we look to the future. We will be working closely with our state regulatory commissions and stakeholders as we determine potential pilot opportunities and engage

in further dialogue in addressing reduction in scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

A cross functional team was established by WEC Energy Group to identify and collect the data necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions following the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. There was extensive internal review of the data along with risks and opportunities regarding various strategies to decarbonize scope 3 emissions. Pathways assessed included reduction of natural gas demand through energy efficiency, decarbonization of the natural gas supply with responsibly sourced natural gas and/or renewable natural gas, as well as longer-term offsets and low to negative emission emerging technologies.
WEC Energy Group continues to evaluate these technologies and opportunities weighing the overall risks to ensure that energy continues to be affordable and reliable to all customers. Decarbonization of scope 3 emissions must consider all these factors as we look to the future. We will be working closely with our state regulatory commissions and stakeholders as we determine potential pilot opportunities and engage in further dialogue in addressing reduction in scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

A cross functional team was established by WEC Energy Group to identify and collect the data necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions following the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. There was extensive internal review of the data along with risks and opportunities regarding various strategies to decarbonize scope 3 emissions. Pathways assessed included reduction of natural gas demand through energy efficiency, decarbonization of the natural gas

supply with responsibly sourced natural gas and/or renewable natural gas, as well as longer-term offsets and low to negative emission emerging technologies.
WEC Energy Group continues to evaluate these technologies and opportunities weighing the overall risks to ensure that energy continues to be affordable and reliable to all customers. Decarbonization of scope 3 emissions must consider all these factors as we look to the future. We will be working closely with our state regulatory commissions and stakeholders as we determine potential pilot opportunities and engage in further dialogue in addressing reduction in scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

A cross functional team was established by WEC Energy Group to identify and collect the data necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions following the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. There was extensive internal review of the data along with risks and opportunities regarding various strategies to decarbonize scope 3 emissions. Pathways assessed included reduction of natural gas demand through energy efficiency, decarbonization of the natural gas supply with responsibly sourced natural gas and/or renewable natural gas, as well as longer-term offsets and low to negative emission emerging technologies.
WEC Energy Group continues to evaluate these technologies and opportunities weighing the overall risks to ensure that energy continues to be affordable and reliable to all customers. Decarbonization of scope 3 emissions must consider all these factors as we look to the future. We will be working closely with our state regulatory commissions and stakeholders as we determine potential pilot opportunities and engage in further dialogue in addressing reduction in scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

A cross functional team was established by WEC Energy Group to identify and collect the data necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions following the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. There was extensive internal review of the data along with risks and opportunities regarding various strategies to decarbonize scope 3 emissions. Pathways assessed included reduction of natural gas demand through energy efficiency, decarbonization of the natural gas supply with responsibly sourced natural gas and/or renewable natural gas, as well as longer-term offsets and low to negative emission emerging technologies.
WEC Energy Group continues to evaluate these technologies and opportunities weighing the overall risks to ensure that energy continues to be affordable and reliable to all customers. Decarbonization of scope 3 emissions must consider all these factors as we look to the future. We will be working closely with our state regulatory commissions and stakeholders as we determine potential pilot opportunities and engage in further dialogue in addressing reduction in scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

A cross functional team was established by WEC Energy Group to identify and collect the data necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions following the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. There was extensive internal review of the data along with risks and opportunities regarding various strategies to decarbonize scope 3 emissions. Pathways assessed included reduction of natural gas demand through energy efficiency, decarbonization of the natural gas supply with responsibly sourced natural gas and/or renewable natural gas, as well as longer-term offsets and low to negative emission emerging technologies.
WEC Energy Group continues to evaluate these technologies and opportunities weighing the overall risks to ensure that energy continues to be affordable and reliable to all customers. Decarbonization of scope 3 emissions must consider all these factors as we look to the future. We will be working closely with our state regulatory commissions and stakeholders as we determine potential pilot opportunities and engage in further dialogue in addressing reduction in scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

A cross functional team was established by WEC Energy Group to identify and collect the data necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions following the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. There was extensive internal review of the data along with risks and opportunities regarding various strategies to decarbonize scope 3 emissions. Pathways assessed included reduction of natural gas demand through energy efficiency, decarbonization of the natural gas supply with responsibly sourced natural gas and/or renewable natural gas, as well as longer-term offsets and low to negative emission emerging technologies.
WEC Energy Group continues to evaluate these technologies and opportunities weighing the overall risks to ensure that energy continues to be affordable and reliable to all customers. Decarbonization of scope 3 emissions must consider all these factors as we look to the future. We will be working closely with our state regulatory commissions and stakeholders as we determine potential pilot opportunities and engage in further dialogue in addressing reduction in scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

A cross functional team was established by WEC Energy Group to identify and collect the data necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions following the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. There was extensive internal review of the data along with risks and opportunities regarding various strategies to decarbonize scope 3 emissions. Pathways assessed included reduction of natural gas demand through energy efficiency, decarbonization of the natural gas supply with responsibly sourced natural gas and/or renewable natural gas, as well as longer-term offsets and low to negative emission emerging technologies.
WEC Energy Group continues to evaluate these technologies and opportunities weighing the overall risks to ensure that energy continues to be affordable and reliable to all customers. Decarbonization of scope 3 emissions must consider all these factors as we look to the future. We will be working closely with our state regulatory commissions and stakeholders as we determine potential pilot opportunities and engage in further dialogue in addressing reduction in scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

A cross functional team was established by WEC Energy Group to identify and collect the data necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions following the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. There was extensive internal review of the data along with risks and opportunities regarding various strategies to decarbonize scope 3 emissions. Pathways assessed included reduction of natural gas demand through energy efficiency, decarbonization of the natural gas supply with responsibly sourced natural gas and/or renewable natural gas, as well as longer-term offsets and low to negative emission emerging technologies.
WEC Energy Group continues to evaluate these technologies and opportunities weighing the overall risks to ensure that energy continues to be affordable and reliable to all customers. Decarbonization of scope 3 emissions must consider all these factors as we look to the future. We will be working closely with our state regulatory commissions and stakeholders as we determine potential pilot opportunities and engage in further dialogue in addressing reduction in scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

A cross functional team was established by WEC Energy Group to identify and collect the data necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions following the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. There was extensive internal review of the data along with risks and opportunities regarding various strategies to decarbonize scope 3 emissions. Pathways assessed included reduction of natural gas demand through energy efficiency, decarbonization of the natural gas supply with responsibly sourced natural gas and/or renewable natural gas, as well as longer-term offsets and low to negative emission emerging technologies.
WEC Energy Group continues to evaluate these technologies and opportunities weighing the overall risks to ensure that energy continues to be affordable and reliable

to all customers. Decarbonization of scope 3 emissions must consider all these factors as we look to the future. We will be working closely with our state regulatory commissions and stakeholders as we determine potential pilot opportunities and engage in further dialogue in addressing reduction in scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

A cross functional team was established by WEC Energy Group to identify and collect the data necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions following the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. There was extensive internal review of the data along with risks and opportunities regarding various strategies to decarbonize scope 3 emissions. Pathways assessed included reduction of natural gas demand through energy efficiency, decarbonization of the natural gas supply with responsibly sourced natural gas and/or renewable natural gas, as well as longer-term offsets and low to negative emission emerging technologies.
WEC Energy Group continues to evaluate these technologies and opportunities weighing the overall risks to ensure that energy continues to be affordable and reliable to all customers. Decarbonization of scope 3 emissions must consider all these factors as we look to the future. We will be working closely with our state regulatory commissions and stakeholders as we determine potential pilot opportunities and engage in further dialogue in addressing reduction in scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

A cross functional team was established by WEC Energy Group to identify and collect the data necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions following the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. There was extensive internal review of the data along with risks and opportunities regarding various strategies to decarbonize scope 3 emissions. Pathways assessed included reduction of

natural gas demand through energy efficiency, decarbonization of the natural gas supply with responsibly sourced natural gas and/or renewable natural gas, as well as longer-term offsets and low to negative emission emerging technologies.
WEC Energy Group continues to evaluate these technologies and opportunities weighing the overall risks to ensure that energy continues to be affordable and reliable to all customers. Decarbonization of scope 3 emissions must consider all these factors as we look to the future. We will be working closely with our state regulatory commissions and stakeholders as we determine potential pilot opportunities and engage in further dialogue in addressing reduction in scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

A cross functional team was established by WEC Energy Group to identify and collect the data necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions following the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. There was extensive internal review of the data along with risks and opportunities regarding various strategies to decarbonize scope 3 emissions. Pathways assessed included reduction of natural gas demand through energy efficiency, decarbonization of the natural gas supply with responsibly sourced natural gas and/or renewable natural gas, as well as longer-term offsets and low to negative emission emerging technologies.
WEC Energy Group continues to evaluate these technologies and opportunities weighing the overall risks to ensure that energy continues to be affordable and reliable to all customers. Decarbonization of scope 3 emissions must consider all these factors as we look to the future. We will be working closely with our state regulatory commissions and stakeholders as we determine potential pilot opportunities and engage in further dialogue in addressing reduction in scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

A cross functional team was established by WEC Energy Group to identify and collect the data necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions following the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. There was extensive internal review of the data along with risks and opportunities regarding various strategies to decarbonize scope 3 emissions. Pathways assessed included reduction of natural gas demand through energy efficiency, decarbonization of the natural gas supply with responsibly sourced natural gas and/or renewable natural gas, as well as longer-term offsets and low to negative emission emerging technologies.
WEC Energy Group continues to evaluate these technologies and opportunities weighing the overall risks to ensure that energy continues to be affordable and reliable to all customers. Decarbonization of scope 3 emissions must consider all these factors as we look to the future. We will be working closely with our state regulatory commissions and stakeholders as we determine potential pilot opportunities and engage in further dialogue in addressing reduction in scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

A cross functional team was established by WEC Energy Group to identify and collect the data necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions following the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. There was extensive internal review of the data along with risks and opportunities regarding various strategies to decarbonize scope 3 emissions. Pathways assessed included reduction of natural gas demand through energy efficiency, decarbonization of the natural gas supply with responsibly sourced natural gas and/or renewable natural gas, as well as longer-term offsets and low to negative emission emerging technologies.
WEC Energy Group continues to evaluate these technologies and opportunities weighing the overall risks to ensure that energy continues to be affordable and reliable to all customers. Decarbonization of scope 3 emissions must consider all these factors as we look to the future. We will be working closely with our state regulatory commissions and stakeholders as we determine potential pilot opportunities and engage in further dialogue in addressing reduction in scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

A cross functional team was established by WEC Energy Group to identify and collect the data necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions following the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. There was extensive internal review of the data along with risks and opportunities regarding various strategies to decarbonize scope 3 emissions. Pathways assessed included reduction of natural gas demand through energy efficiency, decarbonization of the natural gas supply with responsibly sourced natural gas and/or renewable natural gas, as well as longer-term offsets and low to negative emission emerging technologies.
WEC Energy Group continues to evaluate these technologies and opportunities weighing the overall risks to ensure that energy continues to be affordable and reliable to all customers. Decarbonization of scope 3 emissions must consider all these factors as we look to the future. We will be working closely with our state regulatory commissions and stakeholders as we determine potential pilot opportunities and engage in further dialogue in addressing reduction in scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

A cross functional team was established by WEC Energy Group to identify and collect the data necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions following the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. There was extensive internal review of the data along with risks and opportunities regarding various strategies to decarbonize scope 3 emissions. Pathways assessed included reduction of natural gas demand through energy efficiency, decarbonization of the natural gas supply with responsibly sourced natural gas and/or renewable natural gas, as well as longer-term offsets and low to negative emission emerging technologies.
WEC Energy Group continues to evaluate these technologies and opportunities weighing the overall risks to ensure that energy continues to be affordable and reliable to all customers. Decarbonization of scope 3 emissions must consider all these factors as we look to the future. We will be working closely with our state regulatory commissions and stakeholders as we determine potential pilot opportunities and engage in further dialogue in addressing reduction in scope 3 emissions.

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18,871,000

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Comment

The total includes:
18,460,000 metric tons CO2e from company-owned fossil generation
6,000 metric tons CO2e from biogenic carbon
371,000 metric tons CO2e from natural gas distribution lines and natural gas storage
34,000 metric tons CO2e from fleet vehicles

Our official goal tabulations include Scope 3 purchased power to meet customer load and are based on CO2 only.

Extensive evaluation and usage tracking was performed to determine the most effective method to provide fuel to our vehicle fleet. Locations, mileage, costs, and patterns of driver fill-ups were analyzed, resulting in decisions to decommission various bulk fuel locations.

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

Emissions are from estimated distribution line losses associated with power purchased from emitting sources.

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

231,000

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

194,000

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Comment

Emissions are from estimated distribution line losses associated with power purchased from emitting sources.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source of excluded emissions

Building energy usage

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are relevant and calculated, but not disclosed

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are relevant and calculated, but not disclosed

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Date of completion of acquisition or merger

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

Explain why this source is excluded

We continue to evaluate our building energy use to develop appropriate emission representation for disclosure.

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Please explain

In 2022, we established an experienced, cross-functional team to identify and collect data that was necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The team included subject matter experts in various areas of the company. Following extensive analysis and rigorous review of the 15 scope 3 categories, we identified those that are most relevant and impactful to our business. Information regarding our complete reporting year 2021 scope 3 inventory can be referenced in section C6.5a.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Please explain

In 2022, we established an experienced, cross-functional team to identify and collect data that was necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The team included subject matter experts in various areas of the company. Following extensive analysis and rigorous review of the 15 scope 3 categories, we identified those that are most relevant and impactful to our business. Information regarding our complete reporting year 2021 scope 3 inventory can be referenced in section C6.5a.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Please explain

In 2022, we established an experienced, cross-functional team to identify and collect data that was necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The team included subject matter experts in various areas of the company. Following extensive analysis and rigorous review of the 15 scope 3 categories, we identified those that are most relevant and impactful to our business. Information regarding our complete reporting year 2021 scope 3 inventory can be referenced in section C6.5a.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Please explain

In 2022, we established an experienced, cross-functional team to identify and collect data that was necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The team included subject matter experts in various areas of the company. Following extensive analysis and rigorous review of the 15 scope 3 categories, we identified those that are most relevant and impactful to our business. Information regarding our complete reporting year 2021 scope 3 inventory can be referenced in section C6.5a.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Please explain

In 2022, we established an experienced, cross-functional team to identify and collect data that was necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The team included subject matter experts in various areas of the company. Following extensive analysis and rigorous review of the 15 scope 3 categories, we identified those that are most relevant and impactful to our business. Information regarding our complete reporting year 2021 scope 3 inventory can be referenced in section C6.5a.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Please explain

In 2022, we established an experienced, cross-functional team to identify and collect data that was necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The team included subject matter experts in various areas of the company. Following extensive analysis and rigorous review of the 15 scope 3 categories, we identified those that are most relevant and impactful to our business. Information regarding our complete reporting year 2021 scope 3 inventory can be referenced in section C6.5a.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Please explain

In 2022, we established an experienced, cross-functional team to identify and collect data that was necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The team included subject matter experts in various areas of the company. Following extensive analysis and rigorous review of the 15 scope 3 categories, we identified those that are most relevant and impactful to our business. Information regarding our complete reporting year 2021 scope 3 inventory can be referenced in section C6.5a.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Please explain

In 2022, we established an experienced, cross-functional team to identify and collect data that was necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The team included subject matter experts in various areas of the company. Following extensive analysis and rigorous review of the 15 scope 3 categories, we identified those that are most relevant and impactful to our business. Information regarding our complete reporting year 2021 scope 3 inventory can be referenced in section C6.5a.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Please explain

In 2022, we established an experienced, cross-functional team to identify and collect data that was necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The team included subject matter experts in various areas of the company. Following extensive analysis and rigorous review of the 15 scope 3 categories, we identified those that are most relevant and impactful to our business. Information regarding our complete reporting year 2021 scope 3 inventory can be referenced in section C6.5a.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Please explain

In 2022, we established an experienced, cross-functional team to identify and collect data that was necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The team included subject matter experts in various areas of the company. Following extensive analysis and rigorous review of the 15 scope 3 categories, we identified those that are most relevant and impactful to our business. Information regarding our complete reporting year 2021 scope 3 inventory can be referenced in section C6.5a.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Please explain

In 2022, we established an experienced, cross-functional team to identify and collect data that was necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The team included subject matter experts in various areas of the company. Following extensive analysis and rigorous review of the 15 scope 3 categories, we identified those that are most relevant and impactful to our business. Information regarding our complete reporting year 2021 scope 3 inventory can be referenced in section C6.5a.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Please explain

In 2022, we established an experienced, cross-functional team to identify and collect data that was necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The team included subject matter experts in various areas of the company. Following extensive analysis and rigorous review of the 15 scope 3 categories, we identified those that are most relevant and impactful to our business. Information regarding our complete reporting year 2021 scope 3 inventory can be referenced in section C6.5a.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Please explain

In 2022, we established an experienced, cross-functional team to identify and collect data that was necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The team included subject matter experts in various areas of the company. Following extensive analysis and rigorous review of the 15 scope 3 categories, we identified those that are most relevant and impactful to our business. Information regarding our complete reporting year 2021 scope 3 inventory can be referenced in section C6.5a.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Please explain

In 2022, we established an experienced, cross-functional team to identify and collect data that was necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The team included subject matter experts in various areas of the company. Following extensive analysis and rigorous review of the 15 scope 3 categories, we identified those that are most relevant and impactful to our business. Information regarding our complete reporting year 2021 scope 3 inventory can be referenced in section C6.5a.

Investments

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Please explain

In 2022, we established an experienced, cross-functional team to identify and collect data that was necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The team included subject matter experts in various areas of the company. Following extensive analysis and rigorous review of the 15 scope 3 categories, we identified those that are most relevant and impactful to our business. Information regarding our complete reporting year 2021 scope 3 inventory can be referenced in section C6.5a.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Please explain

In 2022, we established an experienced, cross-functional team to identify and collect data that was necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The team included subject matter experts in various areas of the company. Following extensive analysis and rigorous review of the 15 scope 3 categories, we identified those that are most relevant and impactful to our business. Information regarding our complete reporting year 2021 scope 3 inventory can be referenced in section C6.5a.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Please explain

In 2022, we established an experienced, cross-functional team to identify and collect data that was necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The team included subject matter experts in various areas of the company. Following extensive analysis and rigorous review of the 15 scope 3 categories, we identified those that are most relevant and impactful to our business. Information regarding our complete reporting year 2021 scope 3 inventory can be referenced in section C6.5a.

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

348,000

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

6,435,000

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

605,000

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

17,299,000

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

449,000

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

In early 2021, we established an experienced, crossfunctional team to identify and collect data that was necessary to establish relevant categories of scope 3 emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The team included subject matter experts from our supply chain, finance, gas distribution, fuels, energy efficiency and environmental teams. Following extensive analysis and rigorous review of the GHG Protocol's 15 scope 3 categories, we identified those that are most relevant and impactful to our business.
All other categories not individually disclosed total 241,000 metric tons CO2e for a scope 3 emission total of 25,377,000 metric tons CO2e.

Under the guidance of a scope 3 executive steering committee, as well as independent sustainability consultant Environmental Resources Management (ERM), the cross-functional team conducted an extensive internal review of data that included analysis of the risks and opportunities associated with potential strategies to decarbonize scope 3 emissions. The team assessed various pathways that included reduction of natural gas demand through increased energy efficiency, decarbonization of the natural gas supply with responsibly sourced natural gas and/or renewable natural gas, and longer-term offsets such as low-to-negative emission emerging technologies.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Yes

C6.7a

(C6.7a) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
Row 1	448,000	Emissions from biomass used at Rothschild Biomass Cogeneration Plant.

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

2

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

19,102,000

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

9,597,400

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

11

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in revenue

Please explain

Decrease in intensity figure is due to increased operating revenue in 2022 and emission reduction.

Intensity figure

0.45

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

19,102,000

Metric denominator

megawatt hour generated (MWh)

Metric denominator: Unit total

42,280,000

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

11

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain

Decrease in emissions due to less coal generation in 2022 compared to 2021.

Intensity figure

2

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

19,065,000

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

9,597,400

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

11

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in revenue

Please explain

Decrease in intensity figure is due to increased operating revenue in 2022 and emission reduction.

Intensity figure

0.45

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

19,065,000

Metric denominator

megawatt hour generated (MWh)

Metric denominator: Unit total

42,280,000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

11

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain

Decrease in emissions due to less coal generation in 2022 compared to 2021.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	18,472,000	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	328,000	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	71,000	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C-EU7.1b

(C-EU7.1b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from electric utilities value chain activities by greenhouse gas type.

	Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)	Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)	Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)	Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Comment
Fugitives	8,000	12,850	0	329,000	Emissions from natural gas distribution lines
Combustion (Electric utilities)	18,388,000	240	0	18,460,000	Emissions from owned fossil generation; also 220 metric tons N2O or 65,500 metric tons CO2e from N2O.

Combustion (Gas utilities)	42,000	0	0	42,000	Emissions from combustion at natural gas storage facility
Combustion (Other)	0	36	0	6,000	Emissions from owned biomass generation; also 17 metric tons N2O or 5,100 metric tons CO2e from N2O
Emissions not elsewhere classified	34,000	0	0	34,000	Emissions generated from our vehicle fleet

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	18,871,000

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By facility

C7.3b

(C7.3b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude
Concord Generating Station	145,000	43.1669	-88.69
Germantown Power Plant	24,000	43.1952	-88.1496
Paris Generating Station	183,000	42.6658	-88.0131
Port Washington Generating Station	2,856,000	43.3842	-87.8689
Valley Power Plant	462,000	43.0303	-87.9233
Rothschild Biomass Generating Plant	52,000	44.8878	-89.62978
Weston Generating Station	3,031,000	44.867778	-89.658889
J.P. Pulliam Generating Station	85,000	44.543889	-88.013889

Columbia Energy Center	1,250,000	43.488333	-89.422778
Fox Energy Center	1,599,000	44.322778	-88.214722
De Pere Energy Center	99,000	44.459167	-88.0775
West Marinette	91,000	45.089167	-87.691389
F. D. Kuester	252,000	46.513589	-87.510576
A. J. Mihm	112,000	46.79381	-88.616514
Elm Road Generating Station	4,437,000	42.8457	-87.8294
Oak Creek Power Plant	3,788,000	42.8457	-87.8294

C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4

(C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Electric utility activities	18,466,000	This amount represents CO2e from generation of company-owned facilities and includes 6,000 metric tons of CO2e from N2O and methane from biogenic emissions.

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Yes

C7.7a

(C7.7a) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Subsidiary name

Wisconsin Public Service

Primary activity

Energy services & equipment

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6,155,000

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

63,000

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

48,000

Comment

Emissions reported are for electric generation from Wisconsin Public Service.

Subsidiary name

We Energies

Primary activity

Energy services & equipment

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11,947,000

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

133,000

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

121,000

Comment

Emissions reported are for electric generation from We Energies.

Subsidiary name

Upper Michigan Energy Resources

Primary activity

Energy services & equipment

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

364,000

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35,000

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25,000

Comment

Emissions reported are for electric generation from Upper Michigan Energy Resources.

Subsidiary name

Wisconsin Public Service

Primary activity

Energy services & equipment

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40,000

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Emissions reported are for natural gas distribution from Wisconsin Public Service.

Subsidiary name

Minnesota Energy Resources

Primary activity

Energy services & equipment

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26,000

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Emissions reported are for natural gas distribution from Minnesota Energy Resources.

Subsidiary name

We Energies (Wisconsin Gas and Wisconsin Electric Power Company)

Primary activity

Energy services & equipment

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

95,000

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Emissions reported are for natural gas distribution from We Energies.

Subsidiary name

Peoples Gas

Primary activity

Energy services & equipment

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

211,000

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Emissions reported are for natural gas distribution and underground natural gas storage from Peoples Gas.

Subsidiary name

Michigan Gas Utilities, North Shore Gas, and Upper Michigan Energy Resources

Primary activity

Energy services & equipment

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Michigan Gas Utilities, North Shore Gas, and Upper Michigan Energy Resources natural gas distribution are not included in emission disclosures as they do not reach the US EPA Part 98 reporting threshold for subpart W.

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) 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.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption				Change in renewable energy consumption had no impact on our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in 2022.

Other emissions reduction activities				In 2022, we continued to expand our renewable energy generation fleet and generated more renewable power than 2021.
Divestment				We did not make a divestment in 2022.
Acquisitions				There are no emissions associated with acquisitions made in 2022.
Mergers				There was no merger in 2022.
Change in output	2,656,000	Decreased	12	Decrease in emissions due to less coal generation in 2022 compared to 2021. This is based on scope 2 location-based emissions.
Change in methodology				There were no changes in methodology in 2022.
Change in boundary				There was no change in boundary in 2022.
Change in physical operating conditions				There were no significant changes in physical operating conditions in 2022.
Unidentified				There were no significant changes from unidentified factors in 2022.
Other				There were no significant changes from other factors in 2022.

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 20% but less than or equal to 25%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	1,300,000	72,740,000	74,040,000
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		263,000	26,000	289,000

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		0		0
Total energy consumption		1,563,000	72,766,000	74,329,000

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Yes

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1,300,000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

The emission factor from U.S. EPA Part 98 (40 CFR Part 98 Table C-1) of 93.8 kg CO2/mmBTU is used for calculation methodologies to determine total fuel consumed. This is wood waste from our biomass plant.

Other biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

We do not currently consume other biomass.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

We do not currently consume other renewable fuels.

Coal

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

39,700,000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

The emission factor from U.S. EPA Part 98 (40 CFR Part 98 Table C-1) of 93.28 kg CO2/mmBTU is used for calculation methodologies to determine total fuel consumed.

Oil

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

40,000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

The emission factor from U.S. EPA Part 98 (40 CFR Part 98 Table C-1) of 73.96 kg CO2/mmBTU is used for calculation methodologies to determine total fuel consumed.

Gas

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

33,000,000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

The emission factor from U.S. EPA Part 98 (40 CFR Part 98 Table C-1) of 53.06 kg CO2/mmBTU is used for calculation methodologies to determine total fuel consumed.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

We do not currently consume other non-renewable fuels.

Total fuel

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

74,040,000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

C-EU8.2d

(C-EU8.2d) For your electric utility activities, provide a breakdown of your total power plant capacity, generation, and related emissions during the reporting year by source.

Coal – hard

Nameplate capacity (MW)

3,543

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

14,838

Net electricity generation (GWh)

13,071

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12,492,000

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

842

Comment

No coal nameplate capacity was retired in 2022.

Lignite

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

None of our facilities use lignite.

Oil

Nameplate capacity (MW)

245

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

6

Net electricity generation (GWh)

4

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7,000

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

1,167

Comment

No updates to oil in 2022.

Gas

Nameplate capacity (MW)

3,712

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

14,573

Net electricity generation (GWh)

14,047

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5,914,000

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

406

Comment

This information does not include our contracted natural gas.

Sustainable biomass

Nameplate capacity (MW)

58

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

200

Net electricity generation (GWh)

200

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

52,000

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

260

Comment

Approximately 90% of the emissions from our Rothschild Biomass Cogeneration Plant were from the use of wood waste (biogenic CO2 not included in total), and 10% were due to the use of natural gas. In addition to reported emissions, there are 448,000 metric tons of CO2 associated with biogenic emissions not included in our scope 1 total.

Other biomass

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

None of our facilities use other biomass for fuel.

Waste (non-biomass)

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

None of our facilities use waste for fuel.

Nuclear

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

We own no nuclear generating facilities.

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

We currently own no fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS.

Geothermal

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

We currently own no geothermal generating facilities.

Hydropower

Nameplate capacity (MW)

156

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

806

Net electricity generation (GWh)

803

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

There are no CO2 emissions from our hydroelectric generation facilities.

Wind

Nameplate capacity (MW)

1,658

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

5,014

Net electricity generation (GWh)

5,012

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

There are no CO2 emissions from our wind generation facilities.

Solar

Nameplate capacity (MW)

213

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

439

Net electricity generation (GWh)

439

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

There are no CO2 emissions from our solar generation facilities.

Marine

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

We do not own any marine generating facilities.

Other renewable

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

Our renewable generating facilities are reported in the previous categories.

Other non-renewable

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

Our non-renewable generating facilities are reported in the previous categories.

Total

Nameplate capacity (MW)

9,585

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

35,876

Net electricity generation (GWh)

33,576

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18,465,000

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

515

Comment

Our Scope 1 emissions intensity including our long-term carbon-free power purchase from a nuclear generating facility is 437 metric tons CO2e per GWh.

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

2,300,000

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

C-EU8.4

(C-EU8.4) Does your electric utility organization have a transmission and distribution business?

Yes

C-EU8.4a

(C-EU8.4a) Disclose the following information about your transmission and distribution business.

Country/area/region
United States of America

Voltage level
Distribution (low voltage)

Annual load (GWh)
38,493

Annual energy losses (% of annual load)
2.8

Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for
Scope 2 (location-based)

Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO2e)
231,000

Length of network (km)
115,000

Number of connections

Area covered (km2)
51,700

Comment
There is no feasible method of determining the number of connections on our distribution system.

Country/area/region
United States of America

Voltage level
Distribution (low voltage)

Annual load (GWh)
38,493

Annual energy losses (% of annual load)
2.8

Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for

Scope 2 (market-based)

Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO2e)

194,000

Length of network (km)

115,000

Number of connections

Area covered (km2)

51,700

Comment

There is no feasible method of determining the number of connections on our distribution system.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description

Other, please specify

Combustion products produced

Metric value

508,200

Metric numerator

Metric tons of combustion products produced

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Metric is not an intensity metric

% change from previous year

16

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

Metric tons of combustion products produced decreased due to decreased generation from coal combustion in 2022. The company beneficially used 93% of combustion

products produced in 2022.

C-EU9.5a

(C-EU9.5a) Break down, by source, your organization's CAPEX in the reporting year and CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Coal – hard

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Lignite

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Oil

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Gas

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

5

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Between 2023 and 2027, we plan to spend an additional $0.4 billion investment in new gas generation as part of our ESG Progress Plan.

Sustainable biomass

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Other biomass

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Waste (non-biomass)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Nuclear

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Geothermal

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Hydropower

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Wind

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Between 2023 and 2027 as part of our ESG Progress Plan, we plan to invest an additional $1.9 billion in non-utility infrastructure portfolio investments in a number of wind generating facilities. Utility wind is included in our other renewable CAPEX.

Solar

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

7

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Between 2023 and 2027, we plan to invest an additional $0.6 billion in non-utility infrastructure portfolio investments in a number of solar facilities in the United States. Utility solar is included in our other renewable CAPEX.

Marine

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Other renewable (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

67

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

This information includes planned utility renewable investments. For the five-year period 2023-2027 as part of our ESG Progress Plan, we plan to invest $5.4 billion in zero-carbon generation in our Wisconsin segment, including solar, wind and battery storage.

Other non-renewable (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

C-EU9.5b

(C-EU9.5b) Break down your total planned CAPEX in your current CAPEX plan for products and services (e.g. smart grids, digitalization, etc.).

Products and services	Description of product/service	CAPEX planned for product/service	Percentage of total CAPEX planned products and services	End of year CAPEX plan
Other, please specify Technology	We continue to invest CAPEX in products and services. The investments are not publicly disclosed at this time.			

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	Yes	We are members of the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) and the Gas Technology Institute (GTI). In 2020, we joined the Low-Carbon Resources Initiative (LCRI), a joint partnership between EPRI and GTI, which is focused on large-scale deployment of low-carbon technologies. The five-year initiative will: 1. Identify and accelerate development of promising technologies, including hydrogen, bioenergy, CCUS and renewable natural gas. 2. Demonstrate and assess the performance of key technologies and processes and identify possible improvements. 3. Inform key stakeholders and the public about technology options and potential pathways to a low-carbon future. In collaboration with GTI, we help support the Utilization Technology Development (UTD) program and the Operations Technology Development (OTD) company. UTD is a nonprofit, member-led organization composed of 20 natural gas distribution companies. Our company invests $250,000

		annually, a portion of this through energy efficiency dollars, to support projects that span all end-use sectors and cover a variety of topics, including ultra-high-efficiency gas heating and cooling solutions, efficient and clean fuels (renewable natural gas, hydrogen, synthetic gas), and small-scale carbon capture. OTD is a nonprofit corporation composed of 27 natural gas distribution companies that serve over 70 million consumers in the United States, Canada and France. OTD projects are aimed at enhancing natural gas system safety, increasing operating efficiency, reducing operating costs, reducing methane emissions and maintaining system reliability and integrity. We also support research on emerging technologies and opportunities for our customers through Focus on Energy, Wisconsin utilities' statewide energy efficiency and renewable resource program. These research projects have the goal of allowing Wisconsin to further its efforts toward reducing energy waste, costs and environmental impacts. In 2022, the Focus on Energy Environmental & Economic Research and Development program launched research projects and pilots on topics including heat pump water heaters, integrated building automation systems, and high-performance building standards for affordable housing.

C-CO9.6a/C-EU9.6a/C-OG9.6a

(C-CO9.6a/C-EU9.6a/C-OG9.6a) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.

Technology area	Stage of development in the reporting year	Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years	R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)	Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years	Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Other, please specify Renewable energy	Applied research and development				We continue to invest in renewable research and development, including battery storage. There are multiple utility scale solar projects under construction with battery storage in which the first project is scheduled to go online in 2024. WEC Energy Group already has utility scale solar, which became operational in 2020.

					In 2022, WEC Energy Group led a successful pilot project with EPRI to test hydrogen as a fuel source for power generation. During the pilot, hydrogen was mixed with natural gas to power one of three 18.8-megawatt Wärtsilä reciprocating internal combustion engine (RICE) units at Upper Michigan Energy Resources' A.J. Mihm Generating Station. Wärtsilä provided expert technical support as the RICE unit was tested with hydrogen fuel blends of up to 25% by volume. Emissions reductions and unit efficiency were monitored throughout the test period and analyzed by EPRI. The hydrogen demonstration results show that hydrogen can be handled safely in a properly designed, monitored and controlled fuel system. The expected reduction in CO2 emissions, consistent engine efficiency and a favorable reduction in methane emissions were all observed in the test results. In addition, the existing selective catalytic reduction system maintained emissions below permit levels without modification. EPRI has made the pilot results available to the energy industry to understand how RICE engines can efficiently generate dispatchable power today and in the future with growing hydrogen supplies. (Note: In 2023, we

					announced another pilot project collaboration with EPRI and CMBlu Energy AG of Germany. We plan to test CMBlu's Organic SolidFlow battery for discharge durations of five to 10 hours. The test will be conducted at We Energies' Valley Power Plant in Milwaukee to further industry knowledge of this battery design that does not rely on a stressed supply chain for lithium or rare metals. The battery technology is expected to offer longer duration energy supply compared to standard lithium ion technology due to its flow battery design. Preparations are underway on the design of this project to advance industry knowledge, support renewable technology and help shape the future of clean energy.)
Other, please specify Infrastructure	Applied research and development				In collaboration with GTI, we help support the Utilization Technology Development (UTD) program and the Operations Technology Development (OTD) company. UTD is a nonprofit, member-led organization composed of 20 natural gas distribution companies. Its mission is to identify, select, fund and oversee research projects to maximize the environmental performance, affordability, efficiency and safety of equipment and processes that use natural gas and renewable energy

					resources. Our company invests $250,000 annually, a portion of this through energy efficiency dollars, to support projects that span all end-use sectors and cover a variety of topics, including ultra-high-efficiency gas heating and cooling solutions, efficient and clean fuels (renewable natural gas, hydrogen, synthetic gas), and small-scale carbon capture. OTD is a nonprofit corporation composed of 27 natural gas distribution companies that serve over 70 million consumers in the United States, Canada and France. This program allows utilities to combine interests, expertise and resources into focused research and development projects to develop solutions to a wide range of challenges. OTD projects are aimed at enhancing natural gas system safety, increasing operating efficiency, reducing operating costs, reducing methane emissions and maintaining system reliability and integrity.
Other, please specify Infrastructure	Applied research and development				We are members of the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) and the Gas Technology Institute (GTI). In 2020, we joined the Low-Carbon Resources Initiative (LCRI), a joint partnership between EPRI and GTI, which is focused on large-scale deployment of low-

					carbon technologies. The five-year initiative will: 1. Identify and accelerate development of promising technologies, including hydrogen, bioenergy, CCUS and renewable natural gas. 2. Demonstrate and assess the performance of key technologies and processes and identify possible improvements. 3. Inform key stakeholders and the public about technology options and potential pathways to a low-carbon future. WEC Energy Group has participants on the following LCRI subcommittees: Hydrocarbon Technical, Renewable Fuels, Electrolytic Processes, Storage and Delivery, Power Generation, Transportation/Industry/Buildings, Integrated Energy Analysis, and Safety/Environmental Impacts. Each of these subcommittees meets regularly with LCRI peers for project updates, technical presentations on topics relevant to the low-carbon energy transition, and discussions on emerging issues. We also support research on emerging technologies and opportunities for our customers through Focus on Energy, Wisconsin utilities' statewide energy efficiency and renewable resource

					program. These research projects have the goal of allowing Wisconsin to further its efforts toward reducing energy waste, costs and environmental impacts. In 2022, the Focus on Energy Environmental & Economic Research and Development program launched research projects and pilots on topics including heat pump water heaters, integrated building automation systems, and high-performance building standards for affordable housing.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 3	No third-party verification or assurance

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

No, we do not verify any other climate-related information reported in our CDP disclosure

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Type of internal carbon price

Other, please specify

Shadow price used in sensitivity scenarios associated with power generation projects

How the price is determined

Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

Alignment with the price of a carbon tax

Benchmarking against peers

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price

Other, please specify

Sensitivity scenarios associated with power generation projects

Scope(s) covered

Scope 1

Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Other, please specify

shadow price for power generation alternatives and decisions

Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Other, please specify

shadow price for power generation alternatives and decisions

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

20

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to

Other, please specify

Power generation alternatives and decisions

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes

No

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Using a shadow price on carbon provides a more robust analysis of power generation alternatives and decisions

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Other, please specify

In 2021, we did an initial survey with a select group of suppliers to understand their climate-related efforts.

% of suppliers by number

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

At this time, we are evaluating engagement opportunities and metrics to be utilized along with our scope 3 inventory.

Comment

We are evaluating our Scope 3 emissions in relation to purchased goods and services. Pending the outcome of this evaluation, we will determine the appropriate actions moving forward.

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing

Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes (i.e. Energy STAR)

% of customers by number

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

We provide our customers with estimates of GHG emissions from their use of the natural gas we supply and are required to report to the U.S. EPA under 40 CFR 98.
-Rationale for customer selection: Customers targeted for outreach are those taking delivery of natural gas above a threshold level during the reporting year.
- Scope of engagement: Our key account managers reach out to large customers during the first quarter of the following year to provide information needed to estimate GHG emissions associated with the natural gas delivered to our customers during the reporting year. We provide this information to any customer upon request, as well as monthly high heating values of natural gas by company for customers to calculate their carbon footprint based upon billing information.
In addition we post on our website the generation mix for each electric utility that is referenced by customers for greenhouse gas tracking.
Our large customers engage with their account managers on a regular basis for Joint Plans, which involve sharing information on energy conservation and our generation plans. We host annual energy forums where executives communicate our various

initiatives and generation plans with large customers.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Customers have expressed appreciation for receiving consistent greenhouse gas reporting information for their use, such as goal tracking and energy management use.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

No, and we do not plan to introduce climate-related requirements within the next two years

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we fund organizations or individuals whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

Our direct lobbying is conducted in support of our corporate initiatives and targets, including our greenhouse gas reduction goals, and is consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement. More information about our political activities is available on our website: https://www.wecenergygroup.com/csr/political-activities.htm

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

WEC Energy Group belongs to several industry, trade and business associations. The goal of our membership is to join forces with other utilities, businesses and industries to advance our common interests through collaboration and advocacy. By representing many members, trade associations can provide a larger voice in public policy discussions. Belonging to trade associations also allows our company to gain greater insight into the details and facets of key issues that may impact our company, our

customers and our shareholders. Please review our 2022 Trade Association and Climate Engagement Report (https://www.wecenergygroup.com/csr/trade-association-report-2022.pdf) where the major trade associations in which our company belongs and their position on climate change policies, particularly as they align with the Paris Agreement, are described.

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Would prevent restricting local regulation of utility service based on the type or source of energy.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change adaptation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Other, please specify

Prevent local governments from disallowing specific types of energy sources

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Sub-national

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Discussions identifying risks of limiting customer choices of how they heat their home or prepare their food.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

This proposed legislation is central to the Company achieving its climate transition plan. Policies that artificially accelerate the transition to electric energy from natural gas will likely lead to shortages of energy, which could then lead to calls for new generation to be built as quickly as possible and those sources of generation may not be compatible with achieving our transition plan. An additional result could be the extension of operation for units otherwise scheduled to retire to ensure reliability.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Edison Electric Institute (EII)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Mixed

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

"Climate change presents one of the greatest energy and environmental policy challenges this country – and the world – has ever faced. EEI member companies are committed to being part of the solution to climate change and have undertaken many initiatives over the last 30 years to reduce, avoid, or sequester greenhouse gas emissions.
Electric companies will continue to achieve emissions reductions thanks in part to new environmental regulations, investments in carbon-free technologies, the use of cleaner fuels, and increased electricity generation from renewables. Wind, solar, hydro, and energy storage can get us much of the way to a carbon-free future. Using an energy mix that includes nuclear energy and natural gas will help us get there faster and more reliably."

(From https://www.eei.org/issues-and-policy/Environment)

We attend meetings and discussions of the Edison Electric Institute regarding policy matters, including climate change, and provide input to ensure that the company's perspectives are considered.

Overall, we are consistent with EEI's views on cost-effective and beneficial electrification, especially in the transportation sector. WEC Energy Group has to consider a balanced approach, as we have both electric generation facilities and natural gas operations.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

1,266,093

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Our funding contribution is 2022 Edison Electric Institute membership dues for participation.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify

American Gas Association

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

"Because natural gas is highly efficient and emits considerably less carbon dioxide, sulfur, nitrogen or particulates when combusted than other fossil fuels, natural gas results in a smaller environmental impact than other energy sources.

Supplies of natural gas are becoming even more environmentally friendly. Biogas is made from non-food sources of organic waste, such as landfill and manure. When cleaned to pipeline quality, biogas becomes Renewable Natural Gas that can be delivered to residential and commercial customers. Natural gas also provides a critical back up for intermittent sources of renewable energy, such as wind and solar. Natural gas utilities continually assess emerging technologies and methodologies to determine if existing procedures can be improved.

AGA works with members and leading experts to evaluate how new federal environmental regulatory proposals could impact natural gas local distribution systems

and customers. 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."

(From https://www.aga.org/research-policy/environment-climate/)

We attend meetings and discussions of the American Gas Association regarding policy matters, including climate change, and provide input to ensure that the company's perspectives are considered.

Additionally, in February 2022, American Gas Association (AGA) released its Net-Zero Emissions Opportunities for Gas Utilities study. AGA engaged ICF, an external consultant, to conduct the first comprehensive analysis exploring natural gas utility pathways to achieve net-zero emissions.

By including natural gas, advanced fuels and our world class infrastructure, we can expand our opportunities to slash emissions, unleash greater innovation and enhance energy reliability.

(From: https://www.aga.org/research-policy/pathways-to-net-zero/)

We continue to evaluate how to incorporate findings from this study into our long-term plans for achieving our climate goals. This includes replacement of higher emitting pipes and equipment, assessing potential offsets, blending hydrogen with natural gas, using natural gas and continued involvement in our energy efficiency programs.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

952,274

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Our funding contribution is 2022 American Gas Association membership dues for participation.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations or individuals in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization or individual

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

Illinois Energy Association

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

40,000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

Our funding contribution is 2022 Illinois Energy Association membership dues for participation.

"The Illinois Energy Association is the trade association representing the investor-owned electric and natural gas utilities and power generation companies in the State of Illinois. The Energy Association serves as a vehicle to develop and promote industry positions and policies on legislative and regulatory issues."

(From: https://www.ilenergyassn.org/)

We engage with the Illinois Energy Association to provide input to ensure that the company's perspectives are considered.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

National Hydropower Association

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

25,966

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

Our funding contribution is 2022 National Hydropower Association (NHA) membership dues for participation.

NHA advocates for policies at the federal and state level to support all sectors of the waterpower industry. At the federal level, the NHA advocates for legislation to streamline licensing for hydropower, pumped storage and marine energy. The NHA

advocates for market and regulatory policies that accurately reflect the contributions hydropower makes to the energy system. In a policy statement, the NHA stated that hydropower is helping fight climate change and helps the nation avoid approximately 200 million metric tons of carbon dioxide annually. At the state level, NHA supports clean energy standards for hydropower and for policies that ensure hydropower can continue to provide reliable, renewable energy across the country.

(NHA website: https://www.hydro.org/policy/priorities/)

We engage with the National Hydropower Association to provide input to ensure that the company's perspectives are considered.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

Michigan Electric and Gas Association

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

92,595

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

Our funding contribution is 2022 Michigan Electric and Gas Association membership dues for participation.

“The Michigan Electric and Gas Association (MEGA) is a trade association established in 1984 to provide a collective voice in Michigan government and public affairs for its board member investor-owned electric and gas utilities. MEGA works with the Michigan legislature, federal and state regulatory agencies and the entire Michigan energy industry to assure safe, reliable and affordable electric and gas utility service.

MEGA serves as a forum for industry communication and information exchange on matters of public policy, legal issues, legislation and utility service. MEGA has coordinated joint member and industry filings in regulatory proceedings before the Michigan Public Service Commission and court cases. Input from committees and workgroups is used to identify issues and develop consensus positions. MEGA actively sponsors and co-sponsors industry conferences and meetings.”

(From: https://www.megautilities.org/about/)

We engage with the Michigan Electric and Gas Association to provide input to ensure that the company's perspectives are considered.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

Fair Rates for Wisconsin's Dairyland

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

36,000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

Our funding contribution is 2022 Fair Rates for Wisconsin's Dairyland (FRWD) membership dues for participation.

FRWD brings together representatives of organized labor with large and small energy providers and consumers. Their mission is to promote the value of Wisconsin's electric system, champion equitable funding and lead the discussion – including an emphasis on fairness, affordability, and reliability. An important focus of the organization is to advocate for the hard-working men and women who build, operate and maintain the electric system and for workers whose jobs and livelihood depend on reliable electricity.

(FWRD website: https://www.fairwisconsinrates.com/who-we-are/)
We engage with FRWD to provide input to ensure that the company's perspectives are considered.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

Wisconsin Manufacturers & Commerce

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

59,712

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

Our funding contribution is 2022 Wisconsin Manufacturers & Commerce membership dues for participation.

“Wisconsin Manufacturers & Commerce (WMC) is the largest and most influential business association in the state, working to make Wisconsin the best place in the nation to do business. We are the state chamber of commerce, state manufacturers’ association and state safety council. WMC is also affiliated with WMC Foundation, which runs programs including the Future Wisconsin Project and Wisconsin Business World. WMC is proud to have been serving as Wisconsin’s business voice since 1911, representing over 3,800 member companies, spanning all sectors of the economy.”

“Wisconsin employers face increasingly costly environmental and energy regulations. Many environmental regulations in Wisconsin are more stringent than what is necessary to protect the environment, and Wisconsin businesses are encountering more aggressive and hostile state regulators. In addition, access to affordable and reliable energy is under attack by federal, state, and even local regulators. WMC continues to work with national partners to ensure federal environmental standards are fair, transparent, cost-effective, and based upon sound science.”

(From: https://www.wmc.org/about-us/ and https://www.wmc.org/environment/)

We engage with Wisconsin Manufacturers & Commerce to provide input to ensure that the company's perspectives are considered.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

Type of organization or individual

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

Wisconsin Utilities Association

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

246,105

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

Our funding contribution is 2022 Wisconsin Utilities Association membership dues for participation.

"The Wisconsin Utilities Association is a 501 (c) 6 non-profit organization that represents investor-owned gas and electric utilities before the Wisconsin Legislature and regulatory bodies. WUA's membership is comprised of our state's major energy providers including WEC Energy Group: We Energies & Wisconsin Public Service Corporation; Madison Gas & Electric, Xcel Energy, Alliant Energy, American Transmission Company, Superior Water, Light & Power, Midwest Natural Gas, and associate members. WUA members provide safe, reliable, and affordable electricity and natural gas services to approximately 80% of Wisconsin's energy customers."

(From: https://www.wiutilities.org/about-us)

We engage with Wisconsin Utilities Association to provide input to ensure that the company's perspectives are considered.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

Wisconsin Utility Investors

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

126,322

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

Our funding contribution is 2022 Wisconsin Utility Investors membership dues for participation.

"The Wisconsin Utility Investors Inc. (WUI) is a nationwide grassroots association of stockholders in Wisconsin gas, electric and telephone utilities who strengthen Wisconsin's economy and protect shareholder dividends through grassroots involvement in the political process.

Helping to insure a balance of public information about utilities by making sure that the investor's viewpoint is presented.

Educating Wisconsin's utility shareholders about emerging energy issues and the financial performance of Wisconsin utilities.

Empowering individual utility investors to make their voices heard through letters to the

editor and contacts with elected officials.

Informing utility shareholders about new legislation and regulations that may have an impact on their investments."

(From: https://www.wuiinc.org/about-us)

We engage with Wisconsin Utility Investors to provide input to ensure that the company's perspectives are considered.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) 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

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

WEC-Corporate-Responsibility-Report-2022.pdf

Pathway to a Clean Energy Future- 2022 Climate Report.pdf

Page/Section reference

Pathway to a Cleaner Energy Future - All
WEC 2022 Corporate Responsibility Report - pages 17-44

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics
Other, please specify
Environmental Policy Statement

Comment

Our publications also describe our environmental partnerships and stewardship activities in the communities we serve. New publications along with other disclosures can be found on our Corporate Responsibility webpage: https://www.wecenergygroup.com/csr/index.htm.

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

NOTICE OF 2023 ANNUAL MEETING AND 2022 PROXY STATEMENT.pdf

Page/Section reference

Notice of 2023 Annual Meeting and Proxy Statement Pages P-3,P-7, P-9, P-10, P-26, P-27, P-28

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Emissions figures
Other metrics

Comment

Proxy Statement

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Attach the document

WEC Energy Group- September 2023 Investor Update.pdf

Page/Section reference

Monthly Investor Update (September 2023 attached as an example)- Slides 12, 15-18, 20-21, 25, 29-34

Content elements

Strategy
Emissions figures

Emission targets

Comment

Investor Deck

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Page/Section reference

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Corporate Responsibility webpage: https://www.wecenergygroup.com/csr/index.htm
Generation reshaping webpage: https://www.wecenergygroup.com/csr/supporting-stakeholders-during-generation-transition.htm

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	We are not a signatory/member of any collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment related to environmental issues

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	Executive management-level commitment of financial resources to preserve, enhance and protect the biodiversity on over 60,000 acres (figure includes We Energies, Wisconsin Public Service, and UMERC in Michigan and Wisconsin) of company fee-owned lands located in and around our electrical generating facilities and other electrical and gas distribution assets. These lands contain natural wetlands, grasslands and forest lands that support a wide-range of diverse plant and animal species that benefit from the active management of these landscapes.

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species Other, please specify Commitment to the protection of federally listed and IUCN Red List species.	Other, please specify Full partner in Wisconsin's Karner blue butterfly Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). On 7/28/22, WEC executed a "Certificate of Inclusion" agreement for the Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances ("CCAA") for the Monarch Butterfly.

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations

Downstream

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

Other, please specify

State Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) and federal Information for Planning and Consultation (IPAC) assessment methods.

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No and we don't plan to within the next two years

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas in the reporting year?

Yes

C15.4a

(C15.4a) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to biodiversity -sensitive areas.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Crex Meadows State Wildlife Area in Wisconsin

Proximity

Overlap

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

We Energies natural gas distribution delivery to customers

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Castle Rock State Park and Lowden-Miller State Forest in Illinois

Proximity

Up to 70 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

We Energies natural gas distribution delivery to customers

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Kirtland's Warbler Management Units & Guide's Rest

Proximity

Up to 5 km

Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

UMERC natural gas distribution delivery to customers

Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

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Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Twin Valley - Neal Prairie in Minnesota

Proximity

Overlap

Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

MERC natural gas distribution delivery to customers

Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Felton Prairie Important Bird Area (IBA) in Minnesota

Proximity

Up to 10 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

MERC natural gas distribution delivery to customers

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Bluestem Prairie-Buffalo River State Park Important Bird Area (IBA) in Minnesota

Proximity

Up to 10 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

MERC natural gas distribution delivery to customers

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

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Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Lac Qui Parle - Big Stone Important Bird Area (IBA) in Minnesota

Proximity

Overlap

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

MERC natural gas distribution delivery to customers

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

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Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Yellow River Forest/Effigy Mounds National Monument in Iowa

Proximity

Overlap

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

MERC natural gas distribution delivery to customers

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

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Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Mississippi Palisades State Park in Illinois

Proximity

Up to 50 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

We Energies natural gas distribution delivery to customers

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Pratt's Wayne/Phillip State Park Grassland Complex in Illinois

Proximity

Up to 50 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

PGL natural gas distribution delivery to customers

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie in Illinois

Proximity

Adjacent

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

PGL natural gas distribution delivery to customers

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

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Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Goose Lake Prairie State Park in Illinois

Proximity

Up to 10 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

PGL natural gas distribution delivery to customers

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Cowles Bog - Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore in Indiana

Proximity

Up to 25 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

MGU natural gas distribution delivery to customers

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Allegan State Game Area & Kalamazoo River in Michigan

Proximity

Overlap

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

MGU natural gas distribution delivery to customers

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Barry State Game Area, Yankee Springs Recreation Area & Perry Trust in Michigan

Proximity

Overlap

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

MGU natural gas distribution delivery to customers

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Fort Custer Training Center and Recreation Area in Michigan

Proximity

Overlap

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

MGU natural gas distribution delivery to customers

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

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Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Waterloo Recreation Area in Michigan

Proximity

Up to 10 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

MGU natural gas distribution delivery to customers

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Detroit River in Michigan

Proximity

Up to 5 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

MGU natural gas distribution delivery to customers

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Bluestem Prairie-Buffalo River State Park Important Bird Area (IBA) in Minnesota

Proximity

Up to 10 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

MERC natural gas distribution delivery to customers

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Rothsay Prairie in Minnesota

Proximity

Up to 5 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

MERC natural gas distribution delivery to customers

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water protection Land/water management Species management Education & awareness Livelihood, economic & other incentives

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Yes, we use indicators	Response indicators

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Other, please specify Our involvement in Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) data sharing licenses with Wisconsin and Michigan for the protection of rare species and Avian Protection Plan (APP) conforming to the Avian Power Line Interaction Committee (APLIC) standards.	Our response to biodiversity-related issues is discussed in our 2022 Corporate Responsibility Report:https://www.wecenergygroup.com/csr/cr2022/wec-corporate-responsibility-report-2022.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Vice President- Environmental	Other, please specify Vice President-Environmental

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

WEC Energy Group works with consultants, engineers and other suppliers to develop methods that are adopted to improve the efficiency and heat rates of our generating facilities, thereby lowering our emissions.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	9,597,400,000

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member

AT&T Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

WEC Energy Group's Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions that are applicable to this customer are from fossil-fueled electric generating facilities. Scope 3 emissions associated with customers' purchase and use of natural gas from WEC Energy Group are assumed not to be applicable to this customer.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Most of WEC Energy Group's carbon dioxide emissions are from our fossil-fueled energy generating facilities. These facilities are identified by and reported on under the U.S. EPA Part 98 Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases rule, and there are no limitations or assumptions associated with the identification of these sources. CO2 from MISO market purchases were determined for the combined utilities and utilized EIA CO2 rates by fuel type and MISO fuel data mix. The allocation method mentions that the emissions provided reflect average fuel mix as a proxy for the actual fuel mix of certain electricity purchased by our electric utilities.

Requesting member

Senior Plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

WEC Energy Group's Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions that are applicable to this customer are from fossil-fueled electric generating facilities. Scope 3 emissions associated with customers' purchase and use of natural gas from WEC Energy Group are assumed not to be applicable to this customer.

Verified

Allocation method

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Most of WEC Energy Group's carbon dioxide emissions are from our fossil-fueled energy generating facilities. These facilities are identified by and reported on under the U.S. EPA Part 98 Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases rule, and there are no

limitations or assumptions associated with the identification of these sources. CO2 from MISO market purchases were determined for the combined utilities and utilized EIA CO2 rates by fuel type and MISO fuel data mix. The allocation method mentions that the emissions provided reflect average fuel mix as a proxy for the actual fuel mix of certain electricity purchased by our electric utilities.

Requesting member

U.S. General Services Administration - OMB ICR #3090-0319

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

WEC Energy Group's Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions that are applicable to this customer are from fossil-fueled electric generating facilities. Scope 3 emissions associated with customers' purchase and use of natural gas from WEC Energy Group are assumed not to be applicable to this customer.

Verified

Allocation method

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Most of WEC Energy Group's carbon dioxide emissions are from our fossil-fueled energy generating facilities. These facilities are identified by and reported on under the U.S. EPA Part 98 Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases rule, and there are no limitations or assumptions associated with the identification of these sources. CO2 from MISO market purchases were determined for the combined utilities and utilized EIA CO2 rates by fuel type and MISO fuel data mix. The allocation method mentions that the emissions provided reflect average fuel mix as a proxy for the actual fuel mix of certain electricity purchased by our electric utilities.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

System GHG intensity (metric tons/MWh) is published on page 19 of the WEC Energy Group 2022 Corporate Responsibility Report, found at https://www.wecenergygroup.com/csr/cr2022wec-corporate-responsibility-report2022.pdf

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level	No method currently exists to identify and aggregate all purchases by these customers' various locations in order to apply an emission rate for calculating the emission values requested in SC1.1.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

No

SC1.4b

(SC1.4b) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers.

Our current method is to provide greenhouse gas emission rates for customers to apply to their aggregate energy use in our service areas. No method currently exists to identify and

aggregate all purchases by customers' various locations in order for us to apply an emission rate for calculating their total greenhouse gas emissions.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Requesting member

AT&T Inc.

Group type of project

Other, please specify

Provide EEI CO2 emissions and resource mix reporting template to customers.

Type of project

Other, please specify

Provide EEI CO2 emissions and resource mix reporting template to customers that is comparable across geographic areas.

Emissions targeted

Other, please specify

Information for completing carbon footprint analyses to support reduction activities.

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

Other, please specify

Depends on customer reduction activities

Details of proposal

The EEI CO2 emissions and resource mix reporting template provides information for customers who are completing carbon footprint analyses to support reduction activities across geographic areas.

Requesting member

Senior Plc

Group type of project

Other, please specify

Provide EEI CO2 emissions and resource mix reporting template to customers.

Type of project

Other, please specify

Provide EEI CO2 emissions and resource mix reporting template to customers that is comparable across geographic areas.

Emissions targeted

Other, please specify

Information for completing carbon footprint analyses to support reduction activities.

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Other, please specify

Depends on customer reduction activities.

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

Other, please specify

Depends on customer reduction activities.

Details of proposal

The EEI CO2 emissions and resource mix reporting template provides information for customers who are completing carbon footprint analyses to support reduction activities across geographic areas.

Requesting member

U.S. General Services Administration - OMB ICR #3090-0319

Group type of project

Other, please specify

Provide EEI CO2 emissions and resource mix reporting template to customers.

Type of project

Other, please specify

Provide EEI CO2 emissions and resource mix reporting template to customers that is comparable across geographic areas.

Emissions targeted

Other, please specify

Depends on customer reduction activities.

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Other, please specify

Depends on customer reduction activities.

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

Other, please specify

Depends on customer reduction activities.

Details of proposal

The EEI CO2 emissions and resource mix reporting template provides information for customers who are completing carbon footprint analyses to support reduction activities across geographic areas.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms