

Edison Electric Institute  
and American Gas Association  
**ESG/Sustainability  
Reporting Template**

# EI and AGA ESG/Sustainability Reporting Template

## Section 1: Qualitative Information

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.

As a member of the American Gas Association (AGA) and Edison Electric Institute (EEI), we are participating in an initiative led by these organizations to promote consistency and transparency in sustainability reporting. This template is designed to make environmental, social and governance (ESG) metrics and information more accessible to investors and comparable across the electric and natural gas sectors.

Additional information on our ESG-related efforts can be found on the WEC Energy Group website ([www.wecenergygroup.com/csr](http://www.wecenergygroup.com/csr)).

### ESG/Sustainability Governance

Sustainability is key to governance policies and practices across WEC Energy Group. To support an enduring enterprise, we manage short- and long-term risks and account for economic, environmental and social factors in our decision-making.

Our board of directors oversees our risk environment and associated management practices. As of Nov. 15, 2020, 10 of 12 directors were independent. To carry out its oversight function, the board and its committees routinely meet throughout the year to discuss these matters, and receive regular briefings from management and outside advisers about ongoing and emerging risks to the enterprise.

While the board delegates specified risk oversight duties to its committees, the board retains collective responsibility for comprehensive risk oversight, including short- and long-term critical risks that could impact the company's sustainability. The board believes that certain matters should be contemplated by the full board. These matters include oversight of environmental and social risks, such as the potential 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.

To foster an enterprisewide approach to identifying and managing risk, we have established an Enterprise Risk Steering Committee composed of senior-level management. The committee regularly reviews our key risk areas and provides input into the development and implementation of effective compliance and risk management practices, including external audits, and routinely reports the results of its risk management efforts to the board.

Due to its importance in the energy industry, cybersecurity is among the risk areas under the oversight of the Enterprise Risk Steering Committee. The chief information officer also reports regularly to the board's Audit and Oversight Committee on this topic. Using recognized cybersecurity framework and maturity models from the National Institute of Standards and Technology and the Department of Energy, we continuously assess the maturity of our cybersecurity program and incorporate improvements as needed, while also striving to follow industry best practices for computer network protection and effective physical security for our critical cyber assets. We participate in information sharing and vulnerability analysis with federal, state and industry organizations, as well as GridEx, the grid security exercise sponsored by the North American Electric Reliability Corp.

### Social responsibility

Our board of directors has oversight responsibility for overarching social policies, including the company's Code of Business Conduct, while our senior vice president of human resources and organizational effectiveness and other senior management are responsible for the development and implementation of these policies. We educate all new employees on our Code of Business Conduct policies, which cover our expectations for fair, lawful and ethical business conduct. All employees are trained on ethical standards, including respect for diversity, anti-harassment and protection of consumer information.

## Environmental responsibility

Our governance structure and practices support a strategic focus on environmental issues. Senior leadership has specific responsibility for managing risk across the corporation. The vice president — environmental, in collaboration with members of her team, takes the lead on analyzing the climate-related impacts of our strategies and related tactics. The WEC Infrastructure and Fuels team and Environmental team engage with other functional areas of the company to identify cost-effective options for reducing carbon emissions. The vice president — environmental provides regular updates on environmental issues, including regulatory matters, to the Audit and Oversight Committee of our board of directors at meetings held throughout the year and through formal quarterly reports.

Our Environmental team also provides reports at meetings of the Climate Risk Committee, which brings together senior-level officers responsible for overall corporate strategy. The committee meets at least quarterly to discuss goals and initiatives that involve climate-related risks and opportunities.

Responsibility for environmental compliance lies within our operating units and the Environmental department. Any significant noncompliance is reported to senior management. The quarterly report to the Audit and Oversight Committee includes the status of environmental compliance and any significant findings of noncompliance. This committee is responsible for discussing, among other things, our major environmental risk exposures and the steps management has taken to monitor and control such exposures.

The full board provides oversight of climate-related risks, opportunities and strategy, and annually reviews the Corporate Responsibility Report and its accompanying environmental policy statement.

### Additional resources

- [Board of directors](#)
- [Code of Business Conduct](#)
- [Corporate Responsibility Report](#)
- [Management team](#)

## ESG/Sustainability Strategy

### Business environment

Our operations are approximately 97% regulated, covering diverse service areas in the Midwestern United States, from Chicago to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. This regional diversity requires us to adapt to and plan for a variety of environmental, economic and regulatory factors.

Due to the region's climate, storage is an important aspect of our natural gas business. Our natural gas storage facilities in Michigan and Illinois allow our companies to purchase supplies in summer months when prices are lower, improving the reliability and affordability of natural gas service during the long heating season.

For our electric operations, We Energies, Wisconsin Public Service and Upper Michigan Energy Resources follow a comprehensive approach to address electricity supply and reliability issues in a way that considers both the economy and the environment. We are reshaping our generation fleet to reduce costs to customers, preserve fuel diversity and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in a responsible way.

Evolving business conditions have influenced our generation reshaping plan. Utility-scale solar generation has increased significantly in efficiency and affordability and fits well with Wisconsin's summer demand curve. In the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, the need for a long-term generation solution that is reliable, efficient and flexible led us to invest in modular natural gas-fueled generation.

Our companies evaluate environmental impacts and environmental regulations, including regulation of GHG emissions, in all facets of their strategic business planning. Current GHG emissions regulation, as well future legislation or regulation that may be adopted, carries with it a wide range of possible effects on our energy business; therefore, we strive for the flexibility to address these potential outcomes while ensuring a secure, low-cost and reliable supply of fuel for generating needs.

## **Risks and opportunities**

Our processes for identifying, assessing and managing climate-related and other environmental issues are integrated into multidisciplinary, companywide risk identification, assessment and management processes. We continuously monitor our assets as well as the legislative, regulatory and legal developments in areas of major environmental risks and opportunities. An example is the risk that legislative or regulatory developments could affect the economics of operating some of our generating facilities.

Our companies are members of, and actively participate in, several industry organizations (such as AGA, EEI and affiliated organizations) that are involved in the legislative and regulatory process. We also collaborate with our industry peers on research and development through organizations including the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) and the Gas Technology Institute.

As members of EPRI, we leverage EPRI's research capabilities to pursue technical and policy opportunities in electricity generation and distribution innovation that address reliability, environmental and other risks. We have invested nearly \$6 million since 2006 in climate-related research and development programs through in-house work and membership in EPRI.

In collaboration with EPRI, beginning in 2019, we conducted an assessment to identify the sustainability issues that are most important to our company and its stakeholders, considering both current and potential long-term impacts. We engaged with internal and external stakeholder groups to form the list, which we published in our 2019 Corporate Responsibility Report. We are using the results of this project to develop strategies and drive changes to meet and exceed stakeholder expectations.

We also worked with EPRI to publish a climate report, *Pathway to a Cleaner Energy Future*, in April 2019. The report focuses on the risks and opportunities associated with transitioning to a low-carbon economy, based upon the modeling of dozens of potential emission reduction pathways.

The scenario analysis in the report supports our current emissions reduction trajectory while demonstrating the importance of technological and market innovation, including electrification, in the years ahead. Goals we have set for intermediate- and longer-term GHG emissions reduction are consistent with national and international climate policy commitments to date, while recognizing uncertainties inherent in long-term planning and the needs specific to our geographic location.

As we work to reduce GHG emissions, we remain focused on safety, reliability and financial discipline. 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 physical risks, including the potential breakdown or failure of equipment or processes. Breakdown or failure may occur due to severe weather, catastrophic events, significant changes in water levels in waterways, or operating limitations that may be imposed by environmental or other regulatory requirements. Our results of operations and cash flows also can be affected by weather conditions, which influence energy demand.

To manage equipment-related risks and protect the safety of our employees and the public, we monitor natural gas and electric distribution lines. We complete risk analyses on our natural gas networks annually and identify high-consequence areas. We have made significant reliability-related investments in recent years, and plan to continue strengthening our generation fleet and electric and natural gas distribution networks. For example, the company created an equipment reliability index based on industry best practices to gauge our equipment reliability program performance and identify opportunities for improvement.

We further address the reputational and safety risks of our industry generally and company specifically by proactively sharing electric and natural gas safety information with audiences including students, teachers, families, contractors and first responders.

Growing customer demand for energy-efficient and lower-emitting options creates opportunities as well as risks from the changing market. To meet this demand, we offer a range of energy efficiency tools and

programs to our residential and business customers. These programs include energy management services to improve efficiency in business operations. In addition, two “green pricing” programs in Wisconsin allow customers to purchase specified amounts of electricity from renewable sources.

### Plans and progress

Our strategic planning evolves to anticipate and meet environmental challenges, and our environmental performance demonstrates the effectiveness of that process. In 2000, we began to reshape our portfolio of electric generation facilities, resulting in reduced environmental impact and improved environmental performance. Air quality control systems and other measures at our facilities have led to combined sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide and mercury emissions reductions of more than 90% when compared to 2000 emissions. We believe that our multi-emission reduction strategy will continue to achieve greater environmental benefit for lower cost.

Reducing GHG emissions from our electric generation continues to be integral to our strategic planning process, demonstrating commitment to environmental stewardship while fulfilling an obligation to provide reliable, affordable energy for customers. As the regulation of GHG emissions takes shape, our updated plan for our electric generation is to work with our industry partners, environmental groups and governing bodies with a goal of reducing carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions by approximately **55% below 2005 levels by 2025 and 70% below 2005 levels by 2030**. In addition, we have set a long-term goal to be **net carbon neutral by 2050**.

Our capital plan for 2021-2025 supports our focus on sustainability. In addition to the renewable projects we already have underway, we plan to bring 800 megawatts (MW) of solar, 100 MW of wind, and 600 MW of battery storage into our fleet. In the same period, we expect to retire 1,800 MW of older, less efficient fossil-fueled capacity. We developed this plan to cut emissions, maintain superior reliability and lower operating costs.

We also have set a goal for our natural gas operations across our energy companies: reducing the rate of

methane emissions from our natural gas distribution lines by 30% per mile from a 2011 baseline by 2030.

We are reducing methane emissions by addressing aging infrastructure in sections of our natural gas distribution systems. As a partner in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) Natural Gas STAR Methane Challenge Program, our subsidiary The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co., which provides natural gas utility service to customers in Chicago, Illinois, plans to replace cast and ductile iron natural gas mains with modern polyethylene pipes at an annual rate of at least 2% through 2022. The pipe upgrades are part of Peoples Gas’ System Modernization Program, a focused effort to replace approximately 2,000 miles of Chicago’s natural gas delivery system.

In August 2020, we set sustainability goals for our vehicle fleet across WEC Energy Group. We intend to make 35% of car and SUV purchases and 25% of Class 3 truck purchases plug-in electric vehicles by 2025. In addition, we plan to make 40% of our storeroom equipment electric by 2025, and 75% electric by 2030.

We continue to evaluate sustainability-related risks and opportunities and update our approach as technology, products and markets evolve.

### Additional resources

- [2019 Form 10-K](#)
- [Pathway to a Cleaner Energy Future](#)
- [We Energies](#) (Wisconsin electric and natural gas subsidiary)
- [Wisconsin Public Service](#) (Wisconsin electric and natural gas subsidiary)
- [Peoples Gas](#) (Illinois natural gas subsidiary)
- [North Shore Gas](#) (Illinois natural gas subsidiary)
- [Minnesota Energy Resources](#) (Minnesota natural gas subsidiary)
- [Michigan Gas Utilities](#) (Michigan natural gas subsidiary)
- [Upper Michigan Energy Resources](#) (Michigan electric and natural gas subsidiary)

Last updated: Nov. 24, 2020



## WEC Energy Group ESG/Sustainability Quantitative Information

Parent Company:  
Operating Company(s):  
Business Type(s):  
State(s) of Operation:  
State(s) with RPS Programs:  
Regulatory Environment:  
Report Date:

WEC Energy Group  
Wisconsin Electric Power Company d/b/a We Energies, Wisconsin Public Service Corporation and Upper Michigan Energy Resources Corporation  
Vertically integrated, electric generation and distribution, and natural gas distribution  
Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan  
Wisconsin, Michigan  
Wisconsin: regulated, Michigan: partly deregulated (Michigan allows 10% of the state's electric usage to be served by deregulated energy markets)  
11/24/2020

	Baseline 2005	Previous 2016	Previous 2017	Last year 2018	Current year 2019	Future year 2030	Future year 2050	Comments, links, additional information, and notes	
<b>Portfolio</b>									
<b>Owned nameplate generation capacity at end of year (MW)</b>		10,096	9,993	8,438	8,206 <sup>1</sup>				
Coal		5,555	5,555	3,955	3,545			Coal and gas capacity data corrected since 2020 CDP response.	
Natural gas		3,846	3,743	3,743	3,931				
Nuclear		0	0	0	0				
Petroleum		0	0	0	0				
Total renewable energy resources		695	695	740	730				
Biomass/biogas		58	58	58	58				
Geothermal		0	0	0	0				
Hydroelectric		190	190	174	174				
Solar		0	0	0	0				
Wind		447	447	508	498				
Other		0	0	0	0				
<b>Owned net generation for the data year (MWh)</b>		35,856,000	35,838,000	34,130,000	32,082,000				<a href="#">2019 Corporate Responsibility Report, page 16</a>
Coal		23,467,000	24,484,000	21,569,000	16,498,000				
Natural gas		10,367,000	9,302,000	10,578,000	13,562,000				
Nuclear		0	0	0	0				
Petroleum		0	0	0	0				
Total renewable energy resources		2,022,000	2,052,000	1,983,000	2,022,000				
Biomass/biogas		103,000	85,000	100,000	99,000				
Geothermal		0	0	0	0				
Hydroelectric		864,000	886,000	835,000	787,000				
Solar		0	0	0	0				
Wind		1,055,000	1,081,000	1,048,000	1,136,000				
Other		0	0	0	0				
<b>Purchased net generation for the data year (MWh)</b>		15,492,000	14,639,000	14,085,000	14,746,000				
Coal		0	0	0	0				
Natural gas		876,000	648,000	757,000	828,000				
Nuclear		9,008,000	8,950,000	8,967,000	8,979,000				
Petroleum		0	0	0	0				
Total renewable energy resources		1,419,000	1,475,000	1,153,000	892,000				
Other		4,189,000	3,566,000	3,206,000	4,047,000				
<b>Total generation plus purchases (MWh)</b>		51,348,000	50,477,000	48,215,000	46,828,000				
Coal		23,467,000	24,484,000	21,569,000	16,498,000				
Gas		11,243,000	9,950,000	11,335,000	14,390,000				
Non-emitting		12,449,000	12,477,000	12,103,000	11,893,000				
Other purchases		4,189,000	3,566,000	3,208,000	4,047,000				
<b>Investing in the future</b>									
Total annual capital expenditures (nominal dollars)		\$1,423,700,000	\$2,185,500,000	\$2,417,100,000	\$2,529,000,000			<a href="#">WEC Energy Group 10-K, page 122</a>	
Incremental annual electricity savings from energy efficiency measures (MWh)		349,664	392,981	420,699 <sup>1</sup>	428,252				
Incremental annual investment in electric energy efficiency programs (nominal dollars)		\$49,702,800	\$50,286,000	\$51,232,970 <sup>1</sup>	\$55,871,793				
Percent of total electric customers with smart meters (at end of year)		13%	29%	46%	68%				
<sup>1</sup> correction									
<b>Retail electric customer count (at end of year)</b>									
Commercial/Industrial		175,000	176,100	177,200	178,600			<a href="#">WEC Energy Group 10-K, page 5</a>	
Residential		1,421,700	1,431,400	1,441,300	1,449,700				
<b>Emissions</b>									
<b>GHG emissions: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>									
<b>Owned generation</b>									
Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )									
Total owned generation CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons)		28,922,000	29,652,000	26,129,000	21,169,000				
Total owned generation CO <sub>2</sub> emissions intensity (metric tons/net MWh)		0.81	0.83	0.77	0.66				
Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO <sub>2</sub> e)									
Total owned generation CO <sub>2</sub> e emissions (metric tons)		29,058,000	29,794,000	26,253,000	21,262,000			<a href="#">2019 Corporate Responsibility Report, page 22</a>	
Total owned generation CO <sub>2</sub> e emissions intensity (metric tons/net MWh)		0.81	0.83	0.77	0.66				
<b>Purchased power</b>									
Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )									
Total purchased generation CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons)		4,986,000	3,540,000	3,138,000	3,886,000			<a href="#">2019 Corporate Responsibility Report, page 22</a>	
Total purchased generation CO <sub>2</sub> emissions intensity (metric tons/net MWh)		0.32	0.24	0.22	0.26			For purchased electricity for which actual fuel mix characteristics are not identifiable, regional average fuel mix data from Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Wisconsin are used as a proxy.	
Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO <sub>2</sub> e)									
Total purchased generation CO <sub>2</sub> e emissions (metric tons)		4,986,000	3,540,000	3,138,000	3,886,000				
Total purchased generation CO <sub>2</sub> e emissions intensity (metric tons/net MWh)		0.32	0.24	0.22	0.26				
<b>Owned generation + purchased power</b>									
Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )									
Total owned + purchased generation CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons)	35,700,000	33,908,000	33,192,000	29,267,000	25,055,000	10,700,000	0	Goals: 70% below 2005 levels by 2030; net carbon neutral by 2050	
Total owned + purchased generation CO <sub>2</sub> emissions intensity (metric tons/net MWh)		0.66	0.66	0.61	0.54			<a href="#">2019 Corporate Responsibility Report, page 2</a>	
Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO <sub>2</sub> e)									
Total owned + purchased generation CO <sub>2</sub> e emissions (metric tons)		34,044,000	33,334,000	29,391,000	25,148,000				
Total owned + purchased generation CO <sub>2</sub> e emissions intensity (metric tons/net MWh)		0.66	0.66	0.61	0.54				
<b>Non-generation CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions</b>									
Fugitive CO <sub>2</sub> e emissions of sulfur hexafluoride (metric tons)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
Fugitive CO <sub>2</sub> e emissions from natural gas distribution (metric tons)		400,000	400,000	400,000	376,000				
<b>Nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), mercury (Hg)</b>									
generation basis for calculation				Fossil					
<b>Nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)</b>									
Total NO <sub>x</sub> emissions (metric tons)		11,804	11,045	10,454	6,258			<a href="#">2019 Corporate Responsibility Report, page 22</a>	
Total NO <sub>x</sub> emissions intensity (metric tons/net MWh)		0.00035	0.00033	0.00031	0.00020			<a href="#">2019 Corporate Responsibility Report, page 22</a>	
<b>Sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)</b>									
Total SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons)		10,273	8,797	7,770	2,210			<a href="#">2019 Corporate Responsibility Report, page 22</a>	
Total SO <sub>2</sub> emissions intensity (metric tons/net MWh)		0.00030	0.00026	0.00023	0.00007			<a href="#">2019 Corporate Responsibility Report, page 22</a>	
<b>Mercury (Hg)</b>									
Total Hg emissions (kg)		45.0	56.0	43.0	33			<a href="#">2019 Corporate Responsibility Report, page 22</a>	
Total Hg emissions intensity (kg/net MWh)		0.000001	0.000002	0.000001	0.000001			<a href="#">2019 Corporate Responsibility Report, page 22</a>	



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 State(s) of Operation:  
 State(s) with RPS Programs:  
 Regulatory Environment:  
 Report Date:

WEC Energy Group  
 Wisconsin Electric Power Company d/b/a We Energies, Wisconsin Public Service Corporation and Upper Michigan Energy Resources Corporation  
 Vertically integrated, electric generation and distribution, and natural gas distribution  
 Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan  
 Wisconsin, Michigan  
 Wisconsin: regulated, Michigan: partly deregulated (Michigan allows 10% of the state's electric usage to be served by deregulated energy marketers)  
 11/24/2020

	Baseline 2005	Previous 2016	Previous 2017	Last year 2018	Current year 2019	Future year 2030	Future year 2050	Comments, links, additional information, and notes
<b>Resources</b>								
<b>Human resources</b>								
Total number of employees		8,170	8,129	7,878	7,515			<a href="#">2019 Corporate Responsibility Report, page 38</a>
Total number on board of directors		13	13	14	13			
Total women on board of directors		3	3	3	4			
Total minorities on board of directors		2	2	3	4			
Employee safety metrics								
Recordable incident rate		1.95	2.69	2.32	2.44			
Lost-time case rate		0.59	0.78	0.66	0.53			
Days away, restricted, and transfer (DART) rate		1.22	1.82	1.70	1.61			
Work-related fatalities		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
<b>Fresh water resources</b>								
Water withdrawals, consumptive (billions of liters/net MWh)		0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000			<a href="#">2019 Corporate Responsibility Report, page 24</a> <a href="#">2019 Corporate Responsibility Report, page 25</a>
Water withdrawals, non-consumptive (billions of liters/net MWh)		0.00009	0.00010	0.00011	0.00010			
<b>Waste products</b>								
Amount of hazardous waste manifested for disposal (metric tons)		15	100	216	46			
Percent of coal combustion products beneficially used		100%	95%	91%	94%			

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## Definitions for Electric Company ESG/Sustainability Metrics

Ref. No.	Metric Name	Definition	Units Reported in	Time Period (if applicable)	Reference to Source (if applicable)
<b>Portfolio</b>					
1	<b>Owned Nameplate Generation Capacity at end of year (MW)</b>	Provide generation capacity data that is consistent with other external reporting by your company. The alternative default is to use the summation of the nameplate capacity of installed owned generation in the company portfolio, as reported to the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) on <b>Form 860 Generator Information</b> . Note that data should be provided in terms of equity ownership for shared facilities. Nameplate capacity is defined as the maximum rated output of a generator, prime mover, or other electric power production equipment under specific conditions designated by the manufacturer. Installed generation nameplate capacity is commonly expressed in megawatts (MW) and is usually indicated on a nameplate physically attached to the generator.	Megawatt (MW). One million watts of electricity.	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , <a href="https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/">https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/</a> . Form 860 instructions available at: <a href="http://www.eia.gov/survey/form/eia_860/instructions.pdf">www.eia.gov/survey/form/eia_860/instructions.pdf</a> .
1.1	Coal	Nameplate capacity of generation resources that produce electricity through the combustion of coal (a readily combustible black or brownish-black rock whose composition, including inherent moisture, consists of more than 50 percent by weight and more than 70 percent by volume of carbonaceous material. It is formed from plant remains that have been compacted, hardened, chemically altered, and metamorphosed by heat and pressure over geologic time).	MW	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , <a href="https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/">https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/</a> .
1.2	Natural Gas	Nameplate capacity of generation resources that produce electricity through the combustion of natural gas (a gaseous mixture of hydrocarbon compounds, the primary one being methane).	MW	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , <a href="https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/">https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/</a> .
1.3	Nuclear	Nameplate capacity of generation resources that produce electricity through the use of thermal energy released from the fission of nuclear fuel in a reactor.	MW	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , <a href="https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/">https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/</a> .
1.4	Petroleum	Nameplate capacity of generation resources that produce electricity through the combustion of petroleum (a broadly defined class of liquid hydrocarbon mixtures. Included are crude oil, lease condensate, unfinished oils, refined products obtained from the processing of crude oil, and natural gas plant liquids).	MW	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , <a href="https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/">https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/</a> .
1.5	Total Renewable Energy Resources	Energy resources that are naturally replenishing but flow-limited. They are virtually inexhaustible in duration but limited in the amount of energy that is available per unit of time. Renewable energy resources include biomass, hydro, geothermal, solar, wind, ocean thermal, wave action, and tidal action.	MW	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , <a href="https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/">https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/</a> .
1.5.1	Biomass/Biogas	Nameplate capacity of generation resources that produce electricity through the combustion of biomass (an organic nonfossil material of biological origin constituting a renewable energy source).	MW	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , <a href="https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/">https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/</a> .
1.5.2	Geothermal	Nameplate capacity of generation resources that produce electricity through the use of thermal energy released from hot water or steam extracted from geothermal reservoirs in the earth's crust.	MW	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , <a href="https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/">https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/</a> .
1.5.3	Hydroelectric	Nameplate capacity of generation resources that produce electricity through the use of flowing water.	MW	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , <a href="https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/">https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/</a> .
1.5.4	Solar	Nameplate capacity of generation resources that produce electricity through the use of the radiant energy of the sun, which can be converted into other forms of energy, such as heat or electricity.	MW	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , <a href="https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/">https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/</a> .
1.5.5	Wind	Nameplate capacity of generation resources that produce electricity through the use of kinetic energy present in wind motion that can be converted to mechanical energy for driving pumps, mills, and electric power generators.	MW	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , <a href="https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/">https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/</a> .
1.6	Other	Nameplate capacity of generation resources that are not defined above.	MW	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , <a href="https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/">https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/</a> .
2	<b>Net Generation for the data year (MWh)</b>	Net generation is defined as the summation of the amount of gross generation less the electrical energy consumed at the generating station(s) for station service or auxiliaries. Data can be provided in terms of total, owned, and/or purchased, depending on how the company prefers to disseminate data in this template. <b>Provide net generation data that is consistent with other external reporting by your company.</b> The alternative default is to provide owned generation data as reported to EIA on <b>Form 923 Schedule E3</b> and align purchased power data with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) <b>Form 1 Purchased Power Schedule</b> , Reference Pages numbers 328-327. Note: Electricity required for pumping at pumped-storage plants is regarded as electricity for station service and is deducted from gross generation.	Megawatthour (MWh): One thousand kilowatt-hours or one million watt-hours.	Annual	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , <a href="https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/">https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/</a> . Form 923 instructions available at: <a href="http://www.eia.gov/survey/form/eia_923/instructions.pdf">www.eia.gov/survey/form/eia_923/instructions.pdf</a> .
2.1	Coal	Net electricity generated by the combustion of coal (a readily combustible black or brownish-black rock whose composition, including inherent moisture, consists of more than 50 percent by weight and more than 70 percent by volume of carbonaceous material. It is formed from plant remains that have been compacted, hardened, chemically altered, and metamorphosed by heat and pressure over geologic time).	MWh	Annual	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , <a href="https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/">https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/</a> .
2.2	Natural Gas	Net electricity generated by the combustion of natural gas (a gaseous mixture of hydrocarbon compounds, the primary one being methane).	MWh	Annual	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , <a href="https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/">https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/</a> .
2.3	Nuclear	Net electricity generated by the use of the thermal energy released from the fission of nuclear fuel in a reactor.	MWh	Annual	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , <a href="https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/">https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/</a> .
2.4	Petroleum	Net electricity generated by the combustion of petroleum (a broadly defined class of liquid hydrocarbon mixtures. Included are crude oil, lease condensate, unfinished oils, refined products obtained from the processing of crude oil, and natural gas plant liquids).	MWh	Annual	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , <a href="https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/">https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/</a> .
2.5	Total Renewable Energy Resources	Energy resources that are naturally replenishing but flow-limited. They are virtually inexhaustible in duration but limited in the amount of energy that is available per unit of time. Renewable energy resources include biomass, hydro, geothermal, solar, wind, ocean thermal, wave action, and tidal action.	MWh	Annual	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , <a href="https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/">https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/</a> .
2.5.1	Biomass/Biogas	Net electricity generated by the combustion of biomass (an organic nonfossil material of biological origin constituting a renewable energy source).	MWh	Annual	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , <a href="https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/">https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/</a> .
2.5.2	Geothermal	Net electricity generated by the use of thermal energy released from hot water or steam extracted from geothermal reservoirs in the earth's crust.	MWh	Annual	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , <a href="https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/">https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/</a> .
2.5.3	Hydroelectric	Net electricity generated by the use of flowing water.	MWh	Annual	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , <a href="https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/">https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/</a> .
2.5.4	Solar	Net electricity generated by the use of the radiant energy of the sun, which can be converted into other forms of energy, such as heat or electricity.	MWh	Annual	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , <a href="https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/">https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/</a> .
2.5.5	Wind	Net electricity generated by the use of kinetic energy present in wind motion that can be converted to mechanical energy for driving pumps, mills, and electric power generators.	MWh	Annual	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , <a href="https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/">https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/</a> .
2.6	Other	Net electricity generated by other resources that are not defined above. If applicable, this metric should also include market purchases where the generation resource is unknown.	MWh	Annual	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , <a href="https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/">https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/</a> .
3	<b>Investing in the Future: Capital Expenditures, Energy Efficiency (EE), and Smart Meters</b>				
3.1	Total Annual Capital Expenditures	Align annual capital expenditures with data reported in recent investor presentations. A capital expenditure is the use of funds or assumption of a liability in order to obtain physical assets that are to be used for productive purposes for at least one year. This type of expenditure is made in order to expand the productive or competitive posture of a business.	Nominal Dollars	Annual	Accounting Tools, Q&A, <a href="http://www.accountingtools.com/questions-and-answers/what-is-a-capital-expenditure.html">http://www.accountingtools.com/questions-and-answers/what-is-a-capital-expenditure.html</a>
3.2	Incremental Annual Electricity Savings from EE Measures (MWh)	Incremental Annual Electricity Savings for the reporting year as reported to EIA on <b>Form 861</b> . Incremental Annual Savings for the reporting year are those changes in energy use caused in the current reporting year by: (1) new participants in DSM programs that operated in the previous reporting year, and (2) participants in new DSM programs that operated for the first time in the current reporting year. A "New program" is a program for which the reporting year is the first year the program achieved savings, regardless of when program development and expenditures began.	MWh	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Form EIA-861 Annual Electric Power Industry Report Instructions</i> . Available at: <a href="http://www.eia.gov/survey/form/eia_861/instructions.pdf">www.eia.gov/survey/form/eia_861/instructions.pdf</a> .
3.3	Incremental Annual Investment in Electric EE Programs (nominal dollars)	Total annual investment in electric energy efficiency programs as reported to EIA on <b>Form 861</b> .	Nominal Dollars	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Form EIA-861 Annual Electric Power Industry Report Instructions</i> . Available at: <a href="http://www.eia.gov/survey/form/eia_861/instructions.pdf">www.eia.gov/survey/form/eia_861/instructions.pdf</a> .
3.4	Percent of Total Electric Customers with Smart Meters (at end of year)	Number of electric smart meters installed at end-use customer locations, divided by number of total electric meters installed at end-use customer locations. Smart meters are defined as electricity meters that measure and record usage data at a minimum, in hourly intervals, and provide usage data to both consumers and energy companies at least once daily. Align reporting with EIA <b>Form 861</b> meter data, which lists all types of meter technology used in the system as well as total meters in the system.	Percent	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , <a href="https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/">https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/</a> .
4	<b>Retail Electric Customer Count (at end of year)</b>	Electric customer counts should be aligned with the data provided to EIA on <b>Form 861 - Sales to Utility Customers</b> .			U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Form EIA-861 Annual Electric Power Industry Report Instructions</i> . Available at: <a href="http://www.eia.gov/survey/form/eia_861/instructions.pdf">www.eia.gov/survey/form/eia_861/instructions.pdf</a> .
4.1	Commercial	An energy-consuming sector that consists of service-providing facilities and equipment of businesses, Federal, State, and local governments; and other private and public organizations, such as religious, social, or fraternal groups. The commercial sector includes institutional living quarters. It also includes sewage treatment facilities. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a wide variety of other equipment. Note: This sector includes generators that produce electricity and/or useful thermal output primarily to support the activities of the above-mentioned commercial establishments.	Number of end-use retail customers receiving electricity (individual homes and businesses count as one).	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , <a href="https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/">https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/</a> .
4.2	Industrial	An energy-consuming sector that consists of all facilities and equipment used for producing, processing, or assembling goods. The industrial sector encompasses the following types of activity manufacturing (NAICS codes 31-33); agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (NAICS code 11); mining, including oil and gas extraction (NAICS code 21); and construction (NAICS code 23). Overall energy use in this sector is largely for process heat and cooling and powering machinery, with lesser amounts used for facility heating, air conditioning, and lighting. Fossil fuels are also used as raw material inputs to manufactured products. Note: This sector includes generators that produce electricity and/or useful thermal output primarily to support the above-mentioned industrial activities. Various EIA programs differ in sectoral coverage.	Number of end-use retail customers receiving electricity (individual homes and businesses count as one).	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , <a href="https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/">https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/</a> .
4.3	Residential	An energy-consuming sector that consists of living quarters for private households. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a variety of other appliances. The residential sector excludes institutional living quarters. Note: Various EIA programs differ in sectoral coverage.	Number of end-use retail customers receiving electricity (individual homes and businesses count as one).	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , <a href="https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/">https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/</a> .
<b>Emissions</b>					
5	<b>GHG Emissions: Carbon Dioxide (CO2) and Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO2e)</b>				
5.1	<b>Owned Generation</b>				
5.1.1	<b>Carbon Dioxide (CO2)</b>				
5.1.1.1	Total Owned Generation CO2 Emissions	Total direct CO2 emissions from company equity-owned fossil fuel combustion generation in accordance with EPA's <b>GHG Reporting Program</b> (40 CFR, part 98, Subpart C – General Stationary Fuel Combustion and Subpart D – Electricity Production), using a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) or other approved methodology.	Metric Tons	Annual	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, <i>Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program</i> (40 CFR, part 98, Subparts C and D).
5.1.1.2	Total Owned Generation CO2 Emissions Intensity	Total direct CO2 emissions from 5.1.1.1, divided by total MWh of <b>owned</b> net generation reported in the Utility Portfolio section.	Metric Tons/Net MWh	Annual	
5.1.2	<b>Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO2e)</b>				
5.1.2.1	Total Owned Generation CO2e Emissions	Total direct CO2e emissions (CO2, CH4, and N2O) from company equity-owned fossil fuel combustion generation in accordance with EPA's <b>GHG Reporting Program</b> (40 CFR, part 98, Subpart C – General Stationary Fuel Combustion and Subpart D – Electricity Production), using a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) or other approved methodology.	Metric Tons	Annual	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, <i>Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program</i> (40 CFR, part 98, Subparts C and D).
5.1.2.2	Total Owned Generation CO2e Emissions Intensity	Total direct CO2e emissions from 5.1.2.1, divided by total MWh of <b>owned</b> net generation reported in the Utility Portfolio section.	Metric Tons/Net MWh	Annual	
5.2	<b>Purchased Power</b>				
5.2.1	<b>Carbon Dioxide (CO2)</b>				
5.2.1.1	Total Purchased Generation CO2 Emissions	Purchased power CO2 emissions should be calculated using the most relevant and accurate of the following methods: (1) For direct purchases, such as PPAs, use the direct emissions data as reported to EPA. (2) For market purchases where emissions attributes are unknown, use applicable regional or national emissions rate: - ISO/RTO-level emission factors - Climate Registry emission factors - E-Grid emission factors	Metric Tons	Annual	



**Definitions for Electric Company ESG/Sustainability Metrics**

Ref. No.	Metric Name	Definition	Units Reported in	Time Period (if applicable)	Reference to Source (if applicable)
5.2.1.2	Total Purchased Generation CO2 Emissions Intensity	Total purchased power CO2 emissions from 5.2.1.1, divided by total MWh of purchased net generation reported in the Utility Portfolio section.	Metric Tons/Net MWh	Annual	
5.2.2	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO2e)				
5.2.2.1	Total Purchased Generation CO2e Emissions	Purchased power CO2e emissions should be calculated using the most relevant and accurate of the following methods: (1) For direct purchases, such as PPAs, use the direct emissions data as reported to EPA. (2) For market purchases where emissions attributes are unknown, use applicable regional or national emissions rate: - ISO/RTO-level emission factors - Climate Registry emission factors - E-Grid emission factors	Metric Tons	Annual	
5.2.2.2	Total Purchased Generation CO2e Emissions Intensity	Total purchased power CO2e emissions from 5.2.2.1, divided by total MWh of purchased net generation reported in the Utility Portfolio section.	Metric Tons/Net MWh	Annual	
5.3	<b>Owned Generation + Purchased Power</b>				
5.3.1	Carbon Dioxide (CO2)				
5.3.1.1	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO2 Emissions	Sum of total CO2 emissions reported under 5.1.1.1 and 5.2.1.1.	Metric Tons	Annual	
5.3.1.2	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO2 Emissions Intensity	Total emissions from 5.3.1.1, divided by total MWh of owned and purchased net generation reported in the Utility Portfolio section.	Metric Tons/Net MWh	Annual	
5.3.2	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO2e)				
5.3.2.1	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO2e Emissions	Sum of total CO2e emissions reported under 5.1.1.1 and 5.2.1.1.	Metric Tons	Annual	
5.3.2.2	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO2e Emissions Intensity	Total emissions from 5.3.2.1, divided by total MWh of owned and purchased net generation reported in the Utility Portfolio section.	Metric Tons/Net MWh	Annual	
5.4	<b>Non-Generation CO2e Emissions</b>				
5.4.1	Fugitive CO2e emissions of sulfur hexafluoride	Total fugitive CO2e emissions of sulfur hexafluoride in accordance with EPA's GHG Reporting Program (40 CFR Part 98, Subpart DD).	Metric Tons	Annual	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (40 CFR, part 98, Subpart DD).
5.4.2	Fugitive CO2e emissions from natural gas distribution	Total fugitive CO2e emissions from natural gas distribution in accordance with EPA's GHG Reporting Program (40 CFR Part 98, Subpart W).	Metric Tons	Annual	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (40 CFR, part 98, Subpart W).
6	<b>Nitrogen Oxide (NOx), Sulfur Dioxide (SO2), Mercury (Hg)</b>				
6.1	Generation basis for calculation	Indicate the generation basis for calculating SO2, NOx, and Hg emissions and intensity. Fossil: Fossil Fuel Generation Only Total: Total System Generation Other: Other (please specify in comment section)			
6.2	<b>Nitrogen Oxide (NOx)</b>				
6.2.1	Total NOx Emissions	Total NOx emissions from company equity-owned fossil fuel combustion generation. In accordance with EPA's Acid Rain Reporting Program (40 CFR, part 75) or regulatory equivalent.	Metric Tons	Annual	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Acid Rain Reporting Program (40 CFR, part 75).
6.2.2	Total NOx Emissions Intensity	Total from above, divided by the MWh of generation basis as indicated in 6.1.	Metric Tons/Net MWh	Annual	
6.3	<b>Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)</b>				
6.3.1	Total SO2 Emissions	Total SO2 emissions from company equity-owned fossil fuel combustion generation. In accordance with EPA's Acid Rain Reporting Program (40 CFR, part 75) or regulatory equivalent.	Metric Tons	Annual	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Acid Rain Reporting Program (40 CFR, part 75).
6.3.2	Total SO2 Emissions Intensity	Total from above, divided by the MWh of generation basis as indicated in 6.1.	Metric Tons/Net MWh	Annual	
6.4	<b>Mercury (Hg)</b>				
6.4.1	Total Hg Emissions	Total Mercury emissions from company equity-owned fossil fuel combustion generation. Preferred methods of measurement are performance-based direct measurement as outlined in the EPA Mercury and Air Toxics Standard (MATS). In the absence of performance-based measures, report value aligned with Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) or regulatory equivalent for international operations.	Kilograms	Annual	EPRI, Metrics to Benchmark Electric Power Company Sustainability Performance, 2018 Technical Report.
6.4.2	Total Hg Emissions Intensity	Total from above, divided by the MWh of generation basis as indicated in 6.1.	Kilograms/Net MWh	Annual	
7	<b>Resources</b>				
7	<b>Human Resources</b>				
7.1	Total Number of Employees	Average number of employees over the year. To calculate the annual average number of employees: (1) Calculate the total number of employees your establishment paid for all periods. Add the number of employees your establishment paid in every pay period during the data year. Count all employees that you paid at any time during the year and include full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal, salaried, and hourly workers. Note that pay periods could be monthly, weekly, bi-weekly, and so on. (2) Divide the total number of employees (from step 1) by the number of pay periods your establishment had in during the data year. Be sure to count any pay periods when you had no (zero) employees. (3) Round the answer you computed in step 2 to the next highest whole number.	Number of Employees	Annual	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Steps to estimate annual average number of employees, www.bls.gov/respondents/if/annualavghours.htm. EPRI, Metrics to Benchmark Electric Power Company Sustainability Performance, 2018 Technical Report.
7.2	Total Number of Board of Directors/Trustees	Average number of employees on the Board of Directors/Trustees over the year.	Number of Employees	Annual	
7.3	Total Women on Board of Directors/Trustees	Total number of women (defined as employees who identify as female) on Board of Directors/Trustees.	Number of Employees	Annual	U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, EEO Terminology, www.archives.gov/eoo/terminology.html. EPRI, Metrics to Benchmark Electric Power Company Sustainability Performance, 2018 Technical Report.
7.4	Total Minorities on Board of Directors/Trustees	Total number of minorities on Board of Directors/Trustees. Minority employees are defined as "the smaller part of a group. A group within a country or state that differs in race, religion or national origin from the dominant group. Minority is used to mean four particular groups who share a race, color or national origin." These groups are: "(1) American Indian or Alaska Native. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, and who maintain their culture through a tribe or community; (2) Asian or Pacific Islander. A person having origins in any of the original people of the Far East, Southeast Asia, India, or the Pacific Islands. These areas include, for example, China, India, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa; (3) Black (except Hispanic). A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa; (4) Hispanic. A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race."	Number of Employees	Annual	U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, EEO Terminology, www.archives.gov/eoo/terminology.html. EPRI, Metrics to Benchmark Electric Power Company Sustainability Performance, 2018 Technical Report.
7.5	Employee Safety Metrics				
7.5.1	Recordable Incident Rate	Number of injuries or illnesses x 200,000 / Number of employee labor hours worked. Injury or illness is recordable if it results in any of the following: death, days away from work, restricted work or transfer to another job, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness. You must also consider a case to meet the general recording criteria if it involves a significant injury or illness diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional, even if it does not result in death, days away from work, restricted work or job transfer, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness. Record the injuries and illnesses of all employees on your payroll, whether they are labor, executive, hourly, salary, part-time, seasonal, or migrant workers. You also must record the recordable injuries and illnesses that occur to employees who are not on your payroll if you supervise these employees on a day-to-day basis. If your business is organized as a sole proprietorship or partnership, the owner or partners are not considered employees for recordkeeping purposes. For temporary employees, you must record these injuries and illnesses if you supervise these employees on a day-to-day basis. If the contractor's employee is under the day-to-day supervision of the contractor, the contractor is responsible for recording the injury or illness. If you supervise the contractor employee's work on a day-to-day basis, you must record the injury or illness.	Percent	Annual	U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Health and Safety Administration, OSHA Recordable Incidents. EPRI, Metrics to Benchmark Electric Power Company Sustainability Performance, 2018 Technical Report.
7.5.2	Lost-time Case Rate	Calculated as: Number of lost-time cases x 200,000 / Number of employee labor hours worked. Only report for employees of the company as defined for the "recordable incident rate for employees" metric. A lost-time incident is one that resulted in an employee's inability to work the next full work day.	Percent	Annual	U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Health and Safety Administration, OSHA Recordable Incidents. EPRI, Metrics to Benchmark Electric Power Company Sustainability Performance, 2018 Technical Report.
7.5.3	Days Away, Restricted, and Transfer (DART) Rate	Calculated as: Total number of DART incidents x 200,000 / Number of employee labor hours worked. A DART incident is one in which there were one or more lost days or one or more restricted days, or one that resulted in an employee transferring to a different job within the company.	Percent	Annual	U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Health and Safety Administration, OSHA Recordable Incidents. EPRI, Metrics to Benchmark Electric Power Company Sustainability Performance, 2018 Technical Report.
7.5.4	Work-related Fatalities	Total employee fatalities. Record for all employees on your payroll, whether they are labor, executive, hourly, salary, part-time, seasonal, or migrant workers. Include fatalities to those that occur to employees who are not on your payroll if you supervise these employees on a day-to-day basis. For temporary employees, report fatalities if you supervise these employees on a day-to-day basis.	Number of Employees	Annual	U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Health and Safety Administration, OSHA Recordable Incidents. EPRI, Metrics to Benchmark Electric Power Company Sustainability Performance, 2018 Technical Report.
8	<b>Fresh Water Resources</b>				
8.1	Water Withdrawals - Consumptive (Billions of Liters/Net MWh)	Rate of freshwater consumed for use in thermal generation. "Freshwater" includes water sourced from fresh surface water, groundwater, rain water, and fresh municipal water. Do NOT include recycled, reclaimed, or gray water. Water consumption is defined as water that is not returned to the original water source after being withdrawn, including evaporation to the atmosphere. Divide billions of liters by equity-owned total net generation from all equity-owned net electric generation as reported under Metric 2, Net Generation for the data year (MWh).	Billions of Liters/Net MWh	Annual	Partially sourced from EPRI, Metrics to Benchmark Electric Power Company Sustainability Performance, 2018 Technical Report.
8.2	Water Withdrawals - Non-Consumptive (Billions of Liters/Net MWh)	Rate of fresh water withdrawn, but not consumed, for use in thermal generation. "Freshwater" includes water sourced from fresh surface water, groundwater, rain water, and fresh municipal water. Do NOT include recycled, reclaimed, or gray water. Information on organizational water withdrawal may be drawn from water meters, water bills, calculations derived from other available water data or (if neither water meters nor bills or reference data exist) the organization's own estimates. Divide billions of liters by equity-owned total net generation from all equity-owned net electric generation as reported under Metric 2, Net Generation for the data year (MWh).	Billions of Liters/Net MWh	Annual	Partially sourced from EPRI, Metrics to Benchmark Electric Power Company Sustainability Performance, 2018 Technical Report.
9	<b>Waste Products</b>				
9.1	Amount of Hazardous Waste Manifested for Disposal	Metric tons of hazardous waste, as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), manifested for disposal at a Treatment Storage and Disposal (TSD) facility. Methods of disposal include disposing to landfill, surface impoundment, waste pile, and land treatment units. Hazardous wastes include either listed wastes (F, K, P and U lists) or characteristic wastes (wastes which exhibit at least one of the following characteristics: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, toxicity). Include hazardous waste from all company operations including generation, transmissions, distribution, and other operations.	Metric Tons	Annual	Partially sourced from EPRI, Metrics to Benchmark Electric Power Company Sustainability Performance, 2018 Technical Report.
9.2	Percent of Coal Combustion Products Beneficially Used	Percent of coal combustion products (CCPs) - fly ash, bottom ash, boiler slag, flue gas desulfurization materials, scrubber by-product - diverted from disposal into beneficial uses, including being sold. Include any CCP that is generated during the data year and stored for beneficial use in a future year. Only include CCP generated at company equity-owned facilities. If no weight data are available, estimate the weight using available information on waste density and volume collected, mass balances, or similar information.	Percent	Annual	Partially sourced from EPRI, Metrics to Benchmark Electric Power Company Sustainability Performance, 2018 Technical Report.



# WEC Energy Group ESG/Sustainability Quantitative Information

Parent Company: WEC Energy Group  
 Operating Company(s): Natural gas distribution  
 Business Type(s): Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota and Michigan  
 State(s) of Operation: Regulated  
 Regulatory Environment: 11/24/2020  
 Report Date: 11/24/2020  
 Note: Data from from operating companies is rolled up to the corporate level.

	Previous 2017	Last Year 2018	Current Year 2019	Definitions
<b>Natural gas distribution</b>				
<b>Methane emissions and mitigation from distribution mains</b>				
Number of gas distribution customers	2,856,000	2,917,000	2,931,000	Total natural gas customers of WEC Energy Group
Distribution mains in service				
Plastic (miles)	25,011	26,223	26,945	WEC Energy Group natural gas distribution companies that are above the LDC Facility reporting threshold for EPA's 40 C.F.R. 98, Subpart W reporting rule.
Cathodically protected steel (miles)	10,529	10,257	10,082	
Unprotected steel (miles)	1	0	0	
Cast iron / wrought iron (miles)	1,408	1,356	1,302	
Commitment to replace/upgrade distribution mains				
Unprotected steel (# years of commitment)	5	4	3	The Peoples Gas commitment under the US EPA's Methane Challenge Program is to replace its remaining iron natural gas mains at an annual rate of at least 2% for five years, beginning in 2017.
Cast iron / wrought iron (# years of commitment)	5	4	3	
Distribution CO <sub>2</sub> e fugitive emissions				
CO <sub>2</sub> e fugitive methane emissions from gas distribution operations (metric tons)	327,570	327,222	323,408	
CH <sub>4</sub> fugitive methane emissions from gas distribution operations (metric tons)	13,103	13,089	12,936	
CH <sub>4</sub> fugitive methane emissions from gas distribution operations (MMscf/year)	682	682	674	
Annual natural gas throughput from gas distribution operations (Mscf/year)	497,891,802	548,475,365	550,782,923	
Methane gas throughput from gas distribution operations (MMscf/year)	472,997	521,052	523,244	
Fugitive methane emissions rate (MMscf of methane emissions per MMscf of methane throughput)	0.14%	0.13%	0.13%	
<b>Natural gas storage</b>				
<b>Underground natural gas storage methane emissions</b>				
Pneumatic device venting (metric tons)	379.3	261.7	260	Fugitive methane emissions as defined in 40 CFR 98 Sub W Section 232 (f) (1-8).
Flare stack emissions (metric tons)	0	0	0	
Centrifugal compressor venting (metric tons)	0	0	0	
Reciprocating compressor venting (metric tons)	591.6	1,213.1	1,413	
Equipment leaks from valves, connectors, open ended lines, pressure relief valves, and meters (metric tons)	249.4	197.6	101	
Other equipment leaks (metric tons)	0	0	0	
Equipment leaks from storage wellhead components (metric tons)	0	0	0	
Other equipment leaks from components associated with storage wellheads (metric tons)	0	0	0	
Total storage compression methane emissions (metric tons)	1,220.3	1,672.4	1,774	
Total storage compression methane emissions (metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e)	30,508.5	41,809.7	44,342	
Total storage compression methane emissions (Mscf)	63,559.4	87,103.6	92,379	Density of methane = 0.0192 kg/ft <sup>3</sup> per 40 CFR Subpart W, equation W-36
<b>Summary and metrics</b>				
Total storage methane emissions (MMscf)	63.6	87.1	92	Quantity of gas injected into storage in the calendar year [98.236(aa)(5)(i)] Methane content in natural gas equals 95% based on 40 CFR 98 Sub W 233(u)(2)(vii)
Natural gas throughput from gas storage operations (Mscf)	34,026,392	33,576,131	31,878,499	
Methane gas throughput from gas storage operations (MMscf)	32,325	31,897	30,285	
Fugitive methane emissions rate (MMscf of methane emissions per MMscf of methane throughput)	0.20%	0.27%	0.31%	



# Peoples Gas ESG/Sustainability Quantitative Information

Parent Company: WEC Energy Group  
 Operating Company(s): The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co.  
 Business Type(s): Natural gas distribution  
 State(s) of Operation: Illinois  
 Regulatory Environment: Regulated  
 Report Date: 11/24/2020

Note: Data from from operating companies is rolled up to the corporate level.

	Previous 2017	Last Year 2018	Current Year 2019	Definitions
<b>Natural gas distribution</b>				
<b>Methane emissions and mitigation from distribution mains</b>				
Number of gas distribution customers	843,000	873,000	870,000	
Distribution mains in service				
Plastic (miles)	1,906	1,996	2,094	
Cathodically protected steel (miles)	1,099	1,162	1,175	
Unprotected steel (miles)	0.64	0.37	0.37	
Cast iron / wrought iron (miles)	1,408	1,356	1,302	
Commitment to replace/upgrade distribution mains				
Unprotected steel (# years of commitment)	5	4	3	The Peoples Gas commitment under the US EPA's Methane Challenge Program is to replace its remaining iron natural gas mains at an annual rate of at least 2% for five years, beginning in 2017.
Cast iron / wrought iron (# years of commitment)	5	4	3	
Distribution CO <sub>2</sub> e fugitive emissions				
CO <sub>2</sub> e fugitive methane emissions from gas distribution operations (metric tons)	182,267	176,274	170,143	
CH <sub>4</sub> fugitive methane emissions from gas distribution operations (metric tons)	7,291	7,051	6,806	
CH <sub>4</sub> fugitive methane emissions from gas distribution operations (MMscf/year)	380	367	354	
Annual Natural Gas Throughput from Gas Distribution Operations in thousands of standard cubic feet (Mscf/year)	158,579,603	175,568,841	170,250,362	
Methane gas throughput from gas distribution operations (MMscf/year)	150,651	166,790	161,738	
Fugitive methane emissions rate (MMscf of methane emissions per MMscf of methane throughput)	0.25%	0.22%	0.22%	
<b>Natural gas storage</b>				
<b>Underground natural gas storage methane emissions</b>				
Pneumatic device venting (metric tons)	379.3	261.7	259.8	Fugitive methane emissions as defined in 40 CFR 98 Sub W Section 232 (f) (1-8).
Flare stack emissions (metric tons)	0	0	0	
Centrifugal compressor venting (metric tons)	0	0	0	
Reciprocating compressor venting (metric tons)	591.6	1,213.1	1,413.3	
Equipment leaks from valves, connectors, open ended lines, pressure relief valves, and meters (metric tons)	249.4	197.6	100.5	
Other equipment leaks (metric tons)	0	0	0	
Equipment leaks from storage wellhead componentss (metric tons)	0	0	0	
Other equipment leaks from components associated with storage wellheads (metric tons)	0	0	0	
Total storage compression methane emissions (metric tons)	1,220.3	1,672.4	1,773.7	
Total storage compression methane emissions (metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e)	30,508.5	41,809.7	44,342.0	
Total storage compression methane emissions (Mscf)	63,559.4	87,103.6	92,379.2	Density of methane = 0.0192 kg/ft <sup>3</sup> per 40 CFR Subpart W, equation W-36
<b>Summary and metrics</b>				
Total storage methane emissions (MMscf)	63.6	87.1	92.4	
Natural gas throughput from gas storage operations (Mscf)	34,026,391.8	33,576,131.0	31,878,499.0	Quantity of gas injected into storage in the calendar year [98.236(aa)(5)(i)]
Methane gas throughput from gas storage operations (MMscf)	32,325.1	31,897.3	30,284.6	Methane content in natural gas equals 95% based on 40 CFR 98 Sub W 233(u)(2)(vii)
Fugitive methane emissions rate (MMscf of methane emissions per MMscf of methane throughput)	0.20%	0.27%	0.31%	



# Wisconsin Electric Power Co. ESG/Sustainability Quantitative Information

Parent Company: WEC Energy Group  
 Operating Company(s): Wisconsin Electric Power Co., Gas Operations  
 Business Type(s): Natural gas distribution  
 State(s) of Operation: Wisconsin  
 Regulatory Environment: Regulated  
 Report Date: 11/24/2020

Note: Data from from operating companies is rolled up to the corporate level.

	Previous 2017	Last Year 2018	Current Year 2019	Definitions
<b>Natural gas distribution</b>				
<b>Methane emissions and mitigation from distribution mains</b>				
Number of gas distribution customers	1,118,000	1,129,000	1,138,000	Total for We Energies (Wisconsin Electric Gas Operations + Wisconsin Gas LLC)
Distribution mains in service				
Plastic (miles)	8,075	8,527	8,939	
Cathodically protected steel (miles)	2,981	2,926	2,856	
Unprotected steel (miles)	0	0	0	
Cast iron / wrought iron (miles)	0	0	0	
Distribution CO <sub>2</sub> e fugitive emissions				
CO <sub>2</sub> e fugitive methane emissions from gas distribution operations (metric tons)	49,956	52,793	53,720	
CH <sub>4</sub> fugitive methane emissions from gas distribution operations (metric tons)	1,998	2,112	2,149	
CH <sub>4</sub> fugitive methane emissions from gas distribution operations (mmscf/year)	104	110	112	
Annual natural gas throughput from gas distribution operations (mscf/year)	84,220,846	93,098,234	94,291,189	
Methane gas throughput from gas distribution operations (MMscf/year)	80,010	88,443	89,577	
Fugitive methane emissions rate (MMscf of methane emissions per MMscf of methane throughput)	0.13%	0.12%	0.12%	

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# Wisconsin Gas Co. ESG/Sustainability Quantitative Information

Parent Company: WEC Energy Group  
 Operating Company(s): Wisconsin Gas LLC  
 Business Type(s): Natural gas distribution  
 State(s) of Operation: Wisconsin  
 Regulatory Environment: Regulated  
 Report Date: 11/24/2020

Note: Data from from operating companies is rolled up to the corporate level.

	Previous 2017	Last Year 2018	Current Year 2019	Definitions
<b>Natural gas distribution</b>				
<b>Methane emissions and mitigation from distribution mains</b>				
Number of gas distribution customers	1,118,000	1,129,000	1,138,000	Total for We Energies (Wisconsin Electric Gas Operations + Wisconsin Gas LLC)
Distribution mains in service				
Plastic (miles)	8,628	8,997	9,153	
Cathodically protected steel (miles)	4,635	4,591	4,536	
Unprotected steel (miles)	0	0	0	
Cast iron / wrought iron (miles)	0	0	0	
Distribution CO <sub>2</sub> e fugitive emissions				
CO <sub>2</sub> e fugitive methane emissions from gas distribution operations (metric tons)	58,242	59,658	59,980	
CH <sub>4</sub> fugitive methane emissions from gas distribution operations (metric tons)	2,330	2,386	2,399	
CH <sub>4</sub> fugitive methane emissions from gas distribution operations (MMscf/year)	121	124	125	
Annual natural gas throughput from gas distribution operations (Mscf/year)	166,998,812	187,128,491	197,251,811	
Methane gas throughput from gas distribution operations (MMscf/year)	158,649	177,772	187,389	
Fugitive methane emissions rate (MMscf of methane emissions per MMscf of methane throughput)	0.08%	0.07%	0.07%	



# Wisconsin Public Service Corporation ESG/Sustainability Quantitative Information

Parent Company: WEC Energy Group  
 Operating Company(s): Wisconsin Public Service Corp.  
 Business Type(s): Natural gas distribution  
 State(s) of Operation: Wisconsin  
 Regulatory Environment: Regulated  
 Report Date: 11/24/2020

Note: Data from from operating companies is rolled up to the corporate level.

	Previous 2017	Last Year 2018	Current Year 2019	Definitions
<b>Natural gas distribution</b>				
<b>Methane emissions and mitigation from distribution mains</b>				
Number of gas distribution customers	325,000	331,000	333,000	
Distribution mains in service				
Plastic (miles)	6,402	6,703	6,759	
Cathodically protected steel (miles)	1,814	1,578	1,515	
Unprotected steel (miles)	0	0	0	
Cast iron / wrought iron (miles)	0	0	0	
Distribution CO <sub>2</sub> e fugitive emissions				
CO <sub>2</sub> e fugitive methane emissions from gas distribution operations (metric tons)	37,106	38,497	39,565	
CH <sub>4</sub> fugitive methane emissions from gas distribution operations (metric tons)	1,484	1,540	1,583	
CH <sub>4</sub> fugitive methane emissions from gas distribution operations (MMscf/year)	77	80	82	
Annual natural gas throughput from gas distribution operations (Mscf/year)	88,092,541	92,679,799	88,989,561	
Methane gas throughput from gas distribution operations (MMscf/year)	83,688	88,046	84,540	
Fugitive methane emissions rate (MMscf of methane emissions per MMscf of methane throughput)	0.09%	0.09%	0.10%	

# Forward-looking statement

In this report, we make statements concerning our expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, goals, strategies, and future events or performance. These statements are “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements may be identified by reference to a future period or periods or by the use of terms such as “anticipates,” “believes,” “could,” “estimates,” “expects,” “forecasts,” “goals,” “guidance,” “intends,” “may,” “objectives,” “plans,” “possible,” “potential,” “projects,” “seeks,” “should,” “targets,” “will” or variations of these terms.

Forward-looking statements include, among other things, statements concerning management’s expectations and projections regarding earnings, completion of capital projects, sales and customer growth, rate actions and related filings with regulatory authorities, environmental and other regulations and associated compliance costs, legal proceedings, dividend payout ratios, effective tax rates, pension and other post-employment benefit plans, fuel costs, sources of electric energy supply, coal and natural gas deliveries, remediation costs, environmental matters, liquidity and capital resources, and other matters.

Forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in the statements. These risks and uncertainties include those described under “Risk Factors” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended Dec. 31, 2019, and subsequent quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, and those identified below:

- Factors affecting utility operations such as catastrophic weather-related damage, environmental incidents, unplanned facility outages and repairs and maintenance, and electric transmission or natural gas pipeline system constraints.
- Factors affecting the demand for electricity and natural gas, including political developments, unusual weather, changes in economic conditions, customer growth and declines, commodity prices, energy conservation efforts, and continued adoption of distributed generation by customers.
- The timing, resolution and impact of rate cases and negotiations, including recovery of deferred and current costs and the ability to earn a reasonable return on investment, and other regulatory decisions impacting our regulated operations.
- The impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on our business functions, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations.
- The impact of recent and future federal, state and local legislative and/or regulatory changes, including changes in rate-setting policies or procedures, deregulation and restructuring of the electric and/or natural gas utility industries, transmission or distribution system operation, the approval process for new construction, reliability standards, pipeline integrity and safety standards, allocation of energy assistance, energy efficiency mandates, and tax laws, including the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 as well as those that affect our ability to use production tax credits and investment tax credits.
- Federal and state legislative and regulatory changes relating to the environment, including climate change and other environmental regulations impacting generation facilities and renewable energy standards, the enforcement of these laws and regulations, changes in the interpretation of regulations or permit conditions by regulatory agencies, and the recovery of associated remediation and compliance costs.
- The ability to obtain and retain customers, including wholesale customers, due to increased competition in our electric and natural gas markets from retail choice and alternative electric suppliers, and continued industry consolidation.
- The timely completion of capital projects within budgets and the ability to recover the related costs through rates.
- Factors affecting the implementation of our generation reshaping plan, including related regulatory decisions; the cost of materials, supplies and labor; and the feasibility of competing projects.
- The financial and operational feasibility of taking more aggressive action to further reduce greenhouse gas emissions in order to limit future global temperature increases.

- The risks associated with changing commodity prices, particularly natural gas and electricity, and the availability of sources of fossil fuel, natural gas, purchased power, materials needed to operate environmental controls at our electric generating facilities, or water supply due to high demand, shortages, transportation problems, nonperformance by electric energy or natural gas suppliers under existing power purchase or natural gas supply contracts, or other developments.
- Changes in credit ratings, interest rates and our ability to access the capital markets, caused by volatility in the global credit markets, our capitalization structure and market perceptions of the utility industry, us or any of our subsidiaries.
- Changes in the method of determining the London Inter-bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) or the replacement of LIBOR with an alternative reference rate.
- Costs and effects of litigation, administrative proceedings, investigations, settlements, claims and inquiries.
- The direct or indirect effect on our business resulting from terrorist attacks and cybersecurity intrusions, as well as the threat of such incidents, including the failure to maintain the security of personally identifiable information; the associated costs to protect our utility assets, technology systems and personal information; and the costs to notify affected persons to mitigate their information security concerns and to comply with state notification laws.
- Restrictions imposed by various financing arrangements and regulatory requirements on the ability of our subsidiaries to transfer funds to us in the form of cash dividends, loans or advances, which could prevent us from paying our common stock dividends, taxes and other expenses, and meeting our debt obligations.
- The risk of financial loss, including increases in bad debt expense, associated with the inability of our customers, counterparties and affiliates to meet their obligations.
- Changes in the creditworthiness of the counterparties with whom we have contractual arrangements, including participants in the energy trading markets and fuel suppliers and transporters.
- The financial performance of American Transmission Company LLC and its corresponding contribution to our earnings.
- The investment performance of our employee benefit plan assets, as well as unanticipated changes in related actuarial assumptions, which could impact future funding requirements.
- Factors affecting the employee workforce, including loss of key personnel, internal restructuring, work stoppages, and collective bargaining agreements and negotiations with union employees.
- Advances in technology, and related legislation or regulation supporting the use of that technology, that result in competitive disadvantages and create the potential for impairment of existing assets.
- The risk associated with the values of goodwill and other intangible assets and their possible impairment.
- Potential business strategies to acquire and dispose of assets or businesses, which cannot be assured to be completed timely or within budgets, and legislative or regulatory restrictions or caps on nonutility acquisitions, investments or projects, including the State of Wisconsin’s public utility holding company law.
- The timing and outcome of any audits, disputes and other proceedings related to taxes.
- The ability to maintain effective internal controls in accordance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, while both integrating and continuing to consolidate our enterprise systems.
- The effect of accounting pronouncements issued periodically by standard-setting bodies.
- Other considerations disclosed elsewhere herein and in reports we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission or in other publicly disseminated written documents.

**We expressly disclaim any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.**