MINNESOTA ENERGY RESOURCES CORPORATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The abbreviations and terms set forth below are used throughout this report and have the meanings assigned to them below:

Affiliates	
Integrys	Integrys Holding, Inc.
WBS	WEC Business Services LLC
WE	Wisconsin Electric Power Company
WEC Energy Group	WEC Energy Group, Inc.
WPS	Wisconsin Public Service Corporation

Federal and State Regulatory Agencies	
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
IRS	United States Internal Revenue Service
MPUC	Minnesota Public Utilities Commission

Accounting Terms	
ARO	Asset Retirement Obligation
ASU	Accounting Standards Update
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
OPEB	Other Postretirement Employee Benefits

Environmental Terms	
GHG	Greenhouse Gas

Measurements	
Dth	Dekatherm

Other Terms and Abbreviations	
AIA	Affiliated Interest Agreement
GCRM	Gas Cost Recovery Mechanism
GUIC	Gas Utility Infrastructure Cost
Omnibus Stock Incentive Plan	WEC Energy Group Omnibus Stock Incentive Plan, Amended and Restated, Effective as of May 6, 2021
ROE	Return on Equity

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND NOTES

A. INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Shareholder of Minnesota Energy Resources Corporation:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Minnesota Energy Resources Corporation (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related statements of income, equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
March 20, 2026

MINNESOTA ENERGY RESOURCES CORPORATION

B. INCOME STATEMENTS

Year Ended December 31 *(in millions)*	2025	2024	2023
Operating revenues	**$ 327.9**	$ 290.5	$ 348.3
Operating expenses			
Cost of sales	**162.8**	137.7	195.2
Other operation and maintenance	**66.4**	58.5	60.3
Depreciation and amortization	**28.0**	26.2	24.5
Property and revenue taxes	**17.0**	16.4	16.5
Total operating expenses	**274.2**	238.8	296.5
Operating income	**53.7**	51.7	51.8
Other income (expense), net	**(0.2)**	—	0.3
Interest expense	**8.7**	8.0	7.7
Other expense	**(8.9)**	(8.0)	(7.4)
Income before income taxes	**44.8**	43.7	44.4
Income tax expense	**12.3**	12.0	12.1
Net income	**$ 32.5**	$ 31.7	$ 32.3

The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

MINNESOTA ENERGY RESOURCES CORPORATION

C. BALANCE SHEETS

At December 31 *(in millions, except share amounts)*	2025	2024
Assets		
Current assets		
Accounts receivable and unbilled revenues, net of reserves of $1.9 and $2.4, respectively	**76.8**	63.7
Accounts receivable from related parties	**1.8**	0.9
Materials, supplies, and inventories:		
Natural gas in storage	**12.6**	12.2
Materials and supplies	**0.3**	0.3
Prepayments	**2.1**	3.8
Other	**4.2**	3.4
Current assets	**97.8**	84.3
Long-term assets		
Property, plant, and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of $247.6 and $229.3, respectively	**734.4**	700.8
Regulatory assets	**22.2**	27.3
Goodwill	**127.7**	127.7
Other	**22.8**	20.8
Long-term assets	**907.1**	876.6
Total assets	**$ 1,004.9**	$ 960.9
Liabilities and Equity		
Current liabilities		
Current portion of long-term debt	**$ —**	$ 50.0
Short-term debt to parent	**36.6**	45.4
Accounts payable	**34.8**	34.2
Accounts payable to related parties	**4.7**	4.8
Accrued taxes	**15.6**	13.7
Customer credit balances	**15.8**	15.3
Amounts refundable to customers	**26.3**	12.9
Other	**16.0**	15.0
Current liabilities	**149.8**	191.3
Long-term liabilities		
Long-term debt	**209.1**	159.4
Deferred income taxes	**155.9**	149.5
Regulatory liabilities	**119.9**	115.1
Other	**6.2**	5.1
Long-term liabilities	**491.1**	429.1
Commitments and contingencies (Note 14)		
Common shareholder's equity		
Common stock – without par value, 1,000 shares authorized; 100 shares issued and outstanding	**209.1**	209.1
Retained earnings	**154.9**	131.4
Common shareholder's equity	**364.0**	340.5
Total liabilities and equity	**$ 1,004.9**	$ 960.9

The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

MINNESOTA ENERGY RESOURCES CORPORATION

D. STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Year Ended December 31 *(in millions)*	2025	2024	2023
Operating activities			
Net income	**$ 32.5**	$ 31.7	$ 32.3
Reconciliation to cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization	**28.0**	26.2	24.5
Deferred income taxes, net	**5.3**	14.2	(3.6)
Change in –			
Accounts receivable and unbilled revenues, net	**(12.5)**	(5.3)	44.1
Materials, supplies, and inventories	**(0.4)**	6.6	16.3
Other current assets	**1.0**	0.1	2.5
Accounts payable	**1.6**	3.3	(25.8)
Amounts refundable to customers	**13.4**	0.2	(13.5)
Customer credit balances	**0.5**	(7.4)	5.7
Other current liabilities	**1.9**	0.4	(4.0)
Recovery of extraordinary natural gas costs	**—**	0.8	34.3
Other, net	**8.3**	(6.2)	14.3
Net cash provided by operating activities	**79.6**	64.6	127.1
Investing activities			
Capital expenditures	**(61.4)**	(59.8)	(58.8)
Financing activities			
Short-term debt to parent, net	**(8.8)**	25.2	(29.3)
Issuance of long-term debt	**50.0**	—	—
Retirement of long-term debt	**(50.0)**	—	—
Payment of dividends to parent	**(9.0)**	(30.0)	(39.0)
Other, net	**(0.4)**	—	—
Net cash used in financing activities	**(18.2)**	(4.8)	(68.3)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	**—**	—	—
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	**—**	—	—
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**$ —**	$ —	$ —

The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

MINNESOTA ENERGY RESOURCES CORPORATION

E. STATEMENTS OF EQUITY

(in millions)	Common Stock	Retained Earnings	Total Common Shareholder's Equity
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 209.1	$ 136.3	$ 345.4
Net income	—	32.3	32.3
Payment of dividends to parent	—	(39.0)	(39.0)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 209.1	$ 129.6	$ 338.7
Net income	—	31.7	31.7
Payment of dividends to parent	—	(30.0)	(30.0)
Stock-based compensation and other	—	0.1	0.1
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ 209.1	$ 131.4	$ 340.5
Net income	**—**	**32.5**	**32.5**
Payment of dividends to parent	**—**	**(9.0)**	**(9.0)**
Balance at December 31, 2025	**$ 209.1**	**$ 154.9**	**$ 364.0**

The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

F. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025

NOTE 1—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Nature of Operations—As used in these notes, the term “financial statements” includes the income statements, balance sheets, statements of cash flows, and statements of equity, unless otherwise noted. In this report, when we refer to "us," "we," "our," or "ours," we are referring to Minnesota Energy Resources Corporation.

We are primarily a natural gas utility company that distributes, sells, and transports natural gas to customers in Minnesota. We also have non-utility operations related to servicing appliances for customers. We are subject to the jurisdiction of, and regulation by, the MPUC, which has general supervisory and regulatory powers over public utilities in Minnesota. In addition, we are subject to the standards of conduct and affiliate rules of the FERC. We are a wholly owned subsidiary of Integrys, which is wholly owned by WEC Energy Group.

(b) Basis of Presentation—We prepare our financial statements in conformity with GAAP. We make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents—Cash and cash equivalents include marketable debt securities with an original maturity of three months or less.

(d) Operating Revenues—The following discussion includes our significant accounting policies related to operating revenues. For additional required disclosures on disaggregation of operating revenues, see Note 3, Operating Revenues.

Revenues from Contracts with Customers

Natural Gas Utility Operating Revenues

We recognize natural gas utility operating revenues under requirements contracts with residential, commercial and industrial, and transportation customers served under our tariffs. Tariffs provide our customers with the standard terms and conditions, including rates, related to the services offered. Requirements contracts provide for the delivery of as much natural gas as the customer needs. These requirements contracts represent discrete deliveries of natural gas and constitute a single performance obligation satisfied over time. Our performance obligation is both created and satisfied with the transfer of control of natural gas upon delivery to the customer. For most of our customers, natural gas is delivered and consumed by the customer simultaneously. A performance obligation can be bundled to consist of both the sale and the delivery of the natural gas commodity. Our customers can purchase the commodity from a third party. In this case, the performance obligation only includes the delivery of the natural gas to the customer.

The transaction price of the performance obligations for our natural gas customers is valued using the rates, charges, terms, and conditions of service included in our tariffs, which have been approved by the MPUC. These rates often have a fixed component customer charge and a usage-based variable component charge. We recognize revenue for the fixed component customer charge monthly using a time-based output method. We recognize revenue for the usage-based variable component charge using an output method based on natural gas delivered each month.

Our tariffs include various rate mechanisms that allow us to recover or refund changes in prudently incurred costs from rate case-approved amounts. Our rates include a one-for-one recovery mechanism for natural gas commodity costs. Under normal circumstances, we defer any difference between actual natural gas costs incurred and costs recovered through rates as a current asset or liability. The deferred balance is returned to or recovered from customers at intervals throughout the year.

In addition, beginning June 1, 2024, our rates include a rider to recover costs incurred to replace or modify certain natural gas facilities. See Note 16, Regulatory Environment, for more information.

Consistent with the timing of when we recognize revenue, customer billings generally occur on a monthly basis, with payments typically due in full within 30 days.

Other Non-Utility Operating Revenues

Non-utility operating revenues are derived from servicing appliances for our customers. These contracts customarily have a duration of one year or less and consist of a single performance obligation satisfied over time. We use a time-based output method to recognize revenues monthly for the service fee. Consistent with the timing of when we recognize revenue, customer billings for servicing revenues generally occur on a monthly basis, with payments typically due in full within 30 days.

Other Operating Revenues

Alternative Revenues

Alternative revenues are created from programs authorized by the MPUC that allow us to record additional revenues by adjusting rates in the future, usually as a surcharge applied to future billings, in response to past activities or completed events. Alternative revenue programs allow compensation for the effects of weather abnormalities, other external factors, or demand side management initiatives. Alternative revenue programs can also provide incentive awards if we achieve certain objectives and in other limited circumstances. We record alternative revenues when the regulator-specified conditions for recognition have been met. We reverse these alternative revenues as the customer is billed, at which time this revenue is presented as revenues from contracts with customers.

Below is a summary of our alternative revenue programs:

- Our rates include a decoupling mechanism, which allows us to recover or refund the differences between actual and authorized margins for certain customer classes.
- Our rates include a conservation improvement program rider, which includes a financial incentive for meeting energy savings goals.

(e) Credit Losses—The following discussion includes our significant accounting policies related to credit losses. For additional required disclosures on credit losses, see Note 4, Credit Losses.

Our exposure to credit losses is related to our accounts receivable and unbilled revenue balances, which are primarily generated from the sale of natural gas to residential, commercial and industrial, and transportation customers served under our regulated utility tariffs. Accounts receivable and unbilled revenue balances are also generated from non-utility revenues recognized from servicing appliances for customers.

We evaluate the collectability of our accounts receivable and unbilled revenue balances considering a combination of factors. For some of our larger customers and also in circumstances where we become aware of a specific customer's inability to meet its financial obligations to us, we record a specific allowance for credit losses against amounts due in order to reduce the net recognized receivable to the amount we reasonably believe will be collected. For all other customers, we use the accounts receivable aging method to calculate an allowance for credit losses. Using this method, we classify accounts receivable into different aging buckets and calculate a reserve percentage for each aging bucket based upon historical loss rates. The calculated reserve percentages are updated on at least an annual basis, in order to ensure recent macroeconomic, political, and regulatory trends are captured in the calculation, to the extent possible. Risks identified that we do not believe are reflected in the calculated reserve percentages, are assessed on a quarterly basis to determine whether further adjustments are required.

We monitor our ongoing credit exposure through active review of counterparty accounts receivable balances against contract terms and due dates. Our activities include timely account reconciliation, dispute resolution and payment confirmation. To the extent possible, we work with customers with past due balances to negotiate payment plans, but will disconnect customers for non-payment as allowed by the MPUC if necessary, and employ collection agencies and legal counsel to pursue recovery of defaulted receivables. For our larger customers, detailed credit review procedures may be performed in advance of any sales being made. We sometimes require letters of credit, parental guarantees, prepayments or other forms of credit assurance from our larger customers to mitigate credit risk.

(f) Materials, Supplies, and Inventories—We record substantially all materials, supplies, and natural gas in storage inventories using the weighted-average cost method of accounting.

(g) Regulatory Assets and Liabilities—The economic effects of regulation can result in regulated companies recording costs and revenues that are allowed in the ratemaking process in a period different from the period they would have been recognized by a nonregulated company. When this occurs, regulatory assets and liabilities are recorded on the balance sheet. Regulatory assets represent deferred costs probable of recovery from customers that would have otherwise been charged to expense. Regulatory liabilities represent amounts that are expected to be refunded to customers in future rates or future costs already collected from customers in rates.

The recovery or refund of regulatory assets and liabilities is based on specific periods determined by the MPUC or occurs over the normal operating period of the related assets and liabilities. If a previously recorded regulatory asset is no longer probable of recovery, the regulatory asset is reduced to the amount considered probable of recovery, and the reduction is charged to expense in the current period. See Note 5, Regulatory Assets and Liabilities, for more information.

(h) Property, Plant, and Equipment—We record property, plant, and equipment at cost. Cost includes material, labor, overhead, and capitalized interest. Additions to and significant replacements of property are charged to property, plant, and equipment at cost; minor items are charged to other operation and maintenance expense. The cost of depreciable utility property less salvage value is charged to accumulated depreciation when property is retired.

We record straight-line depreciation expense over the estimated useful life of utility property using depreciation rates approved by the MPUC. Annual utility composite depreciation rates were 2.62%, 2.60%, and 2.60% in 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

We capitalize certain costs related to software developed or obtained for internal use and record these costs to amortization expense over the estimated useful life of the related software, which ranges from 3 to 15 years. If software is retired prior to being fully amortized, the difference is recorded as a loss on the income statement.

Third parties reimburse us for all or a portion of expenditures for certain capital projects. Such contributions in aid of construction costs are recorded as a reduction to property, plant, and equipment.

See Note 6, Property, Plant, and Equipment, for more information.

(i) Asset Impairment—Goodwill is subject to an annual impairment test. Interim impairment tests are performed when impairment indicators are present. During the third quarter of each year, we perform an annual goodwill impairment test. The carrying amount of our goodwill is considered not recoverable if the carrying amount of our net assets exceeds our fair value. An impairment loss is recorded as the excess of the carrying amount of the goodwill over its fair value. See Note 7, Goodwill, for more information.

We periodically assess the recoverability of certain long-lived assets when factors indicate the carrying value of such assets may be impaired or such assets are planned to be sold. Long-lived assets that would be subject to an impairment assessment generally include any assets within regulated operations that may not be fully recovered from our customers as a result of regulatory decisions that will be made in the future. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset is not recoverable and exceeds its fair value. The carrying amount of an asset is not recoverable if it exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the asset. An impairment loss is measured as the excess of the carrying amount of the asset over its fair value.

We assess the likelihood of a disallowance of part of the cost of recently completed plant by considering factors such as applicable regulatory environment changes, our own recent rate orders, as well as recent rate orders of other regulated entities in similar jurisdictions. When it becomes probable that part of the cost of recently completed plant will be disallowed for rate-making purposes, we assess whether a reasonable estimate of the amount of the disallowance can be made. The estimated amount of the probable disallowance will then be deducted from the reported cost of the plant and recognized as an impairment loss.

There were no significant impairment losses recorded on our income statements for our long-lived assets during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023.

(j) Asset Retirement Obligations—We recognize, at fair value, legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development, and normal operation of the assets. An ARO liability is recorded, when incurred, for these obligations as long as the fair value can be reasonably estimated, even if the timing or method of settling the obligation is unknown. The associated retirement costs are capitalized as part of the related long-lived asset and are depreciated over the useful life of the asset. The ARO liabilities are accreted each period using the credit-adjusted risk-free interest rates associated with the expected settlement dates of the AROs. These rates are determined when the obligations are incurred. Subsequent changes resulting from revisions to the timing or the amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows are recognized as an increase or a decrease to the carrying amount of the liability and the associated capitalized retirement costs. We recognize regulatory assets or liabilities for the timing differences between when we recover an ARO in rates and when we recognize the associated retirement costs. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, we had not recorded any significant AROs on our balance sheets.

(k) Stock-Based Compensation—Our employees participate in the WEC Energy Group stock-based compensation plans. In accordance with the WEC Energy Group shareholder approved Omnibus Stock Incentive Plan, WEC Energy Group provides long-term incentives through its equity interests to its non-employee directors, officers, and other key employees. The plan provides for the granting of stock options, restricted stock, performance shares, and other stock-based awards. Awards may be paid in WEC Energy Group common stock, cash, or a combination thereof. In addition to those shares of WEC Energy Group common stock that were subject to awards outstanding as of May 6, 2021, when the plan was last approved by shareholders, 9.0 million shares of WEC Energy Group common stock were reserved for issuance under the plan. Officers and other key employees are also granted performance units under the WEC Energy Group Performance Unit Plan. All grants of performance units are settled in cash.

Stock-based compensation expense is allocated to us based on the outstanding awards held by our employees and our allocation of labor costs. For the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, we recorded stock-based compensation expense of $1.2 million, $1.0 million, and $0.3 million, respectively.

Stock-based compensation costs capitalized during 2025, 2024, and 2023 were not significant.

(l) Common Equity—We do not have any restrictions imposed on us that affect our ability to pay dividends to the sole holder of our common stock, Integrys. We are prohibited from loaning funds to WEC Energy Group, Integrys, or their other subsidiaries.

(m) Leases—We recognize a right of use asset and lease liability for operating and finance leases with a term of greater than one year. As a policy election, we account for each lease component separately from the nonlease components of a contract. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, we had not recorded any right of use assets and lease liabilities on our balance sheets.

As of March 20, 2026, we have not entered into any material leases that have not yet commenced.

We are currently party to several easement agreements that allow us access to land we do not own for the purpose of constructing and maintaining certain natural gas equipment. We have not classified our easements as leases because we view the entire parcel of land specified in our easement agreements to be the identified asset, not just that portion of the parcel that contains our easement. As such, we have concluded that we do not control the use of an identified asset related to our easement agreements, nor do we obtain substantially all of the economic benefits associated with these shared-use assets.

(n) Income Taxes—In December 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued ASU No. 2023-09, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures. The amendments require additional disclosures, primarily related to income taxes paid and the rate reconciliation table. The amendments require disclosures on specific categories in the rate reconciliation table, as well as additional information for reconciling items that meet a quantitative threshold. For income taxes paid, additional disclosures are required to disaggregate federal, state, and foreign income taxes paid, with additional disclosures for income taxes paid that meet a quantitative threshold. We adopted ASU No. 2023-09 during our fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, on a retroactive basis, with the required disclosures first included in our 2025 financial statements.

We follow the liability method in accounting for income taxes. Accounting guidance for income taxes requires the recording of deferred assets and liabilities to recognize the expected future tax consequences of events that have been reflected in our financial statements or tax returns and the adjustment of deferred tax balances to reflect tax rate changes. We are required to assess the likelihood that our deferred tax assets would expire before being realized. If we conclude that certain deferred tax assets are likely to expire before being realized, a valuation allowance would be established against those assets. GAAP requires that, if we conclude in a future period that it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets would be realized before expiration, we

reverse the related valuation allowance in that period. Any change to the allowance, as a result of a change in judgment about the realization of deferred tax assets, is reported in income tax expense.

We are included in WEC Energy Group's consolidated federal and state income tax returns. In accordance with our tax allocation agreement with WEC Energy Group, we are allocated income tax payments and refunds based upon the benefit for loss method, where attributes are realized when WEC Energy Group is able to realize them. Related to this tax allocation agreement, at December 31, 2025, and 2024, we recorded accrued income taxes payable in the amount of $0.7 million and prepaid income taxes in the amount of $1.8 million, respectively, to WEC Energy Group.

We recognize interest and penalties accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense in our income statements.

In April 2023, the IRS issued Revenue Procedure 2023-15, which provides a safe harbor method of accounting that taxpayers may use to determine whether expenses to repair, maintain, replace, or improve natural gas transmission and distribution property must be capitalized for tax purposes. We adopted the safe harbor method of accounting on our 2023 tax return, which increased our 2024 deferred tax liabilities.

See Note 10, Income Taxes, for more information.

(o) Fair Value Measurements—Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (exit price).

Fair value accounting rules provide a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurement) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurement). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date. Active markets are those in which transactions for the asset or liability occur in sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Level 2 – Pricing inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly, but are not quoted prices included within Level 1. Level 2 includes those financial instruments that are valued using external inputs within models or other valuation methods.

Level 3 – Pricing inputs include significant inputs that are generally less observable from objective sources. These inputs may be used with internally developed methods that result in management's best estimate of fair value. Level 3 instruments include those that may be more structured or otherwise tailored to customers' needs.

Assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. We use a mid-market pricing convention (the mid-point price between bid and ask prices) as a practical measure for valuing certain derivative assets and liabilities. We primarily use a market approach for recurring fair value measurements and attempt to use valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

When possible, we base the valuations of our derivative assets and liabilities on quoted prices for identical assets and liabilities in active markets. These valuations are classified in Level 1. The valuations of certain contracts not classified as Level 1 may be based on quoted market prices received from counterparties and/or observable inputs for similar instruments. Transactions valued using these inputs are classified in Level 2. Certain derivatives are categorized in Level 3 due to the significance of unobservable or internally-developed inputs.

See Note 11, Fair Value Measurements, for more information.

(p) Derivative Instruments—We use derivatives as part of our risk management program to manage the risks associated with the price volatility of natural gas costs for the benefit of our customers. Our approach is non-speculative and designed to mitigate risk. Our regulated hedging programs are approved by the MPUC.

We record derivative instruments on our balance sheets as an asset or liability measured at fair value unless they qualify for the normal purchases and sales exception, and are so designated. We continually assess our contracts designated as normal and will discontinue the treatment of these contracts as normal if the required criteria are no longer met. Changes in the derivative's fair

value are recognized currently in earnings unless specific hedge accounting criteria are met or we receive regulatory treatment for the derivative. For most of our natural gas-related physical and financial contracts that qualify as derivatives, the MPUC allows the effects of fair value accounting to be offset to regulatory assets and liabilities.

We classify derivative assets and liabilities as current or long-term on our balance sheets based on the maturities of the underlying contracts. Cash flows from derivative activities are presented in the same category as the item being hedged within operating activities on our statements of cash flows.

Derivative accounting rules provide the option to present certain asset and liability derivative positions net on the balance sheets and to net the related cash collateral against these net derivative positions. We elected not to net these items. On our balance sheets, cash collateral provided to others is reflected in other current assets.

See Note 12, Derivative Instruments, for more information.

(q) Employee Benefits—The costs of pension and OPEB plans are expensed over the periods during which employees render service. These costs are distributed among WEC Energy Group's subsidiaries based on current employment status and actuarial calculations, as applicable. The MPUC allows recovery in rates for the net periodic benefit cost calculated under GAAP. See Note 13, Employee Benefits, for more information.

(r) Customer Deposits and Credit Balances—When utility customers apply for new service, they may be required to provide a deposit for the service. Customer deposits are recorded within other current liabilities on our balance sheets.

Utility customers can elect to be on a budget plan. Under this type of plan, a monthly installment amount is calculated based on estimated annual usage. During the year, the monthly installment amount is reviewed by comparing it to actual usage. If necessary, an adjustment is made to the monthly amount. Annually, the budget plan is reconciled to actual annual usage. Payments in excess of actual customer usage are presented as customer credit balances on our balance sheets.

(s) Environmental Remediation Costs—We are subject to federal and state environmental laws and regulations that in the future may require us to pay for environmental remediation at sites where we have been, or may be, identified as a potentially responsible party. Loss contingencies may exist for the remediation of hazardous substances at various potential sites, including our manufactured gas plant site. See Note 14, Commitments and Contingencies, for more information.

We record environmental remediation liabilities when site assessments indicate remediation is probable, and we can reasonably estimate the loss or a range of losses. The estimate includes both our share of the liability and any additional amounts that will not be paid by other potentially responsible parties or the government. When possible, we estimate costs using site-specific information but also consider historical experience for costs incurred at similar sites. Remediation efforts for a particular site generally extend over a period of several years. During this period, the laws governing the remediation process may change, as well as site conditions, potentially affecting the cost of remediation.

We have received approval to defer certain environmental remediation costs, as well as estimated future costs, through a regulatory asset. The recovery of deferred costs is subject to the MPUC's approval.

We review our estimated costs of remediation annually for our manufactured gas plant site. We adjust the liability and related regulatory asset, as appropriate, to reflect the new cost estimates. Any material changes in cost estimates are adjusted throughout the year.

(t) Subsequent Events—Subsequent events were evaluated for potential recognition or disclosure through March 20, 2026, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

NOTE 2—RELATED PARTIES

We routinely enter into transactions with related parties, including WEC Energy Group and its other subsidiaries.

We provide and receive services, property, and other items of value to and from our ultimate parent, WEC Energy Group, and other subsidiaries of WEC Energy Group pursuant to an AIA that became effective in 2017. The AIA was approved by the appropriate regulators, including the MPUC. In accordance with the AIA, WBS provides several categories of services to us (including financial,

human resource, and administrative services). As required by FERC regulations for centralized service companies, WBS renders services at cost. Services provided by any regulated subsidiary of WEC Energy Group to another regulated subsidiary or WBS are provided at cost, and any services provided by a regulated subsidiary to a nonregulated subsidiary of WEC Energy Group are provided at the greater of cost or fair market value.

The following table shows activity associated with related party transactions for the years ended December 31:

(in millions)	2025	2024	2023
Transactions with WBS			
Charges to WBS for services and other items [1]	**$ 1.7**	$ 1.1	$ 2.6
Charges from WBS for services and other items [1]	**13.0**	12.0	12.0
Transactions with WE			
Charges from WE for services and other items [1]	**1.9**	1.6	1.2
Transactions with WPS			
Charges from WPS for services and other items [1]	**0.8**	0.8	0.6
Transactions with Parent			
Interest expense on short-term debt [2]	**1.0**	1.1	0.8

[1] Includes amounts charged for services, pass through costs, asset and liability transfers, and other items in accordance with the approved AIA.

[2] See Note 8, Short-Term Debt to Parent, for additional information on our short-term borrowings from Integrys.

NOTE 3—OPERATING REVENUES

For more information about our significant accounting policies related to operating revenues, see Note 1(d), Operating Revenues.

Disaggregation of Operating Revenues

The following tables present our operating revenues disaggregated by revenue source. We disaggregate revenues into categories that depict how the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenues and cash flows are affected by economic factors. Natural gas revenues are further disaggregated by customer class. Each customer class has different expectations of service, natural gas and demand requirements, and can be impacted differently by regulatory activities within Minnesota.

	Year Ended December 31		
(in millions)	2025	2024	2023
Minnesota Energy Resources Corporation			
Natural gas utility revenues	**$ 309.7**	$ 261.4	$ 324.2
Other non-utility revenues [1]	**21.8**	20.4	19.6
Total revenues from contracts with customers	**331.5**	281.8	343.8
Other operating revenues	**(3.6)**	8.7	4.5
Total operating revenues	**$ 327.9**	$ 290.5	$ 348.3

[1] Consists primarily of appliance service revenues.

Revenues from Contracts with Customers

Natural Gas Utility Operating Revenues

The following table disaggregates natural gas utility operating revenues into customer class:

	Year Ended December 31		
(in millions)	**2025**	**2024**	**2023**
Residential	**$ 192.3**	$ 152.0	$ 211.3
Commercial and industrial	**113.1**	88.9	129.4
Total retail revenues	**305.4**	240.9	340.7
Transportation	**15.0**	12.9	13.4
Other utility revenues [(1)]	**(10.7)**	7.6	(29.9)
Total natural gas utility operating revenues	**$ 309.7**	$ 261.4	$ 324.2

[(1)] Includes the revenues subject to our GCRM, which fluctuate based on actual natural gas costs incurred, compared with the recovery of natural gas costs that were included in rates.

Other Operating Revenues

Other operating revenues consist primarily of the following:

	Year Ended December 31		
(in millions)	**2025**	**2024**	**2023**
Late payment charges	**$ 1.2**	$ 0.9	$ 1.3
Alternative revenues [(1)]	**(4.8)**	7.8	3.2
Total other operating revenues	**$ (3.6)**	**$ 8.7**	**$ 4.5**

[(1)] Alternative revenues consist of amounts to be recovered or refunded to customers subject to our decoupling mechanism and conservation improvement rider true-ups. Negative amounts can result from alternative revenues being reversed to revenues from contracts with customers as the customer is billed for these alternative revenues. For more information on our alternative revenues, see Note 1(d), Operating Revenues.

NOTE 4—CREDIT LOSSES

The table below shows our gross third-party receivable balances and related allowance for credit losses.

(in millions)	**December 31, 2025**	**December 31, 2024**
Accounts receivable and unbilled revenues	**$ 78.7**	$ 66.1
Allowance for credit losses	**1.9**	2.4
Accounts receivable and unbilled revenues, net	**$ 76.8**	$ 63.7
Total accounts receivable, net – past due greater than 90 days	**$ 0.9**	$ 0.7

A rollforward of the allowance for credit losses is included below:

	Year Ended December 31		
(in millions)	**2025**	**2024**	**2023**
Balance at January 1	**$ 2.4**	$ 3.6	$ 3.5
Provision for credit losses	**1.0**	(0.3)	2.5
Write-offs charged against the allowance	**(2.5)**	(4.5)	(3.4)
Recoveries of amounts previously written off	**1.0**	3.6	1.0
Balance at December 31	**$ 1.9**	$ 2.4	$ 3.6

The allowance for credit losses decreased during the year ended December 31, 2024, driven largely by customer write-offs. After a customer is disconnected for a period of time without payment on their account, we will write off that customer balance. We also believe that the lower energy costs that customers were seeing, which were driven by warmer than normal weather conditions

during most of 2024 and low average natural gas prices, contributed to a reduction in past due accounts receivable balances and a related decrease in the allowance for credit losses.

NOTE 5—REGULATORY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following regulatory assets were reflected on our balance sheets as of December 31:

(in millions)	2025	2024	See Note
Regulatory assets [1] [2]			
Pension and OPEB costs [3]	**$ 9.3**	$ 10.6	13
Decoupling	**6.3**	10.5	1(d), 16
Derivatives	**3.6**	2.8	1(p)
GUIC rider	**1.6**	0.8	16
Natural gas costs recoverable through rate adjustments	**0.8**	0.8	1(d)
Conservation improvement program rider	**0.6**	0.7	1(d)
Income tax related items	**0.6**	0.6	10
Other, net	**0.9**	2.0	
Total regulatory assets	**$ 23.7**	$ 28.8	
Balance sheet presentation			
Other current assets	**$ 1.5**	$ 1.5	
Regulatory assets	**22.2**	27.3	
Total regulatory assets	**$ 23.7**	$ 28.8	

[1] Based on prior and current rate treatment, we believe it is probable that we will continue to recover from customers the regulatory assets in this table.

[2] As of December 31, 2025, we had $8.9 million of regulatory assets not earning a return and $0.8 million of regulatory assets earning a return based on our ROE. The regulatory assets not earning a return primarily relate to our decoupling mechanism, our GUIC rider, and our conservation improvement program rider. The other regulatory assets in the table either earn a return at our weighted average cost of capital or the cash has not yet been expended, in which case the regulatory assets are offset by liabilities.

[3] Primarily represents the unrecognized future pension and OPEB costs related to our defined benefit pension and OPEB plans. We are authorized recovery of these regulatory assets over the average remaining service life of each plan.

The following regulatory liabilities were reflected on our balance sheets as of December 31:

(in millions)	2025	2024	See Note
Regulatory liabilities			
Removal costs [1]	**$ 61.7**	$ 58.9	
Income tax related items	**31.4**	32.5	10
Natural gas costs refundable through rate adjustments	**25.1**	12.9	1(d)
Property tax [2]	**23.1**	19.3	
Other, net	**4.9**	4.4	
Total regulatory liabilities	**$ 146.2**	$ 128.0	
Balance sheet presentation			
Amounts refundable to customers	**$ 26.3**	$ 12.9	
Regulatory liabilities	**119.9**	115.1	
Total regulatory liabilities	**$ 146.2**	$ 128.0	

[1] Represents amounts collected from customers to cover the future cost of property, plant, and equipment removals that are not legally required.

[2] In accordance with our property tax tracker, we defer as a regulatory asset or liability the difference between our actual property tax expense and the amount included in rates until recovery or refund is authorized in a future rate proceeding.

NOTE 6—PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant, and equipment consisted of the following utility assets at December 31:

(in millions)	2025	2024
Natural gas – distribution, storage, and transmission	**$ 864.0**	$ 816.7
Other utility property, plant, and equipment	**108.6**	103.2
Less: Accumulated depreciation	**247.6**	229.3
Net	**725.0**	690.6
Construction work in progress	**9.4**	10.2
Total property, plant, and equipment	**$ 734.4**	$ 700.8

NOTE 7—GOODWILL

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired. We had no changes to the carrying amount of goodwill during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

(in millions)	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Impairment Losses	Net Carrying Amount
Goodwill	**$ 144.3**	**$ (16.6)**	**$ 127.7**

During the third quarter of 2025, we completed our annual goodwill impairment test for goodwill we carried as of July 1, 2025. No impairment resulted from this test.

NOTE 8—SHORT-TERM DEBT TO PARENT

The following table shows our short-term borrowings and their corresponding weighted-average interest rates as of December 31:

(in millions, except for percentages)	2025	2024
Short-term debt to parent:		
Amount outstanding at December 31	**$ 36.6**	$ 45.4
Weighted-average interest rate on amounts outstanding at December 31	**3.90%**	4.67%

Our average amount of short-term borrowings based on daily outstanding balances during 2025, was $22.0 million with a weighted-average interest rate during the period of 4.38%.

The information in the table below relates to our financing commitment with our parent, including remaining available capacity under this arrangement as of December 31:

(in millions)	2025
Revolving short-term notes payable to parent	**$ 100.0**
Less:	
Short-term debt to parent outstanding	**36.6**
Available capacity under existing agreement	**$ 63.4**

Our short-term borrowing capacity with Integrys is $100.0 million. Short-term borrowings bear interest computed at the average stated interest rate payable on commercial paper issued by WEC Energy Group. Short-term debt is callable by Integrys at any time.

NOTE 9—LONG-TERM DEBT

The following table is a summary of our long-term debt outstanding as of December 31:

(in millions)			2025	2024
Long-term debt	**Interest Rate**	**Year Due**		
Senior Notes (unsecured)	2.69%	N/A	**$ —**	$ 50.0
	3.11%	2027	**40.0**	40.0
	2.07%	2028	**40.0**	40.0
	5.20%	2030	**50.0**	—
	3.41%	2032	**40.0**	40.0
	4.01%	2047	**40.0**	40.0
Total			**210.0**	210.0
Unamortized debt issuance costs			**(0.9)**	(0.6)
Total long-term debt, including current portion			**209.1**	209.4
Current portion of long-term debt			**—**	(50.0)
Total long-term debt			**$ 209.1**	$ 159.4

We amortize debt premiums, discounts, and debt issuance costs over the life of the debt using the straight-line method and we include the costs in interest expense.

In April 2025, we issued $50.0 million of 5.20% Senior Notes, due May 1, 2030, and used the net proceeds to repay our $50.0 million of 2.69% Senior Notes that matured on May 1, 2025.

Maturities of Long-Term Debt Outstanding

The following table shows the future maturities of our long-term debt outstanding as of December 31, 2025:

(in millions)	Payments
2026	$ —
2027	40.0
2028	40.0
2029	—
2030	50.0
Thereafter	80.0
Total	$ 210.0

Our long-term debt obligations contain covenants related to payment of principal and interest when due and various other obligations. Failure to comply with these covenants could result in an event of default, which could result in the acceleration of outstanding debt obligations. As of December 31, 2025, we were in compliance with our covenants related to our long-term debt obligations.

NOTE 10—INCOME TAXES

We adopted the new disclosure provisions of ASU No. 2023-09, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures, effective during our fiscal year ended December 31, 2025. See Note 1(n), Income Taxes, for more information on the adoption of this ASU.

Income Tax Expense

The following table is a summary of the components of income tax expense for the years ended December 31:

(in millions)	2025	2024	2023
Current tax expense (benefit)			
Federal	**$ 4.7**	$ (1.5)	$ 10.3
State	**2.3**	(0.7)	5.3
Deferred tax expense (benefit), net			
Federal	**3.1**	9.1	(2.6)
State	**2.2**	5.1	(0.9)
Total income tax expense	**$ 12.3**	$ 12.0	$ 12.1

Statutory Rate Reconciliation

The provision for income taxes for each of the years ended December 31 differs from the amount of income tax determined by applying the applicable United States statutory federal income tax rate to income before income taxes as a result of the following:

	2025		2024		2023	
(in millions)	Amount	Effective Tax Rate	Amount	Effective Tax Rate	Amount	Effective Tax Rate
Income before income taxes	**$ 44.8**		$ 43.7		$ 44.4	
US federal statutory income tax rate	**$ 9.4**	**21.0 %**	$ 9.2	21.0 %	$ 9.3	21.0 %
State and local income taxes net of federal tax effect [1]	**3.5**	**7.9 %**	3.4	7.9 %	3.5	7.9 %
Nontaxable or nondeductible items						
Other	**0.2**	**0.4 %**	0.1	0.3 %	0.1	0.2 %
Other adjustments						.
Federal excess deferred tax amortization [2]	**(0.8)**	**(1.8)%**	(0.8)	(1.8)%	(0.8)	(1.8)%
Other, net	**—**	**— %**	0.1	0.1 %	—	— %
Total income tax expense	**$ 12.3**	**27.5 %**	$ 12.0	27.5 %	$ 12.1	27.3 %

(1) State taxes in Minnesota made up the tax effect in this category.

(2) The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 required us to remeasure our deferred income taxes and we began to amortize the resulting excess protected deferred income taxes beginning in 2018 in accordance with normalization requirements. The decrease in income tax expense related to the amortization of the deferred tax benefits is offset by a decrease in revenue as the benefits are returned to customers, resulting in no impact on net income.

Deferred Income Tax Assets and Liabilities

The components of deferred income taxes at December 31 were as follows:

(in millions)	2025	2024
Deferred tax assets		
Tax gross up – regulatory items	**$ 8.8**	$ 9.2
Regulatory deferrals	**4.7**	2.2
Other	**2.0**	2.4
Total deferred tax assets	**$ 15.5**	$ 13.8
Deferred tax liabilities		
Property-related	**$ 164.3**	$ 155.7
Employee benefits and compensation	**6.1**	6.2
Other	**1.0**	1.4
Total deferred tax liabilities	**$ 171.4**	$ 163.3
Deferred tax liability, net	**$ 155.9**	$ 149.5

Consistent with ratemaking treatment, deferred taxes in the table above are offset for temporary differences that have related regulatory assets and liabilities.

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, we had no significant federal or state deferred tax assets related to tax benefit carryforwards.

Unrecognized Tax Benefits

We had no unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

We do not expect any unrecognized tax benefits to affect our effective tax rate in periods after December 31, 2025.

For the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, we recognized no interest expense or penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in our income statements. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, we had no interest accrued and no penalties accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits on our balance sheets.

Our primary tax jurisdictions include federal and the state of Minnesota. We are no longer subject to federal income tax examinations by the IRS for years prior to 2022. At December 31, 2025, we were subject to examination by the Minnesota taxing authority for tax years 2021 through 2025.

Cash Paid to (Received from) WEC Energy Group, Inc. for Income Taxes, Net

The table below is a summary of income taxes paid to (received from) WEC Energy Group by jurisdiction for the years ended December 31:

(in millions)	2025	2024	2023
Federal	**$ 3.0**	$ (1.4)	$ 10.2
State	**1.5**	(0.6)	5.1
Total income taxes paid (received), net	**$ 4.5**	$ (2.0)	$ 15.3

Income taxes paid or (received) exceeded 5 percent of total income taxes paid or (received) in the following jurisdiction:

(in millions)	2025	2024	2023
Minnesota	**$ 1.5**	$ (0.6)	$ 5.1

NOTE 11—FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The following tables summarize our financial assets and liabilities that were accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis, categorized by level within the fair value hierarchy:

	December 31, 2025			
(in millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Natural gas contracts				
Derivative assets	**$ —**	**$ 1.9**	**$ —**	**$ 1.9**
Derivative liabilities	**0.6**	**2.5**	**—**	**3.1**

	December 31, 2024			
(in millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Natural gas contracts				
Derivative assets	$ 0.2	$ 1.6	$ —	$ 1.8
Derivative liabilities	—	2.4	—	2.4

The derivative assets and liabilities listed in the tables above include options, futures, and physical commodity contracts used to manage market risks related to changes in natural gas supply costs.

NOTE 12—DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

Derivative assets and liabilities are included in the other current line items on our balance sheets. The following table shows our derivative assets and derivative liabilities. None of the derivatives shown below were designated as hedging instruments.

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
(in millions)	Derivative Assets	Derivative Liabilities	Derivative Assets	Derivative Liabilities
Natural gas contracts - current	**$ 1.9**	**$ 3.1**	$ 1.8	$ 2.4

Realized gains and losses on derivatives are recorded in cost of sales upon settlement; however, they may be subsequently deferred for future rate recovery or refund as the gains and losses are included in our GCRM. Our realized losses and the estimated notional volumes related to these settlements were as follows for the years ended:

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
(in millions)	Volumes	Losses	Volumes	Losses	Volumes	Losses
Natural gas contracts	**7.3 Dth**	**$ (0.2)**	7.3 Dth	$ (2.7)	7.4 Dth	$ (7.3)

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, we had posted cash collateral of $0.8 million and $0.1 million, respectively.

The following table shows derivative assets and derivative liabilities if derivative instruments by counterparty were presented net on our balance sheets:

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
(in millions)	Derivative Assets	Derivative Liabilities	Derivative Assets	Derivative Liabilities
Gross amount recognized on the balance sheet	**$ 1.9**	**$ 3.1**	$ 1.8	$ 2.4
Gross amount not offset on the balance sheet	**(0.2)**	**(0.8)** [1]	—	—
Net amount	**$ 1.7**	**$ 2.3**	$ 1.8	$ 2.4

[1] Includes cash collateral posted of $0.6 million.

NOTE 13—EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Pension and Other Postretirement Employee Benefits

We have our own noncontributory, qualified pension plan. We also have our own unfunded, non-qualified retirement plan.

We offer OPEB plans to employees, which are sponsored by WPS. We are responsible for our share of the plan assets and obligations for all of these plans. Our balance sheets reflect only the liabilities associated with our past and current employees and our share of the plan assets. WEC Energy Group also offers medical, dental, and life insurance benefits to our active employees and their dependents. We expense the allocated costs of these benefits as incurred.

The defined benefit pension plan is closed to all new hires. In addition, the service accruals for the defined benefit pension plan were frozen for non-union employees as of January 1, 2013. These employees receive an annual company contribution to their 401(k) savings plan, which is calculated based on age, wages, and full years of vesting service as of December 31 each year.

We use a year-end measurement date to measure the funded status of all of the pension and OPEB plans. Due to the regulated nature of our business, we have concluded that substantially all of the unrecognized costs resulting from the recognition of the funded status of our pension and OPEB plans qualify as a regulatory asset.

The following table shows information relating to our share of the plans' benefit obligations and fair value of assets. Amounts presented are as of December 31:

	Pension Benefits		OPEB Benefits	
(in millions)	2025	2024	2025	2024
Benefit obligation	**$ 28.2**	$ 28.9	**$ 4.6**	$ 4.5
Fair value of plan assets	**45.4**	44.4	**1.5**	1.8
Funded status	**$ 17.2**	$ 15.5	**$ (3.1)**	$ (2.7)

The amount of contributions and benefit payments for the years ended December 31 were as follows:

	Pension Benefits		OPEB Benefits	
(in millions)	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Employer contributions	**$ —**	$ —	**$ 0.3**	$ —
Participant contributions	**—**	—	**0.1**	0.1
Benefit payments	**(2.8)**	(2.5)	**(0.9)**	(0.5)

In 2025, we had an actuarial loss related to our pension benefit obligations of $0.5 million and an actuarial gain of $1.1 million in 2024. The primary driver for the actuarial loss in 2025 was the decrease in discount rate. The primary driver for the actuarial gain in 2024 was a higher discount rate. Partially offsetting the gain in 2024 was lower than expected asset returns. The discount rate for our pension benefits was 5.45%, 5.70%, and 5.15%, in 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

The actuarial gains and losses related to our OPEB benefit obligations were not significant for 2025 or 2024.

The amounts recognized on our balance sheets at December 31 related to the funded status of the benefit plans were as follows:

	Pension Benefits		OPEB Benefits	
(in millions)	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Other long-term assets	**$ 17.3**	$ 15.6	**$ —**	$ —
Other long-term liabilities	**0.1**	0.1	**3.1**	2.7
Total net assets (liabilities)	**$ 17.2**	$ 15.5	**$ (3.1)**	$ (2.7)

The accumulated benefit obligation for the pension plans was $28.0 million and $28.7 million at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The following table shows information for pension plans with an accumulated benefit obligation in excess of plan assets. There were no plan assets related to these obligations. Amounts presented are as of December 31:

(in millions)	**2025**	**2024**
Accumulated benefit obligation	**$ 0.1**	$ 0.1

The following table shows information for pension plans with a projected benefit obligation in excess of plan assets. There were no plan assets related to these obligations. Amounts presented are as of December 31:

(in millions)	**2025**	**2024**
Projected benefit obligation	**$ 0.1**	$ 0.1

The following table shows information for OPEB plans with an accumulated benefit obligation in excess of plan assets. Amounts presented are as of December 31:

(in millions)	**2025**	**2024**
Accumulated benefit obligation	**$ 4.6**	$ 4.5
Fair value of plan assets	**1.5**	1.8

The following table shows the amounts that had not yet been recognized in our net periodic benefit cost as of December 31:

	Pension Benefits		OPEB Benefits	
(in millions)	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Net regulatory assets				
Net actuarial loss	**$ 8.1**	$ 9.4	**$ 1.2**	$ 1.0
Prior service credits	**—**	—	**(0.2)**	(0.2)
Total	**$ 8.1**	$ 9.4	**$ 1.0**	$ 0.8

The amount of net periodic benefit cost (credit) recognized (including amounts capitalized to our balance sheets) for the years ended December 31 was as follows:

	Pension Benefits			OPEB Benefits		
(in millions)	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Net periodic benefit cost (credit)	**$ (0.4)**	$ (0.5)	$ (0.5)	**$ 0.6**	$ 0.5	$ 0.4

The weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations for the plans were as follows for the years ended December 31:

	Pension Benefits		OPEB Benefits	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Discount rate	**5.45%**	5.70%	**5.19%**	5.58%
Rate of compensation increase	**4.00%**	4.00%	**N/A**	N/A
Assumed medical cost trend rate (Pre 65)	**N/A**	N/A	**8.00%**	7.00%
Ultimate trend rate (Pre 65)	**N/A**	N/A	**5.00%**	5.00%
Year ultimate trend rate is reached (Pre 65)	**N/A**	N/A	**2032**	2033
Assumed medical cost trend rate (Post 65)	**N/A**	N/A	**10.00%**	6.00%
Ultimate trend rate (Post 65)	**N/A**	N/A	**5.00%**	5.00%
Year ultimate trend rate is reached (Post 65)	**N/A**	N/A	**2034**	2030

The weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for the plans were as follows for the years ended December 31:

	Pension Benefits			OPEB Benefits		
	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Discount rate	**5.70%**	5.15%	5.45%	**5.58%**	5.19%	5.50%
Expected return on plan assets	**6.50%**	6.50%	6.50%	**6.50%**	6.50%	6.50%
Rate of compensation increase	**4.00%**	4.00%	4.00%	**N/A**	N/A	N/A
Assumed medical cost trend rate (Pre 65)	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	**7.00%**	6.25%	6.50%
Ultimate trend rate (Pre 65)	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	**5.00%**	5.00%	5.00%
Year ultimate trend rate is reached (Pre 65)	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	**2033**	2031	2031
Assumed medical cost trend rate (Post 65)	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	**6.00%**	6.25%	6.00%
Ultimate trend rate (Post 65)	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	**5.00%**	5.00%	5.00%
Year ultimate trend rate is reached (Post 65)	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	**2030**	2030	2031

WEC Energy Group consults with its investment advisors on an annual basis to help forecast expected long-term returns on plan assets by reviewing historical returns as well as calculating expected total trust returns using the weighted-average of long-term market returns for each of the major target asset categories utilized in the trust. For 2026, the expected return on assets assumption for the pension and OPEB plans is 6.50%.

Plan Assets

Current pension trust assets and amounts which are expected to be contributed to the trusts in the future are expected to be adequate to meet pension payment obligations to current and future retirees.

WEC Energy Group's Investment Trust Policy Committee oversees investment matters related to all of our funded benefit plans. The Committee works with external actuaries and investment consultants on an on-going basis to establish and monitor investment strategies and target asset allocations. Forecasted cash flows for plan liabilities are regularly updated based on annual valuation results. Target allocations are determined using projected benefit payment cash flows and risk analyses of appropriate investments. They are intended to reduce risk, provide long-term financial stability for the plans and maintain funded levels which meet long-term plan obligations while preserving sufficient liquidity for near-term benefit payments.

Our pension trust target asset allocations are 25% equity investments, 55% fixed income investments, and 20% private equity and real estate investments. The OPEB trust has target asset allocations of 45% equity investments, 45% fixed income investments, and 10% real estate investments. Equity securities include investments in large-cap, mid-cap, and small-cap companies. Fixed income

securities include corporate bonds of companies from diversified industries, mortgage and other asset backed securities, commercial paper, and United States Treasuries.

Pension and OPEB plan investments are recorded at fair value. See Note 1(o), Fair Value Measurements, for more information regarding the fair value hierarchy and the classification of fair value measurements based on the types of inputs used.

The following tables provide the fair values of our investments by asset class:

	December 31, 2025							
	Pension Plan Assets				OPEB Plan Assets			
(in millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Asset class								
Equity securities:								
United States equity	**$ 2.8**	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ 2.8**	**$ 0.1**	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ 0.1**
International equity	**3.1**	**—**	**—**	**3.1**	**0.1**	**—**	**—**	**0.1**
Fixed income securities: [1]								
United States bonds	**—**	**11.7**	**—**	**11.7**	**—**	**0.4**	**—**	**0.4**
International bonds	**—**	**1.1**	**—**	**1.1**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
	$ 5.9	**$ 12.8**	**$ —**	**$ 18.7**	**$ 0.2**	**$ 0.4**	**$ —**	**$ 0.6**
Investments measured at net asset value:								
Equity securities				**7.2**				**0.2**
Fixed income securities				**4.3**				**0.2**
Other				**15.2**				**0.5**
Total				**$ 45.4**				**$ 1.5**

[1] This category represents investment grade bonds of United States and foreign issuers denominated in United States dollars from diverse industries.

	December 31, 2024							
	Pension Plan Assets				OPEB Plan Assets			
(in millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Asset class								
Equity securities:								
United States equity	$ 3.0	$ —	$ —	$ 3.0	$ 0.1	$ —	$ —	$ 0.1
International equity	2.8	—	—	2.8	0.1	—	—	0.1
Fixed income securities: [1]								
United States bonds	—	10.7	—	10.7	—	0.4	—	0.4
International bonds	—	1.4	—	1.4	—	0.1	—	0.1
	$ 5.8	$ 12.1	$ —	$ 17.9	$ 0.2	$ 0.5	$ —	$ 0.7
Investments measured at net asset value:								
Equity securities				7.3				0.3
Fixed income securities				4.2				0.2
Other				15.0				0.6
Total				$ 44.4				$ 1.8

[1] This category represents investment grade bonds of United States and foreign issuers denominated in United States dollars from diverse industries.

Cash Flows

We expect to contribute $0.2 million to the OPEB plans in 2026, dependent upon various factors affecting us, including our liquidity position and possible tax law changes. We do not expect to make any contributions to the pension plans in 2026.

The following table shows the payments, reflecting expected future service, that we expect to make for pension and OPEB over the next 10 years:

(in millions)	Pension Benefits	OPEB Benefits
2026	$ 2.6	$ 0.5
2027	2.6	0.6
2028	2.6	0.6
2029	2.5	0.6
2030	2.4	0.6
2031-2035	10.4	2.5

Savings Plans

WEC Energy Group sponsors 401(k) savings plans that allow substantially all of our full-time employees to contribute a portion of their pre-tax and/or after-tax income in accordance with plan-specified guidelines. A percentage of employee contributions are matched by us through a contribution into the employee's savings plan account, up to certain limits. The 401(k) savings plans include an Employee Stock Ownership Plan. Certain employees receive a retirement contribution in lieu of receiving a pension benefit. Total costs incurred under all of these plans were $2.0 million, $1.9 million, and $1.8 million in 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

NOTE 14—COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

We have significant commitments and contingencies arising from our operations, including those related to unconditional purchase obligations, environmental matters, and enforcement and litigation matters.

Unconditional Purchase Obligations

We have obligations to distribute and sell natural gas to our customers and expect to recover costs related to these obligations in future customer rates. In order to meet these obligations, we routinely enter into long-term purchase and sale commitments for various quantities and lengths of time.

The following table shows our minimum future commitments related to these purchase obligations as of December 31, 2025.

			Payments Due By Period					
(in millions)	Date Contracts Extend Through	Total Amounts Committed	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Later Years
Natural gas supply and transportation	2044	$ 523.5	$ 69.3	$ 65.8	$ 60.5	$ 58.7	$ 53.4	$ 215.8

Environmental Matters

Consistent with other companies in the natural gas utility industry, we face significant ongoing environmental compliance and remediation obligations related to current and past operations. Specific environmental issues affecting us include, but are not limited to, current and future regulation of GHG emissions and remediation of impacted properties, including former manufactured gas plant sites.

We have continued to pursue a proactive strategy to manage our environmental compliance obligations, including:

- the protection of wetlands and waterways, biodiversity including threatened and endangered species, and cultural resources associated with construction projects;
- the remediation of former manufactured gas plant sites;
- the reduction of methane emissions across our natural gas distribution system by upgrading infrastructure; and
- the tracking and reporting of GHG emissions.

Air Quality

Climate Change

WEC Energy Group continues to focus on methane emission reductions by improving and upgrading its natural gas distribution systems, including ours.

Land Quality

Manufactured Gas Plant Remediation

We have identified a site at which a predecessor company owned or operated a manufactured gas plant or stored manufactured gas. We are responsible for the environmental remediation of this site. We are working with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency in our investigation, monitoring, and remediation planning and efforts.

The future costs for detailed site investigation, future remediation, and monitoring are dependent upon several variables including, among other things, the extent of remediation, changes in technology, and changes in regulation. Historically, the MPUC has allowed us to recover incurred costs, net of insurance recoveries and recoveries from potentially responsible parties, associated with the remediation of manufactured gas plant sites. Accordingly, we have established a regulatory asset for costs associated with this site.

We have established the following regulatory asset for our manufactured gas plant site as of December 31:

(in millions)	2025	2024
Regulatory asset for environmental remediation costs	**$ 0.1**	$ 0.3

Enforcement and Litigation Matters

We are involved in legal and administrative proceedings before various courts and agencies with respect to matters arising in the ordinary course of business. Although we are unable to predict the outcome of these matters, management believes that appropriate reserves have been established and that final settlement of these actions will not have a material impact on our financial condition or results of operations.

NOTE 15—SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

The following table provides additional information regarding our statements of cash flows:

	Year Ended December 31		
(in millions)	2025	2024	2023
Cash paid for interest	**$ 8.4**	$ 7.6	$ 7.6
Significant non-cash investing and financing transactions:			
Net payables (receivables) related to construction costs	**(0.1)**	2.5	6.0
Liabilities accrued for software licensing agreements	**0.8**	—	—

See Note 10, Income Taxes, for more information on our cash paid to or/and received from WEC Energy Group for income taxes.

NOTE 16—REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

2023 Rate Order

In November 2022, we initiated a rate proceeding with the MPUC to increase our retail natural gas base rates. In December 2022, the MPUC approved our request for interim rates totaling $37.0 million, subject to refund. The interim rates went into effect on January 1, 2023.

In November 2023, the MPUC issued a written order approving a settlement agreement we reached with certain intervenors. The settlement agreement reflected a natural gas base rate increase of $28.8 million (7.1%), along with a 9.65% ROE and a common equity component average of 53.0%. The natural gas rate increase was primarily driven by increased capital investments as well as

inflationary pressure on operating costs. Under the terms of the settlement agreement, we continue the use of our decoupling mechanism for residential customers, and it was expanded to include certain small commercial and industrial customers.

Final rates went into effect on March 1, 2024. Our customers were entitled to an $8.9 million refund due to the interim rate increase exceeding the final approved rate increase, which was retroactive to January 1, 2023. These amounts were refunded to customers during the second quarter of 2024.

Gas Utility Infrastructure Cost Rider

Under a provision of Minnesota law, which is in effect until June 30, 2028, utilities are allowed to recover GUIC incurred to replace or modify natural gas facilities (including costs incurred for surveys, assessments, and other work necessary to determine the need for replacement or modification) to the extent the work is required by state, federal, or other government agencies and exceeds the costs included in base rates.

The MPUC approved the establishment of a rider to recover GUIC. The rider includes recovery of the annual revenue requirement for capital investments related to GUIC and certain operating and maintenance expenses. As the GUIC rider is subject to an annual true-up, which will either be refunded to or recovered from customers, the rider also includes any applicable true-ups from prior years.

Effective January 1, 2023, we temporarily discontinued the use of our GUIC rider as all of the costs previously being recovered through the rider were included in our interim rates. This included the unrecovered GUIC incurred through 2022, any remaining and forecasted true-ups from prior GUIC riders, and any GUIC investments forecasted to be placed in service during 2023. We resumed our use of the GUIC rider in 2024. The following table reflects the GUIC riders and the corresponding revenue requirement we have been authorized to recover since 2023.

GUIC Rider *(in millions)*	**Date Request was Filed with MPUC**	**Date MPUC Approved Rider**	**Effective Date of Rider**	**Revenue Requirement Approved**
2024 GUIC Rider	August 2023	May 2024	June 1, 2024	$ 0.7 [(1)]
2025 GUIC Rider	August 2024	November 2024	January 1, 2025	$ 2.5 [(1)]
2026 GUIC Rider	July 2025	November 2025	January 1, 2026	$ 5.0 [(2)]

(1) As the settlement agreement approved by the MPUC in November 2023 resolved all prior GUIC rider true-ups and included GUIC-related operating and maintenance expenses in base rates, there were not any prior year true-ups or operating and maintenance expenses included in these amounts. The 2024 and 2025 GUIC riders only included the forecasted return on and of capital projects expected to be placed into service in 2024 and 2025, respectively.

(2) Includes the forecasted return on and of capital projects expected to be placed into service in 2026, the forecasted incremental operating and maintenance expenses for 2026, and a true up of the 2024 GUIC rider.