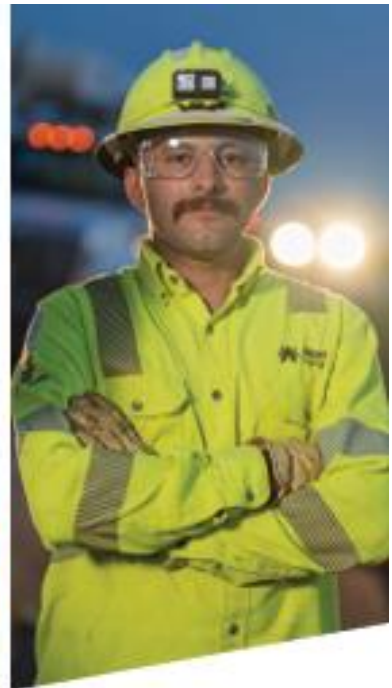




ALLIANT ENERGY CORPORATION

Climate Report

Data in this report is current through the end of 2025, unless otherwise specified.



**Alliant
Energy.**

Powering Beyond

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Forward-looking Statements

This material includes forward-looking statements. These statements can be identified because they include words such as “expects,” “expected,” “plans,” “will,” “outlook,” “estimate,” “target,” “goal,” “potential,” “projected,” “projection,” “may,” “believe,” or other words or expressions of similar import. Similarly, statements that describe future plans or strategies, our environmental stewardship goals, transitioning our energy resources, planned resource additions, scenarios and scenario results and future emissions reductions are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, the statements. Actual results could be materially affected by the following factors, among others: The ability to obtain regulatory approval for construction projects with acceptable conditions; federal and state regulatory or governmental actions, including the impact of legislation, regulatory agency orders, executive orders, interpretations and guidance, and changes in public policy, including changes impacting renewable tax credits, including potential repeal of or modifications to, or reduced funding of, the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 and the One Big Beautiful Bill Act; the ability to complete construction of generation and energy storage projects by planned in-service dates, with the expected earnings contributions and within the cost targets set by regulators due to cost increases of and access to materials, equipment and commodities, which could result from tariffs, including previously exempted tariffs relating to solar project materials and equipment from certain countries, duties or other assessments, including antidumping or countervailing duties, inflation, labor issues or supply shortages, supply chain disruptions which may result from geopolitical issues, contractor performance, the ability to successfully resolve warranty issues or contract disputes, the ability to obtain adequate generator interconnection agreements to connect the new projects to the Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. (MISO) in a timely manner, the ability to receive timely siting and environmental permits from local and state agencies and the ability of ITC Midwest LLC (ITC) and ATC to complete transmission upgrades timely to meet planned in-service dates; the ability of potential large load growth customers to timely construct new facilities, due to local or state regulatory actions, zoning, siting, or permitting actions, public community opposition or other factors, as well as the resulting higher system load demand by expected levels and timeframes; weather effects on utility sales volumes and operations; changes in the price of delivered natural gas, transmission, purchased electric energy, purchased electric capacity and delivered coal, particularly during elevated market prices, and any resulting changes to counterparty credit risk, due to shifts in supply and demand caused by market conditions, regulations and MISO’s seasonal resource adequacy process; the ability to achieve the expected level of tax benefits for renewable generation and energy storage projects based on tax guidelines, timely beginning of construction and in-service dates, sourcing permissible amounts of construction and/or financing support from entities with ties to certain foreign countries, compliance with prevailing wage and apprenticeship requirements, project costs and the level of electricity output generated by qualifying generating facilities, and the ability to efficiently utilize the renewable generation and energy storage project tax benefits to achieve IPL’s authorized rate of return and for the benefit of IPL’s and WPL’s customers; the ability to utilize tax credits generated to date, and those that may be generated in the future, before they expire, as well as the ability to transfer tax credits that may be generated in the future at adequate pricing; disruptions to ongoing operations and the supply of materials, services, equipment and commodities needed to continue to operate and maintain existing assets and to construct capital projects, which may result from geopolitical issues, tariffs, supplier manufacturing constraints, regulatory requirements, labor issues or transportation issues, and thus affect the ability to meet capacity requirements and result in increased capacity expense; the ability and cost to attract large load growth customers and to provide sufficient generation and the ability of ITC and ATC to provide sufficient transmission capacity for potential load growth timely, including significant new commercial or industrial customers, such as data centers; the impact of large load growth customers altering, delaying or cancelling planned facilities, including any resulting impacts of overbuilt or under-utilized transmission capacity or generation and energy storage assets; the future development of technologies related to electrification, and the ability to reliably store and manage electricity; changes to MISO’s interconnection or resource adequacy process establishing capacity planning reserve margin and capacity accreditation requirements that may impact how and when new and existing generating and energy storage facilities, may be accredited with energy capacity, and may require IPL and WPL to adjust their current resource plans, to add resources to meet the requirements of MISO’s process, or procure capacity in the market; any legislative or regulatory changes that impose mandatory integrated resource planning requirements or materially modify existing planning processes, potentially affecting resource selection, cost recovery, and the ability to meet large load growth demand for energy; economic conditions in IPL’s and WPL’s service territories, including the impact of business or facility closures and tariffs; continued access to the capital markets on competitive terms and rates, and risks associated with potential increases in borrowing costs or reduced access to funding, and the actions of credit rating agencies; inflation and higher interest rates; issues associated with environmental remediation and environmental compliance, including compliance with all current environmental and emissions laws, regulations, siting requirements, and permits and future changes in environmental laws and regulations, including the Coal Combustion Residuals Rule, the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule and federal, state or local regulations for emissions reductions, including greenhouse gases (GHG), from new and existing fossil-fueled electric generating units under the Clean Air Act, and litigation associated with environmental requirements; increased pressure from customers, investors and other stakeholders to more rapidly reduce GHG emissions; the timely development of technologies, innovations and advancements to provide cost effective alternatives to traditional energy sources; the ability to

defend against environmental claims brought by state and federal agencies, such as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and state natural resources agencies, or third parties, such as the Sierra Club, and the impact on operating expenses of defending and resolving such claims; the direct or indirect effects resulting from breakdown or failure of equipment in the operation of electric and gas distribution systems, such as mechanical problems, disruptions in telecommunications, technological problems, and explosions or fires, and compliance with electric and gas transmission and distribution safety regulations, including regulations promulgated by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration; issues related to the availability and operations of electric generating units and energy storage facilities, including start-up risks, breakdown or failure of equipment, fires, availability of warranty coverage and successful resolution of warranty issues or contract disputes for equipment breakdowns or failures, performance below expected or contracted levels of output or efficiency, operator error, employee safety, transmission constraints, compliance with mandatory reliability standards; impacts that excessive heat, excessive cold, storms, wildfires or natural disasters may have on operations or construction activities; the impact of customer- and third party-owned generation and other non-traditional service models, including alternative electric suppliers and potential policy changes, regulatory changes, or legislation that may enable large customers to source behind-the-meter generation directly from third parties or to own or otherwise procure on-site or behind-the-meter generation or participate in co-located resource arrangements, in IPL's and WPL's service territories; changes in technology that alter the channels through which customers buy or utilize Alliant Energy's, IPL's or WPL's products and services; the direct or indirect effects resulting from cybersecurity incidents or attacks on Alliant Energy, IPL, WPL, or their suppliers, contractors and partners, or responses to such incidents; impacts that terrorist attacks may have on Alliant Energy's, IPL's and WPL's operations and recovery of costs associated with restoration activities, or on the operations of Alliant Energy's investments; current or future litigation, regulatory investigations, proceedings or inquiries; reputational damage from negative publicity, protests, fines, penalties and other negative consequences resulting in regulatory and/or legal actions; employee workforce factors, including the ability to hire and retain employees with specialized skills, impacts from employee retirements, changes in key executives, ability to create desired corporate culture, collective bargaining agreements and negotiations, work stoppages or restructurings; changes to the creditworthiness of, or performance of obligations by, counterparties with which Alliant Energy, IPL and WPL have contractual arrangements, including large load growth customers, participants in the energy markets and fuel suppliers and transporters; the direct or indirect effects resulting from pandemics; and other risk factors discussed in Alliant Energy's most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), including the section therein titled "Risk Factors," and its other filings with the SEC. All statements included herein are made as of the publication date hereof and Alliant Energy undertakes no obligation to update publicly such statements to reflect subsequent events or circumstances.

This report identifies certain climate-related issues that are of interest for a variety of reasons to various stakeholders including employees, customers, communities, government/agency officials, investors, suppliers, consultants, business partners, environmental groups and other nonprofit organizations and the media. The issues discussed in this report are not necessarily material for financial reporting or strategic planning purposes. Performance data in this report is as of year-end 2025, unless otherwise specified. Information provided reflects results of operations based on available resource records, data collection processes, monitoring and technology systems at the time of publication. Methodologies for reporting data may be updated and previously reported data may be adjusted to reflect improvement in availability and quality of data, changing assumptions, changes in the nature and scope of our operations and other changes in circumstances. Due to rounding, some numerical totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures. Information provided in this document supersedes values previously published in Alliant Energy's Climate Report. Alliant Energy undertakes no obligation to update information related to performance, goals, or other topics published in this report to reflect subsequent events, obligations or other changes. Website links to related documents within the text of this report are ancillary and not intended to be an incorporation by reference.

Executive Summary

Alliant Energy recognizes our stakeholders' interest in understanding our company's approach and initiatives related to addressing climate change. In response, we have prepared the following Climate Report to provide an update on our progress to manage and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. We will continue to assess our company's approach and role in supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy through our broader strategy.

Addressing climate change impacts and reducing greenhouse gas emissions is considered in our strategic plans to provide affordable, safe, reliable and sustainable energy to the customers and communities that we have the privilege to serve. We share information on our strategic plans in Alliant Energy's [Annual Report to Shareowners](#) and in our annual [Form 10-K report](#) and updates filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Alliant Energy has elected to organize our Climate Report based on the [Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures \(TCFD\) framework](#). Moving forward, Alliant Energy is participating in the Electric Power Resource Institute (EPRI) [SMARTargets™](#) project to advance technical methodologies that evaluate greenhouse gas reduction targets grounded in relevant climate science and aligned with the global goals consistent with the objectives of the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Paris Agreement).

Alliant Energy also shares information through our [Corporate Responsibility Report](#) website. As sustainability reporting practices continue to evolve, we will provide future updates to our Climate Report and Corporate Responsibility Report, considering both voluntary disclosure frameworks and mandatory reporting requirements.

Introduction

Who we are

Alliant Energy Corporation (NASDAQ: LNT) is a Midwest U.S. energy company headquartered in Madison, Wisconsin, with annual operating revenues of approximately \$4.4 billion. Our company is primarily engaged in electric generation and the distribution of electricity and natural gas. We serve approximately 1.01 million electric and approximately 435,000 natural gas customers through two public utility subsidiaries, Interstate Power and Light Company (IPL) and Wisconsin Power and Light Company (WPL). IPL provides retail electric and gas service in Iowa, and sells electricity to wholesale customers in Illinois and Iowa. WPL provides retail and wholesale electric and retail gas service in Wisconsin. Traverco is a non-utility business subsidiary of Alliant Energy Corporation. Traverco is a supply chain solutions company that includes a short-line rail freight service in Iowa; freight brokerage services; and a rail-served warehouse in Iowa.

Alliant Energy is among the top five utility owner-operators of regulated wind in the United States. We own and operate nearly 1,800 megawatts of wind energy—enough to power nearly 600,000 homes across our service area. Wind energy is a key part of our strategy to deliver safe, reliable and cost-effective energy without greenhouse gas emissions, while also supporting local communities through job creation, landowner payments and increased tax revenue.

Since 2022, we've added approximately 1,500 megawatts of solar energy in Wisconsin and Iowa. This includes both large utility-scale solar facilities and smaller community and customer-hosted projects, helping expand access to clean energy across the communities we serve. Solar energy plays an important role in diversifying our generation portfolio and supporting long-term affordability, while working alongside other resources to meet customer demand throughout the day.

Our growing energy storage portfolio further enhances the value of our existing resources. As a leader in large battery energy storage systems (BESS) in Iowa and Wisconsin, we are pairing batteries with wind and solar projects to capture excess energy when generation exceeds demand and deliver it when demand is highest. In addition, these systems can draw power directly from the grid during periods of low demand, store it, and release it when energy needs rise—helping balance supply and demand in real time. Together, these capabilities improve grid reliability and resiliency, ensuring energy is available when customers need it most while reducing the need for additional infrastructure and supporting a more flexible, efficient energy system.

Together, these investments reflect our commitment to delivering energy solutions and exceptional service that customers and communities can count on—affordably, safely and reliably. Guided by our purpose to serve customers and build stronger communities, we continue to advance new technologies, strengthen environmental stewardship and support the regions we serve. Our strategy remains focused on meeting evolving customers' energy needs while delivering attractive, long-term returns for investors and building a more resilient, sustainable and future-ready energy system.

Our Values

Six values shape everything we do. To live our Values, we train our employees and expect them to adhere to our company's [Code of Conduct](#).

Our Values



Live safety. Everyone. Always.

Our first priority is that nobody gets hurt.



Do the right thing.

We keep our promises and conduct our business openly and honestly.



Care for others.

Together we create a workplace where people feel like they belong and can use their unique backgrounds, talents and perspectives to their fullest potential.



Make things better.

We partner with our customers and communities to solve problems, create opportunities and help make life better.



Act for tomorrow.

We use resources wisely, care for the environment and continuously improve ourselves and our company.



Think beyond. Be bold.

We create and embrace change, innovate beyond current practices and use our curiosity to find new solutions.

Our environmental stewardship goals

Alliant Energy's environmental stewardship is focused on the implementation of a responsible energy strategy. Alliant Energy's strategy and business plans consider the transition to a low-carbon economy as one of several factors driving transformation of the energy industry. Alliant Energy's journey toward carbon reductions includes long-term voluntary goals to eliminate all coal-fired electric generating units (EGUs) from its generating fleet by 2040 and aspiring to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from its utility operations by 2050.

Alliant Energy's voluntary Environmental Stewardship goals previously included interim 2030 environmental-related goals for GHG emissions, utility water supply, and electrifying owned light-duty fleet vehicles. In the first quarter of 2026, Alliant Energy decided to remove the interim 2030 voluntary environmental-related goals while remaining focused on its long-term voluntary goals. This decision was made due to a combination of factors, including the need to serve its customers with affordable, safe, and reliable energy, resource adequacy requirements, and increasing customer energy needs.

Alliant Energy's voluntary environmental stewardship goals may be revised, or their achievement may be delayed, based on increasing customer energy needs, reliability and resource adequacy requirements, and tax policy changes. The ability to achieve these goals will depend on future economic developments, evolving energy technologies and emerging trends in Alliant Energy's service territories. These goals are not meant to be considered guidance.

Our company's aspirational GHG goal includes direct emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O) from its owned fossil-fueled EGUs and distribution of natural gas. We continue to track our annual GHG emissions and in 2025, we achieved a 35% reduction compared to 2005 levels calculated in CO₂-equivalents (CO₂e) and based on total mass measured in metric tons.

To effectively meet the growing energy needs and evolving customer preferences in the communities we serve, maintaining flexibility to adapt our voluntary goals is essential. Addressing climate change is a complex global issue and considerable uncertainties remain in evaluating the future pathway to net-zero carbon emissions. We are participating in the EPRI [SMARTargets™](#) initiative. This project is developing a publicly reviewed science-based methodology to assess and verify the alignment of corporate GHG reduction goals with the objectives of the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Paris Agreement).

Net-zero carbon outlook

Alliant Energy aspires to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions from our utility operations by 2050. There are many perspectives on the impacts of climate change and the best path to decarbonization of the energy system. Our [Energy Blueprint](#) is shaped by broader shifts in the energy sector that affect our purpose-driven strategy. Our energy transition plans may be adjusted to serve our customers as we strive toward our aspirational goal. As we make progress to advance our plans, our company will consider future uncertainties and potential opportunities including:

- Public policies and support by our regulators and other stakeholders
- Enhancing energy efficiency through monitoring, automation, and optimization
- Effective two-way flow of energy using decentralized and distributed energy resources
- Broad adoption of electric end-use technologies, including transportation
- Increased use of renewable energy and energy storage systems
- Leveraging integrated grid energy solutions to improve infrastructure resiliency
- Commercialization of emerging low-carbon and carbon-free energy resource technology

We continue to seek solutions to achieve our aspirational net-zero goal. To continue progress, our environmental stewardship goals will be flexible to reflect changes in our strategy and our company's dynamic role in supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy.

At Alliant Energy, our customers are at the heart of everything we do. Building stronger communities is what drives and inspires our optimism for the future. How we deliver on our Purpose reflects our broader responsibility to our customers, employees and shareowners. As we move forward, we will maintain sight of the fact that the energy we generate must remain affordable, safe, reliable and responsible.

Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures Summary

The Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) was established in 2015 by the Financial Stability Board to develop voluntary, consistent climate-related disclosures for use by companies. The table below summarizes our company's energy and climate-related actions based on the [TCFD framework](#): Governance, Strategy, Risk Management, Metrics and Targets¹. We share information on

our strategic plans in Alliant Energy's [Annual Report to Shareowners](#) and in our annual [Form 10-K report](#) and updates filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.



Key takeaways in response to TCFD recommendations

Governance – Describe the Board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.

- The Board of Directors (BOD) and Board committees engaged in oversight of corporate responsibility and various other areas in 2025 ([Figure 1](#)). The Nominating and Governance Committee is responsible for general oversight of corporate responsibility, including review and approval of our annual Corporate Responsibility Report. Oversight of environmental stewardship is provided by the Operations Committee.
- Governance systems are in place to anticipate, plan for and manage climate-related risks and opportunities as part of our broader company strategy. Oversight of the company strategy is provided by the BOD.
- The Nominating and Governance Committee is responsible for general oversight of corporate responsibility, including review and approval of our annual Corporate Responsibility Report; and works with other BOD Committees to provide oversight of various corporate responsibility issues, including climate change matters.
- The Operations Committee is responsible for environmental policy and planning issues, reviewing climate change risks and greenhouse gas emissions including voluntary environmental stewardship goals and progress toward goal achievement.

- The Compensation Committee reviews adoption of environmental-related goals as part of the company's incentive compensation plans.
- Alliant Energy's President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO), along with other company executives, have overarching responsibility for company strategy, compliance, and operations – including climate change and carbon emissions – and provide regular updates to the BOD and its Committees.

Governance – Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

- Alliant Energy's President and CEO is responsible for the advancement of the company's purpose-driven strategy.
- The executive leadership team and management are responsible for updating and implementing the company strategy that considers climate change and carbon emissions.
- Executive leadership and management discuss with the BOD how our strategic plan addresses the risks and opportunities related to climate change. Our voluntary environmental stewardship goals are based on the successful execution of our strategic plan.
- Alliant Energy's incentive compensation plans include operational targets that reflect our company's Purpose and Values.
- To drive leadership accountability, these performance targets are applicable company-wide, including executive leadership, directors, managers, supervisors and all non-bargaining company employees.
- The incentive compensation plans include performance measures to support renewable energy operation. Additional details are reported in our annual [Proxy Statement](#).

Strategy – Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long-term.

- The energy industry is undergoing a period of rapid change, driven by many factors including renewable energy integration, technological advancements, evolving load growth, and changing consumer behavior. Affordable energy services are essential to the health and welfare of the customers and communities in our service territory. We also recognize the role our company plays to help shape an energy transition to a low-carbon economy.

- Our [Energy Blueprint](#) is our roadmap for building a strong and resilient energy future to meet the growing energy needs in the communities where we provide service across Iowa and Wisconsin. Our long-term plan expands generation capacity and includes a balanced mix of wind, solar, hydropower, natural gas, coal and energy storage. It is designed to deliver reliable, safe, and cost-effective energy for our customers. We are also modernizing our distribution system to create a smarter, more adaptable infrastructure that increases resiliency and supports evolving energy technologies.
- Our Energy Blueprint incorporates flexibility to adjust to changing conditions over the short, medium and long-term to effectively deliver power at the pace needed by our customers. As we update our strategy, we have processes in-place to help identify risks due to uncertainties and look for opportunities to proactively address challenges in our business plans that support implementation of our Energy Blueprint.
- Alliant Energy's strategy and business plans consider climate change as one of several factors driving transformation of the energy industry. As an electric utility and natural gas distribution company, we must also consider additional factors as part of our strategic and business planning, including but not limited to:
 - Customer options and affordability
 - Legislation and regulatory policy
 - Technology advancement
 - Asset retirements
 - Infrastructure replacement
 - Energy market requirements
 - Electrification expansion
 - Evolving load growth
 - Economic development
- Recent accomplishments from implementation of our business plans to provide a balanced energy resource mix include:
 - Addition of new solar generation at WPL (1,089 MW in Wisconsin from 2022-2024) and IPL (400 MW in Iowa in 2024);
 - Refurbishment of IPL's existing Franklin County wind farm in Iowa in 2024;
 - Construction of energy storage projects totaling 175 MW at WPL and 99 MW at IPL in 2025; and,
 - Completion of the advanced gas path projects at the Neenah Energy Facility and Sheboygan Falls Energy Facility from 2025-2026, which increased the efficiency and capacity at each of these facilities.
- We continue to make significant progress in reducing our carbon footprint. In 2025, approximately 38% of our owned generation capacity ([Figure 2](#)) and approximately 38% of our overall energy mix was provided by renewables ([Figure 3](#)). Capacity, measured in megawatts (MW), reflects the maximum amount of electricity our owned resources can generate at any

given time, while the energy mix, measured in megawatt-hours (MWh), reflects the total electricity actually produced by our generating assets plus provided through purchase power agreements over the course of the year, providing a more complete view of how our generation portfolio is utilized.

- We have been a leader in transitioning toward a balanced energy mix that includes low-carbon generation and increases flexibility to support reliability and resiliency by:
 - Retiring or repowering approximately 1.5 gigawatts (GW) of coal generation¹;
 - Placing in service 1.5 GW of solar generation;
 - Placing in service 1.8 GW of wind generation;
 - Placing in service 274 MW of battery storage; and,
 - Fortifying our hydroelectric generation facilities.
- We meet and exceed our state renewable portfolio standards (RPS) by implementing our Energy Blueprint plans in Iowa and Wisconsin. RPS performance reflects the share of electricity delivered to retail customers that is sourced from renewable resources, rather than the composition of total system generation. In 2025, renewable resources supplied 53% of electricity delivered to IPL retail customers and 37% for WPL, representing the portion of customer load served with renewable energy, including both owned generation and other qualifying renewable sources (measured in MWh).
- Our energy efficiency portfolio includes programs targeted at reducing total energy usage as well as managing peak periods by reducing or shifting energy use through demand response. These are implemented through IPL's Energy Efficiency Plan in Iowa and WPL's participation in the state-managed Focus on Energy (FoE) program in Wisconsin. In 2025, the lifetime electric savings and natural gas energy savings were approximately 2.36 million megawatt-hours and 73 million therms, respectively.
- We support renewable growth in our service territory by enabling non-utility owned renewable energy resources to connect to our electric distribution systems. This includes interconnecting customer-owned distributed renewables ([Figure 4](#)) and Independent Power Producers to the extent required by law under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA) ([Figure 5](#)).
- We offer various voluntary [renewable energy options](#) and green tariffs for our customers to help support their renewable energy and sustainability goals. During 2025, these programs included: Second Nature®, Customer-Hosted Renewables®, Community Solar®, and Renewable Energy Partner®.
- We support electrification initiatives as an opportunity to enable broader, economy-wide carbon reductions including encouraging business adoption of various [electrification](#) options such as

¹ Subsequent to December 31, 2025, IPL retired Prairie Creek Unit 1 and fuel switched Prairie Creek Unit 3 to natural gas.

electric forklifts, electric truck refrigeration units and electric cars and trucks. We also support residential adoption by sponsoring educational events and through development of approved regulatory programs for our customers.

Strategy – Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization’s businesses, strategy, and financial planning.

- Alliant Energy’s mission and purpose are supported by a strategy focused on meeting evolving customer expectations, delivering attractive returns for investors, and advancing emerging technologies and generation to enable safe, secure and future-ready energy production. Our strategy drives our financial planning and considers many factors affecting transformation of the energy industry as we transition our generation portfolio and upgrade our electric and gas distribution systems.
- Our electric utility subsidiaries, IPL and WPL, are market participants in the Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. (MISO) Regional Transmission Organization. By participating in MISO’s wholesale electricity markets, we provide customers in our service territory with reliable and affordable power. Through technical analysis, MISO establishes requirements for long-term efficiency and reliability of the electrical system. Adequate generation supply, including a reserve margin, is a key component to planning a reliable electric network, and we are obligated to satisfy those supply requirements. The timing of our plans to retire generation assets as well as construct newer energy resources is also subject to careful review and approval by our regulators including the Iowa Utilities Commission (IUC) and Public Service Commission of Wisconsin (PSCW).
- Our company’s approach to assessing strategic initiatives for our low-carbon transition is supported by an integrated resource planning process. Integrated resource planning is a technical process that uses energy system modeling to examine the potential impacts of different operational decisions. The models assess the performance of various energy resource alternatives over a planning horizon that typically covers 20 years.
 - The planning process includes evaluation of how energy demand and capacity requirements balance with the expected future supply needs to reliably serve our utility customers. This evaluation includes using a year-by-year load forecast of both the energy required at the time of maximum consumption and the total amount of energy consumed over time. We utilize economic projections for model inputs including fuel prices, capacity prices, and consider potential environmental policies or regulations that could affect carbon emissions by applying various sensitivities. Energy supply options are then modeled using expected performance characteristics, operating costs and capital costs.
 - We use energy-market modeling to consider forecasts over both the short and medium term. Regional energy resource characteristics and transmission-constraints are factored into

simulations that assess economic dispatch of electric generation into the energy markets. This supports portfolio optimization and risk analyses across planning alternatives.

- Ultimately, the results from the integrated resource planning process are further assessed by considering our strategy and non-quantifiable risks that cannot be adequately considered in a resource planning computer model. This guides our decisions on how to meet our customers' electricity needs through an affordable and balanced mix of future energy resources. Using this process supports Alliant Energy's focus on managing energy costs for customers, meeting reliability requirements and preparing our company for a low-carbon future.
- Our capital expenditures forecast ([Figure 6](#)) is updated in our U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission [Form 10-K and 10-Q filings](#). We have also issued \$2.6 billion in [green bonds](#) to finance several environmentally beneficial projects.
 - Alliant Energy's resource plan is the roadmap for building a strong and resilient energy future to meet the growing energy needs across Iowa and Wisconsin. This long-term plan expands generation capacity and includes a balanced mix of natural gas, energy storage, new renewable generation, improvements at existing natural gas-fired EGUs and refurbishments at existing wind farms. It is designed to deliver the reliable, affordable energy customers count on by efficiently increasing the capabilities of existing generation through gas and wind facility upgrades while also building wind facilities, energy storage and larger scale natural gas facilities to capture economies of scale.
 - Alliant Energy's industry-leading wind and solar energy resources provide zero-fuel cost generation as well as generate renewable tax credits. By enhancing new and existing energy sources while maximizing traditional energy sources, Alliant Energy is helping support economic growth, maintain reliability and keep customer bills affordable. At the same time, Alliant Energy is modernizing its distribution system to create smarter, more adaptable infrastructure that increases resiliency and supports evolving energy technologies. By advancing a responsible approach to energy resources, Alliant Energy can deliver what matters most to the customers and communities it serves - affordably, safely and reliably.
 - Over the next five years, Alliant Energy currently plans to develop and/or acquire new generation investments to add flexibility with evolving load growth and reliability requirements. We update these generation investment plans as needed in our financial reports filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.
- As a regulated utility company, key components of our revenue requirement are the authorized rate of return on equity and rate base. Rate base consists of the value of assets used to provide service.

- At year-end 2025, 31% of Alliant Energy's rate base was renewable generation and energy storage — almost twice our combined coal and gas generation rate-base of 17% ([Figure 7](#)).
- Alliant Energy's coal rate base continues to decline as these electric generation facilities are retired or converted to natural gas and at year-end 2025 this was 7.6%. The corresponding calculated 2025 coal revenue was 8.5% ([Figure 8](#)).
- Alliant Energy's natural gas rate base at year-end 2025 was 9.8%. The corresponding calculated 2025 natural gas revenue was 11.0% ([Figure 9](#)).

Strategy – Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.

- Alliant Energy hired EPRI to assess our strategy in 2022 to consider how it aligns with the carbon reductions and climate goals relative to the international Paris Agreement. The Paris Agreement's central aim is to substantially reduce greenhouse gas emissions to limit global temperature rise and lessen the effects of anthropogenic (human-induced) climate change.
- EPRI is an independent, nonprofit, scientific research organization with a public benefit mandate². In addition to expertise in energy systems and climate analyses, EPRI staff contribute as lead authors and participate in reviews for the [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change](#) reports assessing the state of knowledge of climate change.
- EPRI's completed study provided a long-term perspective on the possible effects of climate change on Alliant Energy's regulated electric utility operations, IPL and WPL. The study objective was to assess the potential impacts of low-carbon transition on Alliant Energy's voluntary environmental stewardship goals. The EPRI study³ modeled carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, which are the primary source of greenhouse gases from Alliant Energy's utility subsidiaries. In addition, the study considered the physical aspects of changing climate in Alliant Energy's service territory and potential adaptation responses.
- The key outcomes from the EPRI study are summarized below:
 - Alliant Energy's voluntary CO₂ emission reduction goals are consistent with the Paris Agreement's objective to limit global average temperature rise to well below 2 degrees

² The Company does not have any controlling relationship with or significant influence on EPRI, nor did EPRI assist the Company in setting the emissions reduction goals that were evaluated in the EPRI Study. All relevant connections between the Company and EPRI are disclosed, and none create a conflict of interest, result in EPRI evaluating its own work, or cause EPRI to be an advocate for the Company. The President and CEO of Alliant Energy was elected for four-year term in April 2025 as one of 38 members of the EPRI Board of Directors. This is an advisory role and not considered to be a controlling position that can influence Alliant Energy's participation in EPRI programs or project.

³ The EPRI study was based on Alliant Energy's strategy and energy resource plans at the time of the 2022 study which could change based on factors unrelated to this study.

Celsius (2°C) above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit global average temperature increase even further to 1.5°C.

- Scenario modeling for Iowa and Wisconsin of a range of potential state-level pathways to net-zero electric sector CO₂ emissions in 2050 are also aligned with limiting warming to 1.5°C and 2°C.
- The company's energy resource plans are consistent with a low-carbon transition under various scenario outcomes that consider different policy, market, technology, social, and economic contexts.
- Significant wind and solar resources, energy storage, expanded electrification, and natural gas units all play a role in the least cost mix at net-zero in 2050 unless explicitly prohibited by policy.
- To reach its net-zero aspirational goal, Alliant Energy will ultimately have to make investments in zero-carbon emission technologies that are not commercially available or cost-effective today.

Risk Management – Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

- Our process applies an enterprise risk management (ERM) program to assess, communicate and manage companywide risks (including potential climate-related risks) in a structured framework.
- We identify, evaluate and report on material risks that may be climate-related in the Risk Factors section of our annual [Form 10-K report](#) to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.
- These may include transition risks related to laws and regulations, evolving technology development and deployment, or changing economic and market conditions, as well as physical risks associated with adapting to climate change and severe weather events.
- These risks may be associated with ongoing business operations and the broader transformation of the energy industry. To the extent that such risks also support the energy transition toward a low-carbon economy they may be climate-related – however, these are not necessarily attributable to climate change.

Risk Management – Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks.

- Responses to potential climate-related risks are implemented as part of the company's broader strategy that is described in the management discussion and analysis (MD&A) section of the annual [Form 10-K report](#).

Risk Management – Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization’s overall risk management.

- Oversight of Alliant Energy’s overall risk profile is provided by the Board of Directors (BOD).
- Oversight of the enterprise risk management program is provided by the BOD Audit Committee.
- An Executive Risk Committee (ERC) provides overarching risk governance and oversight for Alliant Energy, as delegated by the BOD.
- The ERC reviews business, financial, reputational, and operational risks that may be material to the Company, as well as processes to control, mitigate and monitor the risks, including risks identified through the ERM program.

Metrics and Targets – Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.

- Climate-related risks and opportunities are considered through our broader strategic planning process. To inform this process, we participate in climate change and clean energy discussions by working directly with our customers and local communities to advance implementation of our [Energy Blueprint](#). In addition, our company monitors policy, technology, market, economic and social developments that may affect implementation of our plans. The insights gained are used to assess our company’s approach and role in supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy through our broader strategy. We establish various metrics in our operational plans and act through regulatory advocacy, collaborative technology investment, and research and development (R&D) projects.
- Regulatory advocacy on energy and climate-related policies at both the federal and state levels is a critical aspect of the transition to a low-carbon economy. Our company advocacy also entails membership in national and state trade associations including the Edison Electric Institute, American Clean Power Association, American Gas Association, Iowa Utilities Association, and Wisconsin Utility Association, all of which are active in energy and climate-related policy discussions. Our collaborative partnership with regulators, policymakers, and local communities enables us to deliver meaningful outcomes for all our stakeholders. To provide transparency, we disclose our company’s [political engagement](#) guidelines, spending and lobbying activities online.
- Since 2017, our company has been a partner in the [Energy Impact Partners](#) (EIP) collaborative strategic investment firm. The EIP portfolio of funds covers four target sectors (customer solutions, deep decarbonization, digital foundations, intelligent operations) that align with our strategic priorities. Insights gained guide advancement of our energy transition towards a more sustainable future and are considered in our broader strategic planning.

- We support R&D projects to better understand long-term planning to implement our strategy. R&D investments provide valuable insights on our plans related to clean energy and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- In 2020, Alliant Energy joined a multi-year program addressing the need to accelerate development and demonstration of low- and zero-carbon energy technologies. The [Low-Carbon Resources Initiative](#) (LCRI) is spearheaded by the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) and the Gas Technology Institute (GTI). EPRI and GTI have created LCRI to evaluate pathways for deployment of alternative energy carriers in support of decarbonization across the energy economy by mid-century. The focus of LCRI is on advancing promising technologies – such as clean hydrogen, bioenergy, energy storage, end-use electrification, and renewable natural gas – to assess large-scale feasibility and performance. The next phase of LCRI is focused on developing and launching low-carbon technology demonstration projects in collaboration with members to accelerate technology commercialization. The goal is to develop affordable integrated approaches across all industries to reduce carbon emissions associated with climate change.
- In 2022, Alliant Energy joined an EPRI initiative called [Climate READi™](#): Power (REsilience and ADaptation initiative) to develop a comprehensive approach to physical climate risk assessment. Climate READi brought together stakeholders to create a consistent integrated framework for analyzing and applying climate data related to electric generation and delivery systems. This research established methods to review the quality of available local and regional climate information and its ability to be applied in assessment of acute and chronic physical risksⁱⁱ. Additionally, identifying data gaps and uncertainties is crucial for understanding the limitations in attributing changes in weather or natural conditions to climate change effectsⁱⁱⁱ. The technical framework will facilitate analysis and application of appropriate climate data to broadly support future planning, design, and operation of energy infrastructure.

Metrics and Targets – Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2 and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and the related risks.

- In 2025, we continued to collaborate on development of technically sound approaches and recommendations to improve the application of greenhouse gas (GHG) accounting protocols to the energy industry^{iv,v}. Annual updates for our Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emission estimates are provided in the [appendix](#) of this report.
- Scope 1 GHG emissions are direct emissions from owned or controlled sources. In 2025, Alliant Energy reported GHG emissions annually to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as required by the Clean Air Act (CAA) regulations for the Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (40 CFR Part 98). The estimated Scope 1 GHG emissions for Alliant Energy in 2025 based on available information were approximately 13.9 million metric tons of CO₂-equivalent (CO₂e).

Our 2025 total CO₂e is estimated with global warming potentials (GWP) applied by the EPA mandatory program as follows: carbon dioxide (CO₂) = 1, methane (CH₄) = 28, nitrous oxide (N₂O) = 265.

- Scope 2 GHG emissions primarily refer to indirect emissions associated with generation of electricity or heat purchased by an entity for its own use. We account for purchased electricity for our company's business operations located within our utility service territory in our Scope 1 direct GHG emissions resulting from electric generation production. However, at some facilities, our regulated utilities (IPL and WPL) and logistics company (Travero) need to purchase electricity for business operations outside of the Alliant Energy service territory. This is considered an indirect Scope 2 GHG emission because another utility company provides the energy. The Scope 2 GHG emissions estimated for this purchased energy in 2025 were approximately 1,056 metric tons of CO₂e using the location-based method or 1,039 metric tons of CO₂e using the market-based method based on the [World Resources Institute guidance for Scope 2](#) emissions calculations.
- Scope 2 GHG emissions can also include certain other energy-related indirect sources such as electric transmission and distribution (T&D) line losses. Currently, guidance does not clarify the accounting for indirect GHG emissions from T&D line losses. This is complicated due to the various business models in the energy industry (for example, vertically integrated versus transmission and/or distribution only) as well as the different types of purchase power agreements. For example, one area not adequately addressed in technical reporting guidance for the energy sector relates to accounting for GHG emissions associated with common carrier energy infrastructure^{vi}. Updating GHG accounting methodologies for evolving technologies such as energy storage systems is also a relevant consideration^{vii}. Estimation of these Scope 2 GHG emissions is not an efficient or practical focus of resources given these technical issues and uncertainties.
- Scope 3 emissions are all other indirect GHG emissions not included in Scope 2. Scope 3 indirect emissions are the result of activities occurring upstream and downstream within our operational value chain from assets our company does not own or control. There are several quantification challenges when accounting for Scope 3 emissions, because the sources of these GHG emissions are outside of our control and the current estimating methods are based on voluntary protocols and general guidelines only. In addition, there remains a lack of clarity on complex technical issues as well as important considerations related to data availability, accessibility and accuracy^{viii}. Finally, there is double-counting of GHG emissions between companies when doing Scope 3 GHG emissions estimates. Estimation of Scope 3 GHG emissions is not an efficient or practical focus of resources given these technical issues and uncertainties.
- We monitor and calculate our GHG emissions in accordance with applicable U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) reporting requirements and voluntary inventory protocols to track progress on achievement of our environmental stewardship goals. The primary Scope 1 GHG

source from Alliant Energy's utility subsidiaries (approximately 99%) are direct emissions of CO₂ from fossil-fueled electric generation facilities ([Figure 10](#)). There are also GHG emissions from our company natural gas transmission and distribution facilities ([Figure 11](#)). Our company has evaluated other direct GHG sources and considers these emissions de minimis. The contribution of Scope 2 GHG emissions from our company's facility operational energy purchases from other utility companies is also de minimis in comparison to our Scope 1 emissions ([Figure 12](#)).

- Fossil-fueled electric generating unit CO₂ emissions are monitored as required by CAA regulations (40 CFR Part 75). This includes operation of continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS), fuel flow meters and supplier fuel analysis. For 2025, CEMS were found to be over 98% accurate and over 99% available based on independent third-party test results. The Mandatory Relative Accuracy Test Audit (RATA) compliance reports for CEMS are submitted to the EPA and certified under penalty of law. The CO₂ emissions monitoring for our natural gas electric generating units utilize certified fuel flow meters that are over 99% accurate for reporting along with certified supplier fuel analysis and EPA emission factors specifying carbon content.
- With respect to climate change, Alliant Energy's most significant opportunity is to lower our direct CO₂ emissions from electricity generation production in order to support broader economy-wide decarbonization. As our energy mix evolves, our annual CO₂ emissions may fluctuate due to various factors – such as electricity production needed in response to MISO energy market reliability requirements, evolution of new energy technologies, and increasing customer demand to support business growth or due to electrification adoption.
- Carefully managing the pace and timing of the transition to lower-emitting energy resources is critical to ensure reliable and affordable power for our customers. Our historical performance demonstrates meaningful progress, with the company's overall emissions rate (lbs/MW-hr) declining 48% in 2025 compared to 2005 ([Figure 13](#)).
- As we deliver on our [Energy Blueprint](#) plans, we will continue to manage long-term GHG emissions through transitioning to natural gas, retiring or converting coal-fired units to natural gas, and expanding renewable resources. The natural gas transmission and distribution system GHG emissions are primarily (approximately 99%) from fugitive methane (CH₄) losses. Our distribution system is monitored closely to minimize product loss as well as ensure regulatory compliance with applicable environmental and safety requirements. In accordance with Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) regulations, Alliant Energy's integrity management program has been developed to maintain safe, compliant natural gas pipelines for our local distribution system operations. Our company completes regular distribution system inspections including leak surveys, implements routine maintenance to minimize releases of natural gas, and submits regulatory reports on program compliance results.

Metrics and Targets – Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.

- Our company’s voluntary environmental stewardship goals include targets that we aspire to achieve through implementation of a responsible energy strategy that meets customer energy needs affordably, safely, reliably, and sustainably. Performance is monitored and annual goal progress is reported in our Corporate Responsibility Report and Climate Report.
 - We are focused on executing a long-term strategy to deliver reliable and affordable energy with lower emissions independent of changing policies and political landscape.
 - Alliant Energy plans to transition away from coal-fired electric generation by incorporating renewable energy, distributed energy resources, energy efficiency, demand response, natural gas-fired electric generation and other technologies such as energy storage.
- In 2025, we achieved a 35% reduction in CO₂e emissions compared to 2005 levels based on total mass as measured in metric tons ([Figure 14](#)). As a primary driver in reaching our voluntary goals, we have retired or repowered approximately 1,500 megawatts (MW) of coal generation since 2005⁴. Plans continue to be developed for phasing out coal at our company owned and operated electric generation units by 2040 based on commercial availability of new technologies as well as customer affordability and energy reliability needs ([Figure 15](#)).

Figures

Figure 1. Board committee corporate responsibility and governance oversight



⁴ Subsequent to December 31, 2025, IPL retired Prairie Creek Unit 1 and fuel switched Prairie Creek Unit 3 to natural gas.

Figure 2. 2025 Owned Energy Resource Capacity Mix in Megawatts (MW)*

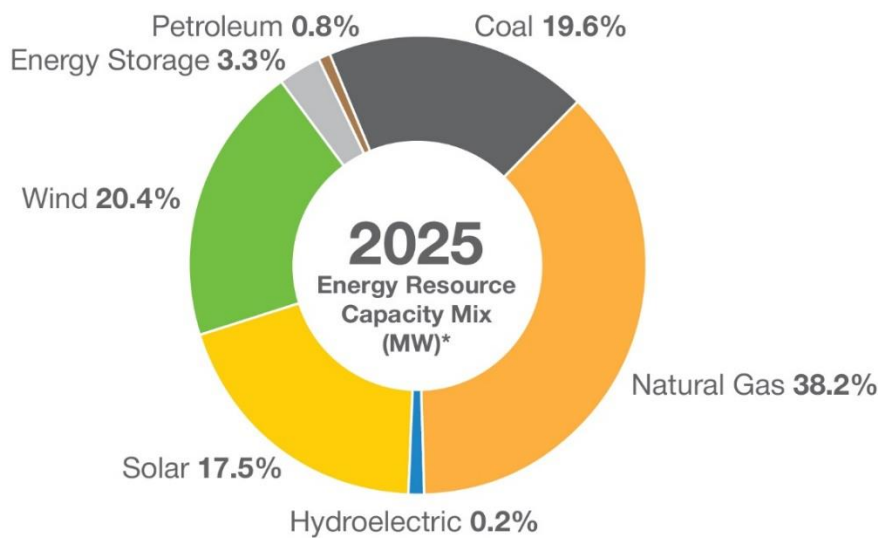


*Chart percentages are based on 2025 capacity values in megawatts (MW) as of fiscal year-end reported to the U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC) in Alliant Energy's annual Form 10-K report. Values represent ownership interest for IPL's and WPL's joint electric generation units (EGU) using the summer installed electric generating capacity included in the Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. (MISO) resource adequacy process for the planning period from June 2025 through May 2026, except for wind facilities, solar facilities and energy storage, which are based on nameplate capacity. Values also include the Sheboygan Falls Energy Facility, which is a 347 MW simple-cycle natural gas-fired EGU currently leased to WPL through 2044. Actual energy in megawatt-hours (MWh) to serve customer load will differ from the approximate capacity (MW) shown above due to participation in the MISO regional energy markets. Subsequent to December 31, 2025, IPL retired Prairie Creek Unit 1 and fuel switched Prairie Creek Unit 3 to natural gas.

Figure 3. 2025 Sources of Energy in Megawatt-hours (MWh)*

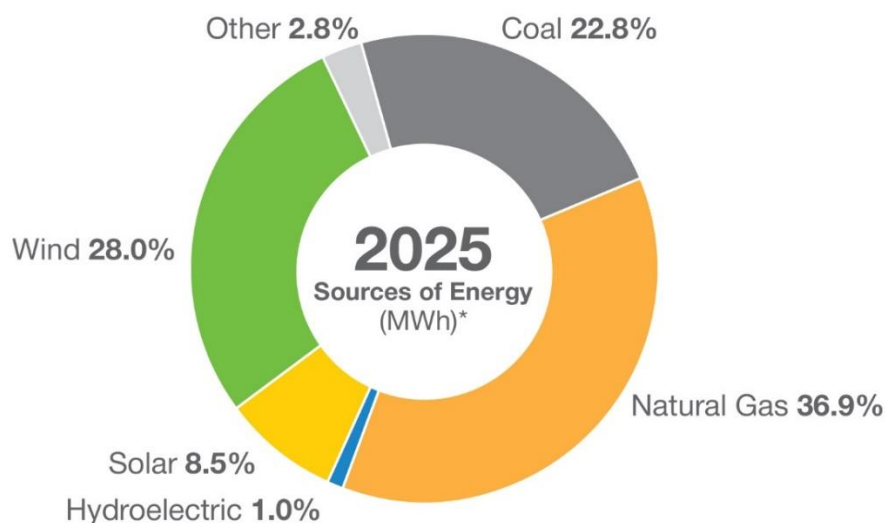


*Chart percentages are as of fiscal year-end 2025 from Alliant Energy's U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC) annual Form 10-K report. The chart provides sources of energy in Megawatt-hours (MWh) determined from owned electric generation resources and various purchase power agreements (PPAs). Other category consists of Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. (MISO) power purchases, Second Nature renewable energy purchases, energy storage amounts from the MISO energy markets, petroleum and biomass/biogas sources. All or some of the renewable energy attributes associated with generation from these sources may be used in future years to comply with renewable energy standards or other regulatory requirements.

Figure 4. Customer-owned renewable growth*

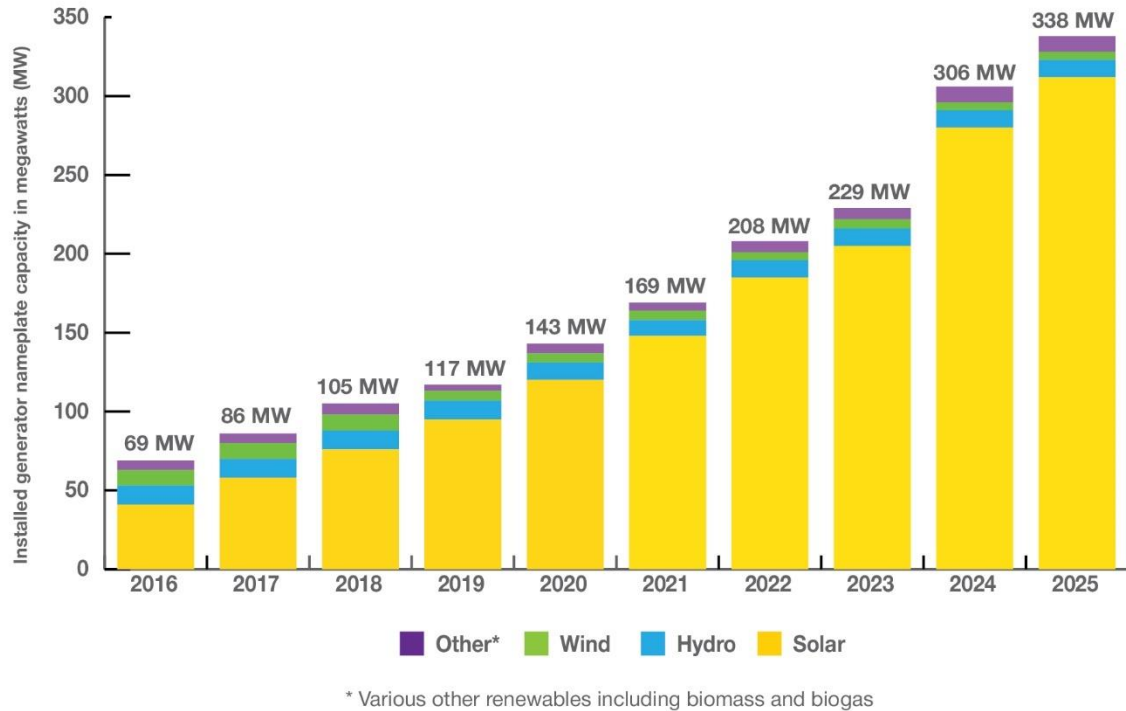
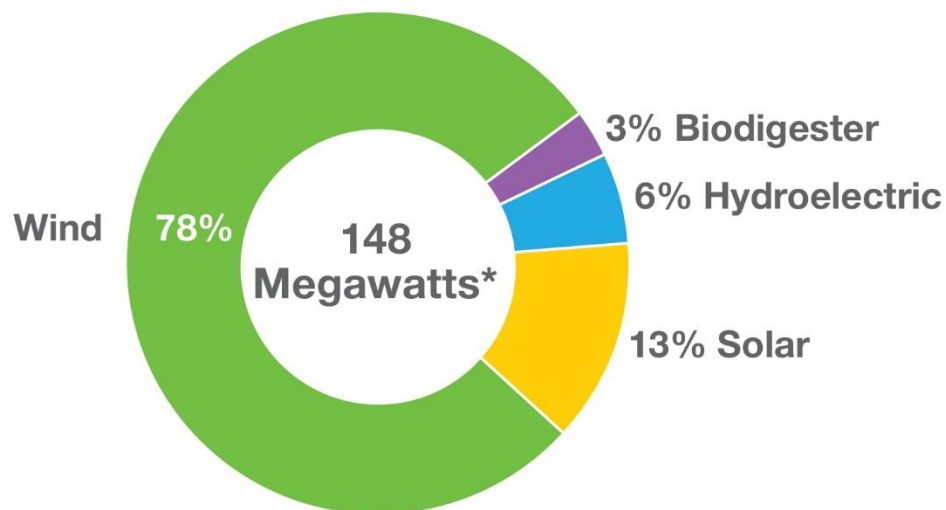
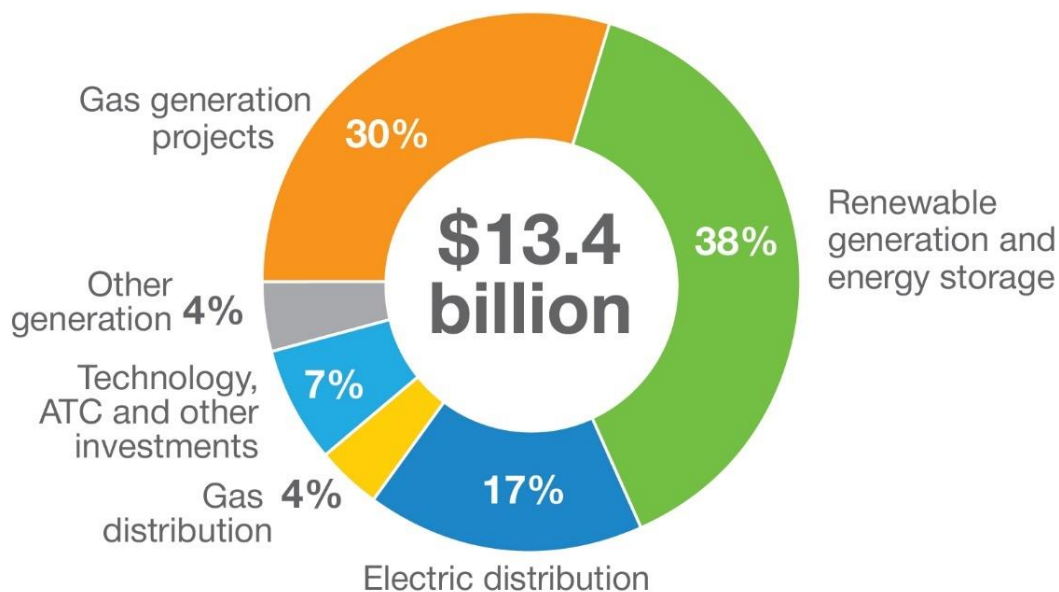


Figure 5. Renewable generation from qualified independent power producers*



* includes small-scale Public Utility Regulatory Policy Act qualifying renewable facilities with interconnection contracts to provide access to the MISO energy markets through Alliant Energy's distribution system

Figure 6. Capital expenditures 2026-2029 forecast



* Values from Securities and Exchange Commission Form 10-K for fiscal year 2025 ending December 31, 2025.

Figure 7. 2025 year-end percentage of total utility rate base

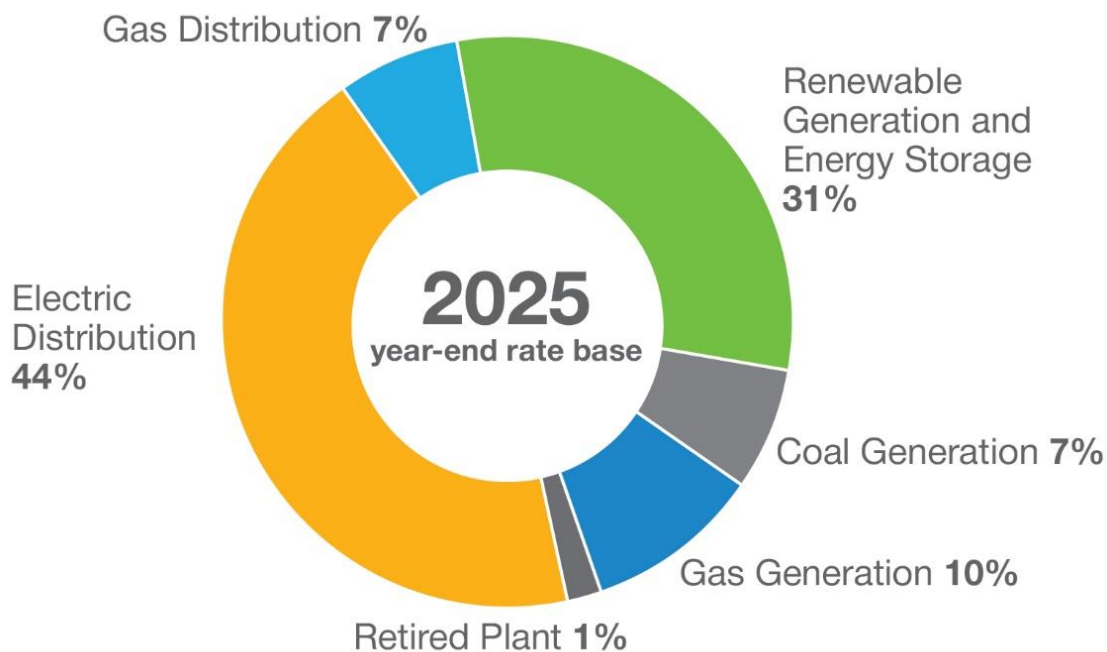


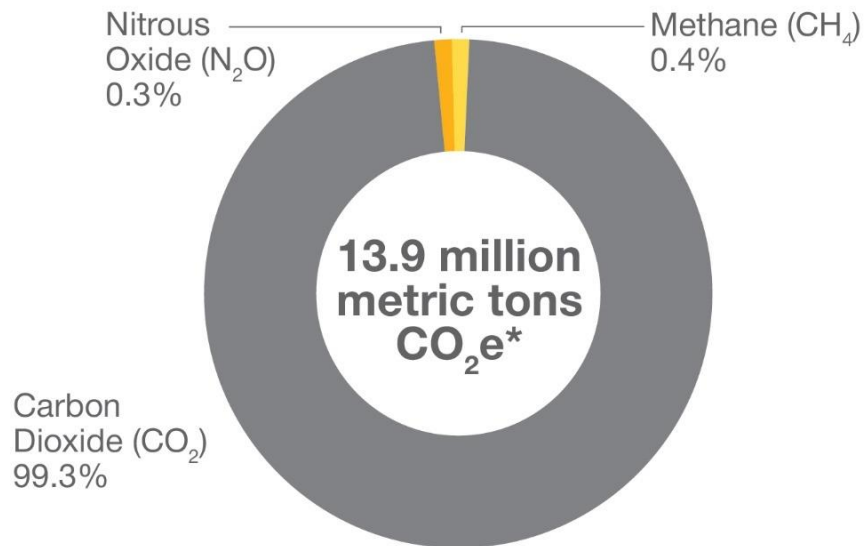
Figure 8. 2025 year-end percentage of revenue from coal

2025 year-end percentage of revenue from coal (Note 1)	FERC FORM 1 (Note 2)	Interstate Power & Light (IPL)	Wisconsin Power & Light (WPL)	Regulated Total
Total 2025 Revenue	P114 Line 2	\$ 2,240,432,662	\$ 2,093,988,097	\$ 4,334,420,759
Depreciation and Amortization	Page 336, Line 2(f)	61,514,558	48,270,276	109,784,834
Operations and Maintenance - coal fueled generation facilities only (Note 3)	P402-403, Line 34	95,737,389	183,099,476	278,836,865
Interest	P117, Line 70	191,300,028	152,987,461	344,287,489
Taxes	P114, Lines 14-19	(70,796,054)	42,951,048	(27,845,006)
Earnings	P117, Line 71	451,340,297	403,900,366	855,240,663
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA)		571,844,271	599,838,875	1,171,683,146
Coal Rate Base % as of 12/31/2025		5.6%	9.9%	7.6%
Coal EBITDA		32,023,279	59,384,049	89,047,919
Total Coal Expenses		\$ 189,275,226	\$ 290,753,801	\$ 477,669,618
Coal Expenses Excluding Depreciation and Amortization		\$ 127,760,668	\$ 242,483,525	\$ 367,884,784
2025 Calculated Coal Revenue Percentage Excluding Depreciation and Amortization		5.7%	11.6%	8.5%
Notes: (1) Alliant Energy Corporation's (AEC) calculated coal revenue percentage excludes related depreciation and amortization expenses as these represent recovery of legacy coal costs and not new coal. (2) Data for this estimate is taken from IPL's and WPL's 2025 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Form 1 regulated utility filings. https://www.ferc.gov/general-information-0/electric-industry-forms/form-1-electric-utility-annual-report (3) Values are based on IPL's and WPL's equity-share of coal electric generation facilities only.				

Figure 9. 2025 year-end percentage of revenue from natural gas

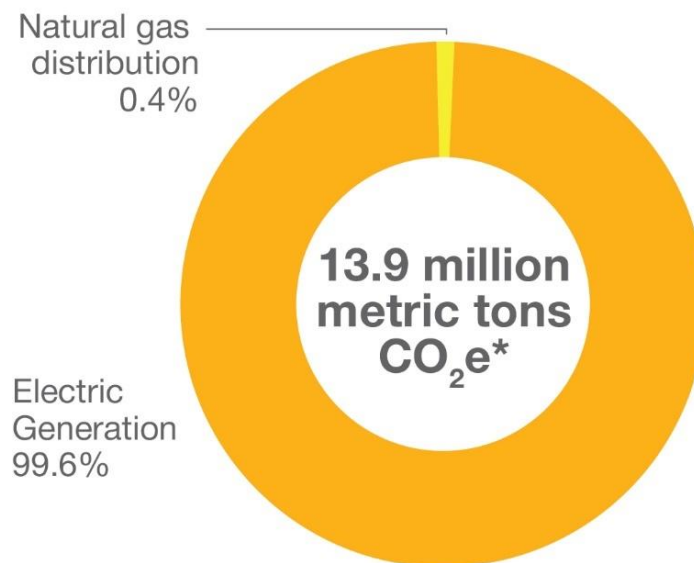
2025 year-end percentage of revenue from gas (Note 1)	FERC FORM 1 (Note 2)	Interstate Power & Light (IPL)	Wisconsin Power & Light (WPL)	Regulated Total
Total 2025 Revenue	P114 Line 2	\$ 2,240,432,662	\$ 2,093,988,097	\$ 4,334,420,759
Other Production Depreciation and Amortization	Page 336, Line 6(f)	55,917,172	38,234,459	94,151,631
Operations and Maintenance - gas fueled generation facilities only (Note 3)	P402-403, Line 34	148,915,131	212,601,439	361,516,570
Interest	P117, Line 70	191,300,028	152,987,461	344,287,489
Taxes	P114, Lines 14-19	(70,796,054)	42,951,048	(27,845,006)
Earnings	P117, Line 71	451,340,297	403,900,366	855,240,663
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA)		571,844,271	599,838,875	1,171,683,146
Gas Rate Base % as of 12/31/2025		7.8%	12.3%	9.8%
Gas EBITDA		44,603,853	73,780,182	114,824,948
Total Gas Expenses		249,436,156	324,616,080	570,493,149
Gas Expenses Excluding Depreciation and Amortization		\$ 193,518,984	\$ 286,381,621	\$ 476,341,518
2025 Calculated Gas Revenue Percentage		8.6%	13.7%	11.0%
Notes: (1) Alliant Energy Corporation's (AEC) calculated gas revenue percentage excludes related depreciation and amortization expenses as these represent recovery of legacy gas costs. (2) Data for this estimate is taken from IPL's and WPL's 2025 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Form 1 regulated utility filings. https://www.ferc.gov/general-information-0/electric-industry-forms/form-1-electric-utility-annual-report (3) Values are based on IPL's and WPL's equity-share of gas electric generation facilities only.				

Figure 10. 2025 Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions by type



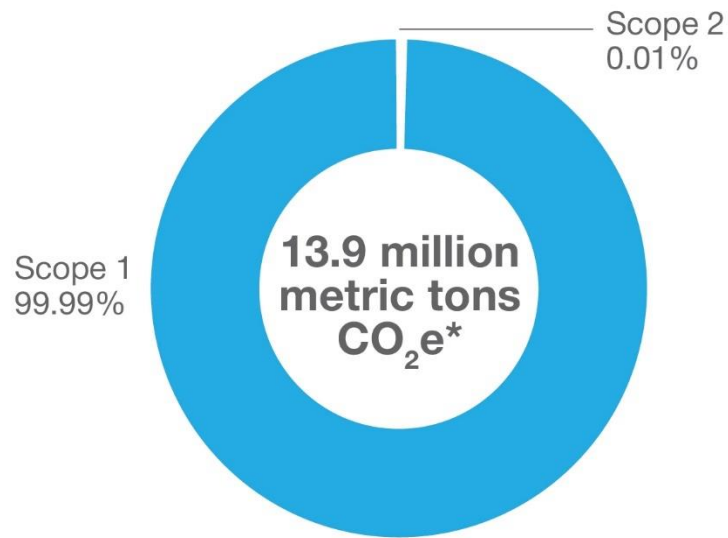
*estimate provided as carbon dioxide-equivalent (CO₂e)

Figure 11. 2025 Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions by contribution



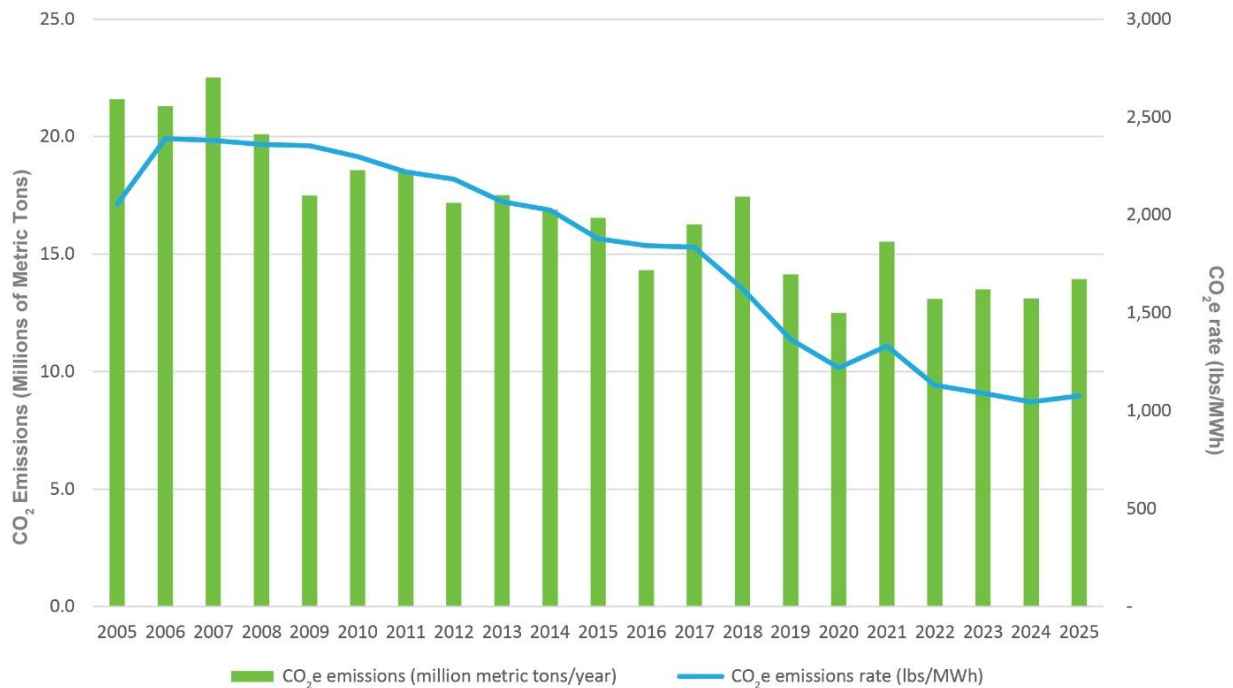
*estimate provided as carbon dioxide-equivalent (CO₂e)

Figure 12. 2025 Scope 1 and Scope 2 total greenhouse gas emissions



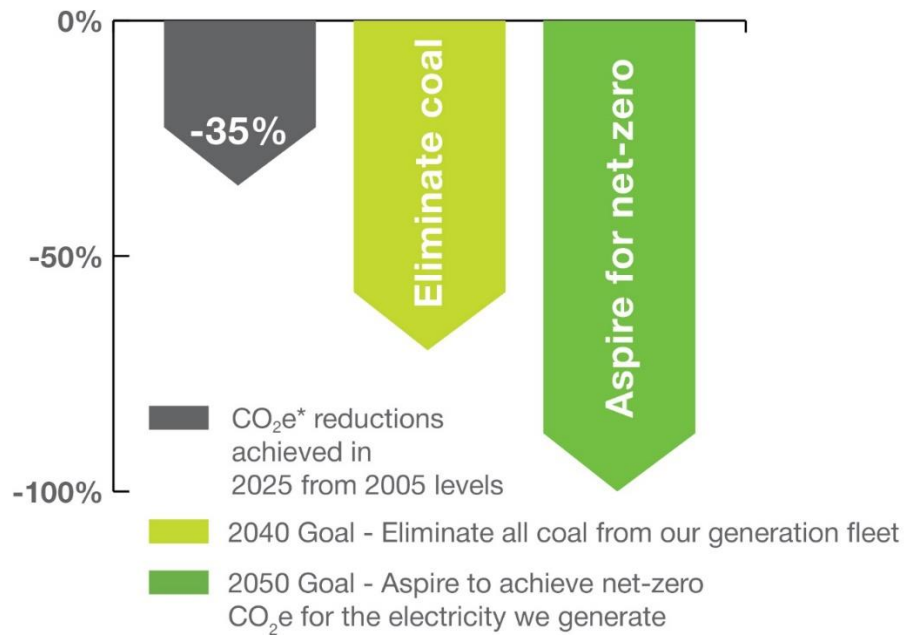
*estimate provided as carbon dioxide-equivalent (CO₂e)

Figure 13. Annual CO₂ emissions and CO₂ emissions rate*



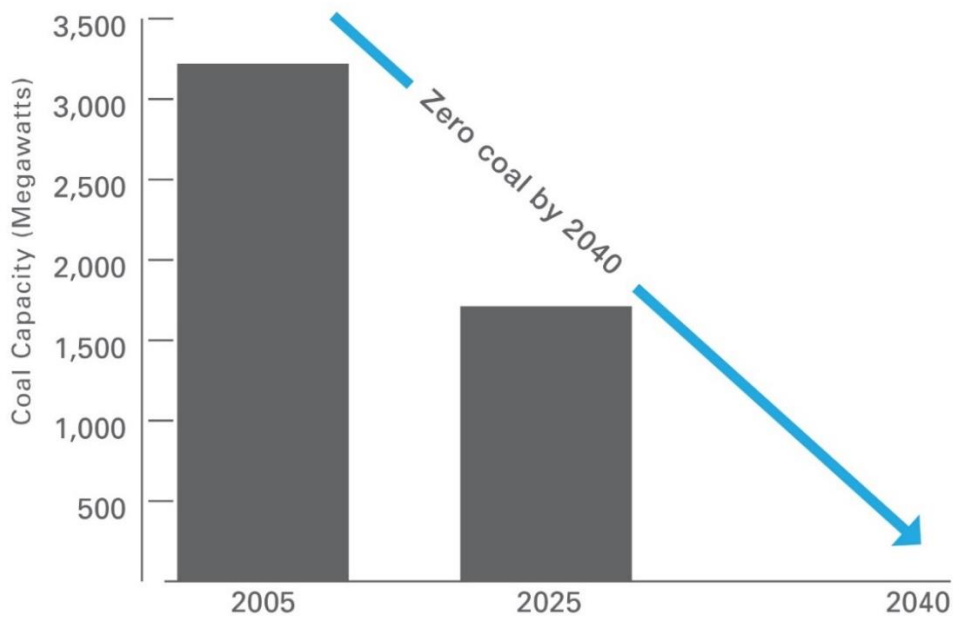
*Emissions trend is calculated on a production bases for owned generation resources only. Values represent ownership interest for IPL's and WPL's joint electric generation units. Generation amounts are as of fiscal year-end 2025 from Alliant Energy's U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC) annual Form 10-K report. All or some of the renewable energy attributes associated with generation from owned energy resources may be used in future years to comply with renewable energy standards or other regulatory requirements.

Figure 14. Reducing our greenhouse gas emissions



*Alliant Energy's voluntary goals include direct Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions that are reportable to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (40 CFR Part 98: Subparts C, D, and W) including carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O) from owned fossil-fueled electric generation and natural gas distribution operations.

Figure 15. Path to zero coal generation



Appendix – Scope 1 and Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

2025 Scope 1 direct greenhouse gas emissions (metric tons)				
2025 IPL Emissions	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	Total CO ₂ e
EPA Subpart C - Combustion	354,469	4	5	355,850
EPA Subpart D - Electric Generation	5,210,183	74	53	5,226,166
EPA Subpart W - Natural Gas Distribution	26	868	0	24,318
IPL Total	5,564,678	946	57	5,606,333
2025 WPL Emissions	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	Total CO ₂ e
EPA Subpart C - Combustion	7,576	0	0	7,584
EPA Subpart D - Electric Generation	8,273,516	109	98	8,302,589
EPA Subpart W - Natural Gas Distribution	236	942	0	26,617
WPL Total	8,281,327	1,051	98	8,336,790
2025 Alliant Energy Emissions	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	Total CO ₂ e
EPA Subpart C - Combustion	362,045	5	5	363,434
EPA Subpart D - Electric Generation	13,483,699	183	151	13,528,755
EPA Subpart W - Natural Gas Distribution	262	1,810	0	50,934
Alliant Energy Total	13,846,006	1,997	155	13,943,123
2024 Scope 1 direct greenhouse gas emissions (metric tons)				
2024 IPL Emissions	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	Total CO ₂ e
EPA Subpart C - Combustion	368,157	5	5	369,520
EPA Subpart D - Electric Generation	4,226,323	64	34	4,237,247
EPA Subpart W - Natural Gas Distribution	26	862	0	24,163
IPL Total	4,594,506	931	39	4,630,929
2024 WPL Emissions	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	Total CO ₂ e
EPA Subpart C - Combustion	7,342	0	0	7,349
EPA Subpart D - Electric Generation	8,429,086	115	93	8,456,969
EPA Subpart W - Natural Gas Distribution	223	946	0	26,711
WPL Total	8,436,650	1,061	93	8,491,029
2024 Alliant Energy Emissions	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	Total CO ₂ e
EPA Subpart C - Combustion	375,499	5	5	376,869
EPA Subpart D - Electric Generation	12,655,408	179	128	12,694,216
EPA Subpart W - Natural Gas Distribution	249	1,808	0	50,873
Alliant Energy Total	13,031,157	1,992	132	13,121,958
2023 Scope 1 direct greenhouse gas emissions (metric tons)				
2023 IPL Emissions	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	Total CO ₂ e
EPA Subpart C - Combustion	410,730	5	5	412,326
EPA Subpart D - Electric Generation	5,305,812	77	49	5,322,396
EPA Subpart W - Natural Gas Distribution	26	854	0	21,371
IPL Total	5,716,568	937	54	5,756,094
2023 WPL Emissions	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	Total CO ₂ e
EPA Subpart C - Combustion	8,795	0	0	8,804
EPA Subpart D - Electric Generation	7,794,358	108	82	7,821,593
EPA Subpart W - Natural Gas Distribution	278	929	0	23,491
WPL Total	7,803,432	1,037	82	7,853,888
2023 Alliant Energy Emissions	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	Total CO ₂ e
EPA Subpart C - Combustion	419,525	6	5	421,130
EPA Subpart D - Electric Generation	13,100,170	186	131	13,143,989
EPA Subpart W - Natural Gas Distribution	304	1,782	0	44,863
Alliant Energy Total	13,520,000	1,974	136	13,609,982
Total CO ₂ e is reported with global warming potentials (GWP) consistent with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Annual Mandatory GHG Reports requirements (40 CFR Part 98). 2023 total CO ₂ e is calculated with GWP as follows: CO ₂ = 1, CH ₄ = 25, N ₂ O = 298. 2024 and 2025 total CO ₂ e is calculated with GWP as follows: CO ₂ = 1, CH ₄ = 28, N ₂ O = 265.				

Scope 2 indirect greenhouse gas emissions (metric tons CO₂e)			
Location-based Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions			
Year	2023	2024	2025
IPL	132	121	136
WPL	329	305	306
Travero	296	485	614
Alliant Energy total	757	911	1,056
Market-based Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions			
Year	2023	2024	2025
IPL	115	105	119
WPL	329	305	306
Travero	296	485	614
Alliant Energy total	740	895	1,039
The location-based method considers average emission factors for the electricity grids that provide electricity. The market-based method considers contractual arrangements under which power is purchased from specific suppliers or sources. Based on internal records for energy usage World Resources Institute guidance, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published eGRID2023 emission factors. Total CO₂e is reported with global warming potentials (GWP) consistent with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Annual Mandatory GHG Reports requirements (40 CFR Part 98). 2023 total CO₂e is calculated with GWP as follows: CO₂ = 1, CH₄ = 25, N₂O = 298. 2024 and 2025 total CO₂e is calculated with GWP as follows: CO₂ = 1, CH₄ = 28, N₂O = 265.			

References

- ⁱ *Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures*. TCFD. 2017.
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