



ESG/Sustainability Template – Section 2: Quantitative Information

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Parent Company: Edison International
Operating Company(s): Southern California Edison, Edison Energy
Business Type(s): Vertically integrated
State(s) of Operation: California (Southern California Edison)
State(s) with RPS Programs: California
Regulatory Environment: Regulated
Report Date: 9/27/2018
Notes: This tab shows Southern California Edison-specific data only, except as noted.

Ref. No.	Refer to the 'Definitions' tab for more information on each metric	Baseline 2005	Last Year 2016	Current Year 2017	Comments, Links, Additional Information, and Notes	
Portfolio						
1	Owned Nameplate Generation Capacity at end of year (MW)	5,434	3,176	3,198	2016 and 2017 Source: 10-K filing and Financial & Statistical Report for each data year shown 2005 Source: Financial & Statistical Report Notes for data years 2016 and 2017: - The "Hydroelectric" (2016 and 2017) and "Natural Gas" (2017 only) categories are slightly different than reported in the 10-K and Financial & Statistical report, as they account for updates to the ratings of several facilities. - The capacity listed for "Solar" is the AC rating of the solar panels (converts to 91 MW DC rating, which is shown in the 10-K and Financial & Statistical Report) - "Other" includes energy storage. - 2 MW of fuel cell capacity are included in the "natural gas" category. - An additional 21 MW of energy storage capacity to support peaker and diesel-powered plants is not reflected.	
1.1	Coal	1,573	0	0		
1.2	Natural Gas	484	1,297	1,319		
1.3	Nuclear	2,215	591	591		
1.4	Petroleum	9	11	11		
1.5	Total Renewable Energy Resources	1,153	1,245	1,245		
1.5.1	Biomass/Biogas	0	0	0		
1.5.2	Geothermal	0	0	0		
1.5.3	Hydroelectric	1,153	1,177	1,177		
1.5.4	Solar	0	68	68		
1.5.5	Wind	0	0	0		
1.6	Other	0	32	32		
Use the data organizer on the left (i.e., the plus/minus symbol) to open/close the alternative generation reporting options						
Use the data organizer on the left (i.e., the plus/minus symbol) to open/close the alternative generation reporting options						
2.i	Owned Net Generation for the data year (MWh)	34,570,000	14,003,000	15,255,000		Source: Financial and Statistical Reports for each data year shown. Notes: - Converted millions of kWh to MWh by multiplying by 1000 - 8,000 MWh and 10,000 MWh of fuel cell generation are included in the "natural gas" category for 2016 and 2017, respectively.
2.1.i	Coal	11,237,000	0	0		
2.2.i	Natural Gas	327,000	5,061,000	4,211,000		
2.3.i	Nuclear	17,886,000	5,094,000	5,110,000		
2.4.i	Petroleum	31,000	29,000	29,000		
2.5.i	Total Renewable Energy Resources	5,089,000	3,819,000	5,905,000		
2.5.1.i	Biomass/Biogas	0	0	0		
2.5.2.i	Geothermal	0	0	0		
2.5.3.i	Hydroelectric	5,089,000	3,712,000	5,806,000		
2.5.4.i	Solar	0	107,000	99,000		
2.5.5.i	Wind	0	0	0		
2.6.i	Other	0	0	0		



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State(s) with RPS Programs: California
Regulatory Environment: Regulated
Report Date: 9/27/2018
Notes: This tab shows Southern California Edison-specific data only, except as noted.

Ref. No.	Refer to the 'Definitions' tab for more information on each metric	Baseline	Last Year	Current Year	Comments, Links, Additional Information, and Notes
		2005	2016	2017	
2.ii	Purchased Net Generation for the data year (MWh)	44,202,000	65,365,000	63,098,000	Source: Financial and Statistical Reports for each data year shown Notes: - Converted millions of kWh to MWh by multiplying by 1000 - 8,000 MWh and 10,000 MWh of fuel cell generation are included in the "natural gas" category for 2016 and 2017, respectively. - 2005 data is estimated using the following assumptions from the 2005 Financial and Statistical Report: (1) Natural Gas includes "Firm" and "Cogeneration" line items; (2) Other includes "Economy/Other" and "CDWR/ISO" line items.
2.1.ii	Coal	0	0	0	
2.2.ii	Natural Gas	25,762,000	10,853,000	12,528,000	
2.3.ii	Nuclear	0	0	0	
2.4.ii	Petroleum	0	0	0	
2.5.ii	Total Renewable Energy Resources	12,385,000	21,126,000	22,719,000	
2.5.1.ii	Biomass/Biogas	1,371,000	549,000	478,000	
2.5.2.ii	Geothermal	7,855,000	5,781,000	5,749,000	
2.5.3.ii	Hydroelectric	320,000	60,000	196,000	
2.5.4.ii	Solar	610,000	7,114,000	9,105,000	
2.5.5.ii	Wind	2,229,000	7,622,000	7,191,000	
2.6.ii	Other	6,055,000	33,386,000	27,851,000	
3	Investing in the Future: Capital Expenditures, Energy Efficiency (EE), and Smart Meters				
3.1	Total Annual Capital Expenditures (nominal dollars)	\$ 1,808,000,000	\$ 3,633,000,000	\$ 3,740,000,000	Source: 10-K filings; Notes: SCE-specific, does not include accruals
3.2	Incremental Annual Electricity Savings from EE Measures (MWh)	N/A	732,110	694,678	Source: EIA Form 861; Notes: - Savings totals include savings associated with Energy Savings Assistance (low income) and do not include savings associated with Codes & Standards, which implements programs required by code. EIA Form 861 does not consider Codes & Standards a company administered program. - EE Program data is not available for 2005.
3.3	Incremental Annual Investment in Electric EE Programs (nominal dollars)	N/A	\$ 326,666,997	\$ 325,656,643	
3.4	Percent of Total Electric Customers with Smart Meters (at end of year)	0.00%	99.11%	99.15%	Source: EIA Form 861 (aligned, but using active meter data only); Notes: Percentage derived from active meters only (total smart meters with active service accounts at year end/total meters with active service accounts at year end); EIA Form 861 data includes all meters.
4	Retail Electric Customer Count (at end of year)	4,674,179	5,020,875	4,971,013	
4.1	Commercial	537,795	587,658	578,777	Source: EIA Form 861; Notes: Figures represent bundled customers.
4.2	Industrial	37,825	31,436	30,086	
4.3	Residential	4,098,559	4,401,781	4,362,150	



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Ref. No.	Refer to the 'Definitions' tab for more information on each metric	Baseline	Last Year	Current Year	Comments, Links, Additional Information, and Notes
		2005	2016	2017	
Emissions					
5	GHG Emissions: Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) and Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO₂e) <i>Note: The alternatives available below are intended to provide flexibility in reporting GHG emissions, and should be used to the extent appropriate for each company.</i>				Source for Owned Generation: EPA GHG Reporting Protocol Source for Purchased Power: Third Party Purchases (Specified Emissions) + Unspecified Emissions (Using California Air Resources Board (CARB) Emission Factor) using generation data reported to California Energy Commission Source for Non-Generation CO₂e Emissions: EPA GHG Reporting Protocols
5.1	Owned Generation {1} {2} {3}				Notes for Owned Generation: - Emissions shown are for SCE's share of generation from facilities in which SCE had an ownership interest and that were subject to reporting under the EPA GHG Reporting Protocols. Some SCE facilities are not subject to reporting under the EPA GHG Reporting Protocols and are excluded from this calculation (e.g. facilities with emissions below the reporting threshold). - Emissions intensity is estimated by dividing emissions by total owned generation reported in Section 2.i above.
5.1.1	Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)				
5.1.1.1	Total Owned Generation CO ₂ Emissions (MT)	10,205,779	1,940,398	1,627,424	
5.1.1.2	Total Owned Generation CO ₂ Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	0.295	0.139	0.107	
5.1.2	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO ₂ e)				
5.1.2.1	Total Owned Generation CO ₂ e Emissions (MT)	10,324,516	1,942,370	1,629,079	
5.1.2.2	Total Owned Generation CO ₂ e Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	0.299	0.139	0.107	
5.2	Purchased Power {4}				Notes for Purchased Power: - Generation source data is purchased power data reported to the California Energy Commission. - The CARB emissions factor is in terms of CO ₂ e, so estimated CO ₂ factor based on CO ₂ /CO ₂ e ratio for third party purchases. - Emissions intensity is estimated by dividing emissions by total purchased generation reported in Section 2.ii above.
5.2.1	Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)				
5.2.1.1	Total Purchased Generation CO ₂ Emissions (MT)	18,549,781	18,556,308	16,200,226	
5.2.1.2	Total Purchased Generation CO ₂ Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	0.420	0.284	0.257	
5.2.2	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO ₂ e)				
5.2.2.1	Total Purchased Generation CO ₂ e Emissions (MT)	18,599,573	18,574,496	16,552,810	
5.2.2.2	Total Purchased Generation CO ₂ e Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	0.421	0.284	0.262	
5.3	Owned Generation + Purchased Power				Notes for Owned Generation + Purchased Power: - Emissions are the sum of emissions in sections 5.1 and 5.2. - Emissions intensity is estimated by dividing emissions by the sum of the total owned and purchased net generation shown in Sections 2.i and 2.ii above.
5.3.1	Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)				
5.3.1.1	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO ₂ Emissions (MT)	28,755,560	20,496,706	17,827,650	
5.3.1.2	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO ₂ Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	0.365	0.258	0.228	
5.3.2	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO ₂ e)				
5.3.2.1	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO ₂ e Emissions (MT)	28,924,089	20,516,866	18,181,889	
5.3.2.2	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO ₂ e Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	0.367	0.259	0.232	
5.4	Non-Generation CO₂e Emissions				Notes for Non-Generation CO₂e Emissions: - SCE does not distribute natural gas; CO ₂ e emissions from natural gas distribution do not apply.
5.4.1	Fugitive CO ₂ e emissions of sulfur hexafluoride (MT) {5}	460,308	282,980	61,297	
5.4.2	Fugitive CO ₂ e emissions from natural gas distribution (MT) {6}	Does not apply	Does not apply	Does not apply	



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		2005	2016	2017	
6	Nitrogen Oxide (NOx), Sulfur Dioxide (SO2), Mercury (Hg)				
6.1	Generation basis for calculation (7)	Total			
6.2	Nitrogen Oxide (NOx)				Source: EPA Acid Rain Program Notes: - Emissions shown are for SCE's share of generation from facilities in which SCE had an ownership interest and that are subject to reporting under the EPA Acid Rain Program. Some SCE facilities are not subject to reporting under the EPA Acid Rain program and are excluded from this calculation (e.g. facilities with emissions below the reporting threshold). - Emission intensity found by dividing emissions by utility-owned net generation as shown in Section 2.i. - SCE did not have an ownership interest in any coal facilities in 2016 or 2017 (i.e. mercury emissions were zero).
6.2.1	Total NOx Emissions (MT)	21,447	94	85	
6.2.2	Total NOx Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	0.000620	0.000007	0.000006	
6.3	Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)				
6.3.1	Total SO2 Emissions (MT)	26,643	10	9	
6.3.2	Total SO2 Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	0.000771	0.000001	0.000001	
6.4	Mercury (Hg)				
6.4.1	Total Hg Emissions (kg)	327	0.0	0.0	
6.4.2	Total Hg Emissions Intensity (kg/Net MWh)	0.000009	0.000000	0.000000	

Use the data organizer on the left (i.e., the plus/minus symbol) to open/close the Emissions section notes

Resources					
7	Human Resources				
7.1	Total Number of Employees	14,041	11,947	12,234	Source: 10-K filings; Notes: SCE only Source: 10-K filings; Notes: Edison International Board statistics as of December 31st in the year listed.
7.2	Total Number on Board of Directors/Trustees	10	11	11	
7.3	Total Women on Board of Directors/Trustees	1	3	3	
7.4	Total Minorities on Board of Directors/Trustees	3	5	5	Source: Internal records; Notes: Metrics are for SCE employees only (not contractors)
7.5	Employee Safety Metrics				
7.5.1	Recordable Incident Rate	5.80	1.94	2.08	
7.5.2	Lost-time Case Rate	2.52	0.58	0.78	
7.5.3	Days Away, Restricted, and Transfer (DART) Rate	3.39	0.80	0.99	
7.5.4	Work-related Fatalities	0	2	0.00	



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8	Fresh Water Resources				Source: Internal records; Notes: - Sum of freshwater withdrawals from SCE-owned generation facilities divided by total owned generation as shown in Section 2.i above. Water withdrawal data is not available for 2005.
8.1	Water Withdrawals - Consumptive (Billions of Liters/Net MWh)	N/A	0.000000190	0.000000158	
8.2	Water Withdrawals - Non-Consumptive (Billions of Liters/Net MWh)	N/A	0.00	0.00	
9	Waste Products				Source: Internal records; Notes: - Hazardous waste data shows tons of hazardous waste manifested for disposal at a Treatment Storage and Disposal (TSD) facility (not recycled). Hazardous waste data for 2005 is not available. - 2005 data shown is for coal combustion products beneficially used is for coal facilities in which SCE had a majority share (i.e. Mohave Power Station). - SCE did not have an ownership interest in any coal facilities in 2016 or 2017.
9.1	Amount of Hazardous Waste Manifested for Disposal (Tons)	N/A	16,939	9,035	
9.2	Percent of Coal Combustion Products Beneficially Used	58%	0%	0%	
Additional Metrics (Optional)					
<i>Insert additional rows in this section as necessary.</i>					

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Ref. No.	Metric Name	Definition	Units Reported in	Time Period (if applicable)	Reference to Source (if applicable)
Portfolio					
1	Owned Nameplate Generation Capacity at end of year (MW)	Provide generation capacity data that is consistent with other external reporting by your company. The alternative default is to use the summation of the nameplate capacity of installed owned generation in the company portfolio, as reported to the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) on Form 860 Generator Information . Note that data should be provided in terms of equity ownership for shared facilities. Nameplate capacity is defined as the maximum rated output of a generator, prime mover, or other electric power production equipment under specific conditions designated by the manufacturer. Installed generator nameplate capacity is commonly expressed in megawatts (MW) and is usually indicated on a nameplate physically attached to the generator.	Megawatt (MW): One million watts of electricity.	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/ . Form 860 instructions available at: www.eia.gov/survey/form/eia_860/instructions.pdf .
1.1	Coal	Nameplate capacity of generation resources that produce electricity through the combustion of coal (a readily combustible black or brownish-black rock whose composition, including inherent moisture, consists of more than 50 percent by weight and more than 70 percent by volume of carbonaceous material. It is formed from plant remains that have been compacted, hardened, chemically altered, and metamorphosed by heat and pressure over geologic time).	MW	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/ .
1.2	Natural Gas	Nameplate capacity of generation resources that produce electricity through the combustion of natural gas (a gaseous mixture of hydrocarbon compounds, the primary one being methane).	MW	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/ .
1.3	Nuclear	Nameplate capacity of generation resources that produce electricity through the use of thermal energy released from the fission of nuclear fuel in a reactor.	MW	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/ .
1.4	Petroleum	Nameplate capacity of generation resources that produce electricity through the combustion of petroleum (a broadly defined class of liquid hydrocarbon mixtures. Included are crude oil, lease condensate, unfinished oils, refined products obtained from the processing of crude oil, and natural gas plant liquids).	MW	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/ .
1.5	Total Renewable Energy Resources	Energy resources that are naturally replenishing but flow-limited. They are virtually inexhaustible in duration but limited in the amount of energy that is available per unit of time. Renewable energy resources include biomass, hydro, geothermal, solar, wind, ocean thermal, wave action, and tidal action.	MW	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/ .
1.5.1	Biomass/Biogas	Nameplate capacity of generation resources that produce electricity through the combustion of biomass (an organic nonfossil material of biological origin constituting a renewable energy source).	MW	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/ .
1.5.2	Geothermal	Nameplate capacity of generation resources that produce electricity through the use of thermal energy released from hot water or steam extracted from geothermal reservoirs in the earth's crust.	MW	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/ .
1.5.3	Hydroelectric	Nameplate capacity of generation resources that produce electricity through the use of flowing water.	MW	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/ .
1.5.4	Solar	Nameplate capacity of generation resources that produce electricity through the use of the radiant energy of the sun, which can be converted into other forms of energy, such as heat or electricity.	MW	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/ .
1.5.5	Wind	Nameplate capacity of generation resources that produce electricity through the use of kinetic energy present in wind motion that can be converted to mechanical energy for driving pumps, mills, and electric power generators.	MW	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/ .
1.6	Other	Nameplate capacity of generation resources that are not defined above.	MW	End of Year	
2	Net Generation for the data year (MWh)	Net generation is defined as the summation of the amount of gross generation less the electrical energy consumed at the generating station(s) for station service or auxiliaries. Data can be provided in terms of total, owned, and/or purchased, depending on how the company prefers to disseminate data in this template. Provide net generation data that is consistent with other external reporting by your company. The alternative default is to provide owned generation data as reported to EIA on Form 923 Schedule 3 and align purchased power data with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Form 1 Purchased Power Schedule , Reference Pages numbers 326-327. Note: Electricity required for pumping at pumped-storage plants is regarded as electricity for station service and is deducted from gross generation.	Megawatthour (MWh): One thousand kilowatt-hours or one million watt-hours.	Annual	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/ . Form 923 instructions available at: www.eia.gov/survey/form/eia_923/instructions.pdf .
2.1	Coal	Net electricity generated by the combustion of coal (a readily combustible black or brownish-black rock whose composition, including inherent moisture, consists of more than 50 percent by weight and more than 70 percent by volume of carbonaceous material. It is formed from plant remains that have been compacted, hardened, chemically altered, and metamorphosed by heat and pressure over geologic time).	MWh	Annual	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/ .
2.2	Natural Gas	Net electricity generated by the combustion of natural gas (a gaseous mixture of hydrocarbon compounds, the primary one being methane).	MWh	Annual	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/ .
2.3	Nuclear	Net electricity generated by the use of the thermal energy released from the fission of nuclear fuel in a reactor.	MWh	Annual	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/ .
2.4	Petroleum	Net electricity generated by the combustion of petroleum (a broadly defined class of liquid hydrocarbon mixtures. Included are crude oil, lease condensate, unfinished oils, refined products obtained from the processing of crude oil, and natural gas plant liquids).	MWh	Annual	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/ .
2.5	Total Renewable Energy Resources	Energy resources that are naturally replenishing but flow-limited. They are virtually inexhaustible in duration but limited in the amount of energy that is available per unit of time. Renewable energy resources include biomass, hydro, geothermal, solar, wind, ocean thermal, wave action, and tidal action.	MWh	Annual	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/ .
2.5.1	Biomass/Biogas	Net electricity generated by the combustion of biomass (an organic nonfossil material of biological origin constituting a renewable energy source).	MWh	Annual	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/ .
2.5.2	Geothermal	Net electricity generated by the use of thermal energy released from hot water or steam extracted from geothermal reservoirs in the earth's crust.	MWh	Annual	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/ .
2.5.3	Hydroelectric	Net electricity generated by the use of flowing water.	MWh	Annual	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/ .
2.5.4	Solar	Net electricity generated by the use of the radiant energy of the sun, which can be converted into other forms of energy, such as heat or electricity.	MWh	Annual	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/ .

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2.5.5	Wind	Net electricity generated by the use of kinetic energy present in wind motion that can be converted to mechanical energy for driving pumps, mills, and electric power generators.	MWh	Annual	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/ .
2.6	Other	Net electricity generated by other resources that are not defined above. If applicable, this metric should also include market purchases where the generation resource is unknown.	MWh	Annual	
3 Investing in the Future: Capital Expenditures, Energy Efficiency (EE), and Smart Meters					
3.1	Total Annual Capital Expenditures	Align annual capital expenditures with data reported in recent investor presentations. A capital expenditure is the use of funds or assumption of a liability in order to obtain physical assets that are to be used for productive purposes for at least one year. This type of expenditure is made in order to expand the productive or competitive posture of a business.	Nominal Dollars	Annual	Accounting Tools, Q&A, http://www.accountingtools.com/questions-and-answers/what-is-a-capital-expenditure.html
3.2	Incremental Annual Electricity Savings from EE Measures (MWh)	Incremental Annual Electricity Savings for the reporting year as reported to EIA on Form 861. Incremental Annual Savings for the reporting year are those changes in energy use caused in the current reporting year by: (1) new participants in DSM programs that operated in the previous reporting year, and (2) participants in new DSM programs that operated for the first time in the current reporting year. A "New program" is a program for which the reporting year is the first year the program achieved savings, regardless of when program development and expenditures began.	MWh	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Form EIA-861 Annual Electric Power Industry Report Instructions</i> . Available at: www.eia.gov/survey/form/eia_861/instructions.pdf .
3.3	Incremental Annual Investment in Electric EE Programs (nominal dollars)	Total annual investment in electric energy efficiency programs as reported to EIA on Form 861.	Nominal Dollars	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Form EIA-861 Annual Electric Power Industry Report Instructions</i> . Available at: www.eia.gov/survey/form/eia_861/instructions.pdf .
3.4	Percent of Total Electric Customers with Smart Meters (at end of year)	Number of electric smart meters installed at end-use customer locations, divided by number of total electric meters installed at end-use customer locations. Smart meters are defined as electricity meters that measure and record usage data at a minimum, in hourly intervals, and provide usage data to both consumers and energy companies at least once daily. Align reporting with EIA Form 861 meter data, which lists all types of meter technology used in the system as well as total meters in the system.	Percent	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/ .
4 Retail Electric Customer Count (at end of year)					
		Electric customer counts should be aligned with the data provided to EIA on Form 861 - Sales to Utility Customers.			U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Form EIA-861 Annual Electric Power Industry Report Instructions</i> . Available at: www.eia.gov/survey/form/eia_861/instructions.pdf .
4.1	Commercial	An energy-consuming sector that consists of service-providing facilities and equipment of businesses; Federal, State, and local governments; and other private and public organizations, such as religious, social, or fraternal groups. The commercial sector includes institutional living quarters. It also includes sewage treatment facilities. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a wide variety of other equipment. Note: This sector includes generators that produce electricity and/or useful thermal output primarily to support the activities of the above-mentioned commercial establishments.	Number of end-use retail customers receiving electricity (individual homes and businesses count as one).	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/ .
4.2	Industrial	An energy-consuming sector that consists of all facilities and equipment used for producing, processing, or assembling goods. The industrial sector encompasses the following types of activity manufacturing (NAICS codes 31-33); agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (NAICS code 11); mining, including oil and gas extraction (NAICS code 21); and construction (NAICS code 23). Overall energy use in this sector is largely for process heat and cooling and powering machinery, with lesser amounts used for facility heating, air conditioning, and lighting. Fossil fuels are also used as raw material inputs to manufactured products. Note: This sector includes generators that produce electricity and/or useful thermal output primarily to support the above-mentioned industrial activities. Various EIA programs differ in sectoral coverage.	Number of end-use retail customers receiving electricity (individual homes and businesses count as one).	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/ .
4.3	Residential	An energy-consuming sector that consists of living quarters for private households. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a variety of other appliances. The residential sector excludes institutional living quarters. Note: Various EIA programs differ in sectoral coverage.	Number of end-use retail customers receiving electricity (individual homes and businesses count as one).	End of Year	U.S. Energy Information Administration, <i>Online Glossary</i> , https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/ .
Emissions					
5 GHG Emissions: Carbon Dioxide (CO2) and Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO2e)					
5.1 Owned Generation					
5.1.1 Carbon Dioxide (CO2)					
5.1.1.1	Total Owned Generation CO2 Emissions	Total direct CO2 emissions from company equity-owned fossil fuel combustion generation in accordance with EPA's GHG Reporting Program (40 CFR, part 98, Subpart C – General Stationary Fuel Combustion and Subpart D – Electricity Production), using a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) or other approved methodology.	Metric Tons	Annual	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, <i>Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program</i> (40 CFR, part 98, Subparts C and D).
5.1.1.2	Total Owned Generation CO2 Emissions Intensity	Total direct CO2 emissions from 5.1.1.1, divided by total MWh of <u>owned</u> net generation reported in the Utility Portfolio section.	Metric Tons/Net MWh	Annual	
5.1.2 Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO2e)					
5.1.2.1	Total Owned Generation CO2e Emissions	Total direct CO2e emissions (CO2, CH4, and N2O) from company equity-owned fossil fuel combustion generation in accordance with EPA's GHG Reporting Program (40 CFR, part 98, Subpart C – General Stationary Fuel Combustion and Subpart D – Electricity Production), using a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) or other approved methodology.	Metric Tons	Annual	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, <i>Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program</i> (40 CFR, part 98, Subparts C and D).
5.1.2.2	Total Owned Generation CO2e Emissions Intensity	Total direct CO2e emissions from 5.1.2.1, divided by total MWh of <u>owned</u> net generation reported in the Utility Portfolio section.	Metric Tons/Net MWh	Annual	
5.2 Purchased Power					
5.2.1	Carbon Dioxide (CO2)				

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Ref. No.	Metric Name	Definition	Units Reported in	Time Period (if applicable)	Reference to Source (if applicable)
5.2.1.1	Total Purchased Generation CO2 Emissions	Purchased power CO2 emissions should be calculated using the most relevant and accurate of the following methods: (1) For direct purchases, such as PPAs, use the direct emissions data as reported to EPA. (2) For market purchases where emissions attributes are unknown, use applicable regional or national emissions rate: - ISO/RTO-level emission factors - Climate Registry emission factors - E-Grid emission factors	Metric Tons	Annual	
5.2.1.2	Total Purchased Generation CO2 Emissions Intensity	Total purchased power CO2 emissions from 5.2.1.1, divided by total MWh of purchased net generation reported in the Utility Portfolio section.	Metric Tons/Net MWh	Annual	
5.2.2	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO2e)				
5.2.2.1	Total Purchased Generation CO2e Emissions	Purchased power CO2e emissions should be calculated using the most relevant and accurate of the following methods: (1) For direct purchases, such as PPAs, use the direct emissions data as reported to EPA. (2) For market purchases where emissions attributes are unknown, use applicable regional or national emissions rate: - ISO/RTO-level emission factors - Climate Registry emission factors - E-Grid emission factors	Metric Tons	Annual	
5.2.2.2	Total Purchased Generation CO2e Emissions Intensity	Total purchased power CO2e emissions from 5.2.2.1, divided by total MWh of purchased net generation reported in the Utility Portfolio section.	Metric Tons/Net MWh	Annual	
5.3	Owned Generation + Purchased Power				
5.3.1	Carbon Dioxide (CO2)				
5.3.1.1	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO2 Emissions	Sum of total CO2 emissions reported under 5.1.1.1 and 5.2.1.1.	Metric Tons	Annual	
5.3.1.2	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO2 Emissions Intensity	Total emissions from 5.3.1.1, divided by total MWh of owned and purchased net generation reported in the Utility Portfolio section.	Metric Tons/Net MWh	Annual	
5.3.2	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO2e)				
5.3.2.1	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO2e Emissions	Sum of total CO2e emissions reported under 5.1.2.1 and 5.2.2.1.	Metric Tons	Annual	
5.3.2.2	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO2e Emissions Intensity	Total emissions from 5.3.2.1, divided by total MWh of owned and purchased net generation reported in the Utility Portfolio section.	Metric Tons/Net MWh	Annual	
5.4	Non-Generation CO2e Emissions				
5.4.1	Fugitive CO2e emissions of sulfur hexafluoride	Total fugitive CO2e emissions of sulfur hexafluoride in accordance with EPA's GHG Reporting Program (40 CFR Part 98, Subpart DD).	Metric Tons	Annual	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, <i>Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program</i> (40 CFR, part 98, Subpart DD).
5.4.2	Fugitive CO2e emissions from natural gas distribution	Total fugitive CO2e emissions from natural gas distribution in accordance with EPA's GHG Reporting Program (40 CFR Part 98, Subpart W)	Metric Tons	Annual	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, <i>Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program</i> (40 CFR, part 98, Subpart W).
6	Nitrogen Oxide (NOx), Sulfur Dioxide (SO2), Mercury (Hg)				
6.1	Generation basis for calculation	Indicate the generation basis for calculating SO2, NOx, and Hg emissions and intensity. Fossil: Fossil Fuel Generation Only Total: Total System Generation Other: Other (please specify in comment section)			
6.2	Nitrogen Oxide (NOx)				
6.2.1	Total NOx Emissions	Total NOx emissions from company equity-owned fossil fuel combustion generation. In accordance with EPA's Acid Rain Reporting Program (40 CFR, part 75) or regulatory equivalent.	Metric Tons	Annual	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, <i>Acid Rain Reporting Program</i> (40 CFR, part 75).
6.2.2	Total NOx Emissions Intensity	Total from above, divided by the MWh of generation basis as indicated in 6.1.	Metric Tons/Net MWh	Annual	
6.3	Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)				
6.3.1	Total SO2 Emissions	Total SO2 emissions from company equity-owned fossil fuel combustion generation. In accordance with EPA's Acid Rain Reporting Program (40 CFR, part 75) or regulatory equivalent.	Metric Tons	Annual	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, <i>Acid Rain Reporting Program</i> (40 CFR, part 75).
6.3.2	Total SO2 Emissions Intensity	Total from above, divided by the MWh of generation basis as indicated in 6.1.	Metric Tons/Net MWh	Annual	
6.4	Mercury (Hg)				
6.4.1	Total Hg Emissions	Total Mercury emissions from company equity-owned fossil fuel combustion generation. Preferred methods of measurement are performance-based, direct measurement as outlined in the EPA Mercury and Air Toxics Standard (MATS). In the absence of performance-based measures, report value aligned with Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) or regulatory equivalent for international operations.	Kilograms	Annual	EPRI, <i>Metrics to Benchmark Electric Power Company Sustainability Performance</i> , 2018 Technical Report.
6.4.2	Total Hg Emissions Intensity	Total from above, divided by the MWh of generation basis as indicated in 6.1.	Kilograms/Net MWh	Annual	
Resources					
7	Human Resources				
7.1	Total Number of Employees	Average number of employees over the year. To calculate the annual average number of employees: (1) Calculate the total number of employees your establishment paid for all periods. Add the number of employees your establishment paid in every pay period during the data year. Count all employees that you paid at any time during the year and include full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal, salaried, and hourly workers. Note that pay periods could be monthly, weekly, bi-weekly, and so on. (2) Divide the total number of employees (from step 1) by the number of pay periods your establishment had in during the data year. Be sure to count any pay periods when you had no (zero) employees. (3) Round the answer you computed in step 2 to the next highest whole number.	Number of Employees	Annual	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Steps to estimate annual average number of employees, www.bls.gov/respondents/iif/annualavghours.htm . EPRI, <i>Metrics to Benchmark Electric Power Company Sustainability Performance</i> , 2018 Technical Report.
7.2	Total Number of Board of Directors/Trustees	Average number of employees on the Board of Directors/Trustees over the year.	Number of Employees	Annual	

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Ref. No.	Metric Name	Definition	Units Reported in	Time Period (if applicable)	Reference to Source (if applicable)
7.3	Total Women on Board of Directors/Trustees	Total number of women (defined as employees who identify as female) on Board of Directors/Trustees.	Number of Employees	Annual	U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, EEO Terminology, www.archives.gov/eoo/terminology.html . EPRI, <i>Metrics to Benchmark Electric Power Company Sustainability Performance</i> , 2018 Technical Report.
7.4	Total Minorities on Board of Directors/Trustees	Total number of minorities on Board of Directors/Trustees. Minority employees are defined as “the smaller part of a group. A group within a country or state that differs in race, religion or national origin from the dominant group. Minority is used to mean four particular groups who share a race, color or national origin.” These groups are: “(1) American Indian or Alaskan Native. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, and who maintain their culture through a tribe or community; (2) Asian or Pacific Islander. A person having origins in any of the original people of the Far East, Southeast Asia, India, or the Pacific Islands. These areas include, for example, China, India, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa; (3) Black (except Hispanic). A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa; (4) Hispanic. A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.”	Number of Employees	Annual	U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, EEO Terminology, www.archives.gov/eoo/terminology.html . EPRI, <i>Metrics to Benchmark Electric Power Company Sustainability Performance</i> , 2018 Technical Report.
7.5	Employee Safety Metrics				
7.5.1	Recordable Incident Rate	Number of injuries or illnesses x 200,000 / Number of employee labor hours worked. Injury or illness is recordable if it results in any of the following: death, days away from work, restricted work or transfer to another job, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness. You must also consider a case to meet the general recording criteria if it involves a significant injury or illness diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional, even if it does not result in death, days away from work, restricted work or job transfer, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness. Record the injuries and illnesses of all employees on your payroll, whether they are labor, executive, hourly, salary, part-time, seasonal, or migrant workers. You also must record the recordable injuries and illnesses that occur to employees who are not on your payroll if you supervise these employees on a day-to-day basis. If your business is organized as a sole proprietorship or partnership, the owner or partners are not considered employees for recordkeeping purposes. For temporary employees, you must record these injuries and illnesses if you supervise these employees on a day-to-day basis. If the contractor's employee is under the day-to-day supervision of the contractor, the contractor is responsible for recording the injury or illness. If you supervise the contractor employee's work on a day-to-day basis, you must record the injury or illness.	Percent	Annual	U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Health and Safety Administration, OSHA Recordable Incidents. EPRI, <i>Metrics to Benchmark Electric Power Company Sustainability Performance</i> , 2018 Technical Report.
7.5.2	Lost-time Case Rate	Calculated as: Number of lost-time cases x 200,000 / Number of employee labor hours worked. Only report for employees of the company as defined for the “recordable incident rate for employees” metric. A lost-time incident is one that resulted in an employee's inability to work the next full work day.	Percent	Annual	U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Health and Safety Administration, OSHA Recordable Incidents. EPRI, <i>Metrics to Benchmark Electric Power Company Sustainability Performance</i> , 2018 Technical Report.
7.5.3	Days Away, Restricted, and Transfer (DART) Rate	Calculated as: Total number of DART incidents x 200,000 / Number of employee labor hours worked. A DART incident is one in which there were one or more lost days or one or more restricted days, or one that resulted in an employee transferring to a different job within the company.	Percent	Annual	U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Health and Safety Administration, OSHA Recordable Incidents. EPRI, <i>Metrics to Benchmark Sustainability Performance for the Electric Power Industry</i> , 2018 Technical Report.
7.5.4	Work-related Fatalities	Total employee fatalities. Record for all employees on your payroll, whether they are labor, executive, hourly, salary, part-time, seasonal, or migrant workers. Include fatalities to those that occur to employees who are not on your payroll if you supervise these employees on a day-to-day basis. For temporary employees, report fatalities if you supervise these employees on a day-to-day basis.	Number of Employees	Annual	U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Health and Safety Administration, OSHA Recordable Incidents. EPRI, <i>Metrics to Benchmark Electric Power Company Sustainability Performance</i> , 2018 Technical Report.
8 Fresh Water Resources					
8.1	Water Withdrawals - Consumptive (Billions of Liters/Net MWh)	Rate of freshwater consumed for generation. “Freshwater” includes water sourced from fresh surface water, groundwater, rain water, and fresh municipal water. Do NOT include recycled, reclaimed, or gray water. Water consumption is defined as water that is not returned to the original water source after being withdrawn, including evaporation to the atmosphere. Divide billions of liters by equity-owned total net generation from all electric generation as reported under Metric 2, Net Generation for the data year (MWh).	Billions of Liters/Net MWh	Annual	Partially sourced from EPRI, <i>Metrics to Benchmark Electric Power Company Sustainability Performance</i> , 2018 Technical Report.
8.2	Water Withdrawals - Non-Consumptive (Billions of Liters/Net MWh)	Rate of fresh water withdrawn, but not consumed, for generation. “Freshwater” includes water sourced from fresh surface water, groundwater, rain water, and fresh municipal water. Do NOT include recycled, reclaimed, or gray water. Information on organizational water withdrawal may be drawn from water meters, water bills, calculations derived from other available water data or (if neither water meters nor bills or reference data exist) the organization's own estimates. Divide billions of liters by equity-owned total net generation from all electric generation as reported under Metric 2, Net Generation for the data year (MWh).	Billions of Liters/Net MWh	Annual	Partially sourced from EPRI, <i>Metrics to Benchmark Electric Power Company Sustainability Performance</i> , 2018 Technical Report.
9 Waste Products					
9.1	Amount of Hazardous Waste Manifested for Disposal	Tons of hazardous waste, as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), manifested for disposal at a Treatment Storage and Disposal (TSD) facility. Methods of disposal include disposing to landfill, surface impoundment, waste pile, and land treatment units. Hazardous wastes include either listed wastes (F, K, P and U lists) or characteristic wastes (wastes which exhibit at least one of the following characteristics - ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, toxicity).	Tons	Annual	Partially sourced from EPRI, <i>Metrics to Benchmark Electric Power Company Sustainability Performance</i> , 2018 Technical Report.
9.2	Percent of Coal Combustion Products Beneficially Used	Percent of coal combustion products (CCPs) - fly ash, bottom ash, boiler slag, flue gas desulfurization materials, scrubber bi-product - diverted from disposal into beneficial uses, including being sold. Include any CCP that is generated during the data year and stored for beneficial use in a future year. Only include CCP generated at company equity-owned facilities. If no weight data are available, estimate the weight using available information on waste density and volume collected, mass balances, or similar information.	Percent	Annual	Partially sourced from EPRI, <i>Metrics to Benchmark Electric Power Company Sustainability Performance</i> , 2018 Technical Report.