

2018 CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY REPORT



FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain matters discussed in this Corporate Sustainability Report, other than statements of historical fact, are “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Forward-looking statements often include words like we “believe”, “anticipate”, “target”, “project”, “expect”, “predict”, “pro forma”, “estimate”, “intend”, “will”, “is designed to”, “plan” and words of similar meaning, or are indicated by the Company’s discussion of strategies or trends. Forward-looking statements describe the Company’s future plans, objectives, expectations or goals and include, but are not limited to, statements regarding anticipated customer growth rates; the anticipated benefits of our sustainability efforts and projects; and the anticipated effects our sustainability efforts will have on our operational and financial performance going forward. Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, no assurances can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct. Forward-looking statements by their nature involve substantial risks and uncertainties that could significantly impact expected results, and actual future results could differ materially from those described in such statements. While it is not possible to identify all factors, the Company continues to face many risks and uncertainties. A discussion of some of these factors is included in El Paso Electric Company’s 2018 Annual Report or Form 10-k available on our website at www.epelectric.com. Management cautions against putting undue reliance on forward-looking statements or projecting any future results based on such statements or present or prior earnings levels. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date such statement was made, and the Company is not obligated to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which such statement was made, except as required by applicable laws or regulations.

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LETTER FROM OUR CEO



In 2018, El Paso Electric Company (“EPE” or the “Company”) made significant advances to expand and improve our service options and prepare for the energy and sustainability future of our region. We announced a diversified mix of resource additions, which are comprised of 200 megawatts (“MW”) of utility scale solar, 100 MW of battery storage, and a 226 MW natural gas combustion turbine. This mix of new resource additions emphasizes our strategic goal of planning for the future while advancing renewable energy sources and cleaner technologies. In addition to this expansion of future resources, EPE is continuing to invest in local generation programs to support the long-term reliability of our power generation assets.

At EPE, we recognize the potential of our business to both affect and to be affected by climate change. These resource additions will support our ongoing, Company-wide, initiatives to transition to a cleaner corporate profile. We became a coal free utility in 2016; serve nearly half of our load with carbon-free nuclear generation; consistently surpass our energy efficiency performance goals; and explore ways to electrify our vehicle fleet and support electric vehicle (“EV”) adoption among our employees and community. With our second annual Corporate Sustainability Report, we are pleased to formalize meaningful carbon reduction goals to keep us on this positive track.

We recognize potential business implications of climate change including: extreme weather events; increased wildfire potential; decreased water availability; and increased energy demand. We conduct our business everyday with these considerations in mind and look forward to pursuing innovative technologies and strategies to mitigate risks and address challenges. We are pleased to have engaged with our local leaders and our communities in 2018 to discuss the benefits of implementing Advanced Metering Infrastructure (“AMI”), which is the backbone of a smart community. We are excited to continue these discussions, and to build a business case that would allow us to make investments to modernize our electric grid, which will further improve our operational efficiency, while expanding customer products and services such as smart pricing options, high usage alerts, proactive outage communication and online energy management tools.

Our past accomplishments and future achievements are all made possible by the dedication and hard work of our employees, both in the workplace and in our communities. In 2018, we volunteered over 8,000 community service hours and achieved our highest customer service ratings since we began surveying customers in 2009. As we continue to strengthen our Company and our partnerships with our communities, we look forward to continuing our commitment to environmental stewardship and corporate sustainability while providing safe, clean, reliable, and affordable energy to those we serve.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Adrian J. Rodriguez". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized flourish at the end.

Adrian J. Rodriguez
Interim CEO



INTRODUCTION

“El Paso Electric will be an innovative and trusted provider of energy and services, operating in a sustainable manner and contributing to the economic vibrancy of our region.”

- El Paso Electric Corporate Vision Statement

At EPE, operating sustainably means concurrently protecting the environment, supporting our communities, engaging our employees, and serving our customers while maintaining focus on long-term business results.

EPE is a public utility engaged in the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity in an area of approximately 10,000 square miles in west Texas and southern New Mexico. Serving approximately 425,000 residential, commercial, industrial, public authority and wholesale customers, the Company owns or has significant ownership interests in several electrical generating facilities providing a net dependable generating capacity of approximately 2,085 MW.

Environmental, Social and Governance/Sustainability Reporting

As a member company of the Edison Electric Institute (“EEI”), EPE voluntarily reports Environmental, Social and Governance (“ESG”) and sustainability metrics in accordance with EEI’s industry-focused and investor-driven reporting practices. As the trade association representing United States investor-owned utility companies, EEI developed a prescriptive reporting template to guide member companies in providing customers and the financial sector uniform and consistent ESG/sustainability data across the electric utility industry.

While EPE’s Corporate Sustainability Report is structured around the EEI prescription and includes a fully populated EEI Quantitative Section with a standardized three-year look-back period, EPE is incorporating additional content to more completely illustrate our efforts to transition to a cleaner, lower carbon and increasingly sustainable future.

ESG/Sustainability Governance

The utility sector is quickly changing in response to new customer expectations, emerging technologies, and an evolving regulatory landscape. The emergence of new technologies, including energy storage, advanced metering infrastructure, smart cities, and electric vehicles, alongside the rapid repowering of generation resources to include renewables and low cost, lower carbon natural gas, are driving these changes. To address the evolving external environment and respond to these changes for the benefit of our customers, shareholders, employees, and the environment, EPE has formally recognized, at all levels of the organization, the importance of adopting a Company-wide focus on sustainability.

In 2018, EPE adopted “Practicing Sustainability” as a Corporate Pillar of Long-Term Value:

We enhance the vitality of our region through our environmental, economic, and social practices. To ensure our region endures and thrives, we will be a trusted corporate partner by stewarding natural resources, reducing our carbon footprint, contributing to economic prosperity, being an ethical, transparent, diverse and inclusive organization, and making positive contributions to the communities we serve.

Moving forward, individual employee goal plans will have performance objectives, specifically tailored by job function, that are responsive to and align with this newly recognized pillar of long-term value. As such, sustainability is a combination of both collaborative and dispersed efforts across the entire organization. Employee level sustainability related performance goals are overseen by respective division leadership while corporate performance goals are overseen by EPE’s Executive Management and Board of Directors.

ESG/Sustainability Strategy

To practice sustainability, EPE has adopted the following Corporate Strategic Objectives:

- Reduce energy use, water use, and waste generation from utility operations through measurement, benchmarking, and continuous improvement.
- Support adoption of clean technologies, where cost-effective, on both the supply and customer sides of the EPE energy value chain.
- Deploy technologies to enable more efficient use of energy.
- Develop commercially sound and equitable regulatory and rate constructs to support the adoption of distributed energy resources.
- Grow and maintain constructive relationships with stakeholders interested in advancing sustainability in the communities we serve.

Carbon Reduction Goals

The future of the electric power industry is a clean energy transition. Low cost renewable energy options, the development and deployment of utility scale storage and regulatory policies support the transformation. EPE has been a leader in low carbon generation and must remain so moving forward. After a marked decrease in our carbon emissions resulting from our divestiture of our interests in coal generation assets in 2016, EPE's carbon footprint has remained relatively level. To further achieve reductions from our carbon profile, EPE sets forth the following goals:

On a rate per MWh of load served, EPE will reduce our carbon footprint:

- *25% below 2015 levels by 2025*
- *40% below 2015 levels by 2035*

The following strategies will drive our carbon reduction efforts:

- By 2023, expand EPE's Resource Portfolio to include the addition of:
 - 200 MW of utility scale solar
 - 100 MW of battery storage
 - 226 MW of natural gas fired generation
- Continuously pursue additional economically reasonable renewable resources to enhance fuel diversity
- Concurrently plan retirements of less efficient fossil fuel generating units
- Substitute lower global warming potential products within our utility operations
- Systematically electrify EPE's fleet

EL PASO ELECTRIC COMPANY PROFILE

Service Territory

EPE is in the far southeast corner of the Western Electricity Coordinating Council transmission grid. Our service territory extends from Van Horn, Texas to Hatch, New Mexico and includes two interconnections to Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, Mexico in partnership with the Comisión Federal de Electricidad, Mexico's national utility. EPE is interconnected to the Southwest Power Pool through an asynchronous high voltage direct current tie in Eddy County, New Mexico and is not interconnected to the Electric Reliability Council of Texas ("ERCOT").



Economic Profile

Financial Summary^{1,2}

	2016	2017	2018 ³
Operating Revenues	\$886,936	\$916,797	\$903,603
Operating Income	\$187,911	\$190,059	\$172,229
Net Income	\$96,768	\$98,261	\$84,315
Basic Earnings per Share (Net income)	\$2.39	\$2.42	\$2.07
Total Assets	\$3,376,278	\$3,484,363	\$3,628,502

¹Numbers are for the calendar years except for Total Assets which are as of year-end

²Numbers are in thousands except for per share data

³Effective January 1, 2018, the Company implemented Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2016-01, Financial Instruments- Overall: Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Liabilities. As required by the new standard, changes in the fair values of the Company's equity investments are recognized in earnings, whereas prior to 2018, such changes were recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income ("AOCI").

Generation Profile

EPE has a diverse energy generation portfolio fueled primarily by nuclear and natural gas. Significant changes to the generation portfolio over the past three years include:

- 2016: Divestiture of ownership of all of our interests in the coal-fired Four Corners Power Plant (115MW)
- 2016: Addition of the natural-gas fired Montana Power Station Units 3 and 4 (180 MW)
- 2017: Addition of Texas Community Solar (3 MW)
- 2018: Addition of Holloman Airforce Base Atlas Solar Array (5 MW)

Energy Mix

Fuel Type	Net Generation (MWh) ¹		
	2016	2017	2018
Coal	175,258	NA	NA
Natural Gas	3,550,441	3,835,734	5,017,083
Nuclear	5,093,844	5,109,325	4,913,858
Renewables (Solar)	463	5,816	12,779
Photovoltaic Purchased Power	289,797	291,356	275,568
Purchased Power (other)	1,262,454	1,249,485	1,079,741

¹Net Generation as reported in FERC Form 1

Renewable Energy Portfolio

EPE is committed to providing cost-effective renewable energy through enhanced solar offerings and services to our customers. In 2018, our renewable portfolio consisted of 107 MW of solar capability through Purchase Power Agreements (“PPAs”) and 8.2 MW through EPE-owned solar facilities.

Community Solar Program

In response to high customer interest in renewable energy, EPE implemented our first voluntary **Community Solar Program** in Texas, in 2017. Subscribing customers reserve a portion of the energy produced by the Community Solar facility for their homes or businesses, with a minimum subscription of 1 kW. The project remains fully subscribed with a waiting list of over 1,000 customers. In May 2019, the Public Utility Commission of Texas (“PUCT”) approved EPE’s proposed 2MW expansion of the Program.

In 2018, the Community Solar Program produced 8.4 million kWh, an equivalent of powering approximately 1,000 homes. Monthly newsletters are distributed to community solar customers to provide updates on monthly production of the solar facility and positive environmental impacts. The Community Solar Program helps **avoid over 5,500 tons of CO₂ emissions** annually.

2018 Community Solar Statistics

Customer Class	Number of Customers	Approved Capacity (kW)
Residential	1,426	2,853
Small Commercial	32	97
Commercial and Industrial	5	46
Total	1,463	2,996

Holloman Air Force Base Solar Project

The 5-MW Holloman Atlas Solar Array became commercially operational on October 18, 2018. The facility is EPE’s first solar array built to serve a U.S. military installation; it spans 42 acres and is dedicated to serve the Holloman Air Force Base electric load in Otero County, New Mexico. Exyte Energy, Inc., the company that constructed EPE’s Community Solar Program facility in East El Paso, Texas, completed the Holloman Atlas Solar Array and created over 90 jobs through the duration of the project.

As EPE’s newest solar facility, the Holloman array is made up of almost 56,000 thin-film modules that will generate enough electricity to power approximately 1,700 homes annually. The solar facility will **prevent over 9,000 tons of CO₂ emissions and conserve approximately nine million gallons of water** annually. The completion of the facility marks a milestone for EPE, increasing our renewable portfolio to 115 MWs, and embodies EPE’s mission to provide safe, clean, and sustainable sources of energy.

Distributed Generation

Since 2008, EPE has been interconnecting customers' distributed generation ("DG") systems, most commonly rooftop solar. The average interconnected residential system is 4.63 kW, while commercial customers have systems of 100 kW or greater. As of December 2018, EPE had approximately 45 MW of distributed generation connected to our system, including 46 DG systems with battery storage.

Distributed Generation Statistics

2018 Distributed Generation

2018	Number of Customers	Capacity (MW)
Texas	4,894	25
New Mexico	3,366	20
Total	8,260	45

Interconnected Distributed Generation

	2016	2017	2018
Interconnection Applications	1,412	1,537	2,006
Total Interconnected Capacity (kW)	7,468	8,373	9,177

Reliability

EPE works continuously to minimize power outages across our transmission and distribution system. When outages do occur, EPE's priority is to safely restore service as promptly as possible. Transmission and distribution employees, who are responsible for the daily operation of the electrical system, respond to any outage by evaluating it as quickly as possible, isolating the issue, and making the necessary repairs to restore service.

The System Average Interruption Duration Index ("SAIDI") and the System Average Interruption Frequency Index ("SAIFI") are reliability indices. The SAIDI and SAIFI metrics reflect the duration and frequency of outages, respectively. Overall, EPE has an outstanding system reliability record. EPE has ranked first among Texas electric utilities on the SAIDI and SAIFI for five of the last six years. For both Texas and New Mexico, our 2018 annual SAIDI was 42.61 minutes and our SAIFI was 0.49 instances per customer.



The Renewable and Emergent Technologies department focuses on educating the community on evolving technologies and renewable energies.

ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

EPE remains committed to responsible resource stewardship and considers potential environmental impacts in all aspects of how we plan, operate, and serve our customers. We recognize the environment as a key stakeholder in our operations and produce electricity in a manner that minimizes environmental impacts, including reducing air emissions and water consumption to the greatest extent practicable, while ensuring safety, reliability, and other compliance obligations are met.

Environmental Scorecard

Category	2016	2017	2018
Agency Inspections	30	11	13
Notices of Violation (NOV) ¹	1	3	1
Avian Incidents	29	12	9
Reportable Spills	18	18	9

¹2016 NOV associated with U.S. Bureau of Land Management right-of-way inspections; 2017 NOVs associated with Montana Power Station air and waste authorizations; 2018 NOV associated with Newman public water system.

Air Quality

Among the top 100 power producers in the U.S., EPE continues to rank¹ in the best performing quartile for both CO₂ emission rate and total CO₂ emissions from all generating sources. Over the past two years, continuous load growth and planned maintenance outages at Palo Verde Generating Station, contributed to an increase in carbon and criteria pollutant emissions. In 2018, EPE generated nearly 200,000 fewer MWh from emissions-free nuclear resources and concurrently served greater than 1 million MWh more load with local natural gas generation resources.

¹M. J. Bradley & Associates (2019). Benchmarking Air Emissions of the 100 Largest Electric Power Producers in the United States.

CO_{2e}¹ Emissions (Metric Tons)

Source	2016	2017	2018
Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion Units	2,015,891	2,206,463	2,730,085
Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion	4,390	4,461	4,577
Direct Emissions from Electric T&D	8,258	3,749	1,996
Direct Emissions from Four Corners	178,351	0	0
Direct Emissions from Natural Gas Fugitives	2,235	2,235	2,766
Indirect Emissions from Energy Purchased	33,038	30,310	21,166
Total CO_{2e} Emissions	2,242,163	2,247,218	2,760,590

¹CO_{2e} is comprised of carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O) and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆)

Parameter	2016	2017	2018
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	2,465	2,939	2,893
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	376	528	585
Particulate Matter (PM)	195	195	234
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	12	12	15

¹Criteria pollutant totals are for local generation only (natural gas).

Carbon Footprint

Since EPE’s 2016 divestiture from all interests in coal-fired generation, direct emissions from natural gas stationary combustion are the major component of EPE’s carbon footprint. EPE has established our carbon reduction goals over a 10-year planning horizon to reflect our planned transition to a significantly cleaner generation portfolio.

For the purposes of carbon footprint reduction calculations, EPE’s rate is inclusive of all carbon sources itemized in the CO_{2e} Emissions Table and total load served (net generation). Progress is measured against a 2015 baseline.

Carbon Footprint Trend (Short Tons Of Co_{2e}/MWh)

2015 Baseline Rate	0.282	Change from 2015 Baseline
2018 Rate	0.269	5%

Although the most meaningful carbon reductions will be gained by serving greater loads with lower carbon resources, other internal processes including fleet and transmission and distribution operations can contribute to greenhouse gas reductions in the short term.



El Paso Electric employees know the ecosystem in our region is unique and needs to be protected. By clearing out the banks of the Rio Bosque Wetlands Park, we help protect the natural habitats of wildlife.



Electric and Hybrid Vehicles

Fleet electrification reduces fuel and maintenance costs, improves vehicle performance and safety and reduces air emissions associated with transportation. EPE is looking to support deployment of electric and hybrid vehicles (“EVs”) and in 2018 created an educational **Driving Toward a Greener Future** website specifically focused on: different types of EVs, charging considerations, and potential benefits of and incentives for EV ownership.

New fleet initiatives in 2018 included the procurement of four new all electric Chevy Bolts that will replace gasoline powered sedans in 2019 and the installation of additional EV charging stations for fleet use. Additionally, EPE is offering employee charging at several EPE facilities, as well as an incentive for employees to purchase or lease their own EVs.

In 2018, EPE’s hybrid and plug-in hybrid fleet vehicles reduced gasoline consumption by an estimated 796 gallons and diesel consumption by an estimated 254 gallons, equivalent to **reducing CO₂ emissions by approximately 13 tons**. EPE’s electrified fleet grew with two new Electric Power Take-Off (“ePTO”) bucket trucks, bringing the total to five. Operating the ePTO bucket trucks silently over an estimated 317 hours in 2018 helped reduce air pollution, noise pollution, and improved operator safety.

Electric and Hybrid Vehicles

Vehicle Make and Model	Number of Vehicles	Vehicle Power Source
Ford Fusion Hybrid	1	Flex E85
Toyota RAV4 Hybrid	3	Unleaded
Ford Fusion Energi Plug-Ins	3	Electricity and Flex E85
Ford F-550 ePTO bucket trucks	6	Diesel and Electricity
Chevy Bolt	4	Electricity
Total	17	3.9% of total vehicle fleet

Water

EPE recognizes the inextricable link between power and water. Thermal generation is water intensive and EPE remains conscious of the role we play in regional water management. The Company has improved our portfolio-wide water use efficiency in recent years by divesting all of our interest in coal-fired generation and substituting a complement of more water-efficient natural gas combustion turbines and solar generation, which consumes no water in the electricity generation process.

Water Consumption Rate¹

	2016	2017	2018
Rate (Liters/Net MWh)	2,503	2,452	2,321

¹Water rates include reclaimed water provided to Newman Power Station from the Fred Hervey Water Reclamation Plant

Water consumption rate varies by generation technology. Montana Power Station has the most water efficient cooling technology within our generation fleet. Rio Grande and Newman Power Stations have a combination of our older more water intensive, boiler units and newer gas turbines. Copper Generating Station does not have a cooling tower and only uses water for pollution control purposes.

2018 Water Rates: EPE-Owned Generation

Power Station	Water Consumption ¹ (gal/kWh)
Montana	0.17
Rio Grande	0.87
Newman	0.52
Copper	0.07
Palo Verde ²	0.73

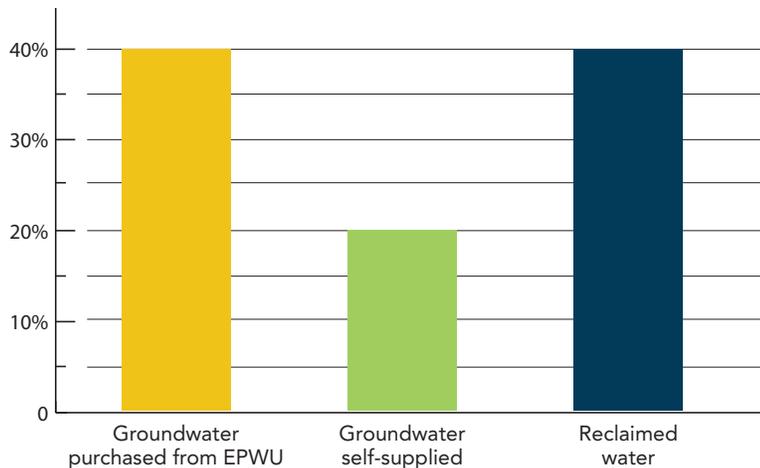
¹Water consumption data calculated based on gross generation

²Palo Verde rate calculated as 15.8 percent (EPE's ownership) of water consumed by Units 1, 2, and 3

EPE's local generation consumes water primarily for cooling purposes and as a pollution control method to reduce NOx emissions. We minimize water consumption by maximizing the use of reclaimed water at our Newman Power Station, where we also re-use water blowdown to irrigate grazing land at a neighboring ranch. EPE's remaining water needs are fulfilled with purchased groundwater from El Paso Water Utilities that is sourced from the Hueco-Mesilla Bolson Aquifer.

As the nation's only nuclear plant not located on a body of water, Palo Verde uses reclaimed wastewater for condenser cooling. Every year, Palo Verde **recycles more than 20 billion gallons of wastewater** from surrounding municipalities to cool the plant. To supplement wastewater, Palo Verde uses de-mineralized, de-ionized well water for reactor coolant.

2018 EPE Water Source Profile (Local Generation)



Biodiversity and Vegetation Management

EPE takes great care to limit negative impacts of our operations to regional wildlife. EPE employees are trained to identify and address wildlife issues by regularly collaborating with a variety of governmental and non-profit agencies to ensure appropriate precautions are taken to maintain comprehensive wildlife management programs.

We continue our efforts to relocate and rehabilitate avian species impacted by our infrastructure. In 2018, EPE collaborated with a Texas Department of Transportation contractor to install flight diverters across a span of transmission lines where a new highway bridge impeded visibility of birds in a major flight path. Additionally, EPE implemented a pilot artificial nest platform project to mitigate repeated nesting and system disruptions caused by ravens in a substation location.

In 2018, EPE intensively evaluated vegetation management strategies along our critical 345 kV transmission lines. Though we operate in a largely desert environment, the relative absence of traditional forests does not eliminate wildfire risks. In addition to cutting nearly 860 acres of transmission corridors to minimize fuel loads in highest risk areas, EPE partnered with the U.S. Forest Service regional wildland fire working groups to coordinate prescribed burns and wildfire response preparations throughout our service territory.

Waste Management

Although EPE is not a large quantity generator of hazardous waste, we recognize the value of pollution prevention and waste minimization. Optimizing source reduction, recycling, and treatment strategies for our highest volume regulated waste streams will minimize environmental impacts, hazards associated with employee exposure, corporate liabilities, and regulatory compliance obligations which results in cost savings and operational efficiencies.

Moving forward, function specific plans to reduce waste streams will include recycling options for solvent-contaminated rags, and landfill diversion of toxic waste by evaluating alternative disposal methods, specifically for polychlorinated biphenyl ("PCB") waste.

EPE High Volume Waste Streams (2016 -2018 Average)

Non-Hazardous Waste		Hazardous/Toxic Waste	
Waste	Quantity (lbs)	Waste	Quantity (lbs)
Oily Water ¹	284,916	ACM ²	21,092
Petroleum Contaminated Soils	122,625	PCB Waste	5,930
Oil Rags/Debris	20,391	Corrosives	4,365
		Solvent Rags	103

¹Excludes oily water managed under the used oil program

²ACM - Asbestos containing materials



ESG/SUSTAINABILITY TEMPLATE – SECTION 2: QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION

Disclaimer: All information below is being provided on a voluntarily basis, and as such, companies may elect to include or exclude any of the topics outlined below and customize the template to their specific needs. The decision to include data for historical and future years is at the discretion of each company and the specific years (e.g., historical baseline) should be chosen as appropriate for each company.

Parent Company: El Paso Electric Company
Operating Company(s): El Paso Electric Company
Business Type(s): Vertically integrated
State(s) of Operation: Texas and New Mexico
State(s) with RPS Programs: New Mexico
Regulatory Environment: Regulated
Report Date: August 2019

Ref. No.	Refer to the Appendix A- Definitions Spreadsheet for more information on each metric	2016	2017	2018	Comments, Units, Additional Information, and Notes
Portfolio					
Owned Nameplate Generation Capacity at end of year (MW)					
1	Coal	115	NA	NA	Source: EIA Form 860. EPE owned 7% interest in Units 4 and 5 at Four Corners Power Plant until July 6, 2016
1.1	Natural Gas	1893	1878	1,894	Source: FERC Form 1
1.2	Nuclear	669	669	665	Source: FERC Form 1
1.3	Petroleum	NA	NA	NA	Summation of items 1.5.1-1.5.5
1.4	Total Renewable Energy Resources	0.2	3.2	8.2	Source: FERC Form 1
1.5	Biomass/Biogas	NA	NA	NA	Source: FERC Form 1
1.5.1	Geothermal	NA	NA	NA	
1.5.2	Hydroelectric	NA	NA	NA	
1.5.3	Solar	0.2	3.2	8.2	
1.5.4	Wind	NA	NA	NA	
1.5.5	Other	NA	NA	NA	
2	Net Generation for the data year (MWh)				
2.1	Coal	175,258	NA	NA	Source: FERC Form 1
2.2	Natural Gas	3,550,441	3,835,734	5,017,083	Source: FERC Form 1
2.3	Nuclear	5,093,844	5,109,325	4,913,858	Source: FERC Form 1
2.4	Petroleum	NA	NA	NA	Summation of items 2.5.1-2.5.5
2.5	Total Renewable Energy Resources	463	5,816	12,779	Source: FERC Form 1
2.5.1	Biomass/Biogas	NA	NA	NA	
2.5.2	Geothermal	NA	NA	NA	
2.5.3	Hydroelectric	463	5,816	12,779	
2.5.4	Solar	0	NA	NA	
2.5.5	Wind	1,552,251	1,540,841	1,355,309	Source: EIA Form 923
2.6	Total Purchased Power	1,262,454	1,249,485	1,079,741	Summation of items 2.6.1 and 2.6.2
2.6.1	Purchased Power (Other)	289,797	291,356	275,568	Source: FERC Form 1
2.6.2	Photovoltaic Purchased Power				
3	Investing in the Future: Capital Expenditures, Energy Efficiency (EE), and Smart Meters				
3.1	Total Annual Capital Expenditures (nominal dollars)	\$ 225,400,000	\$ 190,300,000	\$ 240,000,000	2016 and 2017 capital expenditure totals are net of insurance proceeds
3.2	Incremental Annual Electricity Savings from EE Measures (MWh)	46,325	39,698	42,587	Refer to Errata Section at the end of the report for a note on 2017 value
3.3	Incremental Annual Investment in Electric EE Programs (nominal dollars)	\$ 8,895,000	\$ 7,908,000	\$ 8,368,047	Refer to Errata Section at the end of the report for a note on 2017 value
3.4	Percent of Total Electric Customers with Smart Meters (at end of year)	0	0	0	
4	Retail Electric Customer Count (at end of year)				
4.1	Commercial	46,317	47,510	48,095	
4.2	Industrial	49	48	48	
4.3	Residential	362,138	368,044	374,138	

Emissions

5 **GHG Emissions, Carbon Dioxide (CO2) and Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO2e)**
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.

5.1	Owned Generation				
5.1.1	Carbon Dioxide (CO2)	2,187,652	2,204,395	2,728,949	2016 includes 7% of total emissions from Four Corners (Source: Air Markets Program Data)
5.1.1.1	Total Owned Generation CO2 Emissions (MT)	0.248	0.246	0.274	
5.1.1.2	Total Owned Generation CO2 Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)				
5.1.2	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO2e)	2,191,083	2,206,635	2,731,724	
5.1.2.1	Total Owned Generation CO2e Emissions (MT)	0.248	0.247	0.275	
5.1.2.2	Total Owned Generation CO2e Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)				
5.2	Purchased Power				Refer to Errata Section at the end of the report for a note on changes to 2016 and 2017 values
5.2.1	Carbon Dioxide (CO2)	32,877	30,187	21,058	
5.2.1.1	Total Purchased Generation CO2 Emissions (MT)	0.021	0.020	0.016	
5.2.1.2	Total Purchased Generation CO2 Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)				
5.2.2	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO2e)	33,038	30,310	21,166	
5.2.2.1	Total Purchased Generation CO2e Emissions (MT)	0.021	0.020	0.016	
5.2.2.2	Total Purchased Generation CO2e Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)				
5.3	Owned Generation + Purchased Power				Refer to Errata Section at the end of the report for a note on changes to 2016 and 2017 values
5.3.1	Carbon Dioxide (CO2)	2,220,529	2,234,582	2,750,007	
5.3.1.1	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO2 Emissions (MT)	0.214	0.213	0.243	
5.3.1.2	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO2 Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)				
5.3.2	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO2e)	2,224,121	2,236,946	2,752,889	
5.3.2.1	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO2e Emissions (MT)	0.214	0.213	0.244	
5.3.2.2	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO2e Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)				
5.4	Non-Generation CO2e Emissions				
5.4.1	Fugitive CO2e emissions of sulfur hexafluoride (MT)	8,258	3,749	1,996	
5.4.2	Fugitive CO2e emissions from natural gas distribution (MT)	NA	NA	NA	
6	Nitrogen Oxide (NOx), Sulfur Dioxide (SO2), Mercury (Hg)				
6.1	Generation basis for calculation		Total		
6.2	Nitrogen Oxide (NOx)				2016 includes 7% of total emissions from Four Corners (Source: Air Markets Program Data)
6.2.1	Total NOx Emissions (MT)	2,679	2,665	2,625	
6.2.2	Total NOx Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	0.000304	0.000298	0.000264	
6.3	Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)				2016 includes 7% of total emissions from Four Corners (Source: Air Markets Program Data)
6.3.1	Total SO2 Emissions (MT)	136	11	14	
6.3.2	Total SO2 Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	0.000015	0.000001	0.000001	
6.4	Mercury (Hg)				
6.4.1	Total Hg Emissions (kg)	NA	NA	NA	
6.4.2	Total Hg Emissions Intensity (kg/Net MWh)	NA	NA	NA	

Resources

7	Human Resources				
7.1	Total Number of Employees	1,095	1,109	1,115	
7.2	Total Number on Board of Directors/Trustees	12	12	9	
7.3	Total Women on Board of Directors/Trustees	2	2	2	
7.4	Total Minorities on Board of Directors/Trustees	NA	NA	2	
7.5	Employee Safety Metrics				
7.5.1	Recordable Incident Rate	1.76	2.19	2.96	
7.5.2	Lost-time Case Rate	0.28	0.27	1.11	
7.5.3	Days Away, Restricted, and Transfer (DART) Rate	0.83	0.91	1.39	
7.5.4	Work-related Fatalities	0.00	0.00	0.00	
8	Fresh Water Resources				The units are different than prescribed. Refer to Errata Section.
8.1	Water Withdrawals - Consumptive (Liters/Net MWh)	2,097	2,162	1,941	
8.2	Water Withdrawals - Non-Consumptive (Billions of Liters/Net MWh)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	
9	Waste Products				
9.1	Amount of Hazardous Waste Manifested for Disposal (Metric Tons)	0.49	1.75	0.50	
9.2	Percent of Coal Combustion Products Beneficially Used	NA	NA	NA	

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Safety

At EPE, safety is a core value that will not be compromised:

“We are committed to the safety and health of our employees, contractors, customers, and the communities we serve. No job is more important than working safely.”

EPE’s Corporate objectives are to:

- Enable our employees to safely operate; and
- Continuously improve safety performance and lower the severity rate with the goal of an accident free culture

EPE has set expectations to improve safety culture, recommit to safety as a core value and reduce the risk of injuries.

Safety Scorecard¹

	2016	2017	2018
OSHA Recordable Rate (EPE)	1.76	2.19	2.96
OSHA Recordable Rate (Industry)	1.70	1.90	N/A ²
OSHA Lost Workday Case Rate (EPE)	0.28	0.27	1.11
OSHA Lost Workday Case Rate (Industry)	0.50	0.70	N/A ²

¹EPE OSHA rates as of 3/1/2019

²2018 OSHA Industry Rates were not available at the time of preparation of this report. Prior years’ industry rates are Electric Power Generation, Transmission, Distribution NAICS 221100, Average Rate All Establishments (All Size).

In 2018, our injury frequency and severity increased, after several years of better than average performance for the most severe accidents. By increasing training and awareness for high-risk employees who face the most hazards in their jobs, EPE is taking important steps to improve employee engagement, enhance safety culture, and reduce injuries.

EPE is furthering the use of leading indicators to anticipate and prevent accidents and injuries based on trends identified in 2018, such as inconsistencies in live line maintenance practices and confined space atmosphere monitoring. EPE continues to enhance life critical safe work standards and deliver refresher training in classroom environments and through short videos accessible 24/7, to capture various preferred learning methods.

Employees’ safety goals have been tailored based on risk level and to enhance supervisor ownership and safety leadership. Going “back to basics” is EPE’s focus to ensure employees have the resources and support needed to perform every task safely. EPE is also increasing safety communications to all employees to share lessons learned in the spirit of continuous improvement and recurrence prevention. Each employee is expected to “own” safety, to serve as their co-workers’ “keeper,” and to maintain safety as a core part of all we do.



Employees

2018 Employee Profile

Ethnicity	Male	Female
Hispanic or Latino	598	250
White	162	47
Black or African American	9	5
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	2	0
Asian	4	2
American Indian or Alaskan Native	3	3
Two or More Races	15	8
Unknown	7	0
Total Workforce	1,115	

EPE's employee recruitment process and selection program emphasizes diversity. EPE's workforce is comprised of 84 percent minorities, aligning with the 2017 U.S. Census profile of El Paso County which estimates 82.8 percent of inhabitants are Hispanic.

Regional Talent Development

EPE recognizes that in today's competitive and high-performance workplace, students need more than a college degree. Through high school and college internships and other cooperative partnerships, EPE provides students exposure to professional and technical work environments and the opportunity to develop broad skill sets to successfully pursue education and achieve career goals.

In 2018, EPE initiated an exclusive offering of Electricity 101 to further enhance our strategic partnerships with regional educational institutions. Participants from The University of Texas at El Paso ("UTEP"), New Mexico State University ("NMSU"), Doña Ana Community College ("DACC"), Western Tech, and Southwest University were invited to an overview of EPE's Power Generation and Transmission/Distribution Operations, a tour of the Montana Power Station, and a demonstration of Lineworker Safety Protocols. The engagement between education providers and supervisors from the Distribution Design, Protection & Control, Meter Testing, Networking Systems Integration, and Fleet teams at EPE provided a unique opportunity to discuss desired industry skills and potential curriculum enhancements. This endeavor is an extension of EPE's long-term objective to build regional talent in critical operational areas.

Internship Programs

In 2018, EPE continued the High School Summer Intern Program that was launched in 2012. The program targets low-income schools and engages students from districts throughout the region. A total of 14 high school students participated in the 2018 eight-week program. In addition to their work assignments, high school interns received guidance related to the university application process and were exposed to campus life experiences shared by the Summer College Intern cohort.

EPE supports year-round college interns from UTEP and NMSU. In addition, starting in 2015, EPE launched a summer college internship program to attract native student talent back to El Paso from across the country. In 2018, EPE hosted seven students in the summer college internship program who were placed in various departments throughout the Company.

In partnership with DACC, EPE provides the opportunity for students to satisfy the internship requirement for the Electrical Lineworker Certification Program. DACC’s Electrical Lineworker Program is a one-year apprenticeship designed to educate students on the technical and manual skills necessary for careers in the installation and maintenance of electrical power lines. Participants gain hands-on experience with seasoned line crews and exposure to the physical and environmental challenges associated with this career. This entry-level experience serves as a catalyst for an approximate five-year progression path to becoming a first-class line worker in the power industry.

Since 2015, 25 students who successfully completed the internship were hired as full-time Helper Apprentices in EPE’s overhead distribution and substation departments. In the fall of 2018, EPE sponsored the enrollment of another eight students in the program.

Supplier Diversity

EPE seeks opportunities to work with small businesses and diverse suppliers; as demonstrated by Supply Chain Management’s continued involvement in outreach activities, conferences and networking events targeting historically underutilized businesses (“HUBs”) owned by veterans, service disabled veterans, women, and minorities.

2018 Supplier Diversity Statistics

2018	In Texas	Outside of Texas
Total non-fuel purchases	\$113 million	\$124 million
Non-fuel purchases from HUBs	\$22 million	\$13 million
% of non-fuel purchases from HUBs	19%	10%



The 2018 Summer College and High School Interns partnered with Aliviane, Inc. to refurbish one of their care centers as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility Initiative.

Customers

Customer service is a vital responsibility at EPE, so much so that customer satisfaction is a key metric in evaluating our annual performance. Our customer base grows year after year, and by focusing on customer concerns such as increased reliability, added service, and innovative programs, we strive for continuously improved levels of customer satisfaction.

In 2018, 83% of calls received by the EPE Call Center were answered within 60 seconds. Our customer satisfaction scores over the last three years have been above the reported national average for both commercial and residential customers.

Overall Customer Satisfaction Scores

		2016	2017	2018
Residential Average	EPE	80	80	83
	National ¹	77	79	78
Small Commercial	EPE	86	83	84
	National ²	80	80	79

¹Benchmarking comparisons are based on surveys conducted with Residential customers of more than 80 electric and electric-gas utilities included in Market Strategies' ("MSI's") National Energy Utility Benchmarking Database

²Benchmarking comparisons are based on surveys conducted with Small/Medium Commercial customers of more than 90 electric and electric-gas utilities included in MSI's National Energy Utility Benchmarking Database





Energy Efficiency and Load Management

EPE offers numerous energy efficiency programs to residential and commercial customers in both Texas and New Mexico to promote energy savings and potentially alleviate customer costs. The programs differ by state and are dependent on the goals established by each state's respective Regulatory Commissions.

Collectively, the 42,587 MWh of energy savings realized in 2018 from EPE's Energy Efficiency programs avoided more than 24,000 tons of CO₂ emissions and conserved more than 20 million gallons of water.

Texas Energy Efficiency Programs

- The Residential Solutions Program provided incentives to reduce the cost of weatherization and energy efficiency services and to help reduce customers' home energy bills.
- The Hard-to-Reach Solutions (Low Income) Program provided higher incentives than the Residential Solutions Program to reduce the cost of weatherization and energy efficiency services and to help reduce their home energy bills. Qualification was based on an annual household income at or below 200% of the federal poverty guidelines.
- The LivingWise® Program provided sixth-grade students and teachers a LivingWise® kit that contained energy-saving products and educational materials to help improve energy efficiency awareness. The students installed the devices in their home with the help of their parents and completed a home energy audit report.
- The Texas Appliance Recycling Program provided a \$50 incentive to encourage residential customers to recycle their older, less efficient refrigerators and freezers.
- The Small Commercial Solutions Program provided incentives for lighting, HVAC, and building envelope measures to help small business owners and contractors identify and evaluate energy efficiency improvements.
- The Texas SCORE Program provided incentives to schools and local governmental customers who implemented energy efficiency projects in their facilities. This program also provided incentives for custom projects.
- The Large Commercial and Industrial Solutions Program provided incentives for energy efficiency projects, as well as custom projects.

New Mexico Energy Efficiency Programs

- The Residential Comprehensive Program provided rebates to reduce the cost of weatherization and energy efficiency services and to help reduce customer's home energy bills.
- The New Mexico EnergySaver (Low Income) Program provided income-eligible customers with a variety of energy-efficient measures for their homes at no cost. Qualification was based on an annual household income at or below 200% of the federal poverty guidelines.
- The LivingWise® Program provided fifth-grade students and teachers a LivingWise® kit that contained energy-saving products and educational materials to help improve energy efficiency awareness. The students installed the devices in their home with the help of their parents and completed a home energy audit report.
- The CFL and LED Program offered discounts at participating retail locations for customers to replace their existing light bulbs with more energy efficient light bulbs.
- The ENERGY STAR® New Homes Program provided incentives for homebuilders to construct energy efficient homes that exceeded current building standards (2009 International Energy Conservation Code).
- The Small Commercial Comprehensive Program provided small commercial customers incentives for lighting, HVAC, and building envelope measures to help small business owners and contractors identify and evaluate energy efficiency improvements.
- The SCORE Plus Program provided incentives to large commercial customers, as well as schools and local governmental customers, who implemented energy efficiency projects in their facilities. This program also provided incentives for custom projects.



Demand Response Pilot Program

EPE's three-year Demand Response ("DR") pilot program that was initiated in 2017 continues. EPE's DR Program ("eSmart Thermostat Program") is a voluntary program designed to test the effectiveness and customers' acceptance of demand response using "smart thermostat" technology. Through the program, EPE communicates with smart thermostats to control participating customers' central refrigerated air conditioning units to reduce electrical load during peak hours or other operating conditions.

During the 2018 season (June 1 through September 30), EPE executed 12 demand response events. EPE tested several load control strategies to evaluate the program effectiveness under various conditions. Some of the strategies included temperature offsets of 2 to 4 degrees, different event durations, and pre-cooling. EPE will continue to analyze the pilot program results as we consider options for demand response program expansion in 2020 and beyond.

Community

Local Community Outreach

EPE is an active and engaged member of the communities we serve. Contributing to our communities is an important aspect of our corporate purpose and the success of EPE's corporate citizenship programs can be attributed to the caring and generosity of our employees, who collectively volunteered approximately 8,000 hours of their time in 2018. In addition to our employees' community service hours, EPE actively supports a diverse mix of civic and charitable programs through our Community Partner Program. In 2018, we awarded over \$1.3 million in community grants focusing on economic development; education/STEAM; neighborhood and civic associations; and environmental and wildlife initiatives that positively impact the well-being of our region. Also in 2018, EPE was awarded the first ever Community Partner Award from the El Paso Neighborhood Association Coalition, in recognition of our continued partnership and community outreach efforts with the City of El Paso's neighborhood associations.

2019 AND BEYOND

Having identified our next round of generation resources to continue our transition to a cleaner generation portfolio, EPE will be focusing on procurement and integration of those resources while keeping pace with the continued technological advancements in renewable energy, battery storage, advanced metering, and electric vehicles. EPE looks forward to the potential for adding these new technologies to our portfolio in greater scale and broader application. We will be engaging with our customers and communities to discuss their interests in new technologies, the potential benefits, and identifying regulatory road maps to enable us to provide the services that are driving the utility sector forward.

We will be pursuing and employing more robust data analytics to assist us in measuring progress toward emissions reduction and water conservation, operational predictive maintenance, and injury and accident prevention. We are reaffirming our commitment to safety and enhancing employee engagement with this critical Company core value.

EPE will continue to evaluate vegetation management strategies, pursuing standing regulatory approvals to improve maintenance on transmission lines, mitigate wildfire risks, and manage ground cover most specifically for sensitive and threatened species.

In 2018, EPE formalized significant strategic sustainability objectives at the corporate level, recognizing and assigning all employees responsibility for these efforts. We look forward to continuing to establish and track specific goals as we meet the challenge of balancing financial and regulatory obligations with solutions that are beneficial to our customers and the environment.



Top: Giving a resident's home a facelift through our partnership with Rebuilding Together.
Middle: Educating youth at El Paso Zoo's Party for the Planet event.
Bottom: Introducing electric vehicles to New Mexico area students.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

Report Profile

- The information in this report reflects the 2018 calendar year.
- For most metrics in this report, EPE provides three years of data for comparison purposes.
- EPE plans to continue reporting ESG/sustainability metrics annually.

Data Quality

- EPE is committed to reporting ESG/sustainability information that is transparent and consistent with regulatory filings and other publicly-available information.
- EPE utilizes sound internal data verification and validation review processes. The data in this report has not been reviewed by an external assurance provider, and there are no plans at this time to seek such assurance.
- Information contained in this report is believed to be accurate at the time the report was published. Any updates to data reflected in this report will be identified in future reports.
- We recognize any limitations to disclosed data in this report where applicable.

Scope of Report

- The scope of information in this report reflects assets owned and operated by El Paso Electric Company, except where required by EEI template content, where assets partially owned (but not operated) are included, or where otherwise indicated.

Report Availability

- This report is available through our website: <https://www.epelectric.com/2018-corporate-sustainability-report>.



El Paso Electric employees dedicate their time to many hands-on volunteer initiatives that help students succeed in school, such as Junior Achievement of El Paso.

APPENDIX A: ERRATA 2017 CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY REPORT (PUBLISHED AUGUST 2018)

EEI Template

1. Line 3.2: Incremental Annual Electricity Savings from EE Measures
 - a. 2017 value changed from 42,124 MWh to 39,698 MWh to reflect EIA Form 861 filing
2. Line 3.3: Incremental Annual Investment in Electric EE Programs in nominal dollars
 - a. 2017 value changed from \$8,053,000 to \$7,908,000 to reflect EIA Form 861 filing
3. Line 5.2: Purchased Power Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) and Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO₂e)
 - a. Emissions and emissions intensity values corrected for 2016 and 2017 to reflect zero emissions from photovoltaic purchased power agreements and the exclusion of the MWh related to purchases to Freeport-McMoRan in our Company's purchased power portfolio, per FERC Form 1.
4. Line 5.3: Owned Generation + Purchased Power Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) and Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO₂e)
 - a. Emissions and emissions intensity values changed for 2016 and 2017 due to the corrected treatment of the purchased power emissions (See Note 3).
5. Line 8.1: Water Withdrawals
 - a. 2016 and 2017 values were modified to exclude reclaimed water, per the updated definition in the EEI template Version 1. Values were modified from 2,503 (2016) and 2,452 (2017) to 2,097 and 2,162 (Liters/Net MWh) respectively.

Report

1. Table: Economic Profile
 - a. The Company implemented ASU 2017-07, Compensation- Retirement Benefits (Topic 715), in the first quarter of 2018, and as required by the standard, reclassified certain amounts in the financial statements for 2017 and 2016.
2. Table: Distributed Generation Statistics
 - a. Number of Interconnections and Total Interconnected Capacity values were updated for 2016 and 2017.
3. Table: EPE Air Quality Scorecard (Short Tons)
 - a. Emissions for Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) and Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) changed for 2016 and 2017 to reflect short tons and not metric tons as reported in the previous version.
4. Table: CO₂e Emissions (Metric Tons)
 - a. Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion Units for 2017 updated to reflect 40 CFR Part 98 Subpart D emissions.
 - b. Indirect emissions from Energy Purchased were updated for 2016 and 2017 to reflect zero emissions from photovoltaic purchased power agreements and the exclusion of the MWh related to purchases to Freeport-McMoRan in our Company's purchased power portfolio, per FERC Form 1.

Definitions for the EEI ESG/Sustainability Template for Regulated Electric Companies

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/ .
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/ .

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Ref. No.	Metric Name	Definition	Units Reported in	Time Period (if applicable)	Reference to Source (if applicable)
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 owned 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 owned net generation reported in the Utility Portfolio section.	Metric Tons/Net MWh	Annual	
5.2	Purchased Power				
5.2.1	Carbon Dioxide (CO2)				
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)				

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Ref. No.	Metric Name	Definition	Units Reported in	Time Period (if applicable)	Reference to Source (if applicable)
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	
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).	Metric 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.



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