





Ameren Corporation is a fully rate-regulated electric and natural gas utility that **serves 2.4 million electric customers and 900,000 gas customers** in portions of **Missouri and Illinois**. Ameren businesses consist of Ameren Illinois, Ameren Missouri and Ameren Transmission Company of Illinois. The company **owns approximately 10,100 MW** of total generation capacity.

Sustainability is an important consideration in setting the course for the operation of the company. An overview of how Ameren approaches sustainability is outlined in its Sustainability Report, [“Our Sustainability Story: Customers at the Center,”](#) issued in May 2020. Supporting data and information can be found in other documents, like this the EEI AGA ESG/ Sustainability template, a framework that provides investors and other stakeholders with a view of environmental, social and governance (ESG)/sustainability metrics. Other resources to complement and provide a deeper level of information identified in the “Further Readings” include CDP Climate, CDP Water, Ameren’s Climate Risk Report [“Building a Cleaner Energy Future,”](#) and the Investor Relations ESG Presentation “Leading the Way to a Sustainable Energy Future,” among others at [Ameren.com/Sustainability](https://www.ameren.com/Sustainability).

Approach to Sustainability

Ameren defines sustainability as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs. We are measured on our sustainability quality through how we perform as a steward of the environment (E), how we manage our relationships with customers, communities

and workforce (S) and provide robust governance and oversight of our practices at the board of directors and management level (G). In addition, we consider growth an important aspect of sustainability. Therefore, in addition to the significant investments we will make in the coming decades, we have linked electrification to our growth plan. The company’s plan will allow us to grow, decarbonize economy-wide and maintain customer affordability and system reliability.

Incorporating Sustainability/ESG Matters into Strategy and Risk Management

Ameren embeds Sustainability/ESG issues into its strategy and risk management practices. The company’s long-term strategy is to invest in regulated energy infrastructure, continuously improve performance and advocate for responsible policies to deliver superior customer and shareholder value. This strategy is guided by and aligned with Ameren’s vision “Leading the Way to a Sustainable Energy Future” and our mission “To Power the Quality of Life.” Ameren operates in accordance with values consistent with those of a sustainable company including safety, diversity, equity and inclusion (DE&I) and stewardship, among others.



In addition, sustainability is integrated into operating and financial performance commitments that inform the day-to-day operations of the company. Ameren continues to execute on this strategy as it delivers value to stakeholders.

A key driver in the successful execution of Ameren's strategy has been the effective integration and management of risks associated with sustainability/ESG matters. Ameren's enterprise risk management (ERM) framework is comprehensive and identifies, evaluates and manages key risks across the entire business, including those related to Sustainability/ESG matters, i.e., climate change, carbon reductions, DE&I, supply chain, and ethics and compliance.

Oversight and Management of Sustainability/ESG Matters

Effective governance of ESG matters is critical to the execution of the company's strategy. Ameren's board of directors oversees enterprise risks, including those related to ESG matters. It specifically delegates oversight of certain sustainability/ESG matters to several board committees.

In addition to the board-level oversight, Ameren embeds risk management of ESG at all levels of the company through its ERM system. Management-level oversight of ESG matters is comprised of the executive leadership team (ELT), the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Executive Steering Committee, the Sustainability and Electrification department and the Risk Management Steering Committee (RMSC). The ELT oversees

the risk management, strategic planning and enterprise performance related to ESG matters, providing the ultimate oversight for sustainability. The Vice President of Sustainability and Electrification chairs the CSR Executive Steering Committee, a cross-enterprise group of leaders that guides the company's ESG approach, and provides input and approval on key ESG disclosures, policies and initiatives. The RMSC, made up of senior officers from across several business segments, oversees the development and implementation of the ERM program.

Ameren outlines expectations for its senior financial officers in a [Code of Ethics](#), which applies to the chief executive officer, the presidents, the chief financial officer, the controller, the chief accounting officer and the treasurer of the company, as well as officers holding substantially equivalent positions at any of the company's subsidiaries. [The Principles of Business Conduct](#) help all co-workers understand the standards of conduct they must uphold and help them make ethical decisions consistent with the company's values.

Information Privacy: Ameren protects the privacy of its customers, shareholders, employees, retirees, and the users of our websites, mobile applications, and products and services in accordance with our [Privacy Policy](#).

Cyber Security: Ameren's efforts have focused on a robust cybersecurity awareness, prevention and response program that target all levels of the organization and addresses the actions co-workers should take to help protect Ameren as well as customers' personal information.

Key strategic actions over the last few years relating to the company's governance framework include the following:

- Amending the Nuclear, Operations and Environmental Sustainability Committee's charter to ensure focused oversight of environmental sustainability matters.
- Reflecting ESG metrics, such as safety, customer satisfaction and renewable generation and energy storage additions in Ameren's executive compensation program.
- Presenting director qualifications in the company's annual proxy statement as a skills matrix to highlight each director's diverse experience and board demographic diversity.
- Addressing the continued investor focus on board composition and refreshment through the addition of six new members to the board of directors over the last five years.
- Engaging with institutional investors, shareholder proponents and other shareholders to discuss key ESG disclosures such as the 2019 Climate Risk Report and 2018 Coal Combustion Residuals Report.

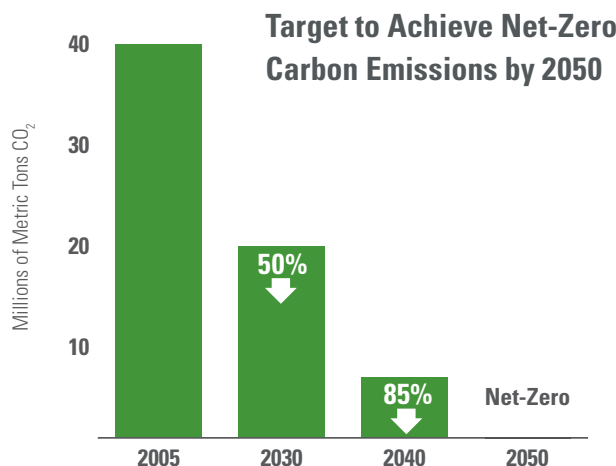
Ameren ranks very highly on the [2020 Center for Political Public Accountability \(CPA\)-Zicklin Index of Corporate Political Disclosure and Accountability](#) for transparency and accountability of corporate political spending. Ameren received a 97.1 on a 100-point scale, the second highest score of all companies in the S&P 500.

For more information, please refer to the ESG presentation – "Leading the Way to a Sustainable Energy Future," available at [AmerenInvestors.com](https://www.amereninvestors.com).

Responding to Environmental Issues

Ameren is committed to environmental excellence by integrating environmental management and sustainability principles into its operations, business planning and decision-making. Ameren facilitates environmental stewardship by working to reduce emissions and waste and to preserve natural resources as well as supporting innovative technologies to increase the use of various forms of clean energy and creates programs that allow customers to manage their energy use efficiently. Some of the company's efforts are outlined below:

Carbon Reduction: In September 2020, Ameren announced a target of net-zero carbon emissions by 2050 across the entire enterprise. This commitment is supported by continued investments in existing carbon-free generation (Callaway nuclear and hydro), new renewable energy sources, energy grid upgrades, transmission infrastructure, energy efficiency programs and support for innovative technologies.



Climate Risk Management (Climate Change): Climate change is a critical issue for our customers, country, and our planet. Ameren's climate risk strategy involves taking action across our electric, natural gas and transmission businesses and managing reputational, financial, regulatory/legislative, and security risks. The company's strategy is presented in detail in Ameren's Climate Risk Report – [“Building a Cleaner Energy Future.”](#)

Renewable Energy: Ameren Illinois and Ameren Missouri both actively promote [renewable energy](#) as well as numerous initiatives. Ameren Illinois helps connect community solar facilities to the electric grid and supports one of the most advanced utility-scale micro grids in North America. For the latest information visit [AmerenIllinois.com/Renewables](#). Ameren Missouri offers opportunities for customers to participate in a clean energy economy with programs such as Community Solar, Renewable Choice, and Neighborhood Solar. Details of these programs are available at [AmerenMissouri.com/Solar](#).

Grid Modernization: Ameren is investing billions of dollars in energy infrastructure to modernize the energy grid. Between 2020 and 2024, the company is expected to invest approximately \$16B in infrastructure, making the grid stronger, smarter and cleaner consistent with Ameren Missouri's [Smart Energy Plan](#) and Ameren Illinois' Grid Modernization Action Plan. Additional investment in transmission infrastructure will enable cleaner energy resources, address customers' energy needs and create thousands of local jobs.



Energy Efficiency: Since 2010, Ameren's customers have saved an estimated \$1.4 billion, thanks to energy-efficient upgrades. Over that same period, these Energy efficiency programs helped residential and business customers save more than 5,700,000 megawatt-hours of energy. In 2019, Ameren invested approximately \$179 million in 2019 to fund both electric and natural gas energy efficiency programs across the company.

Electrification: Electrification supports better utilization of the electric grid, reduces carbon emissions and helps lower energy costs for all customers. The electrification strategy includes efforts on multiple fronts to implement policies, programs, and infrastructure investments, to promote and enable electric vehicle adoption. In 2020, Ameren led a coalition of six regional energy companies, committing to a first-of-its-kind Memorandum of Cooperation to work together to build a vast network of Midwest EV charging stations by the end of 2022. Through the Charge Ahead program, Ameren Missouri incentivizes the building and installation of more than 1000 charging stations across its service territory. Ameren Illinois has filed an electric vehicle charging tariff to encourage EV adoption, charging station installation, and charging at appropriate times for the grid, as well as proposed legislation to provide charging infrastructure rebates. Company-wide Ameren has established a fleet electrification goal where 100% of new light-duty vehicle purchases by 2030 will be electric and 35% of the company's overall vehicle fleet (light-, medium-, and heavy-duty trucks, along with forklifts and ATV/UTVs) will be electrified by 2030.

Resource Management: Ameren's work to reduce emissions and waste, understand current and future availability of water within the Ameren service territory and supply chain, and preserve natural resources aligns with the company's





commitment to environmental stewardship. This stewardship is demonstrated by practices used to manage coal combustion residual (CCR) materials as the company transitions from wet ash handling to dry ash handling systems, resulting in savings of approximately 120 billion gallons of water in 2019. Ameren also demonstrates this stewardship in the remediation efforts at manufactured gas plants, industrial facilities no longer in operation previously used to produce gas from coal and oil.

Responding to Social Issues

Ameren is committed to driving positive social impact in the communities it serves. Delivering value to its customers while remaining focused on co-worker safety; being socially responsible and making an economic impact on its communities; and supporting its core value of diversity, equity and inclusion helps achieve this objective. Some efforts to drive social impact are discussed below.

Pandemic Response: In recognition of the hardships many customers faced, we established a dedicated [COVID-related website](#) to connect customers with vital information in March. For a period of time, both Ameren Illinois and Ameren Missouri voluntarily suspended service disconnections and forgave late payment fees. In addition, the company, including many of our 9,300 co-workers, contributed more than \$15 million in energy assistance funds and COVID-19 support to our customers. Ameren established hardship grants, promoted ways customers can save energy while working or learning from home for longer periods each day, and donated to regional support organizations.

To protect our co-workers and our customers while maintaining safe, reliable operations, the company took several actions, including securing and supplying enhanced personal protective equipment, modifying work practices to include proper social

distancing, separating work crews and implementing robust health screenings.

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DE&I): Ameren co-workers have demonstrated over the years that we know how to take action, make change happen and have impact. These actions include making DE&I a core value. We implemented programs empowering co-workers to have courageous conversations with each other, as well as providing training for community organizations engaged in DE&I activities. We continue to make significant investments to further drive DE&I in our communities such as increasing the number of diverse suppliers.

In recognition of our commitment to create a workforce and culture that values everyone's uniqueness and differences, Ameren has been ranked by DiversityInc® as one of the nation's most outstanding companies for diversity and inclusion in several categories:

- For the 12th consecutive year, Ameren was ranked as one of the top utilities for diversity and inclusion.
- For the third year in a row, Ameren was ranked among the Top 10 regional companies for diversity and inclusion.
- In 2020, Ameren was ranked in the top 10 for the diversity on its board of directors.
- In November 2020, Ameren was ranked in the top 25 of all companies for ESG practices.

Learn more about Diversity, Equity and Inclusion at [Ameren.com](https://www.ameren.com).

Supplier Diversity: Ameren continues to seek opportunities for qualified diverse suppliers to do business with us. Total diverse spend in 2019 was \$653 million, with contracts distributed among women-, minority- and veteran-owned businesses. Read more about supplier diversity at [Ameren.com](https://www.ameren.com).

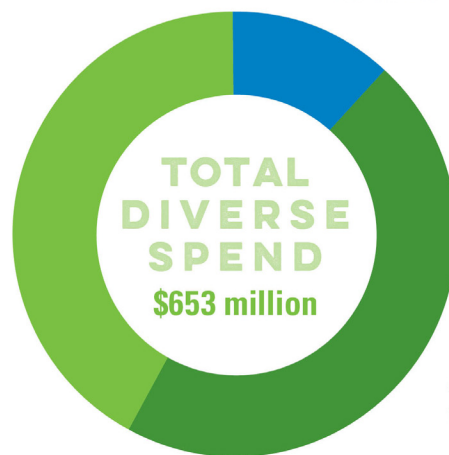
Philanthropy: In 2019, AmerenCares delivered more than \$10 million in philanthropic support in cash and in-kind donations to nearly 740 non-profit organizations across our service territory. Through 960 grants and fundraiser sponsorships, the [AmerenCares program](#) concentrates on community needs, investments in community transformation, economic advancement, and meeting basic human needs.

Safety: Ameren is focused on safety as a part of our core values. In addition to comprehensive safety standards and mandatory regular health and safety training programs, Ameren also has a company-wide co-worker to co-worker (c2c) safety interaction program. This program is a procedure for hazard identification and risk assessment that encourages and prepares co-workers to have meaningful two-way conversations when observing an at-risk behavior or condition and/or giving positive feedback on an observed safe behavior or condition. The importance of c2c interactions are reinforced by inclusion in the performance management process and by being tied to incentive compensation.

Co-worker Recruitment and Engagement: To facilitate professional development of our co-workers, Ameren values and promotes ongoing learning and inclusion, and encourages co-workers to engage in opportunities to grow their capabilities. Ameren drive inclusion across the organization by leading many best in class initiatives including our Employee Resource Groups (ERGs), building a diverse workforce for the future, educating our co-workers, and supporting initiatives to build strong communities. Ameren leverages partnerships, including community and educational partners, to create skilled, diverse talent pipelines. Pipeline programs, such as the Collegiate

12%
Veterans

42%
Minority



46%
Women

Intern/Co-op Program and the Skilled Craft Education Program, enable Ameren to attract and nurture prospective co-workers to become full-time employees.

Stakeholder Engagement: Ameren takes advantage of multiple opportunities to engage its key stakeholders. Ameren engaged with stakeholders as a part Ameren Missouri's Integrated Resource Planning process, which resulted the establishment in both a net-zero carbon emissions goal and a plan for the transformational addition of new wind and solar generation. Other engagements focus on creating the opportunity for information sharing and feedback, such as the annual Community Voices Workshop, which allows two-way dialogue between Ameren and community leaders. Additionally, Ameren meets frequently with representatives of state and federal agencies, such as the Missouri and Illinois Departments of Natural Resources, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, among others. Both Ameren Illinois and Ameren Missouri hold numerous outreach sessions to provide energy savings and resource availability to vulnerable customers many times each year.

Further Readings

Ameren operates openly and transparently with stakeholders. While no single report can capture every aspect of the company, significant efforts are made to provide information about our operations in a variety of venues. Additional materials that may be of use to stakeholders and help describe Ameren's sustainability and ESG-related initiatives are posted both at [Ameren.com](https://www.ameren.com) and [AmerenInvestors.com](https://www.AmerenInvestors.com).



EEI AGA ESG/Sustainability Template – Section 2: Quantitative Information

[Download Excel Format](#)

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: **Ameren Corporation (AEE)**
 Operating Company(s): **Consolidated Ameren Results**
 Business Type(s): **Rate-regulated electric and natural gas utilities**
 State(s) of Operation: **Missouri and Illinois (Ameren Illinois owns no generation)**
 State(s) with RPS: **Missouri and Illinois**
 Regulatory Environment: **Regulated**
 Report Date: **December 2020**

		Baseline						
Ref. No.	Refer to the 'EEI Definitions' tab for more information on each metric	2005	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Notes
Portfolio								
1	Owned Nameplate Generation Capacity at end of year (MW)							A
1.1	Coal	5,654	5,654	5,379	5,379	5,379	5,379	
1.2	Natural Gas	1,578	3,501	3,776	3,776	3,761	3,761	
1.3	Nuclear	1,236	1,236	1,236	1,236	1,236	1,236	
1.4	Petroleum	397	312	312	312	312	312	
1.5	Total Renewable Energy Resources					0	0	
1.5.1	Biomass/Biogas	0	15	15	15	15	14	
1.5.2	Geothermal	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1.5.3	Hydroelectric	741	741	741	741	741	741	
1.5.4	Solar	0	6	6	6	6	8	
1.5.5	Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1.6	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Net Generation for the data year (MWh)							B
2.1	Coal	41,901,651	30,122,113	27,386,150	31,026,112	30,506,684	25,067,412	A
2.2	Natural Gas	480,888	147,867	337,284	283,323	465,026	190,452	A
2.3	Nuclear	8,020,472	10,440,082	9,430,179	8,304,127	10,655,278	9,189,864	C
2.4	Petroleum	41,076	4,386	1,135	777	4,344	4,488	A
2.5	Total Renewable Energy Resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.5.1	Biomass/Biogas	0	63,880	58,481	39,306	34,495	52,483	
2.5.2	Geothermal	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.5.3	Hydroelectric	1,236,794	1,637,596	1,356,185	1,494,512	1,129,399	1,978,567	
2.5.4	Solar	0	7,408	7,487	5,994	5,996	7,145	
2.5.5	Wind	0	328,504	317,670	322,935	277,653	276,564	D
2.6	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Investing in the Future: Capital Expenditures, Energy Efficiency (EE), and Smart Meters							
3.1	Total Annual Capital Expenditures (\$_,000s)	\$1,039,000	\$1,917,000	\$2,076,000	\$2,132,000	\$ 2,286,000	\$ 2,411,000	E
3.2	Incremental Annual Electricity Savings from EE Measures (MWh)	F	801,746	504,399	545,162	743,722	724,031	G
3.3	Incremental Annual Investment in Electric EE Programs (\$_,000s)	F	\$128,792	\$94,812	\$113,051	\$ 160,945	\$ 162,451	G
3.4	Percent of Total Electric Customers with Smart Meters (at end of year)	0%	10%	17%	29%	44%	50 %	
4	Retail Electric Customer Count (at end of year)							
4.1	Commercial	298,048	316,206	317,088	318,961	320,359	322,594	
4.2	Industrial	8,388	5,241	5,182	5,064	4,950	4,817	
4.3	Residential	2,103,044	2,104,076	2,110,155	2,112,890	2,118,964	2,125,169	



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State(s) of Operation: Missouri and Illinois (Ameren Illinois owns no generation)
State(s) with RPS: Missouri and Illinois
Regulatory Environment: Regulated
Report Date: December 2020

		Baseline							
Ref. No.	Refer to the 'EEI Definitions' tab for more information on each metric	2005	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Notes	
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 (MT)	35,754,207	28,083,986	26,372,098	29,761,925	29,116,999	24,017,003	A, H	
5.1.1.2	Total Owned Generation CO2 Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	0.720	0.662	0.684	0.723	0.680	0.658		
5.1.2	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO2e)								
5.1.2.1	Total Owned Generation CO2e Emissions (MT)	36,040,935	28,319,299	26,596,742	29,995,758	29,344,948	24,205,850	A, H	
5.1.2.2	Total Owned Generation CO2e Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	0.726	0.668	0.689	0.729	0.686	0.663		
5.2	Purchased Power								
5.2.1	Carbon Dioxide (CO2)								
5.2.1.1	Total Purchased Generation CO2 Emissions (MT)	N/A	83,594	66,081	67,993	74,192	62,362	I, M	
5.2.1.2	Total Purchased Generation CO2 Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	N/A	0.870	0.871	0.887	0.887	0.755	I, M	
5.2.2	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO2e)								
5.2.2.1	Total Purchased Generation CO2e Emissions (MT)	N/A	83,993	66,397	68,388	74,622	62,836	I, M	
5.2.2.2	Total Purchased Generation CO2e Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	N/A	0.874	0.876	0.892	0.892	0.761	I, M	
5.3	Owned Generation + Purchased Power								
5.3.1	Carbon Dioxide (CO2)								
5.3.1.1	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO2 Emissions (MT)	N/A	28,167,580	26,438,179	29,829,918	29,191,191	24,079,364	I, M	
5.3.1.2	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO2 Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	N/A	0.662	0.684	0.723	0.681	0.658	I, M	
5.3.2	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO2e)								
5.3.2.1	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO2e Emissions (MT)	N/A	28,403,292	26,663,139	30,064,146	29,419,570	24,268,687	I, M	
5.3.2.2	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO2e Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	N/A	0.668	0.690	0.729	0.686	0.664	I, M	
5.4	Non-Generation CO2e Emissions								
5.4.1	Fugitive CO2e emissions of sulfur hexafluoride (MT)	N/A	15,981	28,431	30,189	44,877	17,452	M	
5.4.2	Fugitive CO2e emissions from natural gas distribution (MT)	N/A	118,511	87,296	88,630	113,273	89,438	M	
6	Nitrogen Oxide (NOx), Sulfur Dioxide (SO2), Mercury (Hg)								
6.1	Generation basis for calculation	Total							
6.2	Nitrogen Oxide (NOx)								
6.2.1	Total NOx Emissions (MT)	31,041	15,787	15,299	15,943	16,403	13,026		
6.2.2	Total NOx Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	0.000601	0.000372	0.000397	0.000387	0.000383	0.000357		



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Regulatory Environment: *Regulated*
Report Date: *December 2020*

Ref. No.	Refer to the 'EEI Definitions' tab for more information on each metric	Baseline						
		2005	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Notes
6.3	Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)							
6.3.1	Total SO ₂ Emissions (MT)	158,820	55,549	50,818	55,247	52,461	46,458	
6.3.2	Total SO ₂ Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	0.00307300	0.00130900	0.00131700	0.00134200	0.00122600	0.00127300	
6.4	Mercury (Hg)							
6.4.1	Total Hg Emissions (kg)	1,181.4	299	143	125	116	94	
6.4.2	Total Hg Emissions Intensity (kg/Net MWh)	0.000023	0.000007	0.000004	0.000003	0.000003	0.000003	
Resources								
7	Human Resources							
7.1	Total Number of Employees	9,136	8,527	8,629	8,615	8,838	9,323	J
7.2	Total Number on Board of Directors/Trustees	11	12	11	11	14	13	J
7.3	Total Women on Board of Directors/Trustees	2	3	3	3	4	4	J
7.4	Total Minorities on Board of Directors/Trustees	1	2	2	2	3	3	J
7.5	Employee Safety Metrics							
7.5.1	Recordable Incident Rate	4.25	1.06	1.31	0.86	1.29	1.25	
7.5.2	Lost-time Case Rate	0.98	0.26	0.36	0.28	0.31	0.27	
7.5.3	Days Away, Restricted, and Transfer (DART) Rate	2.42	0.52	0.69	0.47	0.79	0.62	
7.5.4	Work-related Fatalities	1	0	1	0	0	0	
8	Fresh Water Resources							
8.1	Water Withdrawals - Consumptive (Billions of Liters/Net MWh)	N/A	0.000000939	0.000001024	0.000000900	0.000003730	0.000000960	K, M
8.2	Water Withdrawals - Non-Consumptive (Billions of Liters/Net MWh)	N/A	0.00154	0.00162	0.00171	0.00140	0.00193	K, M
9	Waste Products							
9.1	Amount of Hazardous Waste Manifested for Disposal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
9.2	Percent of Coal Combustion Products Beneficially Used	54%	48%	49%	56%	53%	57 %	L

N/A Data is not available.



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Regulatory Environment: *Regulated*
Report Date: *December 2020*

A The 2005 data provided for (2) Net Generation and (5.1) Owned Generation excludes information related to the energy centers Ameren divested in late 2013 and early 2014 but includes information related to our Meredosia and Hutsonville Energy Centers, which were closed prior to 2015. The 2005 data for (1) Owned Nameplate Generation Capacity was not available for Meredosia or Hutsonville Energy Centers. All other 2005 data in Section 2 of this report does not include amounts related to the Meredosia or Hutsonville Energy Centers or the divested energy centers.

B Owned generation totals, which exclude all purchased power attributable to a long-term wind purchased power agreement, are as follows:

2005	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
51,680,881	42,423,332	38,576,901	41,154,151	42,801,222	36,490,411

C Refueling and maintenance outages at the Callaway Energy Center occurred in 2005, 2016, and 2017.

D Wind is purchased generation. All other generation is owned.

E The 2005 data provided includes capital expenditures applicable to our rate regulated electric and gas utilities.

F Energy efficiency measures are not applicable as programs did not exist in 2005.

G An increase in the level of 2015 spend was caused by Ameren Missouri's energy efficiency programs, with the increase resulting from the anticipated December 2015 termination of the programs, without any certainty of continuation. The level of 2016 spend and annual savings reflect a renewal of Ameren Missouri's energy efficiency programs in March 2016.

H The 2005 data for (5.1.1.1) Total Owned Generation CO₂ Emissions (MT) and (5.1.2.1) Total Owned Generation CO_{2e} Emissions (MT) utilizes 40 CFR, Part 98, Subparts C and D methodology and emissions data collected in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR, Part 75.

I Purchased power carbon dioxide data includes estimated emissions from market purchases for internally consumed power. The intensity data includes energy from Ameren Missouri's long-term wind purchased power agreement.

J Count provided is as of December 31st of a given year.

K Water data has been expanded in 2018 to include that used for our combustion turbine generation (CTG).

L In 2005, the scrubbers at the Sioux Energy Center were not installed. In 2015 through 2017, gypsum was not beneficially utilized.

M N/A for 2005 due to lack of requirements to report these data and existing limitations in retroactively accessing and calculating data from business units that may have historically been under different ownership for this data year.



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Parent Company: Ameren Corporation (AEE)
Operating Company(s): Union Electric Company (d/b/a Ameren Missouri)
Business Type(s): Rate-regulated electric and natural gas utilities
State(s) of Operation: Missouri, with several generation facilities located in Illinois
State(s) with RPS Missouri
Regulatory Environment: Regulated
Report Date: December 2020

		Baseline						
Ref. No.	Refer to the 'EEI Definitions' tab for more information on each metric	2005	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Notes
Portfolio								
1	Owned Nameplate Generation Capacity at end of year (MW)							
1.1	Coal	5,654	5,654	5,379	5,379	5,379	5,379	
1.2	Natural Gas	1,578	3,501	3,776	3,776	3,761	3,761	
1.3	Nuclear	1,236	1,236	1,236	1,236	1,236	1,236	
1.4	Petroleum	397	312	312	312	312	312	
1.5	Total Renewable Energy Resources						0	
1.5.1	Biomass/Biogas	0	15	15	15	15	14	
1.5.2	Geothermal	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1.5.3	Hydroelectric	741	741	741	741	741	741	
1.5.4	Solar	0	6	6	6	6	8	
1.5.5	Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1.6	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Net Generation for the data year (MWh)							A
2.1	Coal	39,887,610	30,122,113	27,386,150	31,026,112	30,506,684	25,067,412	
2.2	Natural Gas	480,792	147,867	337,284	283,323	465,026	190,452	
2.3	Nuclear	8,020,472	10,440,082	9,430,179	8,304,127	10,655,278	9,189,864	B
2.4	Petroleum	1,330	4,386	1,135	777	4,344	4,488	
2.5	Total Renewable Energy Resources							
2.5.1	Biomass/Biogas	0	63,880	58,481	39,306	34,495	52,483	
2.5.2	Geothermal	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.5.3	Hydroelectric	1,236,794	1,637,596	1,356,185	1,494,512	1,129,399	1,978,567	
2.5.4	Solar	0	7,408	7,487	5,994	5,996	7,145	
2.5.5	Wind	0	328,504	317,670	322,935	277,653	276,564	C
2.6	Other							
3	Investing in the Future: Capital Expenditures, Energy Efficiency (EE), and Smart Meters							
3.1	Total Annual Capital Expenditures (\$_,000)	\$787,000	\$622,000	\$738,000	\$773,000	\$914,000	\$1,076,000	
3.2	Incremental Annual Electricity Savings from EE Measures (MWh)	C	457,347	151,815	308,212	362,565	390,707	E
3.3	Incremental Annual Investment in Electric EE Programs (\$_,000)	C	\$57,967	\$23,536	\$50,208	\$62,253	\$66,444	E
3.4	Percent of Total Electric Customers with Smart Meters (at end of year)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
4	Retail Electric Customer Count (at end of year)							
4.1	Commercial	149,128	155,680	156,572	158,127	159,140	160,375	
4.2	Industrial	6,771	4,254	4,197	4,073	3,961	3,837	
4.3	Residential	1,064,973	1,043,603	1,047,640	1,053,590	1,060,493	1,066,035	



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Parent Company: Ameren Corporation (AEE)
Operating Company(s): Union Electric Company (d/b/a Ameren Missouri)
Business Type(s): Rate-regulated electric and natural gas utilities
State(s) of Operation: Missouri, with several generation facilities located in Illinois
State(s) with RPS: Missouri
Regulatory Environment: Regulated
Report Date: December 2020

		Baseline											
Ref. No.	Refer to the 'EEI Definitions' tab for more information on each metric	2005	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Notes					
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 (MT)	35,754,207	28,083,986	26,372,098	29,761,925	29,116,999	24,017,003	F					
5.1.1.2	Total Owned Generation CO2 Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	0.720	0.662	0.684	0.723	0.680	0.658						
5.1.2	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO2e)												
5.1.2.1	Total Owned Generation CO2e Emissions (MT)	36,040,935	28,319,299	26,596,742	29,995,758	29,344,948	24,205,850	F					
5.1.2.2	Total Owned Generation CO2e Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	0.726	0.668	0.689	0.729	0.686	0.663						
5.2	Purchased Power												
5.2.1	Carbon Dioxide (CO2)												
5.2.1.1	Total Purchased Generation CO2 Emissions (MT)	N/A	36,714	20,919	19,601	22,660	19,303	G, L					
5.2.1.2	Total Purchased Generation CO2 Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	N/A	0.870	0.874	0.887	0.887	0.755	G, L					
5.2.2	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO2e)												
5.2.2.1	Total Purchased Generation CO2e Emissions (MT)	N/A	36,889	21,019	19,715	22,791	19,450	G, L					
5.2.2.2	Total Purchased Generation CO2e Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	N/A	0.874	0.878	0.892	0.892	0.761	G, L					
5.3	Owned Generation + Purchased Power												
5.3.1	Carbon Dioxide (CO2)												
5.3.1.1	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO2 Emissions (MT)	N/A	28,120,700	26,393,017	29,781,526	29,139,659	24,036,306	G, L					
5.3.1.2	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO2 Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	N/A	0.662	0.684	0.723	0.680	0.658	G, L					
5.3.2	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO2e)												
5.3.2.1	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO2e Emissions (MT)	N/A	28,356,188	26,617,761	30,015,473	29,367,739	24,225,301	G, L					
5.3.2.2	Total Owned + Purchased Generation CO2e Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	N/A	0.668	0.690	0.729	0.686	0.663	G, L					
5.4	Non-Generation CO2e Emissions												
5.4.1	Fugitive CO2e emissions of sulfur hexafluoride (MT)	N/A	5,493	5,180	20,301	14,706	10,746	L					
5.4.2	Fugitive CO2e emissions from natural gas distribution (MT)	N/A	13,459	13,557	13,668	13,715	14,675	L					
6	Nitrogen Oxide (NOx), Sulfur Dioxide (SO2), Mercury (Hg)												
6.1	Generation basis for calculation	Total											
6.2	Nitrogen Oxide (NOx)	27,238	15,787	15,299	15,943	16,403	13,026						
6.2.1	Total NOx Emissions (MT)	0.00054885	0.00037213	0.00039658	0.00038740	0.00038323	0.00035697						
6.2.2	Total NOx Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)												



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Parent Company: Ameren Corporation (AEE)
Operating Company(s): Union Electric Company (d/b/a Ameren Missouri)
Business Type(s): Rate-regulated electric and natural gas utilities
State(s) of Operation: Missouri, with several generation facilities located in Illinois
State(s) with RPS: Missouri
Regulatory Environment: Regulated
Report Date: December 2020

Ref. No.	Refer to the 'EEI Definitions' tab for more information on each metric	Baseline	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Notes
		2005						
6.3	Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)	138,947	55,549	50,818	55,247	52,461	46,458	
6.3.1	Total SO ₂ Emissions (MT)	0.00279983	0.00130940	0.00131732	0.00134244	0.00122568	0.00127316	
6.3.2	Total SO ₂ Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)							
6.4	Mercury (Hg)	1,118.9	299.3	142.9	125.1	115.5	93.9	
6.4.1	Total Hg Emissions (kg)	0.00002255	0.00000706	0.00000370	0.00000304	0.00000270	0.00000257	
6.4.2	Total Hg Emissions Intensity (kg/Net MWh)							
Resources								
7	Human Resources							
7.1	Total Number of Employees	3,791	3,773	3,707	3,639	3,798	4,072	H
7.2	Total Number on Board of Directors/Trustees	12	12	11	11	14	13	H, I
7.3	Total Women on Board of Directors/Trustees	2	3	3	3	4	4	H, I
7.4	Total Minorities on Board of Directors/Trustees	1	2	2	2	3	3	H, I
7.5	Employee Safety Metrics							
7.5.1	Recordable Incident Rate	5.26	1.57	1.88	1.21	1.55	1.76	
7.5.2	Lost-time Case Rate	1.37	0.25	0.44	0.33	0.43	0.38	
7.5.3	Days Away, Restricted, and Transfer (DART) Rate	3.64	0.62	0.94	0.68	0.89	0.82	
7.5.4	Work-related Fatalities	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	Fresh Water Resources							
8.1	Water Withdrawals - Consumptive (Billions of Liters/Net MWh)	N/A	0.00000094	0.00000102	0.00000090	0.00000373	0.00000096	J
8.2	Water Withdrawals - Non-Consumptive (Billions of Liters/Net MWh)	N/A	0.00154	0.00162	0.00171	0.00140	0.00193	J
9	Waste Products							
9.1	Amount of Hazardous Waste Manifested for Disposal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
9.2	Percent of Coal Combustion Products Beneficially Used	54%	48%	49%	56%	53%	57%	K

N/A Data is not available.



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Parent Company: *Ameren Corporation (AEE)*
Operating Company(s): *Union Electric Company (d/b/a Ameren Missouri)*
Business Type(s): *Rate-regulated electric and natural gas utilities*
State(s) of Operation: *Missouri, with several generation facilities located in Illinois*
State(s) with RPS *Missouri*
Regulatory Environment: *Regulated*
Report Date: *December 2020*

A Owned generation totals, which exclude all purchased power attributable to a long-term wind purchased power agreement, are as follows:

2005	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
49,626,998	42,423,332	38,576,901	41,154,151	42,801,222	36,490,411

B Refueling and maintenance outages at the Callaway Energy Center occurred in 2005, 2016, and 2017.

C Wind is purchased generation. All other generation is owned.

D Energy efficiency measures are not applicable as programs did not exist in 2005.

E The level of 2015 spend for energy efficiency programs resulted from the anticipated December 2015 termination of the programs, without any certainty of continuation. The level of 2016 spend and annual savings reflect a renewal of energy efficiency programs in March 2016.

F The 2005 data for (5.1.1.1) Total Owned Generation CO₂ Emissions (MT) and (5.1.2.1) Total Owned Generation CO₂e Emissions (MT) utilizes 40 CFR, Part 98, Subparts C and D methodology and emissions data collected in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR, Part 75.

G Purchased power carbon dioxide data includes estimated emissions from market purchases for internally consumed power. The intensity data includes energy from Ameren Missouri's long-term wind purchased power agreement.

H Count provided is as of December 31st of a given year.

I Amounts represent statistics of Ameren Corporation's (AEE) board of directors.

J Water data has been expanded in 2018 to include that used for our combustion turbine generation (CTG).

K In 2005, the scrubbers at the Sioux Energy Center were not installed. In 2015 through 2017, gypsum was not beneficially utilized.

L N/A for 2005 due to lack of requirements to report these emissions and existing limitations in retroactively accessing and calculating data from business units that may have historically been under different ownership for this data year.



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Parent Company: Ameren Corporation (AEE)
Operating Company(s): Ameren Illinois Company
Business Type(s): Rate-regulated electric transmission, electric distribution, and natural gas distribution businesses
State(s) of Operation: Illinois
State(s) with RPS: Illinois
Regulatory Environment: Regulated
Report Date: December 2020

Ref. No.	Refer to the 'EEI Definitions' tab for more information on each metric	Baseline 2005	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Notes
Portfolio								
3	Investing in the Future: Capital Expenditures, Energy Efficiency (EE), and Smart Meters							
3.1	Total Annual Capital Expenditures (\$_,000s)	\$252,000	\$918,000	\$924,000	\$1,076,000	\$1,258,000	\$1,208,000	
3.2	Incremental Annual Electricity Savings from EE Measures (MWh)	A	344,399	352,584	236,950	381,157	333,324	
3.3	Incremental Annual Investment in Electric EE Programs (\$_,000s)	A	\$70,825	\$71,276	\$62,843	\$98,692	\$96,008	
3.4	Percent of Total Electric Customers with Smart Meters (at end of year)	0%	20 %	35 %	57 %	88 %	100 %	
4	Retail Electric Customer Count (at end of year)							
4.1	Commercial	N/A	160,526	160,516	160,834	161,219	162,219	
4.2	Industrial	N/A	987	985	991	989	980	
4.3	Residential	N/A	1,060,473	1,062,515	1,059,300	1,058,471	1,059,134	
Emissions								
5	GHG Emissions: Carbon Dioxide (CO2) and Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO2e)							
5.2	Purchased Power							
5.2.1	Carbon Dioxide (CO2)							
5.2.1.1	Total Purchased Generation CO2 Emissions (MT)	N/A	46,880	45,162	48,392	51,532	43,058	B, E
5.2.1.2	Total Purchased Generation CO2 Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	N/A	0.870	0.870	0.887	0.887	0.755	B, E
5.2.2	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO2e)							
5.2.2.1	Total Purchased Generation CO2e Emissions (MT)	N/A	47,104	45,378	48,673	51,831	43,386	B, E
5.2.2.2	Total Purchased Generation CO2e Emissions Intensity (MT/Net MWh)	N/A	0.874	0.874	0.892	0.892	0.761	B, E
5.4	Non-Generation CO2e Emissions							
5.4.1	Fugitive CO2e emissions of sulfur hexafluoride (MT)	N/A	10,488	23,251	9,888	30,171	6,706	E
5.4.2	Fugitive CO2e emissions from natural gas distribution (MT)	N/A	105,052	73,739	74,961	99,558	74,763	E
6	Nitrogen Oxide (NOx), Sulfur Dioxide (SO2), Mercury (Hg)							
6.1	Generation basis for calculation	Other						



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Parent Company: Ameren Corporation (AEE)
Operating Company(s): Ameren Illinois Company
Business Type(s): Rate-regulated electric transmission, electric distribution, and natural gas distribution businesses
State(s) of Operation: Illinois
State(s) with RPS: Illinois
Regulatory Environment: Regulated
Report Date: December 2020

		Baseline						
Ref. No.	Refer to the 'EEI Definitions' tab for more information on each metric	2005	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Notes
Resources								
7	Human Resources							
7.1	Total Number of Employees	2,799	3,305	3,429	3,423	3,458	3,476	C
7.2	Total Number on Board of Directors/Trustees	12	12	11	11	14	13	C, D
7.3	Total Women on Board of Directors/Trustees	2	3	3	3	4	4	C, D
7.4	Total Minorities on Board of Directors/Trustees	1	2	2	2	3	3	C, D
7.5	Employee Safety Metrics							
7.5.1	Recordable Incident Rate	5.49	1.04	1.34	1.00	1.45	1.33	
7.5.2	Lost-time Case Rate	1.13	0.36	0.41	0.39	0.24	0.33	
7.5.3	Days Away, Restricted, and Transfer (DART) Rate	2.41	0.65	0.72	0.51	0.91	0.72	
7.5.4	Work-related Fatalities	1	0	1	0	0	0	
8	Fresh Water Resources							
8.1	Water Withdrawals - Consumptive (Billions of Liters/Net MWh)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
8.2	Water Withdrawals - Non-Consumptive (Billions of Liters/Net MWh)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
9	Waste Products							
9.1	Amount of Hazardous Waste Manifested for Disposal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
9.2	Percent of Coal Combustion Products Beneficially Used							

N/A Data is not available.

A Energy efficiency measures are not applicable as programs did not exist in 2005.

B Purchased power carbon dioxide data includes estimated emissions from market purchases for internally consumed power.

C Count provided is as of December 31st of a given year.

D Amounts represent statistics of Ameren Corporation's (AEE) board of directors.

E N/A for 2005 due to lack of requirements to report CO₂e emissions and existing limitations in retroactively accessing and calculating data.

Definitions for EEI ESG/Sustainability Metrics

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, Online Glossary, 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, Online Glossary, 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, Online Glossary, 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, Online Glossary, 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, Online Glossary, 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, Online Glossary, 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, Online Glossary, 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, Online Glossary, 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, Online Glossary, 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, Online Glossary, 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, Online Glossary, 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 grossgeneration.	Megawatthour (MWh): One thousand kilowatt-hours or one million watt-hours.	Annual	U.S. Energy Information Administration, Online Glossary, 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, Online Glossary, 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, Online Glossary, 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, Online Glossary, 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, Online Glossary, 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, Online Glossary, 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, Online Glossary, https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/ .

Definitions for EEI ESG/Sustainability Metrics

Ref. No.	Metric Name	Definition	Units Reported in	Time Period (if applicable)	Reference to Source (if applicable)
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, Online Glossary, 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, Online Glossary, 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, Online Glossary, 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, Online Glossary, 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, Form EIA-861 Annual Electric Power Industry Report Instructions. 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, Form EIA-861 Annual Electric Power Industry Report Instructions. 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, Online Glossary, 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, Form EIA-861 Annual Electric Power Industry Report Instructions. 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, Online Glossary, 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, Online Glossary, 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, Online Glossary, 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)				

Definitions for EEI ESG/Sustainability Metrics

Ref. No.	Metric Name	Definition	Units Reported in	Time Period (if applicable)	Reference to Source (if applicable)
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, Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (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, Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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, Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (40 CFR, part 98, Subpart DD).
5.4.2	Fugitive CO2e emissions from natural gas distribution	Total fugitive CO2e emissions from natural gas distribution in accordance with EPA's GHG Reporting Program (40 CFR Part 98, Subpart W)	Metric Tons	Annual	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (40 CFR, part 98, Subpart W).
6	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)				

Definitions for EEI ESG/Sustainability Metrics

Ref. No.	Metric Name	Definition	Units Reported in	Time Period (if applicable)	Reference to Source (if applicable)
6.2.1	Total NOx Emissions	Total NOx emissions from company equity-owned fossil fuel combustion generation. In accordance with EPA's Acid Rain Reporting Program (40 CFR, part 75) or regulatory equivalent.	Metric Tons	Annual	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Acid Rain Reporting Program (40 CFR, part 75).
6.2.2	Total NOx Emissions Intensity	Total from above, divided by the MWh of generation basis as indicated in 6.1.	Metric Tons/Net MWh	Annual	
6.3	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, Acid Rain Reporting Program (40 CFR, part 75).
6.3.2	Total SO2 Emissions Intensity	Total from above, divided by the MWh of generation basis as indicated in 6.1.	Metric Tons/Net MWh	Annual	
6.4	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, Metrics to Benchmark Electric Power Company Sustainability Performance, 2018 Technical Report.
6.4.2	Total Hg Emissions Intensity	Total from above, divided by the MWh of generation basis as indicated in 6.1.	Kilograms/Net MWh	Annual	
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, Metrics to Benchmark Electric Power Company Sustainability Performance, 2018 Technical Report.
7.2	Total Number of Board of Directors/Trustees	Average number of employees on the Board of Directors/Trustees over the year.	Number of Employees	Annual	
7.3	Total Women on Board of Directors/Trustees	Total number of women (defined as employees who identify as female) on Board of Directors/Trustees.	Number of Employees	Annual	U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, EEO Terminology, www.archives.gov/eoo/terminology.html . EPRI, Metrics to Benchmark Electric Power Company Sustainability Performance, 2018 Technical Report.
7.4	Total Minorities on Board of Directors/Trustees	Total number of minorities on Board of Directors/Trustees. Minority employees are defined as “the smaller part of a group. A group within a country or state that differs in race, religion or national origin from the dominant group. Minority is used to mean four particular groups who share a race, color or national origin.” These groups are: “(1) American Indian or 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, Metrics to Benchmark Electric Power Company Sustainability Performance, 2018 Technical Report.
7.5	Employee Safety Metrics				
7.5.1	Recordable Incident Rate	Number of injuries or illnesses x 200,000 / Number of employee labor hours worked. Injury or illness is recordable if it results in any of the following: death, days away from work, restricted work or transfer to another job, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness. You must also consider a case to meet the general recording criteria if it involves a significant injury or illness diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional, even if it does not result in death, days away from work, restricted work or job transfer, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness. Record the injuries and illnesses of all employees on your payroll, whether they are labor, executive, hourly, salary, part-time, seasonal, or migrant workers. You also must record the recordable injuries and illnesses that occur to employees who are not on your payroll if you supervise these employees on a day-to-day basis. If your business is organized as a sole proprietorship or partnership, the owner or partners are not considered employees for recordkeeping purposes. For temporary employees, you must record these injuries and illnesses if you supervise these employees on a day-to-day basis. If the contractor's employee is under the day-to-day supervision of the contractor, the contractor is responsible for recording the injury or illness. If you supervise the contractor employee's work on a day-to-day basis, you must record the injury or illness.	Percent	Annual	U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Health and Safety Administration, OSHA Recordable Incidents. EPRI, Metrics to Benchmark Electric Power Company Sustainability Performance, 2018 Technical Report.
7.5.2	Lost-time Case Rate	Calculated as: Number of lost-time cases x 200,000 / Number of employee labor hours worked. Only report for employees of the company as defined for the “recordable incident rate for employees” metric. A lost-time incident is one that resulted in an employee's inability to work the next full work day.	Percent	Annual	U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Health and Safety Administration, OSHA Recordable Incidents. EPRI, Metrics to Benchmark Electric Power Company Sustainability Performance, 2018 Technical Report.
7.5.3	Days Away, Restricted, and Transfer (DART) Rate	Calculated as: Total number of DART incidents x 200,000 / Number of employee labor hours worked. A DART incident is one in which there were one or more lost days or one or more restricted days, or one that resulted in an employee transferring to a different job within the company.	Percent	Annual	U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Health and Safety Administration, OSHA Recordable Incidents. EPRI, Metrics to Benchmark Sustainability Performance for the Electric Power Industry, 2018 Technical Report.

Definitions for EEI ESG/Sustainability Metrics

Ref. No.	Metric Name	Definition	Units Reported in	Time Period (if applicable)	Reference to Source (if applicable)
7.5.4	Work-related Fatalities	Total employee fatalities. Record for all employees on your payroll, whether they are labor, executive, hourly, salary, part-time, seasonal, or migrant workers. Include fatalities to those that occur to employees who are not on your payroll if you supervise these employees on a day-to-day basis. For temporary employees, report fatalities if you supervise these employees on a day-to-day basis.	Number of Employees	Annual	U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Health and Safety Administration, OSHA Recordable Incidents. EPRI, Metrics to Benchmark Electric Power Company Sustainability Performance, 2018 Technical Report.
8	Fresh Water Resources				
8.1	Water Withdrawals - Consumptive (Billions of Liters/Net MWh)	Rate of freshwater consumed for use in thermal generation. “Freshwater” includes water sourced from fresh surface water, groundwater, rain water, and fresh municipal water. Do NOT include recycled, reclaimed, or gray water. Water consumption is defined as water that is not returned to the original water source after being withdrawn, including evaporation to the atmosphere. Divide billions of liters by equity-owned total net generation from all equity-owned net electric generation as reported under Metric 2, Net Generation for the data year (MWh).	Billions of Liters/Net MWh	Annual	Partially sourced from EPRI, Metrics to Benchmark Electric Power Company Sustainability Performance, 2018 Technical Report.
8.2	Water Withdrawals - Non-Consumptive (Billions of Liters/Net MWh)	Rate of fresh water withdrawn, but not consumed, for use in thermal generation.“Freshwater” includes water sourced from fresh surface water, groundwater, rain water, and fresh municipal water. Do NOT include recycled, reclaimed, or gray water. Information on organizational water withdrawal may be drawn from water meters, water bills, calculations derived from other available water data or (if neither water meters nor bills or reference data exist) the organization’s own estimates. Divide billions of liters by equity-owned total net generation from all equity-owned net electric generation as reported under Metric 2, Net Generation for the data year (MWh).	Billions of Liters/Net MWh	Annual	Partially sourced from EPRI, Metrics to Benchmark Electric Power Company Sustainability Performance,2018 Technical Report.
9	Waste Products				
9.1	Amount of Hazardous Waste Manifested for Disposal	Metric tons of hazardous waste, as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), manifested for disposal at a Treatment Storage and Disposal (TSD) facility. Methods of disposal include disposing to landfill, surface impoundment, waste pile, and land treatment units. Hazardous wastes include either listed wastes (F, K, P and U lists) or characteristic wastes (wastes which exhibit at least one of the following characteristics - ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, toxicity). Include hazardous waste from all company operations including generation, transmissions, distribution, and other operations.	Metric Tons	Annual	Partially sourced from EPRI, Metrics to Benchmark Electric Power Company Sustainability Performance, 2018 Technical Report.
9.2	Percent of Coal Combustion Products Beneficially Used	Percent of coal combustion products (CCPs) - fly ash, bottom ash, boiler slag, flue gas desulfurization materials, scrubber 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, Metrics to Benchmark Electric Power Company Sustainability Performance, 2018 Technical Report.



Gas Company ESG/Sustainability Quantitative Information

Parent Company: Ameren Corporation (AEE)
Operating Company(s): Consolidated Ameren Results
Business Type(s): Rate-regulated electric and natural gas utilities
State(s) of Operation: Missouri and Illinois (Ameren Illinois owns no generation)
Regulatory Environment: Regulated
Report Date: December 2020

Ref. No.	Refer to the "Definitions" column for more information on each metric.	Baseline 2005	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Definitions
Natural Gas Distribution								
1	METHANE EMISSIONS AND MITIGATION FROM DISTRIBUTION MAINS							<i>All methane leak sources per 98.232 (j) (1-6) are included for Distribution. Combustion sources are excluded. CO2 is excluded.</i>
1.1	Number of Gas Distribution Customers	935,605	944,522	946,090	943,270	943,773	944,508	
1.2	Distribution Mains in Service							These metrics should include all local distribution companies (LDCs) held by the Parent Company that are above the LDC Facility reporting threshold for EPA's 40 C.F.R. 98, Subpart W reporting rule.
1.2.1	Plastic (miles)	8,805	10,003	10,137	10,244	10,367	10,721	
1.2.2	Cathodically Protected Steel - Bare & Coated (miles)	10,481	10,228	10,183	10,129	10,050	9,947	
1.2.3	Unprotected Steel - Bare & Coated (miles)	15	3	1	5	2	2	
1.2.4	Cast Iron / Wrought Iron - without upgrades (miles)	50	—	—	—	—	—	
1.3	Plan/Commitment to Replace / Upgrade Remaining Miles of Distribution Mains (# years to complete)							These metrics should provide the number of years remaining to take out of service, replace or upgrade cathodically unprotected steel mains, and cast iron/wrought iron mains, consistent with applicable state utility commission authorizations.
1.3.1	Unprotected Steel (Bare & Coated) (# years to complete)	15	4	3	2	1	—	Optional: # yrs by pipe type.
1.3.2	Cast Iron / Wrought Iron (# years to complete)	3	—	—	—	—	—	Optional: # yrs by pipe type.
2	Distribution CO2e Fugitive Emissions							
2.1	CO2e Fugitive Methane Emissions from Gas Distribution Operations (metric tons)	N/A	116,882	86,143	87,546	111,917	88,500	Fugitive methane emissions (not CO2 combustion emissions) stated as CO2e, as reported to EPA under 40 CFR 98, Subpart W, sections 98.236(q)(3)(ix)(D), 98.236(r)(1)(v), and 98.236(r)(2)(v)(B) - i.e., this is Subpart W methane emissions as input in row 2.2.1 below and converted to CO2e here. This metric should include fugitive methane emissions above the reporting threshold for all natural gas local distribution companies (LDCs) held by the Parent Company that are above the LDC Facility reporting threshold for EPA's 40 C.F.R. 98, Subpart W reporting rule. Calculated value based on mt CH4 input in the 2.2.1 (below).
2.2	CH4 Fugitive Methane Emissions from Gas Distribution Operations (metric tons)	N/A	4,675	3,446	3,502	4,477	3,540	INPUT VALUE (total mt CH4) as explained in definition above. Subpart W input is CH4 (mt).
2.2.1	CH4 Fugitive Methane Emissions from Gas Distribution Operations (MMSCF/year)	N/A	244	179	182	233	184	
2.3	Annual Natural Gas Throughput from Gas Distribution Operations in thousands of standard cubic feet (Mscf/year)	N/A	177,242,704	179,657,375	180,159,104	200,383,982	201,081,346	This metric provides gas throughput from distribution (quantity of natural gas delivered to end users) reported under Subpart W, 40 C.F.R. 98.236(aa)(9)(iv), as reported on the Subpart W e-GRRT integrated reporting form in the "Facility Overview" worksheet Excel form, Quantity of natural gas delivered to end users (column 4).
2.3.1	Annual Methane Gas Throughput from Gas Distribution Operations in millions of standard cubic feet (MMscf/year)	N/A	168,381	170,675	171,151	190,365	191,027	
2.4	Fugitive Methane Emissions Rate (MMscf of Methane Emissions per MMscf of Methane Throughput)	N/A	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	$\frac{E_r}{TP_r} = \frac{\text{tonnes CH}_4}{\text{MMscf gas}} \times \frac{10^6 \text{ g CH}_4}{\text{tonne CH}_4} \times \frac{\text{g mole CH}_4}{16 \text{ g CH}_4} \times \frac{\text{gmol Nat Gas}}{0.95 \text{ gmol CH}_4} \times \frac{\text{scf gas}}{1.198 \text{ gmol gas}} \times \frac{\text{MMscf gas emissions}}{10^6 \text{ scf gas}} =$ $\frac{\text{MMscf gas emissions}}{\text{MMscf gas throughput}} = 0\%$
Natural Gas Transmission and Storage								
Per the subpart w definitions Ameren does not have any interstate transmission pipelines								
Natural Gas Gathering and Boosting								
Ameren has no Gathering and Boosting activities								



Gas Company ESG/Sustainability Quantitative Information

Parent Company: Ameren Corporation (AEE)
Operating Company(s): Union Electric Company (d/b/a Ameren Missouri)
Business Type(s): Rate-regulated electric and natural gas utilities
State(s) of Operation: Missouri, with several generation facilities in Illinois
Regulatory Environment: Regulated
Report Date: December 2020

		Baseline						
Ref. No.	Refer to the "Definitions" column for more information on each metric.	2005	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Definitions
Natural Gas Distribution								
1	METHANE EMISSIONS AND MITIGATION FROM DISTRIBUTION MAINS							All methane leak sources per 98.232 (i) (1-6) are included for Distribution. Combustion sources are excluded. CO2 is excluded. These metrics should include all local distribution companies (LDCs) held by the Parent Company that are above the LDC Facility reporting threshold for EPA's 40 C.F.R. 98, Subpart W reporting rule. These metrics should provide the number of years remaining to take out of service, replace or upgrade cathodically unprotected steel mains, and cast iron/wrought iron mains, consistent with applicable state utility commission authorizations.
1.1	Number of Gas Distribution Customers	128,460	128,404	129,487	130,433	131,499	132,368	
1.2	Distribution Mains in Service							
1.2.1	Plastic (miles)	2,000	2,304	2,326	2,346	2,361	2,577	
1.2.2	Cathodically Protected Steel - Bare & Coated (miles)	896	885	880	889	881	824	
1.2.3	Unprotected Steel - Bare & Coated (miles)	5	—	—	—	—	0	
1.2.4	Cast Iron / Wrought Iron - without upgrades (miles)	35	—	—	—	—	0	
1.3	Plan/Commitment to Replace / Upgrade Remaining Miles of Distribution Mains (# years to complete)							
1.3.1	Unprotected Steel (Bare & Coated) (# years to complete)	1	—	—	—	—	0	
1.3.2	Cast Iron / Wrought Iron (# years to complete)	2	—	—	—	—	0	
2	Distribution CO2e Fugitive Emissions							Optional: # yrs by pipe type.
2.1	CO2e Fugitive Methane Emissions from Gas Distribution Operations (metric tons)	N/A	13,443	13,541	13,652	13,698	14,650	Fugitive methane emissions (not CO2 combustion emissions) stated as CO2e, as reported to EPA under 40 CFR 98, Subpart W, sections 98.236(q)(3)(ix)(D), 98.236(r)(1)(v), and 98.236(r)(2)(v)(B) - i.e., this is Subpart W methane emissions as input in row 2.2.1 below and converted to CO2e here. This metric should include fugitive methane emissions above the reporting threshold for all natural gas local distribution companies (LDCs) held by the Parent Company that are above the LDC Facility reporting threshold for EPA's 40 C.F.R. 98, Subpart W reporting rule. Calculated value based on mt CH4 input in the 2.2.1 (below).
2.2	CH4 Fugitive Methane Emissions from Gas Distribution Operations (metric tons)	N/A	538	542	546	548	586	INPUT VALUE (total mt CH4) as explained in definition above. Subpart W input is CH4 (mt).
2.2.1	CH4 Fugitive Methane Emissions from Gas Distribution Operations (MMSCF/year)	N/A	28	28	28	29	31	
2.3	Annual Natural Gas Throughput from Gas Distribution Operations in thousands of standard cubic feet (Mscf/year)	N/A	16,990,041	17,088,891	17,339,679	20,940,443	21,168,289	This metric provides gas throughput from distribution (quantity of natural gas delivered to end users) reported under Subpart W, 40 C.F.R. 98.236(aa)(9)(iv), as reported on the Subpart W e-GRRT integrated reporting form in the "Facility Overview" worksheet Excel form, Quantity of natural gas delivered to end users (column 4).
2.3.1	Annual Methane Gas Throughput from Gas Distribution Operations in millions of standard cubic feet (MMscf/year)	N/A	16,141	16,234	16,473	19,893	20,110	
2.4	Fugitive Methane Emissions Rate (MMscf of Methane Emissions per MMscf of Methane Throughput)	N/A	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2 %	$\frac{E_C}{TP_C} = \frac{\text{tonnes CH}_4}{\text{MMscf gas}} \times \frac{10^6 \text{ g CH}_4}{\text{tonne CH}_4} \times \frac{\text{g mole CH}_4}{16 \text{ g CH}_4} \times \frac{\text{gmol Nat Gas}}{0.95 \text{ gmol CH}_4} \times \frac{\text{scf gas}}{1.198 \text{ gmol gas}} \times \frac{\text{MMscf gas emissions}}{10^6 \text{ scf gas}} = \frac{\text{MMscf gas emissions}}{\text{MMscf gas throughput}} = \%$
Natural Gas Transmission and Storage								
Per the subpart w definitions Ameren does not have any interstate transmission pipelines								
Natural Gas Gathering and Boosting								
Ameren has no Gathering and Boosting activities								



Gas Company ESG/Sustainability Quantitative Information

Parent Company: **Ameren Corporation (AEE)**
 Operating Company(s): **Ameren Illinois Company**
 Business Type(s): *Rate-regulated electric and natural gas utilities*
 State(s) of Operation: *Illinois*
 Regulatory Environment: *Regulated*
 Report Date: *December 2020*

		Baseline							
Ref. No.	Refer to the "Definitions" column for more information on each metric.	2005	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Definitions	
Natural Gas Distribution									
1	METHANE EMISSIONS AND MITIGATION FROM DISTRIBUTION MAINS							<u>All methane leak sources per 98.232 (i) (1-6) are included for Distribution. Combustion sources are excluded. CO2 is excluded.</u>	
1.1	Number of Gas Distribution Customers	807,145	816,118	816,603	812,837	812,274	812,140		
1.2	Distribution Mains in Service								These metrics should include all local distribution companies (LDCs) held by the Parent Company that are above the LDC Facility reporting threshold for EPA's 40 C.F.R. 98, Subpart W reporting rule.
1.2.1	Plastic (miles)	6,805	7,699	7,811	7,898	8,006	8,144		
1.2.2	Cathodically Protected Steel - Bare & Coated (miles)	9,585	9,343	9,303	9,240	9,169	9,123		
1.2.3	Unprotected Steel - Bare & Coated (miles)	10	3	1	5	2	2		
1.2.4	Cast Iron / Wrought Iron - without upgrades (miles)	15	—	—	—	—	—		
1.3	Plan/Commitment to Replace / Upgrade Remaining Miles of Distribution Mains (# years to complete)							These metrics should provide the number of years remaining to take out of service, replace or upgrade cathodically unprotected steel mains, and cast iron/wrought iron mains, consistent with applicable state utility commission authorizations.	
1.3.1	Unprotected Steel (Bare & Coated) (# years to complete)	14	4	3	2	1	0	Optional: # yrs by pipe type.	
1.3.2	Cast Iron / Wrought Iron (# years to complete)	1	—	—	—	—	0	Optional: # yrs by pipe type.	
2	Distribution CO2e Fugitive Emissions								
2.1	CO2e Fugitive Methane Emissions from Gas Distribution Operations (metric tons)	N/A	103,439	72,603	73,894	98,219	73,850	Fugitive methane emissions (not CO2 combustion emissions) stated as CO2e, as reported to EPA under 40 CFR 98, Subpart W, sections 98.236(q)(3)(ix)(D), 98.236(r)(1)(v), and 98.236(r)(2)(v)(B) - i.e., this is Subpart W methane emissions as input in row 2.2.1 below and converted to CO2e here. This metric should include fugitive methane emissions above the reporting threshold for all natural gas local distribution companies (LDCs) held by the Parent Company that are above the LDC Facility reporting threshold for EPA's 40 C.F.R. 98, Subpart W reporting rule. Calculated value based on mt CH4 input in the 2.2.1 (below).	
2.2	CH4 Fugitive Methane Emissions from Gas Distribution Operations (metric tons)	N/A	4,138	2,904	2,956	3,929	2,954	INPUT VALUE (total mt CH4) as explained in definition above. Subpart W input is CH4 (mt).	
2.2.1	CH4 Fugitive Methane Emissions from Gas Distribution Operations (MMSCF/year)	N/A	215	151	154	205	154		
2.3	Annual Natural Gas Throughput from Gas Distribution Operations in thousands of standard cubic feet (Mscf/year)	N/A	160,252,663	162,568,484	162,819,425	179,443,539	179,913,057	This metric provides gas throughput from distribution (quantity of natural gas delivered to end users) reported under Subpart W, 40 C.F.R. 98.236(aa)(9)(iv), as reported on the Subpart W e-GRRT integrated reporting form in the "Facility Overview" worksheet Excel form, Quantity of natural gas delivered to end users (column 4).	
2.3.1	Annual Methane Gas Throughput from Gas Distribution Operations in millions of standard cubic feet (MMscf/year)	N/A	152,240	154,440	154,678	170,471	170,917		
2.4	Fugitive Methane Emissions Rate (MMscf of Methane Emissions per MMscf of Methane Throughput)	N/A	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.09%	$\frac{E_C}{TP_C} = \frac{\text{tonnes CH}_4}{\text{MMscf gas}} \times \frac{10^6 \text{ g CH}_4}{\text{tonne CH}_4} \times \frac{\text{g mole CH}_4}{16 \text{ g CH}_4} \times \frac{\text{gmol Nat Gas}}{0.95 \text{ gmol CH}_4} \times \frac{\text{scf gas}}{1.198 \text{ gmol gas}} \times \frac{\text{MMscf gas emissions}}{10^6 \text{ scf gas}} = \frac{\text{MMscf gas emissions}}{\text{MMscf gas throughput}} = 9\%$	
Natural Gas Transmission and Storage									
Per the subpart w definitions Ameren does not have any interstate transmission pipelines									
Natural Gas Gathering and Boosting									
Ameren has no Gathering and Boosting activities									

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements in this report not based on historical facts are considered “forward-looking” and, accordingly, involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed. Although such forward-looking statements have been made in good faith and are based on reasonable assumptions, there is no assurance that the expected results will be achieved. These statements include (without limitation) statements as to future expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, strategies, objectives, events, conditions, and financial performance. In connection with the “safe harbor” provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, we are providing this cautionary statement to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated. The following factors, in addition to those discussed under Risk Factors in Ameren’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019, Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2020, and elsewhere in this report and in our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, could cause actual results to differ materially from management expectations suggested in such forward-looking statements:

- regulatory, judicial, or legislative actions, and any changes in regulatory policies and ratemaking determinations that may change regulatory recovery mechanisms;
- the length and severity of the COVID-19 pandemic, and its impacts on our business continuity plans and our results of operations, financial position, and liquidity, including but not limited to changes in customer demand resulting in changes to sales volumes, customers’ payment for our services and their use of deferred payment arrangements, future regulatory or legislative actions that could require suspension of customer disconnections and/or late fees, among other things, for an extended period of time, the health and welfare of our workforce and contractors, supplier disruptions, delays in the completion of construction projects, which could impact our planned capital expenditures and expected planned rate base growth, Ameren Missouri’s ability to recover any forgone customer late fee revenues or incremental costs, our ability to meet customer energy-efficiency program goals and earn performance incentives related to those programs, increased data security risks as a result of the transition to remote working arrangements for a significant portion of our workforce, and our ability to access the capital markets on reasonable terms and when needed;
- the effect and duration of Ameren Illinois’ election to participate in performance-based formula ratemaking frameworks, which, unless extended, expires at the end of 2022, for its electric distribution service and its participation in electric energy-efficiency programs, including the direct relationship between Ameren Illinois’ ROE and the 30-year United States Treasury bond yields;
- the effect on Ameren Missouri of any customer rate caps pursuant to Ameren Missouri’s election to use the plant-in-service accounting regulatory mechanism, including an extension of use beyond 2023, if requested by Ameren Missouri and approved by the MoPSC;
- the effects of changes in federal, state, or local laws and other governmental actions, including monetary, fiscal, and energy policies;
- the effects of changes in federal, state, or local tax laws, regulations, interpretations, or rates, including as a result of amendments or technical corrections to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, and challenges to the tax positions taken by us, if any;
- the effects on energy prices and demand for our services resulting from technological advances, including advances in customer energy efficiency, electric vehicles, electrification of various industries, energy storage, and private generation sources, which generate electricity at the site of consumption and are becoming more cost-competitive;
- the effectiveness of Ameren Missouri’s customer energy-efficiency programs and the related revenues and performance incentives earned under its Missouri Energy Efficiency Investment Act programs;
- our ability to align overall spending, both operating and capital, with frameworks established by our regulators and to recover these costs in a timely manner in our attempt to earn our allowed ROEs;
- the cost and availability of fuel, such as low-sulfur coal, natural gas, and enriched uranium used to produce electricity; the cost and availability of purchased power, zero emission credits, renewable energy credits, and natural gas for distribution; and the level and volatility of future market prices for such commodities and credits, including our ability to recover the costs for such commodities and credits and our customers’ tolerance for any related price increases;

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS (continued)

- the effectiveness of our risk management strategies and our use of financial and derivative instruments;
- the ability to obtain sufficient insurance, including insurance for Ameren Missouri's nuclear and coal-fired energy centers, or, in the absence of insurance, the ability to recover uninsured losses from our customers;
- the impact of cyberattacks on us or our suppliers, which could, among other things, result in the loss of operational control of energy centers and electric and natural gas transmission and distribution systems and/or the loss of data, such as customer, employee, financial, and operating system information;
- business and economic conditions, which have been affected by, and will be affected by the length and severity of, the COVID-19 pandemic, including the impact of such conditions on interest rates;
- disruptions of the capital markets, deterioration in our credit metrics, or other events that may have an adverse effect on the cost or availability of capital, including short-term credit and liquidity;
- the actions of credit rating agencies and the effects of such actions, including any impacts on our credit ratings that may result from the economic conditions of the COVID-19 pandemic;
- the inability of our counterparties to meet their obligations with respect to contracts, credit agreements, and financial instruments;
- the impact of weather conditions and other natural phenomena on us and our customers, including the impact of system outages;
- the construction, installation, performance, and cost recovery of generation, transmission, and distribution assets;
- the effects of failures of electric generation, electric and natural gas transmission or distribution, or natural gas storage facilities systems and equipment, which could result in unanticipated liabilities or unplanned outages;
- the operation of Ameren Missouri's Callaway Energy Center, including planned and unplanned outages, and decommissioning costs;
- Ameren Missouri's ability to recover the remaining investment, if any, and decommissioning costs associated with the retirement of an energy center, as well as the ability to earn a return on that remaining investment and those decommissioning costs;
- the impact of current environmental laws and new, more stringent, or changing requirements, including those related to the New Source Review provisions of the Clean Air Act, carbon dioxide and the implementation of the Affordable Clean Energy Rule, other emissions and discharges, cooling water intake structures, coal combustion residuals, and energy efficiency, that could limit or terminate the operation of certain of Ameren Missouri's energy centers, increase our operating costs or investment requirements, result in an impairment of our assets, cause us to sell our assets, reduce our customers' demand for electricity or natural gas, or otherwise have a negative financial effect;
- the impact of complying with renewable energy standards in Missouri and Illinois and with the zero emission standard in Illinois;
- Ameren Missouri's ability to acquire wind, solar, and other renewable energy generation facilities and recover its cost of investment and related return in a timely manner, which is affected by the ability to obtain all necessary project approvals; the ability of developers to meet contractual commitments and complete projects timely, which is dependent upon the availability of necessary materials and equipment, including those that are affected by the disruptions in the global supply chain caused by the COVID-19 pandemic; and Ameren Missouri's ability to obtain a certificate of convenience and necessity from the Missouri Public Service Commission or any other required approvals for the addition of renewable resources, retirement of energy centers, and new or continued customer energy-efficiency programs;
- the availability of federal production and investment tax credits related to renewable energy and Ameren Missouri's ability to use such credits; the cost of wind, solar, and other renewable generation and storage technologies; and our ability to obtain timely interconnection agreements with the MISO or other regional transmission organizations at an acceptable cost for each facility;

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS (continued)

- advancements in carbon-free generation and storage technologies, and constructive federal and state energy and economic policies with respect to those technologies;
- labor disputes, work force reductions, changes in future wage and employee benefits costs, including those resulting from changes in discount rates, mortality tables, returns on benefit plan assets, and other assumptions;
- the impact of negative opinions of us or our utility services that our customers, investors, legislators, or regulators may have or develop, which could result from a variety of factors, including failures in system reliability, failure to implement our investment plans or to protect sensitive customer information, increases in rates, negative media coverage, or concerns about environmental, social, and/or governance practices;
- the effects of strategic initiatives, including mergers, acquisitions, and divestitures;
- legal and administrative proceedings; and
- acts of sabotage, war, terrorism, or other intentionally disruptive acts.

New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for management to predict all of such factors, nor can it assess the impact of each such factor on the business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained or implied in any forward-looking statement. Given these uncertainties, undue reliance should not be placed on these forward-looking statements. Except to the extent required by the federal securities laws, we undertake no obligation to update or revise publicly any forward-looking statements to reflect new information or future events.