

# ESG Data Center Glossary

Metric Name	Definition
<b>Owned and Firm PPA Nameplate Generation Capacity (MW)</b>	The data is 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.
<b>Net Generation for the data year (MWh)</b>	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.
<b>Scope 1 Emissions</b>	Direct emissions from sources owned or controlled by and Entity
<b>Scope 2 Emissions</b>	Indirect emissions associated with purchased electricity or heat that is consumed by an entity
<b>Scope 3 Emissions</b>	All other indirect emissions attributable to an entity's activities, including GHGs associated with Purchased Power for resale to end-use customers. AEP Scope 3 emissions include emissions from purchased goods and services, Fuel and energy related emissions, emissions from waste, business travel, and employee commuting.
<b>CO2 Equivalent or CO2e</b>	GHG emissions converted to CO2- Equivalent based on global warming potentials
<b>Scope 2 Location Based CO2e Emissions</b>	Location-based Scope 2 emissions use operating company net purchases (net of sale-for-resale) and regional eGRID2016 CO2, CH4 and N2O emission rates
<b>Scope 2 Market Based CO2e Emissions</b>	Market-based Scope 2 emissions account for dedicated renewable purchases, specific PPAs, and operating company emission rates for sale-for-resale.
<b>Water Consumption</b>	Water consumption is defined as water that is not returned to the original water source after being withdrawn, including evaporation to the atmosphere.

<b>Water Withdrawals</b>	Rate of water withdrawn, but not consumed, for use in thermal generation.
<b>System average interruption duration index (SAIDI) (Minutes)</b>	Average duration of planned and unplanned system interruptions per utility customer served during the data year.
<b>System average interruption frequency index (SAIFI) - Number of interruptions</b>	Average number of interruptions that a customer would experience during the data year
<b>Customer average interruption duration index (CAIDI) (Minutes)</b>	Average duration of planned and unplanned interruptions (i.e., average restoration time) during the data year.
<b>Customer average interruption frequency (CAIFI) (Minutes)</b>	Average number of interruptions per customer interrupted during the data year.
<b>Average System Availability Index (ASAI)</b>	The ratio of the total number of customer hours or minutes that service was available during a given time period to the total customer hours or minutes demanded.
<b>Incremental Annual Electricity Savings from Energy Efficiency Measures (MWh)</b>	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.
<b>Incremental Annual Investment in Electric Energy Efficiency Programs (nominal dollars)</b>	Total annual investment in electric energy efficiency programs as reported to EIA.
<b>Percent of Total Electric Customers with Smart Meters (at end of year)</b>	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.
<b>Days Away, Restricted, and Transfer (DART) Rate</b>	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.

<p><b>Employee Recordable Incident Rate</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Employee Lost-time Incident Rate</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Total number of executive/senior level officials</b></p>	<p>Executive/Senior Level Officials and Managers are defined as individuals who plan, direct and formulate policies, set strategy and provide the overall direction of enterprises/organizations for the development and delivery of products or services, within the parameters approved by boards of directors or other governing bodies. Residing in the highest levels of organizations, these executives plan, direct or coordinate activities with the support of subordinate executives and staff managers. They include, in larger organizations, those individuals within two reporting levels of the CEO, whose responsibilities require frequent interaction with the CEO. Examples of these kinds of managers are: chief executive officers, chief operating officers, chief financial officers, line of business heads, presidents or executive vice presidents of functional areas or operating groups, chief information officers, chief human resources officers, chief marketing officers, chief legal officers, management directors and managing partners.</p>
<p><b>Total Annual Capital Expenditures</b></p>	<p>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.</p>

**Total number of career development advancements**

Career development is defined as the overlap of the organization's needs with the individual employee's career interests. It can also be described as an ongoing process of gaining knowledge and improving skills that allows an employee, when in alignment with the organization's needs and individual career interests, the opportunity to advance their career.