

CDP 2009 Information Request

Respondent: Entergy Corporation

General introduction

Entergy Corporation is an integrated energy company engaged primarily in electric power production and retail distribution operations. Entergy owns and operates power plants with approximately 30,000 megawatt of electric generating capacity, and it is the second-largest nuclear generator in the United States. Entergy delivers electricity to 2.7 million utility customers in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. Entergy has annual revenues of more than \$13 billion and approximately 14,700 employees.

Risk and Opportunities

1. Regulatory Risks: (CDP6 1(a)(i))

1.1 Is your company exposed to regulatory risks related to climate change?

We consider our company to be exposed to regulatory risks.

Yes, Entergy is exposed to regulatory risks related to climate change. Entergy constantly monitors regulatory initiatives and activities at the federal, state and local level in order to analyze their potential operational and cost implications. There are several bills under consideration in Congress proposing mandatory limits on greenhouse gas emissions and efforts to implement programs intended to reduce CO2 emissions.

Climate change is the most important strategic issue facing the company today. To address the issue, Entergy has made investments in a low-emission, low-carbon generating fleet and taken voluntary early actions to significantly reduce CO2 emissions. Because of our actions, we have reduced expected financial exposure to carbon constraints when compared to other U.S. electric generating companies under virtually any of the various carbon cap and trade policies currently being considered in the U.S. Congress. While initially we believe our compliance costs could rise, our overall asset value could increase relative to other generating companies that are more heavily reliant on higher carbon content fossil fuels. Looking to the future, our industry needs to start making investments in long-lived assets to meet the forecast increase in the demand for energy. With predictable CO2 price signals, we see opportunity to invest in resources that will meet growth in demand, help mitigate significant climate threats and will be competitive and profitable. These investments will allow the industry to reduce its reliance on less efficient, more polluting resources and reduce exposure to the CO2 price signal.

Going forward, five key principles should guide us as we & as a nation and an industry & develop a carbon policy to address the climate change issue:

- 1) take meaningful action now to slow, stop and reduce GHG emissions;
- 2) use market forces intelligently – preferably a cap-and-trade system or carbon tax – to find the most efficient solutions;
- 3) be realistic about carbon prices. We believe \$50 per ton by 2025 is in the right range to encourage the development of clean generating technology;
- 4) support research and development to develop a technology fix for existing coal plants; and,
- 5) understand the social effects. We need to build in permanent low-income protection funded by CO2 allowance sales or CO2 tax revenues.

We believe that a healthy, protected environment is not free but rather requires positive action by individuals, industry and government. We are faced with the classic tragedy of the commons. When no limits are placed on the amount of greenhouse gases pumped into the atmosphere, costs accrue to the most innocent, including future generations. Many of those costs are borne disproportionately by less affluent populations living near coastal regions & the very businesses we serve.

Entergy aspires to deliver top quartile returns while simultaneously making progress toward specific societal and environmental goals. We don't believe the pursuit of these goals is mutually exclusive. It is for this reason that we don't view addressing climate change as a risk to be avoided but instead a challenge to be engaged. The solutions to climate change will come at a cost but a cost we believe worth bearing. The rewards will be bestowed on future generations and upon those companies that show leadership and innovation in helping make the transition to a clean energy future.

We believe the U.S. government should implement a national mandatory program that will make decisive cuts in greenhouse gas emissions in the coming decades. Mandatory greenhouse gas regulations at the federal level will trigger technology innovation throughout the economy and change the way we manage our resources. The most important objectives of any climate policy should be to achieve meaningful reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, and to create certainty over the long term on a CO2 price signal that will attract investments in clean technologies that increase efficiency, reduce energy demand and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. All of this needs to be done in a way that is economically efficient and distributes costs fairly throughout the economy.

Timescale - There are several climate change cap and trade bills being considered by the U.S. Congress. These bills all have declining caps with reduction trajectories that would reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30% to 83% below 2005 levels by 2050. Entergy believes that the US will enact federal cap and trade legislation as early as 2013. The Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) in 10 northeastern states (CT, DE, ME, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, RI and VT) became effective in 2009 and caps CO2 emissions at a certain level with additional reductions after 2015. Entergy has established an internal climate change working group to monitor legislative developments and help achieve its climate change legislative goals.

Risk Assessment - Entergy uses integrated planning models to evaluate various potential carbon policies that could be enacted in the US. Two cases were selected to define the high end and low end of potential policy options. In addition, various sensitivity cases were analyzed. These cases were compared to a business as usual base case. Changes in emission allowances prices, fuel prices, wholesale energy prices, demand for energy, energy production costs and new capacity additions were evaluated for each of the carbon policies and each of the sensitivity scenarios. A key enabling technology is retrofit CO2 capture and sequestration (CCS) for existing coal. We believe this technology will become economic with CO2 prices at or above \$50 per ton. The risk under limited technology scenarios or scenarios where CO2 prices are relatively low is that no CCS will be deployed and instead there will be an increase in use of natural gas for electric generation. The increased demand will drive up natural gas prices and result in adverse economic impacts. Offsets play a significant role in moderating price; however, ensuring high quality is a challenge. As the stringency of the CO2 policy increases, electricity prices increase leading to a decrease in energy demand through energy efficiency measures. By 2035 total generation could decrease by 8% to 18% relative to the base case.

Entergy also conducts macroeconomic modeling to assess impacts various climate policy scenarios could have on the gross regional product, employment, personal disposable income in the regions we serve and sector impacts to our commercial and industrial customers and suppliers. The timely deployment of clean energy technologies is vitally important to keeping costs manageable. Gross Regional Product (GRP) increases in all scenarios however with carbon policies GRP does not grow as fast as it otherwise would without carbon policies in place. However taking no action exposes the regional economies to much higher future adaptation costs. Recycling revenue from allowance auctions in the form of household rebates can go a long way towards mitigating the regressive impacts higher energy prices have on low- and middle-income households. Freely giving allowances to generators represents a lost opportunity to help those most impacted by higher prices and for this reason is very costly to the economy.

Modeling results inform policy positions and guide future investment strategies that will help the company prosper in a carbon constrained economy. Results show that taking meaningful action will be costly but by being smart about the policy options ultimately enacted, adverse impacts can be minimized.

In 2008, recognizing the significance of the issue to our business and the technical, legislative, legal and regulatory analysis necessary to plan for the impacts, Entergy created a position dedicated to climate change. The Director, Climate Consulting reports directly to the Executive Vice President of Operations and is focused on detailed analysis and reporting to Entergy's senior management on technology issues, legislative analysis, physical risk evaluation, adaptation strategy development and outreach activities.

Entergy's position has been featured in several publications over the last year. Entergy's Chairman and CEO published an OpEd piece in a January 2009 issue of the New York Times highlighting the need for CO2 regulation and how such a regulation should be structured. Additionally, Entergy and its CEO were featured in an article in the October 2008 issue of Business Excellence Magazine. The article focused on Entergy's climate change position, technology needs to address the problem and the need for CO2 regulation.

Further information

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7558/2008_Entergy_AR.pdf

<http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7559/110thCongressEconomy-wideCapTradeProposals2010-18-2007.pdf>

<http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7560/Waxman-MarkeySummaryTable3.31.09.pdf>

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<http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7687/2008-01-01-Risk.pdf>

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7689/JWL_Jan_2009_NYT_OPED_-_A_Better_Shade_of_Green.doc

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http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8559/Entergy_2008_Sustainability_Report_-_Meeting_The_Challenge.pdf

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8560/Washington_DC_PEW_BELC_JULY_08_PRINTPDF_scrubbed.pdf

2. Physical Risks: (CDP6 1(a)(ii))

2.1 Is your company exposed to physical risks from climate change?

We consider our company to be exposed to physical risks.

Yes, Entergy's utility owns assets and serves coastal communities that are at risk from sea level rise, more intense storms and loss of protection offered by coastal wetlands.

Future revenues are dependent on a sustainable economic base. We believe the impacts from increased greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere will melt polar ice, raise sea levels, erode coastal lands, increase the intensity of storms, flood regions of the Mississippi delta, reduce crop production, increase storm damage, endanger water supply, increase disease and eliminate certain species of animals. The economic impacts of climate change on regions like the delta (states of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana) will adversely impact those least able to bear the burden. As a company serving the Gulf Coast, billions of dollars of investment, our customer base, the welfare of our employees, their families and our communities are all in peril.

Risk of inaction or an inadequate global response to climate change poses potential long term risks to the economic viability of Entergy's franchise territory and to its asset base both of which are located in an area that is uniquely vulnerable to flooding and hurricanes. The IPCC Working Group II Report on Adaptation released made a number of policy relevant findings that have important implications for the Gulf Coast region of the U.S.

1) Coasts are already experiencing the adverse consequences of hazards related to climate and sea level rise (very high confidence level). Taking a look at the coastal wetlands of Louisiana you can see the wetland loss trend over time. Through subsidence and erosion the coastal wetlands of Louisiana that are disappearing at the rate of 24 sq miles per year. Over 200 square miles of wetlands were lost during Katrina. These wetlands provide an important line of defense from storm surge. Every 2.7 miles of wetland will absorb one foot of storm surge.

2) Coasts will be exposed to increasing risks over coming decades due to many compounding climate change factors (very high confidence). With sea level rise of up to 0.6 m by 2100, subsidence of 1.0 m, storm surge from more intense hurricanes of anywhere from 3 & 7 m (not counting wave height), combined with the continued loss of wetlands and barrier islands and marginal levy protection, the coastal region is and will be at risk from the impacts of climate change absent strong adaptation measures.

Wetlands and barrier islands form a natural buffer zone that absorbs storm surges and blunts the force of high winds. As the barrier islands and wetlands erode, south Louisiana communities will be exposed to the direct brunt of storms and hurricanes.

If wetlands and barrier islands continue to erode as projected, more than 2 million people living in south Louisiana could be subjected to more frequent and severe flooding. The frequency of flooding along Louisiana's coastal zone has already caused some insurance companies to discontinue coverage and cease issuing policies. If we do not change our present course and rebuild this buffer zone, severe flooding will endanger all long-term investments in south Louisiana.

From time to time Entergy's affiliates operating in coastal areas such as south Louisiana have faced physical risks due to the changing landscape of the coastal marsh areas. For example, some of the company's power distribution or transmission facilities built years ago in dry areas now stand in open water or in marsh areas. Depending on the location of the distribution or transmission routes, this change in landscape may result in pedestrians encountering facilities where previously interaction would not have been an issue. The change in landscape may also cause physical difficulties in accessing these facilities for modification, repair, or maintenance and with the accompanying complications and costs of governmental permitting for wetland impacts and of wetland impact avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures.

With regards to managing Physical Risks, Entergy is taking the following actions:

1) Plan for Adaptation - Even if global action to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations is wildly successful, there still will be a need to plan for adaptation impacts. Key to managing these physical risks is to first anticipate the effects climate change will have on the regions we serve and then to identify actions within our sphere of influence that can be taken to mitigate the impacts. In 2006 Entergy commissioned Business Continuity Consultants to identify the risk drivers for global change impacts as influenced by time as they related to the Gulf Coast Region we serve. Using this information, the lessons learned from Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, Gustave and Ike and information from the Gulf Coast Transportation Study, Entergy's Business Continuity team is engaging key stakeholders to consider potential business impacts to Entergy assets, operations, and markets associated with global climate change. Risk mitigation strategies for those assets, operations, and markets should be being devised and refined in order to reduce overall business impacts.

2) Work with the Community to Restore Coastal Wetlands - We recognize that coastal wetlands are vitally important to the safety, well-being and quality of life in the Gulf Coast region. They provide a natural buffer against a hurricane storm surge that directly impacts the continued sustainability of Entergy's service territory.

Entergy participates in regional planning forums to encourage a 'Multiple Lines of Defense' strategy towards building effective protection from the combined impacts of sea level rise, land subsidence, storm surge and the ongoing loss of coastal wetlands and barrier islands. The Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation, the Coalition to Restore Coastal Louisiana and the Governor's Commission all recommend a Lines of Defense Strategy that integrates wetland and barrier island restoration with strengthened levees that provide a level of protection for a Category 5 storm. This involves reintroducing sediment from the river to restore coastal wetlands, replanting wetland forests, restoring barrier islands and strengthening land bridges, and building stronger levees that are all critical to protecting the area from storm surge.

Entergy is an active sponsor and participant in America's Energy Coast. The America's Energy Coast initiative is bringing together leaders of academia, industry, conservation, government and non-profit agencies to create a positive, balanced national dialogue on America's energy future and to ensure that the voices of the region are heard and their contributions are recognized. During 2008, the group finalized an 'Accord for a Sustainable Gulf Coast'. The Accord suggests best practices, technology and policy solutions to ensure a sustainable future for the region. [see America's Energy Coast overview and Accord]

On Earth Day 2009, Entergy announced that it had provided funding through its charitable foundation to allow the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries to purchase and protect 1,700 acres of coastal swamp on the south shore of Lake Pontchartrain, near New Orleans. The property will be an addition to the Maurepas Swamp Wildlife Management Area and is home to migratory waterfowl and neotropical species, including various species of geese, pelican, herons and terns. By protecting these wetlands, the public also gains new places to fish, birdwatch and explore, enhanced water quality and, with other planned efforts, protection from floods and storm surges. [see http://www.entergy.com/News_Room/newsrelease.aspx?NR_ID=1469]

We provided more than \$130,000 in funding to Restore America's Estuaries & a national alliance of community based organizations that protect and restore coastal and estuarine habitat & to restore wetlands in the Greater New Orleans area that were damaged by Hurricane Katrina. The project includes planting and restoration of New Orleans City Park and the Louisiana Nature Center. It involves five organizations and eight volunteer planting days.

Through a grant of \$100,000, we supported Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation's efforts to build oyster shell reefs to stabilize shorelines, improve water quality and create structural habitats. Essentially, 100 percent of the carbon in the oyster shells is permanently sequestered.

We also continue to support Ducks Unlimited in their efforts to restore wetlands in Jefferson Parish, La., through the construction of approximately 32,000 linear feet of earthen terraces and the planting of vegetation. The terraces provide nesting sites for wildlife and reduce shoreline erosion.

3) Advocate for Responsible Policy

Entergy participates in 10 organizations advocating equitable regulation of greenhouse gases in all industries. One important element of policy is the importance of understanding the risk and planning for adaptation. As an example, Entergy's Chairman and CEO returned to Washington DC in July of 2008 to deliver a briefing during the Pew Center's 10th Anniversary Event titled "Views from the Bayou". The presentation stressed the importance of understanding the unique risks climate change poses to Entergy and to the communities we serve; and why we believe its vitally important to take action sooner rather than later to mitigate climate change and invest in strong adaptation measures.

In an effort to educate employees on how climate change will impact them and their families, Entergy developed and published a series of articles highlighting expected impacts to the company's southern service territory. Four articles titled "How Climate Change Would Affect..." were published for Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi. [see articles attached]

In 2008, recognizing the significance of the issue to our business and the technical, legislative, legal and regulatory analysis necessary to plan for the impacts, Entergy created a position dedicated to climate change. The Director, Climate Consulting reports directly to the Executive Vice President of Operations and is focused on detailed analysis and reporting to Entergy's senior management on technology issues, legislative analysis, physical risk evaluation, adaptation strategy development and outreach activities.

Further information

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7561/1meter_rise.jpg

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7562/Managing_Physical_Risks_From_Climate_Change.ppt

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http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8557/Entergy_2008_Sustainability_Report_-_Meeting_The_Challenge.pdf

3. Other Risks: (CDP6 1(a)(iii))

3.1 Is your company exposed to other risks as a result of climate change?

We consider our company to be exposed to other risks.

There is a risk that climate change, if unchecked, could result in fuel supply interruptions and price spikes that would impact electric production.

Nearly 25% of all the oil and gas consumed in America and 80% of the nation's offshore oil and gas travels through Louisiana's wetlands. In addition there are six major refineries along the Mississippi River corridor between New Orleans and Baton Rouge that produce 50% of the US supply of gasoline and 85% to 90% of the gasoline imports to the East Coast Markets. As wetlands and barrier islands erode, and weather events become more severe, important oil and gas infrastructure will become exposed to open water and increasingly susceptible to storm damage.

To address the physical risk associated with the potential for stronger hurricanes, Entergy is evaluating the potential societal costs of storm impacts to our transmission and distribution assets. The impacts due to electric service interruption are manifested as natural gas, crude oil and refined goods disruptions, price volatility and price increases at the regional and national level. To estimate these impacts, an analysis was performed to determine the reductions to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the

region and nation, impacts to disposable income and other economic impacts. The results will be used to quantify the costs and the benefits of hardening transmission and distribution assets.

Further information

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8459/Entergy_Early_Action_through_2008.jpg
http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8460/2009_Annual_Meeting_-_IE_Article.doc
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4. Regulatory Opportunities: (CDP6 1(b)(i))

4.1 Do regulatory requirements on climate change present opportunities for your company?

Regulatory requirements present opportunities for my company.

Yes, Entergy is well positioned to prosper in a carbon constrained economy due to investments in a low-emitting generation fleet and significant early action to reduce emissions.

Looking forward, Entergy views climate change as a challenge that needs to be engaged. The rewards will be bestowed both on future generations and upon those companies that show leadership and innovation in helping make the transition to a clean energy future.

The demand for energy is expected to increase by 25% over the next 25 years. Decisions on what generation technologies to invest in to meet the increased demand will need to be made within the next 5-10 years. Decisions made today that consider appropriate price signals for carbon emissions will likely result in the construction of long lived generating assets that will prove to be competitive and profitable in a carbon constrained economy.

Demand growth cost can be moderated effectively with new investments in energy efficiency. There is an opportunity for Utility Business Units to work with their regulators to establish policies that will encourage these energy efficiency investments. There are many that are cost effective today even without a CO2 price signal. These investments will reduce customer bills, slow down the need to invest in supply side resources and will be good for the environment. Added value can also be provided to customers through smart metering technologies.

Plug-in hybrid and electric vehicles offer an opportunity to use clean, efficient electric generation to displace imported oil helping to achieve reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and energy security. There are potential added benefits that can come from integrating these vehicles to the grid & charging vehicles at night when load is low and plugging them into the grid to supply power during peak periods.

Advanced nuclear technologies will not only provide clean, safe, zero emitting electricity, but could also very efficiently produce hydrogen through thermo nuclear water splitting with no waste and no emissions. Both sources of energy will help reduce dependence on imported fossil fuels and provide much needed non-emitting sources of energy that will help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Once CO2 price signals have been introduced there are opportunities to improve margin by selling non emitting power into competitive markets.

The continued use of domestic solid fuels is vitally important for meeting increased demand while reducing dependence on foreign sources of energy. There is an opportunity to use these solid fuels with carbon capture and geologic sequestration to greatly reduce CO2 emissions. Advanced IGCC technologies to gasify these fuels and produce hydrogen while also capturing CO2 for geologic sequestration are being deployed today. These technologies will continue to evolve and the cost and operating risks will be reduced as the industry gains more experience. Along the Gulf Coast from Mississippi to Texas there are significant stranded oil reserves that could be produced if there were an economic supply of CO2 for enhanced oil recovery (EOR). This presents an opportunity to sell the captured CO2 as a commodity and provide a revenue stream to fund the construction a pipeline infrastructure to move the CO2 to oil bearing formations for EOR and long term geologic sequestration. When the IGCC power plant is co-located at a refinery or petrochemical facility, there is also an opportunity to sell steam, hydrogen and electricity to the facility reducing its operational costs, increasing the overall efficiency of the power plant and significantly reducing overall emissions from the combined facilities. In addition, there is significant capacity for geologic sequestration of CO2 in deep saline aquifers along the gulf coast that will provide an opportunity for the secure long term storage of CO2 and the development of new business entities to structure the deals, manage the risk and provide transportation and storage services. We believe the synergy created by all these opportunities will provide our region a competitive advantage and lead to increased economic development.

There is an opportunity to build and utilize transmission to connect green generators with load centers helping customers achieve greenhouse gas reduction goals. Opportunities also exist to reduce line losses with investments such as amorphous core transformers.

Further information

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8441/IE_Article_-_JWL_Op-Ed_on_Climate_Change_in_Energy_Daily.pdf
http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8454/MIT_Symposium_Release_Version_3_31_09_PDF_for_print.pdf
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5. Physical Opportunities: (CDP6 1(b)(ii))

5.1 Do physical changes resulting from climate change present opportunities for your company?

Physical changes present opportunities for my company.

See discussion provided in response to 2.1 stressing importance of investing in improved infrastructure to withstand effects of a changed physical environment resulting from climate change.

Entergy is working with the Gulf Coast Carbon Center [<http://www.beq.utexas.edu/enviroqlty/co201.htm>] to collaborate on research and development of CO2 storage

options along the Gulf Coast. The effort focuses on characterizing the geology at and around Entergy's coal plants to analyze the potential for CO2 storage.

Entergy is working with America's Energy Coast and America's Wetlands to increase awareness, advocate for sound policies and investment in restoring coastal wetlands as an integral part of a multiple lines of defense adaptation strategy. These investments will protect coastal communities, protect energy assets and result in a sustainable economic base for the regions we serve.

Further information

<http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8445/AECOoverviewFINAL4.pdf>

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8569/Entergy_2008_Sustainability_Report_-_Meeting_The_Challenge.pdf

6. Other Opportunities: (CDP6 1(b)(iii))

6.1 Does climate change present other opportunities for your company?

Climate change presents other opportunities for my company.

See response to 4.1 identifying opportunities arising from CO2 price signals, and change in demand for energy and energy services.

We are also exploring a number of other actions and opportunities to combat global climate change including:

- Expanding our use of safe, emission-free nuclear generation through high capacity factors, uprates, license renewals and the construction of new nuclear facilities;
- Using newer, more efficient generation technologies such as combined cycle gas turbine plants;
- Investing in equipment upgrades, carbon sequestration projects and carbon credits to lower CO2 emissions;
- Considering the future cost of carbon when making investment decisions;
- Encouraging energy efficiency and smart grid investments;
- Seeking opportunities to expand utilization of renewable resources and distributed generation;
- Electrification of the transport sector offers opportunities to leverage use existing capacity and increase revenues.

R&D spending for coal retrofit technology and long-term carbon sequestration is essential. Otherwise, our options will be more limited and more expensive. It takes time, and we are already behind. Delaying action now means more drastic emissions reductions over the coming decades, accompanied by exponentially escalating costs. Bottom line, we need a stream of revenues directed to clean coal R&D and deployment & now. To this end, Entergy is engaging several technology developers to analyze their technologies and explore potential partnerships for research and/or pilot studies at Entergy plants.

For 2009, Entergy invested \$7.4 million for collaborative research with the Electric Power Research Institute. Over \$1 million of that total is direct funding for CO2 capture, coal fleet of tomorrow and climate policy. Additional investments cover more efficient generation, advanced nuclear generation, transmission systems, waste minimization and other programs targeting pollution reduction.

During 2008, Entergy also co-funded an update of the McKinsey GHG Abatement Cost Curve for 21 regions worldwide. The effort focused on identifying technologies to address climate change, their estimated cost and their relative position to other technologies.

See discussion in 4.1 for description of the financial effects of the opportunities.

Some of the regulatory commissions for the jurisdictions in which Entergy operates provide financial incentives to reduce electricity use of our customers. Texas and New Orleans offer some level of financial incentive. We recognize that managing energy use more efficiently is the surest and most effective way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the short term. We took steps last year to expand our energy efficiency efforts and increase their visibility. We are working with the regulatory commissions within each of our jurisdictions to develop appropriate regulatory frameworks to encourage demand side management activities.

Entergy's view is that there is a tremendous potential opportunity for energy efficiency to address the issue of climate change. In 2008, Entergy continued to pursue cost-effective energy efficiency as a viable alternative for meeting future resource needs. Demand side management was included into our Integrated Resource Planning process in 2008 and we incorporated approximately 1100 megawatts of cost effective DSM potential into our long term resource planning process. We actively pursued DSM in Texas and Arkansas and worked to develop programs in New Orleans for implementation in 2009. There were a total of 20 DSM programs that included all customer classes (residential, commercial and industrial) in place in Texas and Arkansas in 2008 that produced approximately 18 megawatts of demand reduction and 52,000 megawatt-hours of energy reduction. Entergy continues to place emphasis on meeting the needs of our low income customers in the area of energy efficiency. Entergy plans to spend \$16 million to achieve 30 MWs and 65,000 MWhs of energy savings in 2009.

Entergy's Utility Operations Group has also introduced a comprehensive suite of metrics designed to address specific performance focus areas of the electric utility portion of Entergy's business. The effort, called Back to the Future, focuses on six key areas, some of which contain initiatives and metrics geared specifically toward reducing our CO2 footprint and positively impacting CO2 policy. These initiatives focus on specific efforts such as reducing vehicle miles driven and idle time, reducing SF6 emissions, methane emission reductions, etc. Additionally, the utility has purchased and will continue to purchase hybrid bucket trucks and other alternative fuel vehicles to reduce environmental impact and reduce cost.

Further information

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Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Accounting, Emissions Intensity, Energy and Trading

7. Reporting Year (CDP6 Q2(a)(ii))

Information about how to respond to this section may be found in "The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)" developed by the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development ("the GHG Protocol"), see <http://www.ghgprotocol.org/>. ISO 14064-1 is compatible with the GHG Protocol as are a number of regional/national programme protocols. For more information see <http://www.ghgprotocol.org/> and use the guidance button above.

Please provide CDP with responses to questions 7, 8, 9, 10.1, 10.2, 11.1 and 11.2 for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not done so before or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. Please work backwards from the current reporting year, so that you enter data for your oldest reporting period last.

Questions 10.1, 10.2, 11.1, and 11.2 are on subsequent webpages and the dates that you give in answer to question 7 will be carried forwards to automatically populate those webpages.

7.1. Please state the start date and end date of the year for which you are reporting GHG emissions.

Start date: 01 January 2008

End date: 31 December 2008

Financial accounting year: 01 January 2008

8. Reporting Boundary: (CDP6 Q2(a)(i))

8.1. Please indicate the category that describes the company, entities, or group for which Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions are reported.

[Companies in which an equity share is held.](#)

8.2. Please state whether any parts of your business or sources of GHG emissions are excluded from your reporting boundary.

[Entergy has inventoried by either direct measurement, calculation or estimation all sources of GHGs on an equity share basis. However, for the purposes of our voluntary commitment, Entergy does not include non-controllable purchased power or optional/Scope 3 emissions, such as employee business travel and employee commuting.](#)

9. Methodology: (CDP6 Q2(a)(iii))

9.1. Please describe the process used by your company to calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions including the name of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions.

Please provide your answer in the text box. In addition to this description, if relevant, select a methodology from the list of published methodologies. This will aid automated analysis of the data.

[Entergy calculates its corporate-wide emissions using the Climate Leaders GHG Inventory Guidance, which defines how Partners working with EPA to inventory and report their GHG emissions. This Guidance is based on the existing GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard developed by World Resources Institute and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. Climate Leaders GHG Inventory Guidance details methodologies for quantifying emissions from Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, as well as optional sources.](#)

Select methodologies:

[The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard \(Revised Edition\)](#)

[US Environmental Protection Agency - Climate Leaders Program GHG Inventory Protocol, October 2004](#)

Please also provide:

9.2 Details of any assumptions made.

[Entergy has elected to include all company owned assets and those under a capital lease, consistent with "equity share" reporting under EPA and WRI reporting protocols. Where partial ownership share of an asset exists, only Entergy's owned portion of the asset/emissions is included in the inventory. Additionally, Entergy has opted to include in its inventory those emissions associated with the electricity purchased to support grid operations and meet customer demand, primarily due to an increased reliance on purchased power over the last few years. The GHG emissions resulting from the full life cycle of the various fuel sources are not included in the inventory.](#)

[Other emission sources \(including transportation assets, sulfur hexafluoride \(SF6\), building air conditioning and refrigeration equipment, losses from natural gas distribution system, etc.\) that have emissions estimated to be less than 1% of the total inventory are considered de minimus unless they are anticipated to change dramatically and grow above this threshold. Emissions of each GHG from facilities/assets that are de minimus are estimated and included in the inventory for each gas and/or source. The same data are used for future years unless one of the categories of emissions changes significantly. These estimates will be recalculated after major equipment changes, asset acquisition and/or asset divestiture in order to reconfirm de minimus status.](#)

[The majority of Entergy's emissions are from fossil-fueled electricity generation facilities. However, other sources include small sources at other company facilities, The Facilities List \(Attachment 1\) identifies Entergy's fossil-fueled electricity generation assets and ownership share; this list of generating facilities is publicly available on the Entergy website and is updated as needed. All other GHG emission-producing assets are assumed to be 100% owned by Entergy.](#)

Energy includes the following from various sources in its inventory and management program:

- § Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- § Methane (CH₄)
- § Nitrous Oxide (N₂O)
- § Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF₆)
- § Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)

9.3 The names of and links to any calculation tools used.

The primary tool used to calculate and track Entergy's GHG Inventories is Microsoft Excel. Other tools include:

- EPA's eGRID (<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/egrid/index.html>)
- EPA's Part 75 Continuous Emissions Monitoring Program(<http://www.epa.gov/airmarkets/emissions/index.html>)
- Climate Leaders Program and Protocol (<http://www.epa.gov/climateleaders>)
- Global Warming Potentials (see response to 9.4)
- Emission Factors (see response 9.5)

Select calculation tools:

EPA Climate Leaders GHG Inventory Protocol, October 2004 Entergy's GHG Inventory Management Plan, April 2009 Revision

9.4 The global warming potentials you have applied and their origin.

Entergy applied the global warming potentials from the Second Assessment Report (SAR) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change published in 1996 (IPCC 1996). Although the GWPs have been updated by the IPCC in the Third Assessment Report (TAR), Entergy has chosen to continue to use the GWPs from the Second Assessment Report. The 'Global Warming Potentials and Atmospheric Lifetimes' document (attached) provides the GWPs used by Entergy when developing our GHG Inventory.

9.5 The emission factors you have applied and their origin.

Emissions factors applied are derived and updated using the EPA Climate Leaders GHG inventory Protocol, October 2004. The 'EPA Climate Leaders Emission Factors for Fossil Fuel and Biomass Combustion' document (attached) provides the emission factors used by Entergy when developing our GHG Inventory.

Further information

Entergy calculates its corporate-wide emissions using the Climate Leaders GHG Inventory Guidance, which defines how Partners working with EPA inventory and report their GHG emissions. This Guidance is based on the existing GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard developed by World Resources Institute and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. Climate Leaders GHG Inventory Guidance details methodologies for quantifying emissions from Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and has recently added Scope 3 methodologies for employee commuting, business travel, and product transport.

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7571/Global_Warming_Potentials_and_Atmospheric_Lifetimes.doc

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7574/EPA_Climate_Leaders_Emissions_Factors_for_Fossil_Fuel_and_Biomass_Combustion.doc

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7576/ETR-GreenhouseGasInventoryMgtPlan-Rev_0428091.doc

10. Scope 1 Direct GHG Emissions: (CDP6 Q2(b)(i))

Instructions for question 10 and question 11 (following page)

When providing answers to questions 10 and 11, please do not deduct offset credits, Renewable Energy Certificates etc, or net off any estimated avoided emissions from the export of renewable energy, carbon sequestration (including enhanced oil recovery) or from the use of goods and services. Opportunities to provide details of activities that reduce or avoid emissions are provided elsewhere in the information request.

Carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon e.g. carbon dioxide from burning biomass/biofuels should be reported separately from emissions Scopes 1, 2 and 3. If relevant, please report these emissions in question 15. However, please do include any nitrous oxide or methane emissions from biomass/biofuel combustion in your emissions under the three scopes.

Please answer the following questions using Table 1.

Please provide:

10.1. Total gross global Scope 1 GHG emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂-e

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by:

10.2. Country or region

Please provide CDP with responses to questions 10.1 and 10.2 for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not done so before or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. Please work backwards from the current reporting year, so that you enter data for your oldest reporting period last. Table 1 (below) and table 5 (Q11.1 and 11.2) will be automatically populated with the dates that you give in answer to 7.1.

Electric utilities should report emissions by country/region using the table in question EU3.

Table 1 - Please use whole numbers only. Use the "Other" option in the drop down menu to enter the name of a region.

Reporting year Q7.1 Start date	01/01/2008
Reporting year Q7.1 End date	31/12/2008
10.1 Total gross global Scope 1 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO ₂ -e	33186984
10.2 Gross Scope 1 emissions in metric tonnes CO₂-e by country or region	
USA	33186984

Your answer to question 10.1 will be automatically carried forward to tables 2 and 3 below if you add a country or region in answer to 10.2 or press "Save" at the end of the page.

Please tick the box if your total gross global Scope 1 figure (Q10.1) includes emissions that you have transferred outside your reporting boundary (as given in answer to 8.1). Please report these transfers under 13.5.

Where it will facilitate a better understanding of your business, please also break down your total global Scope 1 emissions by:

- 10.3. Business division
- and/or
- 10.4. Facility

10.3. Business division (only data for the current reporting year requested)

Table 2 - Please use whole numbers only.

Business Divisions - Enter names below	Scope 1 Metric tonnes CO ₂ -e
Total gross global Scope 1 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO₂-e - answer to question Q10.1	33186984
Generation (includes Fossil Operations and Nuclear)	32736916
Transmission and Distribution	437369
Corporate	12699

10.4. Facility (only data for the current reporting year requested)

Table 3 - Please use whole numbers only.

Facilities - Enter names below	Scope 1 Metric tonnes CO ₂ -e
Total gross global Scope 1 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO₂-e - answer to question Q10.1	33186984
Attala	708915
Baxter Wilson	1241141
Big Cajun 2	1822085
Calcasieu	212568
Cecil Lynch	19026
Delta	11542
Gerald Andrus	695073
Harrison County	224120
Harvey Couch	22898
Independence	5438169
Lake Catherine	64048
Lewis Creek	1286126
Little Gypsy	1247322
Michoud	1315226
Ninemile Point	2762715
Ouachita	559221
Perryville	885932
RS Cogen	674957
RS Nelson	3691296
Rex Brown	100634
Sabine	2385825
Sterlington	7765
Waterford	542262
White Bluff	6316780

10.5. Please break down your total global Scope 1 GHG emissions in metric tonnes of the gas and metric tonnes of CO₂-e by GHG type. (Only data for the current reporting year requested.)

Table 4 - Please use whole numbers only.

Scope 1 GHG Type	Unit	Quantity
CO ₂	Metric tonnes	32761449
CH ₄	Metric tonnes	6996
CH ₄	Metric tonnes CO ₂ -e	146922
N ₂ O	Metric tonnes	64
N ₂ O	Metric tonnes CO ₂ -e	19827
HFCs	Metric tonnes	4
HFCs	Metric tonnes CO ₂ -e	12699
PFCs	Metric tonnes	
PFCs	Metric tonnes CO ₂ -e	
SF ₆	Metric tonnes	10
SF ₆	Metric tonnes CO ₂ -e	246087

10.6. If you have not provided any information about Scope 1 emissions in response to the questions above, please explain your reasons and describe any plans you have for collecting Scope 1 GHG emissions information in future.

Table 1 equals 'Total Emissions from Direct Sources' in attached 2008 GHG Inventory.

Table 2 - Generation emissions equals the 'Stationary Combustion' category in attached GHG Inventory; Transmission and Distribution emissions equal 'Mobile Combustion', 'Natural Gas Transmission and Distribution' and 'Electricity Transmission and Distribution' in attached 2008 GHG Inventory; Corporate emissions equals 'Cooling' category.

Table 3 is sourced from 'Stationary Combustion CEM' tab in attached 2008 GHG Inventory. Entergy is able to provide facility-specific emissions information for its fossil-fired generation units (see 10.4). These emissions account for over 97 percent of Entergy's Scope 1 Direct GHG Emissions. The remaining emissions (<3%) are not conducive to tracking at the facility level (i.e., mobile sources, fugitive emissions, etc.). Entergy facilities not shown did not emit any GHGs during the reporting period.

Table 4 calculations are performed on the '2008 Corporate Emissions' tab in attached GHG Inventory.

Entergy does not include PFCs in its GHG Inventory.

Further information

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7583/Entergy_GHG_Inventory_2008_May.2009-FINAL.xls

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7584/ETR-GreenhouseGasInventoryMgtPlan-Rev_0428091.doc

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8573/Entergy_Early_Action_through_2008.jpg

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8574/Entergy_2008_Sustainability_Report_-_Meeting_The_Challenge.pdf

11. Scope 2 Indirect GHG Emissions: (CDP6 Q2(b)(i))

Important note about emission factors where zero or low carbon electricity is purchased:

The emissions factor you should use for calculating Scope 2 emissions depends upon whether the electricity you purchase is counted in calculating the grid average emissions factor or not – see below. You can find this out from your supplier.

Electricity that IS counted in calculating the grid average emissions factor:

Where electricity is sourced from the grid and that electricity has been counted in calculating the grid average emissions factor, Scope 2 emissions must be calculated using the grid average emissions factor, even if your company purchases electricity under a zero or low carbon electricity tariff.

Electricity that is NOT counted in calculating the grid average emissions factor:

Where zero or low carbon electricity is sourced from the grid or otherwise transmitted to the company and that electricity is not counted in calculating the grid average, the emissions factor specific to that method of generation can be used, provided that any certificates quantifying GHG-related environmental benefits claimed for the electricity are not sold or passed on separately from the electricity purchased.

[Click here](#) to see the instructions from the previous page on answering question 11.

Please answer the following questions using Table 5.

Please provide:

11.1. Total gross global Scope 2 GHG emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂-e.

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by:

11.2. Country or region

Please provide CDP with responses to questions 11.1 and 11.2 for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not done so before or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. Please work backwards from the current reporting year, so that you enter data for your oldest reporting period last. Table 5 will be automatically populated with the dates that you gave in answer to 7.1.

Table 5 - Please use whole numbers only. Use the "Other" option in the drop down menu to enter the name of a region.

Reporting year Q7.1 Start date	01/01/2008
Reporting year Q7.1 End date	31/12/2008
11.1 Total gross global Scope 2 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO ₂ -e	15704308
11.2 Gross Scope 2 emissions in metric tonnes CO ₂ -e by country or region	
USA	15704308

Your answer to 11.1 will be automatically carried forward to tables 6 and 7 below if you add a country or region in answer to 11.2 or press "Save" at the end of the page.

Where it will facilitate a better understanding of your business, please also break down your total global Scope 2 emissions by:

11.3. Business division

and/or

11.4. Facility

11.3. Business division (only data for the current reporting year requested)

Table 6 - Please use whole numbers only.

Business Divisions - Enter names below	Scope 2 Metric tonnes CO ₂ -e
Total gross global Scope 2 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO ₂ -e - answer to question Q11.1	15704308
Utility Operations	15704308

11.4. Facility (only data for the current reporting year requested)

Table 7 - Please use whole numbers only.

Facilities - Enter names below	Scope 2 Metric tonnes CO ₂ -e
Total gross global Scope 2 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO ₂ -e - answer to question Q11.1	15704308
Controllable Purchases (defined in comments below)	7495113
Uncontrollable Purchases (defined in comments below)	8209195

11.5. If you have not provided any information about Scope 2 emissions in response to the questions above, please explain your reasons and describe any plans you have for collecting Scope 2 GHG emissions information in future.

Facility specific emission information for controllable purchases (Item 1 in Table 7) can be found on the 'Purchased Power' tab in Entergy's 2008 GHG Inventory [attached].

Further information

Table 5 equals 'Total Emissions from Optional Sources' in attached 2008 GHG Inventory.

Due to the large percentage of Entergy's overall GHG Inventory that purchased power represents (32% for 2008) Entergy chooses to include this category with Scope 2 emissions, recognizing that this is an optional, indirect GHG emission source. All indirect emissions result from purchased power to supply the electric utility. This source is not required under EPA or WRI reporting protocols. Entergy has elected to report these emissions because it has decreased its self generation while increasing the amount of power it purchases to support grid operations. Including purchased power in this manner presents the most accurate representation of the emission footprint required to support grid operations and meet customer demand.

T&D line losses are quantified in Entergy's GHG Inventory; however, because the bulk of power purchased to support grid operations and meet customer demand is generated within Entergy's service territory, this is not subtracted from purchased power since additional generation to make up for these losses is already accounted for in the purchased power emission category.

Purchased electricity is sourced by several facilities not owned or controlled by Entergy. Entergy defines two types of purchased power: Controllable and Uncontrollable.

Facility specific emission information for controllable purchases (Item 1 in Table 7) can be found on the 'Purchased Power' tab in Entergy's 2008 GHG Inventory [attached]. As described in Entergy's Inventory Management Plan [attached], emissions resulting from Entergy's controllable purchased power megawatt hours are derived using eGrid emission factors for each individual facility.

The term "controllable purchases" describes power purchases in which the source of the power is known. These purchases are typically the result of contract purchases with specific plants/operators where the electricity is generated by a known unit. The term "uncontrollable purchases" describes power purchases in which the source of the power is unknown, or a purchase from the grid.

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7586/ETR-GreenhouseGasInventoryMgtPlan-Rev_0428091.doc

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7587/Entergy_GHG_Inventory_2008_May.2009-FINAL.xls

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8575/Entergy_Early_Action_through_2008.jpg

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8576/Entergy_2008_Sustainability_Report_-_Meeting_The_Challenge.pdf

12. Contractual Arrangements Supporting Particular Types of Electricity Generation: (CDP6 Q2(b)(i)- Guidance)

12.1. If you consider that the grid average factor used to report Scope 2 emissions in question 11 does not reflect the contractual arrangements you have with electricity suppliers, (for example, because you purchase electricity using a zero or low carbon electricity tariff), you may calculate and report a contractual Scope 2 figure in response to this question, showing the origin of the alternative emission factor and information about the tariff.

In the case of controllable purchases (defined in 11.5), Entergy has contracted with specific plants/operators to supply electrical energy necessary to support grid operations and meet utility customer demand. Entergy tracks these purchases and uses this information each year, along with plant-specific emission factors from the eGRID system, to quantify plant-specific emissions as a result of these purchases.

In 2008, Entergy purchased 18,351 MWh of electricity from biomass sources. 2,996 MWh of this was directly marketed to Entergy retail customers through Entergy Louisiana's Geaux Green program [<http://www.entropylouisiana.com/geauxgreen/>].

12.2. If you retire any certificates (eg: Renewable Energy Certificates) associated with zero or low carbon electricity, please provide details.

Entergy Texas, Inc. purchases and retires Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) to meet the State of Texas Renewable Portfolio Standard requirement for retail electric sales. For calendar year 2008, Entergy Texas, Inc. secured and retired 393,177 RECs.

Further information

13. Scope 3 Other Indirect GHG Emissions: (CDP6 Q2(c))

For each of the following categories, please:

- Describe the main sources of emissions,

- Report emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂-e,

- state the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

Notes about question 13

When providing answers to question 13, please do not deduct offset credits, Renewable Energy Certificates etc, or net off any estimated avoided emissions from the export of renewable energy, carbon sequestration (including enhanced oil recovery) or from the use of goods and services. Opportunities to provide details of activities that reduce or avoid emissions are provided elsewhere in the information request.

Carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon e.g. carbon dioxide from burning biomass/biofuels should be reported separately from emissions Scopes 1, 2 and 3. If relevant, please report these emissions in question 15. However, please do include any nitrous oxide or methane emissions from biomass/biofuel combustion in your emissions under the three scopes.

13.1 Employee business travel

Describe the main sources of emissions

Entergy currently does not include this Scope 3 emission in its GHG inventory.

Emissions in metric tonnes CO₂-e.

Not applicable

State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

Not applicable

13.2. External distribution/logistics

Describe the main sources of emissions

Entergy currently does not include this Scope 3 emission in its GHG inventory.

Emissions in metric tonnes CO₂-e.

Not applicable

State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

Not applicable

13.3 Use/disposal of company's products and services

For auto manufacture and auto component companies – please refer to the additional questions for these sectors before completing question 13.3. Describe the main sources of emissions

Entergy currently does not include this Scope 3 emission in its GHG inventory.

Emissions in metric tonnes CO₂-e.

Not applicable

State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

Not applicable

13.4 Company supply chain

Describe the main sources of emissions

In 2008, Entergy joined with other investor-owned electric companies to form the Electric Utility Industry Sustainable Supply Chain Alliance, which is working with the Edison Electric Institute to improve the environmental performance of non-fuel suppliers. The Alliance is expected to engage suppliers to improve impacts on air emissions, water consumption, landfill reduction and energy efficiency.

The group recently released a voluntary standard that lists a five-step framework for moving a company from compliance to leadership [attached]; it also offers tips on a range of business practices, from procurement to reporting and office operations to rewarding innovative employees.

At this time, no quantification of emissions has been developed; however, the effort will result in a better understanding of Entergy's non-fuel suppliers so that steps may be taken in the future to quantify and reduce emissions from their operations. [see <http://www.euissca.org/default.aspx>]

Emissions in metric tonnes CO₂-e.

Not applicable

State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

Not applicable

13.5 Other

If you are reporting emissions that do not fall into the categories above, please categorise them into transferred emissions and non-transferred emissions (please see guidance for an explanation of these terms).

Please report transfers in the first three input fields and non-transfers in the last three input fields.

Transfers

Describe the main sources of emissions

Not applicable

Transfers

Report emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂-e.

Not applicable

Transfers
State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

Not applicable

Non-transfers
Describe the main sources of emissions

Not applicable

Non-transfers
Report emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂-e.

Not applicable

Non-transfers
State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

Not applicable

13.6 If you have not provided information about one or more of the categories of Scope 3 GHG emissions in response to the questions above, please explain your reasons and describe any plans you have for collecting Scope 3 indirect emissions information in future.

Due to the carbon intensive nature of the power generation portion of Entergy's inventory, Entergy has opted to focus its efforts on direct power plant emissions and purchased electricity. Scope 3 emissions are expected to be minimal in terms of the company's overall inventory.

However, targeted efforts are addressing several Scope 3 emission categories, including the Sustainable Supply Chain Initiative highlighted in 13.4 [see also <http://www.euissca.org/default.aspx>] and the "Make an Impact" program described below.

On Earth Day 2009, Entergy announced a new environmental program called "Make an Impact" that aims to raise environmental awareness and mobilize employee and customer action on climate change in their communities. This program, which was created in partnership with the Pew Center on Global Climate Change, will provide tools and resources for employees and customers to understand their carbon footprint while also suggesting ways to reduce their impact on the environment.

Scheduled to launch in June of 2009, the "Make an Impact" interactive Web site will offer visitors the opportunity to enter detailed information regarding individual energy consumption into a custom-built carbon calculator. The calculator will then use the results to suggest specific actions that can be taken to live a more sustainable lifestyle.

In addition to personal carbon footprint analysis, the "Make an Impact" will offer tips, tools and resources on how to reduce energy bills; and consist of a comprehensive outreach program of educational workshops to support local action that will encourage sustainable change. [see also <http://entergy.com/makeanimpact/>].

These efforts will not only help Entergy engage customers, employees and suppliers to reduce our overall footprint, but will allow Entergy to gain insight into the scope and relative size of these emission categories and to begin to establish data sources for emission information.

Further information

<http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7697/090514-supplychain-full.jpg>

<http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7730/Make an Impact Launch.pdf>

14. Emissions Avoided Through Use Of Goods And Services (New for CDP 2009)

14.1. If your goods and/or services enable GHG emissions to be avoided by a third party, please provide details including the estimated avoided emissions, the anticipated timescale over which the emissions are avoided and the methodology, assumptions, emission factors (including sources), and global warming potentials (including sources) used for your estimations.

Entergy offers products and/or services to help customers use electricity more efficiently. Known broadly as demand side management or energy efficiency programs, these efforts focus on efficient use of electricity through a host of outreach programs, low-income assistance initiatives and even grant offerings.

Reducing energy consumption eliminates emissions associated with electric generation, reduces the amount of new generation that needs to be built to meet the growth in demand and has the added benefit of reducing customer's electric bills helping all customers but is especially important for our low income customers.

There are active DSM programs in Entergy Texas, Inc. and Entergy Arkansas, Inc. that include 20 DSM programs that cover all customer classes (residential, commercial and industrial). A total of \$28.5 million was invested over the period of 2002-2008 to deliver a total of 50.6 MWs and 166,238 MWhs of energy savings. In 2008 alone a total of \$7.9 million was invested in DSM programs delivering 18 MWs and 52,000 MWhs of energy savings. The projected demand side management spend for 2009 is \$16 million with projected results of 30 MWs and 65,000 MWhs.

Entergy also conducted an Advanced Meter Infrastructure (AMI) pilot in 2008 and tested A/C load control, TOU and provided real time information on customer usage enabled through a smart thermostat. AMI enabled demand response will be a key component of helping to meet our future resource needs.

Driving greater awareness of energy efficiency is a stated goal in our five-year environmental strategy. We participated in energy efficiency efforts specifically targeting our low-income customers in order to reduce their energy consumption and the related economic burden. We made the following progress in 2008. Through the efforts of volunteers and employees, we helped weatherize more than 2,755 homes for our low-income customers. Through our CFL energy efficiency programs and our

Change-A-Light campaign approximately 273,000 compact fluorescent light bulbs were distributed. We continued to distribute fans and energy-efficient air conditioning units through our Beat the Heat program.

In 2008, we also continued our participation in Energy Star, a government-backed program helping businesses and individuals save money through better energy efficiency. We distributed Energy Star materials to our customers through customer service organizations and our Web site [energystar.com](http://www.energystar.gov). Energy also promotes an Energy Star Residential New Construction program. In fact, for four years in a row, Energy has been recognized for its Energy Star homes program by the U.S. Environmental

Energy continues to promote energy efficiency over the web through our EnSight site. In 2008 over 94,000 customers visited our site for energy efficiency information and to perform on line energy audits. <http://www.energystar.gov/ensight/default.aspx>

Further information

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7698/Entergy_Texas_2009_Energy_Efficiency_Plan_and_Report.pdf

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7699/Entergy_Arkansas_2008_Annual_Report_As_Filed_4-1-09.doc

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7725/IE_Article_-_Datalink_Louisiana_021809.pdf

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7726/IE_Article_-_AMI_Pilot_070908.pdf

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7727/IE_Article_-_ENSight_Web_Site_100708.pdf

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7728/IE_Article_-_DataLink_Texas_042309.pdf

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7731/ENSight_Web_Site_Example.pdf

15. Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Biologically Sequestered Carbon: (New for CDP 2009)

An example would be carbon dioxide from burning biomass/biofuels.

15.1. Please provide the total global carbon dioxide emissions in metric tonnes CO₂ from biologically sequestered carbon.

Emissions in metric tonnes CO₂ - Please use whole numbers only

0

Further information

Entergy does not have equity ownership in any biomass/biofuels generation facilities. However, the company does purchase power generated from these facilities.

In 2008, Entergy purchased 18,351 MWh of electricity from biomass sources. 2,996 MWh of this was directly marketed to Entergy retail customers through Entergy Louisiana's Geaux Green program [<http://www.energylouisiana.com/geauxgreen/>].

Entergy Texas, Inc. purchases and retires Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) to meet the State of Texas Renewable Portfolio Standard requirement for retail electric sales. For calendar year 2008, Entergy Texas, Inc. secured and retired 393,177 RECs.

In 2008, Entergy conducted a study of renewable technologies to determine their potential use in Entergy's service territory - this study is attached and found that biomass is the most likely renewable resource for Entergy to use in the future. Accordingly, Entergy issued a Request for Information (RFI) for renewable energy generation facilities in our service territory (also attached).

Additionally, Entergy has secured over 1.2 million metric tons of CO₂e offsets through participation in biological sequestration projects. See response to question 22.4 for additional details.

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8577/Entergy_2008_Sustainability_Report_-_Meeting_The_Challenge.pdf

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8579/2008_SPO_Renewable_Generation_Analysis_Report.doc

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8580/2009_Renewable_RFI_Main_Document_.doc

16. Emissions Intensity: (CDP6 Q3(b))

16.1. Please supply a financial emissions intensity measurement for the reporting year for your combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Please describe the measurement.

The best financial emissions intensity measurement for Entergy is metric tons of CO₂ of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions per US\$millions in revenue (turnover). Entergy's Scope 1 emissions (as described and reported in 10.1) equaled 33,186,984 metric tons, while Scope 2 emissions (as described and reported in 11.1) equaled 15,704,308 metric tons. Entergy's 2008 operating revenues (turnover) equaled US\$13,094,000,000.

16.1.1. Give the units. For example, the units could be metric tonnes of CO₂-e per million Yen of turnover, metric tonnes of CO₂-e per US\$ of profit, metric tonnes of CO₂-e per thousand Euros of turnover.

Metric tons (in CO₂e) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions per US\$millions revenue (turnover)

16.1.2. The resulting figure.
Use a decimal point if necessary. Please use a "." rather than a ",", i.e. please write 15.6 rather than 15,6

3733.9

16.2. Please supply an activity related intensity measurement for the reporting year for your combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Please describe the measurement.

The best activity emissions intensity measurement for Entergy is metric tons of CO₂ of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions per megawatt hour of electric generation. Entergy's Scope 1 emissions (as described and reported in 10.1) equaled 33,186,984 metric tons, while Scope 2 emissions (as described and reported in 11.1) equaled 15,704,308 metric tons. Entergy's electric generation totaled 120,101,000 megawatt hours. Entergy's purchased power from all sources totaled 33,399,000 megawatt hours.

16.2.1. Give the units e.g. metric tonnes of CO₂-e per metric tonne of output or for service sector businesses per unit of service provided.

Metric tons (in CO₂e) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions per megawatt hour of total power generation

16.2.2. The resulting figure.
Use a decimal point if necessary. Please use a "." rather than a ",", i.e. please write 15.6 rather than 15,6

0.32

Further information

The intensity metric presented above will not match the intensity metric presented in the response to Question EU.4. The number above includes all corporate emissions (generation, T&D, corporate) and Scope 2 emissions; the metric presented in the response to Question EU.4 includes only generation.

Generation number includes 'Total Net Generation' for the Utility, 'Billed GWh' for Entergy Nuclear (Non-Utility) and 'Total Purchased Power' from Entergy's 2008 Statistical Report [found at http://www.entergy.com/investor_relations/2008_publications.aspx]

17. Emissions History: (CDP6 Q2(f))

17.1. Do emissions for the reporting year vary significantly compared to previous years?

No - Please go to question 18.

If the answer to 17.1 is Yes:

17.1.1. Estimate the percentage by which emissions vary compared with the previous reporting year.

This box will accept numerical answers containing a decimal point. Please use "." not ",", i.e. write 10.6, not 10,6.

Have the emissions increased or decreased?

Further information

Compared to 2007, Entergy's 2008 Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions varied only by 1.3%. This minimal variance is due to slight variations in load, thereby requiring adjustments to generation and power purchases to meet demand and required reserve margins.

However, Entergy's emissions have varied significantly since 2000 as a result of our early action to stabilize our GHG emissions. After successfully meeting our first commitment in 2005, we made a second voluntary commitment to stabilize CO₂ emissions from 2006 to 2010 at 20 percent below year 2000 levels even as we continue to grow our electric production. We also added controllable purchases to our stabilization target in order to be more representative of our total footprint. Our cumulative CO₂ emissions for the three years of 2006, 2007 and 2008 were 109 million metric tons, about 6 percent better than our stabilization goal of 116.1 million metric tons for the same three-year period.

Entergy accomplished this by taking early action to manage regulatory risk to reduce CO₂ emissions. The company has:

- Invested in efficiency improvements,
- Increased production from non-emitting nuclear units through capacity up-rates and increased capacity factors, and
- Increased production from more efficient, low emitting combined cycle gas turbines and combined heat and power resources.

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8581/Entergy_Early_Action_through_2008.jpg

18. External Verification/Assurance: (CDP6 Q2(d))

18.1. Has any of the information reported in response to questions 10 – 15 been externally verified/assured in whole or in part?

Yes, it has been externally verified/assured in whole or in part.(Please continue with questions 18.2 to 18.5)

It would aid automated analysis of responses if you could select responses from the tick boxes below. However, please use the text box provided if the tick boxes menu options are not appropriate.

18.2. State the scope/boundary of emissions included within the verification/assurance exercise.

Scope 1 Q10.1
Scope 2 Q11.1

Please use the text box below to describe the scope/boundary of emissions included within the verification/assurance exercise if the tick box menu options above are not applicable.

EPA's Climate Leaders program continually reviews our emissions inventory data as well as our progress in reaching our GHG emissions goal. In addition, Entergy is receiving technical assistance from EPA in determining organizational and operational boundaries, identifying the most appropriate emission factors for the electric utility industry, and in documenting these decisions in an Inventory Management Plan (IMP) that will ensure consistency and transparency in the inventory over time. EPA performs desktop reviews of both the inventory data and IMP to ensure they meet EPA's quality standards, and also conducts a risk-based on-site IMP review to ensure that the Management Plan is being implemented at the facility level. These reviews provide assurance to EPA that a well-implemented GHG data collection and management system is in place to track progress towards Entergy's GHG reduction goal (stabilize CO2 emissions at 20% below 2000 levels from 2006 to 2010 – more fully described in the response to question 23), and result in EPA recognition for corporate leadership on the climate change issue.

In late 2008, Entergy commissioned Environmental Resources Trust (ERT)-Winrock International to conduct a verification audit of our 2006 and 2007 GHG inventories. Entergy is starting the process of performing a verification on its 2008 GHG Inventory.

We received a final verification statement for the 2006 and 2007 inventories in May of 2009. The audit verified that Entergy's GHG inventories are consistent with the Entergy Corporation GHG emissions methodology and reporting guidance. The inventories conform to generally accepted greenhouse gas (GHG) accounting standards. The emission estimates were found to be a fair and accurate representation of Entergy Corporation's actual emissions, and were free from material misstatement. A few minor necessary adjustments resulted from the audit, including footprint (inclusion or exclusion of certain facilities), ownership share and use of updated emission factors.

Direct CO2 emissions from Entergy's power plants, which account for over 97 percent of Entergy's Scope 1 emissions, are measured by continuous emissions monitors. Entergy's reported emissions are verified in accordance with detailed federal (40 CFR Part 75) Quality Assurance regulations and are certified by Entergy's Designated Representative to be accurate. Entergy also has power plant CO2 emissions and the operation of our CEMS system audited by an external 3rd party consultant.

Indirect CO2 emissions, those from purchased electricity, are derived using transaction data from Entergy's internal purchased power accounting system. This system is also used for financial accounting (i.e., contract payment) for purchased power.

Finally, Entergy signed a partnership agreement with Environmental Defense in 2001. The agreement contains provisions for ongoing review of Entergy's GHG goals and engages ED as an advisor on our overall GHG strategy. Likewise, Entergy remains engaged with other organizations such as the Pew Center's Business Environmental Leadership Council, Clean Energy Group, Center for Clean Air Policy and others to identify best practices in terms of GHG strategy, accounting and overall policy.

18.3. State what level of assurance (eg: reasonable or limited) has been given.

The EPA Climate Leaders reviews provide assurance to EPA that a well-implemented GHG data collection and management system is in place to track progress towards Entergy's GHG reduction goal (stabilize CO2 emissions at 20% below 2000 levels from 2006 to 2010 – more fully described in question 20), and result in EPA recognition for corporate leadership on the climate change issue.

The ERT-Winrock verification effort for Entergy's 2006 and 2007 GHG Inventory was conducted following procedures outlined in the "Corporate GHG Verification Guideline" (prepared by ERT in 2005 under a grant program overseen by U.S. EPA Climate Leaders). As defined in this guidance, a Tier II-level verification is appropriate for basic reporting, and those voluntary efforts and public commitments for which there are no imminent requirements for compliance obligations or emissions trading. It is intended to establish the basis for baseline protection, support claims for credit for early action, and enable assessments of performance of various GHG reduction initiatives by Entergy Corporation towards its voluntary targets.

18.4. Provide a copy of the verification/assurance statement.

Please attach a copy/copies.

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7589/ERT_Entergy2006-7_VerificationStatement_May2009.doc

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7590/ERT_CGVG_Final_June_2005.pdf

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7591/ETR-GreenhouseGasInventoryMgtPlan-Rev_0428091.doc

18.5. Specify the standard against which the information has been verified/assured.

The GHG emissions data submitted under Climate Leaders is reviewed against the Climate Leaders GHG Inventory Guidance, which is based on the Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard developed by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD).

The ERT-Winrock verification effort was conducted following procedures outlined in the "Corporate GHG Verification Guideline" (prepared by ERT in 2005 under a grant program overseen by U.S. EPA Climate Leaders). This level of verification attempts to review the logic and procedures used to compile the emission estimates, and to assess the validity of the inventory design itself. It focuses on a review of the procedures in place and identifies gaps in a company's inventory program. It also reviews calculations and methodologies used to generate the inventory report. Emissions data were reviewed at a high level to detect internal inconsistencies, identify outliers and find potential errors in reporting, and included boundaries' completeness checks. Data in spreadsheets and databases were also examined under this Tier II review. Field site survey visits and/or data collection meetings were conducted at Entergy Corporation's headquarters in December 2008 in New Orleans, Louisiana and in January 2009 at Entergy's System Planning Operations office in The Woodlands, Texas.

18.6. If none of the information provided in response to questions 10-15 has been verified in whole or in part, please state whether you have plans for GHG emissions accounting information to be externally verified/assured in future.

Not applicable

Further information

19. Data Accuracy: (CDP6 Q2(e) – New wording for CDP 2009)

19.1. What are the main sources of uncertainty in your data gathering, handling and calculations e.g.: data gaps, assumptions, extrapolation, metering/measurement inaccuracies etc?

If you do not gather emissions data, please select emissions data is NOT gathered and proceed to question 20.

Emission data is gathered.

As part of the process each data manager uses for collecting GHG data, they must define and document any areas of possible error and the QA/QC actions they use to maintain accuracy. CEMS data quality is maintained in accordance with the compliance requirements contained in EPA regulations (40 CFR Part 75). Any departures from these data quality measures (i.e. non-compliance events) should be communicated to Corporate S&E. Possible errors in emissions factors and calculations are also documented with the emissions factors and calculations records. Any inconsistencies and large unexpected changes from the previous year's data should be sufficiently explained when the data is transmitted. Entergy compares the current year's data for each source category to the previous year's data in order to identify any large, unexpected variations. The data and all required calculations are reviewed to ensure they are complete and correct.

19.2. How do these uncertainties affect the accuracy of the reported data in percentage terms or an estimated standard deviation?

Given the rigorous, compliance-driven nature of CEMS requirements, it is not anticipated that any uncertainty associated with this system would have a significant impact on the accuracy of Entergy's GHG Inventory. Similarly, as the purchased power data is primarily managed for transaction accounting (i.e., as verification of contract purchases), uncertainty is expected to be minimal. These two systems account for over 97% of Entergy's GHG inventory.

19.3. Does your company report GHG emissions under any mandatory or voluntary scheme (other than CDP) that requires an accuracy assessment?

Yes (Please answer the following questions - 19.3.1, 19.3.2).

19.3.1 Please provide the name of the scheme.

Other

EPA Climate Leaders and the American Carbon Registry

19.3.2. Please provide the accuracy assessment for GHG emissions reported under that scheme for the last report delivered.

Working with the EPA Climate Leaders program, Entergy developed in 2005 a corporate GHG emissions Inventory Management Plan (IMP). The IMP includes all institutional, managerial, and technical arrangements made for the collection of data, preparation of the inventory, and implementation of steps to manage the quality of the inventory. An IMP provides a systematic process for ensuring data quality, and identifies areas where investments will likely lead to the greatest improvement in overall inventory quality. The primary objective of an IMP is ensuring the credibility of a company's GHG inventory information.

Entergy joined with 15 other companies in 2008 as a founding member of the American Carbon Registry (www.americancarbonregistry.com), one of the largest online registries for voluntary and pre-compliance carbon markets in the United States. The registry will serve to provide transparency over ownership claims concerning emission reductions, support market transactions of verified emission reductions, record validated GHG emission profiles and document the environmental integrity of registered GHG emissions. This registry requires independent third-party verification for all offset projects and corporate inventories. Beginning in October 2010, the Registry will require that all verifiers be ANSI certified.

Finally, Entergy commissioned CH2M Hill to develop and conduct a verification protocol on Entergy's CO2 reporting methodology based on calendar year 2002 data. This report is attached.

Further information

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7592/ETR-GreenhouseGasInventoryMgtPlan-Rev_0428091.doc

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7593/CH2MHill_GHG_Verification_Report_-_2003.PDF

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7594/ERT_Entergy2006-7_Verification_Statement_May_2009.doc

20. Energy and Fuel Requirements and Costs: (New for CDP 2009)

Please provide the following information for the reporting year:

Cost of purchased energy

20.1. The total cost of electricity, heat, steam and cooling purchased by your company.

2457741000

Select currency

United States dollar

20.1.1. Please break down the costs by individual energy type.

Table 8 - The "Cost" column will not accept text. Please use whole numbers only.

Energy type	Cost	Currency
Electricity	2457741000	United States dollar
Heat		United States dollar
Steam		United States dollar
Cooling		United States dollar

Cost of purchased fuel

20.2. The total cost of fuel purchased by your company for mobile and stationary combustion.

3212404000

Select currency

United States dollar

20.2.1. Please breakdown the costs by individual fuel type.

Table 9 - The cost column will not accept text. Please use whole numbers only.

Mobile combustion fuels	Cost	Currency
Fuel, fuel related expenses and gas purchased for resale	321240400	United States dollar

Stationary combustion fuels	Cost	Currency
Other coal-based fuels		

Energy and fuel inputs

The following questions are designed to establish your company's requirements for energy and fuel (inputs). Please note that MWh is our preferred unit for answers as this helps with comparability and analysis. Although it is usually associated with electricity, it can equally be used to represent the energy content of fuels (see CDP 2009 Reporting Guidance for further information on conversions to MWh).

Purchased energy input

20.3 Your company's total consumption of purchased energy in MWh.

Please use whole numbers only.

6044000 MWh

Purchased and self produced fuel input

20.4. Your company's total consumption in MWh of fuels for stationary combustion only. This includes purchased fuels, as well as biomass and self-produced fuels where relevant.

Please use whole numbers only.

40200000 MWh

In answering this question and the one below, you will have used either Higher Heating Values (also known as Gross Calorific Values) or Lower Heating Values (also known as Net Calorific Values).

Please state which you have used in calculating your answers.

Entergy acquires and consumes fuel for stationary combustion for the purpose of power generation. No mathematical conversion is necessary since Entergy meters the output of electrical power resulting from the fuel input.

20.4.1. Please break down the total consumption of fuels reported in answer to question 20.4 by individual fuel type in MWh.

Table 10 - Please use whole numbers only

Stationary combustion fuels	MWh
Sub-bituminous coal	24552000
Natural Gas and Oil	15648000

Energy output

In this question we ask for information about the energy in MWh generated by your company from the fuel that it uses. Comparing the energy contained in the fuel before combustion (question 20.4) with the energy available for use after combustion will give an indication of the efficiency of your combustion processes, taking your industry sector into account.

20.5. What is the total amount of energy generated in MWh from the fuels reported in question 20.4?

Please use whole numbers only.

40200000 MWh

20.6. What is the total amount in MWh of renewable energy, excluding biomass, that is self-generated by your company?

Please use whole numbers only.

431475 MWh

Energy exports

This question is for companies that export energy that is surplus to their requirements. For example, a company may use electricity from a combined heat and power plant but export the heat to another organisation.

20.7. What percentage of the energy reported in response to question 20.5 is exported/sold by your company to the grid or to third parties?

Please use whole numbers only.

92 %

20.8. What percentage of the renewable energy reported in response to question 20.6 is exported/sold by your company to the grid or to third parties?

Please use whole numbers only.

96 %

Further information

Regarding question 20.7, Entergy's on-system hydro generation (197,000 MWh) is exported to the grid at a rate of 92% (100% actually goes onto the grid, but we subtracted line losses and company usage to derive the percentage). For Entergy's ownership share of wind generation (234,475), 100% of that power is exported to the grid. The resulting weighted percentage for question 20.8 is 96%.

Source for numbers is Entergy's 2008 Statistical Report [http://www.energy.com/investor_relations/2008_publications.aspx]

21. EU Emissions Trading Scheme: (CDP6 Q2(g)(i) – New wording for CDP 2009)

Electric utilities should report allowances and emissions using the table in question EU5.

21.1. Does your company operate or have ownership of facilities covered by the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS)?

No (Please go to question 22.)

Please give details of:

21.2. The allowances allocated for free for each year of Phase II for facilities which you operate or own. (Even if you do not wholly own facilities, please give the full number of allowances).

Table 11 - Please use whole numbers only.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Free allowances metric tonnes CO2					

21.3. The total allowances purchased through national auctioning processes for the period 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008 for facilities that you operate or own. (Even if you do not wholly own facilities, please give the total allowances purchased through auctions by the facilities for this period).

Total allowances purchased through auction

21.4. The total CO₂ emissions for 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008 for facilities which you operate or own. (Even if you do not wholly own facilities, please give the total emissions for this period.)

Total emissions in metric tonnes

Further information

22. Emissions Trading: (CDP6 Q2(g)(ii) - New wording for CDP 2009)

Electric utilities should read EU6 before answering these questions.

22.1. Please provide details of any emissions trading schemes, other than the EU ETS, in which your company already participates or is likely to participate within the next two years.

[We do not participate or anticipate participating in any trading schemes within the next two years. \(Please go to question 22.3\)](#)

22.2. What is your overall strategy for complying with any schemes in which you are required or have elected to participate, including the EU ETS?

Further information

22. Carbon credits

22.3. Have you purchased any project-based carbon credits?

[Yes. \(Please answer the following questions\)](#)

Please indicate whether the credits are to meet one or more of the following commitments:

[Primarily for voluntary offsetting of your own emissions](#)

Please also:

22.4 Provide details including the type of unit, volume and vintage purchased and the standard/scheme against which the credits have been verified, issued and retired (where applicable).

- 1) Anadarko EOR Geologic Sequestration, CO₂, 150,000 MT CO₂e, 2005 vintage, Environmental Resource Trust Registry
- 2) Nike, SF₆, 100,000 MT CO₂e, 2005 vintage, Environmental Resource Trust Registry
- 3) International Paper, CO₂, 300,000 MT CO₂e, 2003, 2004 vintage, Environmental Resource Trust Registry
- 4) Merit Energy, CO₂, 400,000 MT CO₂e, 2004 vintage, Environmental Resource Trust Registry
- 5) Tensas Forestation, CO₂, 760,000 MT CO₂e, 2004 -2074 vintage, Environmental Resource Trust Registry
- 6) Blue Source EOR Geologic, CO₂, 1,100,000 MT CO₂e, 2004, 2005 vintage, Environmental Resource Trust Registry
- 7) Dupont N₂O Trade, N₂O, 125,000 MT CO₂e, 2001 vintage, Environmental Resource Trust
- 8) Conservation Fund Forest Sequestration, CO₂, 224,509 MT CO₂e, 2002 -2072, Environmental Resource Trust Registry
- 9) Winrock Sequestration, CO₂, 159,091 MT CO₂e, 2003 - 2073 vintage, Environmental Resource Trust Registry
- 10) Toromont Landfill Methane, CH₄, 50,000 MT CO₂e, 2001 vintage, Environmental Resource Trust Registry
- 11) Pacific Northwest Direct Seed Lease, CO₂, 30,727 MT CO₂e, 2003 - 2013 vintage, Environmental Resource Trust Registry

- 12) Trans Alta Coal Mine Methane, CH4, 400,000 MT CO2e, 2002 - 2005 vintage, Environmental Resource Trust Registry,
- 13) Environmental Resources Trust, CO2, 50,000 MT CO2e, 2002 vintage, Environmental Resource Trust Registry
- 14) UK Shell Trade, CO2, 5,000 MT CO2e, 2002 vintage, Environmental Resource Trust Registry
- 15) Danish Elsam Trade, CO2, 10,000 MT CO2e, 2001 vintage, Environmental Resource Trust
- Total 3,864,327 MT CO2e 2001 - 2073 vintage

22.5. Have you been involved in the origination of project-based carbon credits?

No. (Please go to question 22.7)

22.6. Please provide details including:

- Your role in the project(s),
- The locations and technologies involved,
- The standard/scheme under which the projects are being/have been developed,
- Whether emissions reductions have been validated or verified,
- The annual volumes of generated/projected carbon credits,
- Retirement method if used for own compliance or offsetting.

22.7. Are you involved in the trading of allowances under the EU ETS and/or project-based carbon credits as a separate business activity, or in direct support of a business activity such as investment fund management or the provision of offsetting services?

No. (Please go to question 23)

22.8. Please provide details of the role performed.

Further information

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8582/Entergy_2008_Sustainability_Report_-_Meeting_The_Challenge.pdf

Performance

23. Reduction plans & goals: (CDP6 Q3(a))

23.1. Does your company have a GHG emissions and/or energy reduction plan in place?

Yes. (Please go to question 23.3)

23.2. Please explain why.

It would aid automated analysis of responses if you could select a response from the options below as well as using the text box. However, please just use the text box provided if the options are not appropriate.

If the menu options above are not appropriate, please answer the question using the text box below:

Goal setting

23.3. Do you have an emissions and/or energy reduction target(s)?

Yes. (Please answer the following questions)

23.4 What is the baseline year for the target(s)?

2000

23.5. What is the emissions and/or energy reduction target(s)?

Emission Reduction - After successfully meeting our first commitment in 2005, we made a second voluntary commitment to stabilize CO2 emissions from 2006 to 2010 at 20 percent below year 2000 levels even as we continue to grow our electric production. We also added controllable purchases to our stabilization target in order to be more representative of our total footprint. Our cumulative CO2 emissions for the three years of 2006, 2007 and 2008 were 109 million metric tons, about six percent better than our stabilization goal of 116.1 million metric tons for the same three-year period.

Energy Reduction - Entergy continues to pursue cost-effective energy efficiency as a viable alternative for meeting future resource needs and reducing our environmental footprint. Accordingly, Entergy has set a target to achieve 30 MWs and 65,000 MWhs of energy savings in 2009.

23.6. What are the sources or activities to which the target(s) applies?

The GHG stabilization target described in 23.5 applies to Entergy's equity share of generation plants plus controllable power purchases (defined in 11.5).

The energy reduction target applies to Entergy's regulated utility companies.

23.7. Over what period/timescale does the target(s) extend?

Our first GHG stabilization commitment extended from 2000 to 2005, while our second commitment spans from 2006 to 2010.

The energy reduction target applies to 2009.

Further information

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8583/Entergy_2008_Sustainability_Report_-_Meeting_The_Challenge.pdf

23. GHG emissions and energy reduction activities

23.8. What activities are you undertaking or planning to undertake to reduce your emissions/energy use?

Entergy is

- Expanding our use of safe, emission-free nuclear generation through high capacity factors, uprates and the construction of new nuclear facilities. In early 2009, Entergy requested temporary suspension of federal regulatory reviews of its combined Construction and Operating License applications for new nuclear units at Grand Gulf Nuclear Station and River Bend Station. We took this step to gain more time to consider alternative reactor technologies to make sure we ultimately have the most cost efficient, highest quality generating resource for our customers. This action in no way reflects a change in our position on the importance of nuclear power.

- Using newer, more efficient generation technologies such as combined cycle gas turbine plants. Entergy has initiated an internal effort to evaluate existing resources for plant betterment or deactivation depending on resource needs. Additionally, several existing sites are being considered and/or permitted for additional, more efficient generation. This approach minimizes the company's physical footprint, while introducing more efficient generation and improving Entergy's overall fuel efficiency. In 2008, we completed the acquisitions of the 789-megawatt Ouachita Power Facility in northern Louisiana and the 322-megawatt Calcasieu Generating Facility in southwestern Louisiana. Both are natural gas-fired generation facilities. We continue to seek opportunities to invest in clean and efficient technologies that can deliver reliable power to our customers at a good value.

- Considering the future cost of carbon when making investment decisions. Entergy has developed and refined a CO2 Point of View and includes carbon constrained scenarios when making investment decisions;

- Encouraging energy efficiency. Reducing energy consumption eliminates emissions associated with electric generation, reduces the amount of new generation that needs to be built to meet the growth in demand and has the added benefit of reducing customers' electric bills.

- Promoting and facilitating efficient use of energy among our customers is essential to our sustainable development efforts. Energy efficiency initiatives can reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with the generation of wasted energy and lower energy bills for customers, which is especially important for our low-income customers. We recognize that energy efficiency technologies currently are the only deployable solution for reducing GHG emissions.

Recognizing the powerful benefits associated with energy efficiency, Entergy created an Energy Efficiency Task Force to identify initiatives that can reduce systemwide energy demand by a goal of 300 megawatts. To date, 22 initiatives were identified and are under development.

In addition, our utilities continue their efforts to drive more efficient use of energy among customers.

- Entergy Arkansas, Inc. offers residential energy efficiency programs focused on weatherization for energy-inefficient homes, encouraging the use of compact fluorescent lighting and time-of-use rate. For commercial, industrial and public entity customers, an energy efficiency solutions representative can help direct the customer to the best energy efficiency solution based on their unique needs. Cash incentives are available to offset the cost of certain upgrades.

- Entergy Mississippi, Inc. is proposing a First Step pilot program where employees will teach students, low-income and elderly customers how to assess energy usages in their homes or small businesses. While supplies last, Entergy Mississippi will send a weatherization kit – with weather stripping, caulking, a low-flow showerhead or compact fluorescent light bulb – to customers who complete an assessment.

- Entergy New Orleans, Inc. launched a \$2 million energy efficiency pilot program that lets customers choose from a list of certified insulation or HVAC contractors on the Entergy New Orleans Web site and receive rebates for work such as insulating attics, sealing air ducts, reducing air leakage and modernizing heating and air-conditioning systems.

- Entergy Texas, Inc. has invested \$23.4 million from 2002–2008 in its Energy Efficiency program, which has achieved 38.1 megawatts of peak demand savings and over 127,878 megawatt hours of energy savings. Entergy Texas also participates in energy efficiency efforts that specifically target low-income customers in order to reduce their energy consumption and the related economic burden. In addition, Entergy Texas has assisted in weatherizing 3,318 homes for its low income customers; distributed over 91,000 compact fluorescent lights; distributed fans and energy efficient air conditioning units through its Beat the Heat program; and responded to more than 100,000 requests for energy conservation brochures and other educational material.

Additionally, Entergy's Nuclear Innovations Group is teaming with a vendor to implement a pilot effort to demonstrate building electrical costs can be drastically reduced through energy savings technology. Energy use is projected to be reduced up to 40% through this effort.

We also secured 13,500 pledges from Entergy employees and customers in our 2008 Change-a-Light campaign to replace at least one incandescent bulb for an energy-

efficient compact fluorescent bulb. Since most pledges were for replacing multiple bulbs, the campaign is expected to result in approximately 35,000 bulbs being replaced. In addition, through the Change-a-Light campaign Entergy helped purchase 10,000 compact fluorescent bulbs, which are expected to reduce 1,200 tons of greenhouse gas emissions.

- Seeking opportunities to expand utilization of renewable resources. In early 2009, Entergy's System Planning and Operations group issued a Renewable Energy Request for Information (RFI). The purpose of this RFI is to present interested parties an opportunity to provide Entergy with information regarding renewable resources that are or will be deliverable to the Entergy System. The information gathered through the RFI process will provide guidance in determining the potential portfolio of cost-competitive renewable energy resources available to Entergy.

We are working with Nike, Environmental Resources Trust and Global Green to form a Solar Reinvestment Fund to help revitalize New Orleans with newly constructed solar-powered schools and homes. This initiative combined with a newly adopted net metering rule will help facilitate investments in distributed renewable energy in New Orleans that will reduce customers' bills and provide direct CO2 reductions on the Entergy system. Four public schools in Orleans parish have been selected for the project. The installation of the solar equipment will be completed over the summer of 2009.

- Gaining experience with various renewable technologies and is looking for profitable opportunities to add renewable technologies to the generation mix. Renewable currently makes up 0.5% of Entergy's generating capacity. Hydro generation in 2008 accounted for 0.1% of the Total sources of energy for the Utility. Entergy currently owns 120 MW of wind and sells energy from these plants on the merchant market. Entergy formed a Joint Venture with Shell Wind to evaluate acquisition of existing developed projects. Texas has adopted a Renewable Portfolio Standard requiring 10% of all energy sold to be supplied by renewable generating capacity. There is a proposal being considered to increase this to 25%. Entergy Gulf States - Louisiana, in conjunction with the Louisiana Public Service Commission is actively participating as the test utility in a retail pilot, voluntary green tariff (GEAUX GREEN) www.geauxgreen.com. The pilot had an initial term of one year and was recently extended through 2010 (see attached Louisiana Public Service System Order). The source of the power is from two biomass fired plants in Louisiana, utilizing agricultural residue as the fuel (rice hulls and sugar cane bagasse). The pilot is initially capped at 40,000 MWh and has an adder of \$0.0225/KWh for the green power surcharge. Entergy's service territory is centered around the Mississippi River valley which is the best source of biomass resources in the United States. A number of Entergy's power plants are on the Mississippi River where barge delivery of biomass is feasible. In a carbon constrained economy, the opportunity exists to retrofit these plants to use biomass fuel.

Additionally, given the availability of biomass resources in Entergy's service territory, we are conducting a capability assessment to explore the potential for biomass-fired generation. We are working with a small developer to develop an assessment of forestry related biomass fuel resources in the area and the potential for partnership and/or self-build /repower to use this biomass as a fuel to produce electrical power. Other renewable technologies are also undergoing similar capability assessments.

- Investing in equipment upgrades, carbon sequestration projects and carbon credits to lower CO2 emissions. An Environmental Initiatives Fund has been created to purchase high quality external offsets as an element for achieving the goal. This doesn't represent internal investments to improve efficiency and reduce direct emissions that will be funded through existing operating and capital budgets. \$3 million has been budgeted for 2006 to 2010.

Entergy's Utility Operations Group has also introduced a comprehensive suite of metrics designed to address specific performance focus areas of the electric utility portion of Entergy's business. The effort, called Back to the Future, focuses on six key areas, some of which contain initiatives and metrics geared specifically toward reducing our CO2 footprint and positively impacting CO2 policy. These initiatives focus on specific efforts such as reducing vehicle miles driven and idle time, reducing SF6 emissions, methane emission reductions, etc. Additionally, the utility has purchased and will continue to purchase hybrid bucket trucks and other alternative fuel vehicles to reduce environmental impact and reduce cost.

Further information

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7740/Entergy_Texas_2009_Energy_Efficiency_Plan_and_Report.pdf
http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7741/Entergy_Arkansas_2008_Annual_Report_As_Filed_4-1-09.doc
http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7742/IE_Article_-_Hybrid_Bucket_Trucks_0416209.pdf
http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8584/2009_Renewable_RFI_Main_Document_.doc
http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8585/2008_SPO_Renewable_Generation_Analysis_Report.doc
http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8586/Entergy_2008_Sustainability_Report_-_Meeting_The_Challenge.pdf
http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8587/Washington_DC_PEW_BELC_JULY_08_PRINTPDF_scrubbed.pdf
http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8588/IE_Article_-_JWL_Op-Ed_on_Climate_Change_in_Energy_Daily.pdf
http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8589/2009_Annual_Meeting_-_IE_Article.doc
http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8590/JWL_Jan_2009_NYT_OPED_-_A_Better_Shade_of_Green.doc

23. Goal evaluation

23.9. What benchmarks or key performance indicators do you use to assess progress against the emissions/energy reduction goals you have set?

Entergy evaluates our performance against our GHG stabilization goal by each year preparing a GHG inventory and comparing key components of this inventory to our target. The key components of our inventory and our GHG commitment are direct emissions from Entergy's power generation facilities (reported in question 10) and our controllable power purchases (defined and reported in question 11).

For energy reduction, the target is in terms of MWs and MWhs of reduced.

Further information

23. Goal achievement

23.10. What emissions reductions, energy savings and associated cost savings have been achieved to date as a result of the plan and/or the activities described above? Please state the methodology and data sources you have used for calculating these reductions and savings.

After successfully meeting our first commitment in 2005, we made a second voluntary commitment to stabilize CO2 emissions from 2006 to 2010 at 20 percent below year 2000 levels even as we continue to grow our electric production. We also added controllable purchases to our stabilization target in order to be more representative of our total footprint. Our cumulative CO2 emissions for the three years of 2006, 2007 and 2008 were 109 million metric tons, about six percent better

than our stabilization goal of 116.1 million metric tons for the same three-year period.

Entergy used the EPA Climate Leader's program methodology to calculate and inventory GHG emissions. These inventories are verified by a third-party and registered with the American Climate Registry.

23.11. What investment has been required to achieve the emissions reductions and energy savings targets or to carry out the activities listed in response to question 23.8 and over what period was that investment made?

Table 13 - The "Investment number" column will not accept text. Please use whole numbers only.

Emission reduction target/energy saving target or activity	Investment number	Investment currency	Timescale
Stabilize CO2 emissions at year 2000 levels through 2005.	20300000	United States dollar	2001 to 2005
Stabilize CO2 emissions 20% below year 2000 levels through 2010.	3000000	United States dollar	2006 to 2010
50 MWs and 166,000 MWh savings	25500000	United States dollar	2002 to 2008

Further information

From 2001 to 2008, Entergy has invested more than US\$22 million in over 70 internal and external projects to reduce GHG emissions. The emission reduction projects from internal projects resulted from investments in power plant efficiency improvements such as turbine upgrades and computerized control systems, and carbon sequestration at company-owned sites implemented through Entergy's Sustainable Forestry Plan. The external emission reduction projects focused on supporting projects that generate GHG offsets through sequestration and process improvements.

A total of US\$28.5 million was invested over the period 2002-2008 to deliver a total of 50.6 MWs and 166,238 MWhs of energy savings. In 2008 alone a total of \$7.9 million was invested in demand side management programs delivering 18 MWs and 52,000 MWhs of energy savings.

23. Goal planning & investment

Electric utilities should read the table in question EU3 for giving details of forecasted emissions.

23.12. What investment will be required to achieve the future targets set out in your reduction plan or to carry out the activities listed in response to question 23.8 above and over what period do you expect payback of that investment?

Table 14 - The "Number" column will not accept text. Please use whole numbers only.

Plan or action	Investment number	Investment currency	Payback
Stabilize CO2 emissions at 20% below year 2000 levels through 2010.	3000000	United States dollar	Reduce regulatory risk associated with mandatory CO2 regulation and capture opportunities to develop technologies to reduce our environmental footprint while taking cost out of the business.
30 MWs and 65,000 MWhs of energy savings (projected 2009)	16000000	United States dollar	30 MWs and 65,000 MWhs of energy savings (projected 2009)

23.13. Please estimate your company's future Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for the next five years for each of the main territories or regions in which you operate or provide a qualitative explanation for expected changes that could impact future GHG emissions.

If possible, please use table 15 below to structure your answer to the question or alternatively use the text box below.

Entergy is positioned well to thrive in a carbon constrained economy and will continue to monitor developments related to climate change and adjust our strategy as appropriate. Entergy currently is in the process of updating our comprehensive environmental strategy and is considering several options for investment over the next five to ten years.

Additionally, Entergy is working to identify the most cost effective demand and supply investments for a range of future energy and environmental policy scenarios. This scenario analysis relies heavily on Entergy's CO2 point of view and the various regulatory scenarios before the US Congress.

Additionally, Entergy's CEO is directly engaged in advocating smart climate policy at the federal level. This outreach has included publication of various articles/op-eds, meetings with key Senators and Representatives and their staff.

Scope 1 forecasted emissions in Table 15 below are in the following units.

Scope 2 forecasted emissions in Table 15 below are in the following units.

Table 15 - The "Scope" columns will not accept text. Please use whole numbers only.

Type in the name of the territory or region for which you are giving data and then press "Add Territory/Region". If giving a global figure instead of separate figures for regions or territories, please write "global" in the box labelled "Enter name of territory or region".

[Click here to see a sample table.](#)

Future reporting years:											
End date for year end DD/MM/YYYY											
Emission forecasts	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 1	Scope 2	

23.14. Please estimate your company's future energy use for the next five years for each of the main territories or regions in which you operate or provide a qualitative explanation for expected changes that could impact future GHG emissions.

If possible, please use table 16 below to structure your answer to the question or alternatively use the text box below.

The company's planning processes include consideration of existing and potential emission targets for determining strategic direction and capital projects. In general, the company's plans are developed to limit exposure to the risk of GHG emissions by focusing on efficient, low-emission resources to meet its needs. The key driver in determining the level of GHG emissions is growth in the demand for electricity. Forecasted demand levels have been reduced recently due to reduced economic activity. Demand is expected to be reduced further through the implementation of economically attractive utility Demand-Side Management (DSM) programs.

Table 16 - Please use whole numbers only.

Type in the name of the territory or region for which you are giving data and a description of the data you are giving e.g. electricity consumption. Then press "Add Row". If giving a global figure instead of separate figures for regions or territories, please use the word "global". This table will also accept different types of units e.g. units of volume or mass.

[Click here to see a sample table.](#)

Future reporting years:											
End date for year end DD/MM/YYYY											
Energy use estimates for territory/region	Number	Units	Number	Units	Number	Units	Number	Units	Number	Units	

23.15. Please explain the methodology used for your estimations and any assumptions made.

The company's planning processes include consideration of existing and potential emission targets for determining strategic direction and capital projects. In general, the company's plans are developed to limit exposure to the risk of GHG emissions by focusing on efficient, low-emission resources to meet its needs. The key driver in determining the level of GHG emissions is growth in the demand for electricity. Forecasted demand levels have been reduced recently due to reduced economic activity. Demand is expected to be reduced further through the implementation of economically attractive utility Demand-Side Management (DSM) programs.

Further information

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8591/Entergy_2008_Sustainability_Report_-_Meeting_The_Challenge.pdf

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/9517/2008_Entergy_AR.pdf

24. Planning: (CDP6 Q3(c))

24.1. How do you factor the cost of future emissions into capital expenditures and what impact have those estimated costs had on your investment decisions?

For the benefit of the Entergy operating companies, ESI evaluates various strategic resource investment decisions with the goal of providing power to our customers at the lowest reasonable cost while maintaining reliability and minimizing risk. As such the merits of various capital projects including renewable generation are evaluated versus alternatives under a variety of scenarios and/or sensitivities. The overall objective is to meet customer needs reliably at the lowest reasonable cost. However, determining what is reasonable necessitates a consideration of risk. Consideration of any mandates in affect or likely to be in affect for a particular alternative (e.g. CO2 legislation or a Renewable Portfolio Standard) are considered. Using various tools and techniques projects are tested when key input assumptions are changed. One of the key input assumptions that drive relative economics is the amount environmental emissions a resource produces and what the cost of emitting or controlling the emissions of these emissions are. There is currently no requirement to limit CO2 emissions from Utility generation sources in AR, MS, LA or TX, however, Entergy believes CO2 action at some point in the future is needed and likely. As such, all long-term investment decisions must contemplate the impact of possible CO2 compliance cost. Some investment options have little or no emissions and some have high levels of emissions. Emissions compliance cost must weighed against other costs. Emissions compliance cost is only one of a number of items whose future cost is unknown and whose outcome will affect relative economics. Other key drivers include, but are not limited to, future commodities prices, capital cost, wholesale market power prices, regulations, and rate recovery mechanisms.

An estimate of future CO2 emissions was prepared to help determine the appropriate stabilization level for Entergy's Second Voluntary Commitment. PROMOD, a commercially available model which simulates the operation of electric utility systems using the principles of economic dispatch, was used to forecast generation and fuel consumption. The fuel consumption and generation outputs were used to calculate anticipated annual CO2 emissions for Entergy's generating units and from controllable purchases of energy over the commitment period 2006 & 2010. A base case and a number of sensitivity scenarios were evaluated. The model forecast that Entergy's CO2 emissions would grow at an annual rate of 3.0 & 3.9% between 2006 & 2010 and that, with a 42.6 million ton stabilization target, Entergy would need to close an emissions gap ranging from 8 to 17.5 million tons per year over the commitment period.

Setting voluntary stabilization targets in 2001 and again in 2006 created a demand for CO2 emission reductions and internalized the cost of carbon into investment decisions. Investments in efficiency improvement projects at existing facilities that reduced direct CO2 emissions, avoided the need to go to the market to purchase emission offsets. The savings could be credited to a project improving its rate of return and chances for funding. We recognized this savings and used a dollar per ton CO2 avoided cost effectiveness metric to prioritize allocation of Environmental Initiative Funds to worthy projects.

New capital investments that have an impact on CO2 emissions are receiving a great deal of scrutiny in the Investment Approval Process mentioned above.

The Entergy System's load and capacity projections are reviewed periodically to assess the need and timing for additional generating capacity and interconnections. These reviews consider existing and projected demand, the availability and price of power, the location of new loads, and the economy. Summer peak load in the Entergy System service territory is typically around 22,000 MW, with minimum load typically around 9,000 MW. In the 2002 time period, the Entergy System's long-term capacity resources, allowing for an adequate reserve margin, were approximately 3,000 MW less than the total capacity required for peak period demands. In this time period Entergy met its capacity shortages almost entirely through short-term power purchases in the wholesale spot market. In the fall of 2002, the Entergy System began a program to add new resources to its existing generation portfolio and began a process of issuing requests for proposals (RFP) to procure supply-side resources

from sources other than the spot market to meet the unique regional needs of the Utility operating companies. The Entergy System has adopted a long-term resource strategy that calls for the bulk of capacity needs to be met through long-term resources, whether owned or contracted. Presently, the System's portfolio of long-term resources is about 3,000 MWs short of its projected 2008 peak load plus reserve margin. In addition, Entergy considers in its planning processes the implications of the notices from Entergy Arkansas and Entergy Mississippi regarding their future withdrawal from the System Agreement.

Entergy's baseload requirement for its regulated utility is growing at about 2% per year. Over the 2006-2015 planning horizon we see the need to add 3,000 MW of baseload capacity to meet the Utility's supply requirements. Baseload capacity can be provided by nuclear, coal or other solid fuels such as petroleum coke or biomass. A Request for Proposal (RFP) seeking 1,000 MW of long term solid fuel resources was issued January 2006 to begin to meet this need.

Entergy also sees the need to add 2,000-5,000 MW of load following capacity within the 2006-2015 planning horizon. Load following capacity can be provided by natural gas Combined Cycle Gas Turbines (CCGT). A RFP seeking 1,000 MW of long term CCGT load following capacity was issued in early 2006. As a result of this RFP, two CCGT resources representing over 1,300 MW of capacity were identified for further negotiations. In 2008 Entergy completed the acquisition of the Ouachita Generating Facility, a 798 MW CCGT power plant. Additionally, Entergy completed the acquisition of the Calcasieu Plant to provide additional peaking capability in the Southwestern Louisiana area.

In 2008, recognizing the significance of the issue to our business and the technical, legislative, legal and regulatory analysis necessary to plan for the impacts, Entergy created a position dedicated to climate change. The Director, Climate Consulting reports directly to the Executive Vice President of Operations and is focused on detailed analysis and reporting to Entergy's senior management on technology issues, legislative analysis, physical risk evaluation, adaptation strategy development and outreach activities.

Further information

Governance

25. Responsibility: (CDP6 Q4(a))

25.1. Does a Board Committee or other executive body have overall responsibility for climate change?

Yes. (Please answer question 25.3 and 25.4)

25.2 Please state how overall responsibility for climate change is managed and indicate the highest level within your company with responsibility for climate change.

25.3. Which Board Committee or executive body has overall responsibility for climate change?

J. Wayne Leonard, Chairman and CEO of Entergy, is directly engaged in climate change issues at the board level. In addition, the Board Audit Committee annually assesses risks and controls associated with environmental issues including climate change. J. Wayne Leonard, Chairman and CEO and the Safety & Environment Executive Forum approve climate change strategy and monitor its execution. The Forum meets quarterly. Gary Serio, VP Safety & Environment manages the company's climate strategy.

25.4. What is the mechanism by which the Board or other executive body reviews the company's progress and status regarding climate change?

J. Wayne Leonard, Chairman and CEO is directly engaged in climate change recognizing it as the defining issue of our generation. He has set environmental aspirations for Entergy to become the cleanest generator in the U.S., to advocate for mandatory climate change legislation and to conserve natural resources and eliminate inefficient usage. He monitors progress towards achieving those aspirations quarterly.

Mr. Leonard approved Entergy's 2006 to 2010 Environmental Strategy in 2005 and monitors progress toward achieving the goals set out in this strategy.

In the 2008 and 2007 Annual Reports, climate change and Entergy's progress toward meeting our aspirations continued as a central theme in his "Letter to Stakeholders" and the "Progress Against Our Aspirations" sections. [see 2008 Annual Report, pgs 5-7 and 2007 Annual Report, pgs 6-7]

He requested a Centerpiece on Climate Change for the Annual Report and personally wrote the "Defining Issue of Our Time" introduction and the "Point of View" on Climate Change articles that describe the path we're taking to address the issue and challenges we face. [see 2006 Annual Report]

Several groups and departments within the company play a role in Entergy's activities related to climate change. In addition to emission GHG tracking, reporting and overall strategy (managed by the Vice President, Safety and Environment), Entergy has recently established two vice president-level positions dedicated to advanced technology (both generation and transmission/distribution) evaluation and deployment in response to climate change.

Additionally, recognizing the significance of the issue to our business and the technical, legislative, legal and regulatory analysis necessary to plan for the impacts, Entergy created a position in 2008 dedicated to climate change. The Director, Climate Consulting reports directly to the Executive Vice President of Operations and is focused on detailed analysis and reporting to Entergy's senior management on technology issues, legislative analysis, physical risk evaluation, adaptation strategy development and outreach activities.

Finally, in recognition of the ties between smart carbon policy and the needs of our low-income customers, Entergy's Vice President of Public Affairs and the leader of our Low-Income Initiative is an important member of our internal Climate Change Working Group. Her participation helps ensure that the social implications of this important environmental issue are proactively addressed.

Further information

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7700/2008_Entergy_AR.pdf

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7701/2007_Annual_rpt.pdf

<http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7702/2006ARFINAL.pdf>

26. Individual Performance: (CDP6 Q4(b))

26.1. Do you provide incentives for individual management of climate change issues including attainment of GHG targets?

Yes. (Please go to question 26.2)

26.2. Are those incentives linked to monetary rewards?

Yes. Entergy uses a systematic review of performance against measurable targets and indicators to direct compensation allocations. Individuals and groups set targets related to advancing climate change strategy objectives and are rewarded based upon how well they performed attaining the targets.

26.3. Who is entitled to benefit from those incentives?

Individuals and groups directly involved in impacting GHG performance and engaging in climate change policy development would benefit from these incentives. This would include executive and senior management, environmental groups, social responsibility groups and other various individuals throughout the company involved in these activities.

Further information

27. Communications: (CDP6 Q4(c))

27.1. Do you publish information about the risks and opportunities presented to your company by climate change, details of your emissions and plans to reduce emissions?

In the 2008 and 2007 Annual Reports, climate change and Entergy's progress toward meeting our aspirations is a central theme in the Chairman and CEO's "Letter to Stakeholders" and the "Progress Against Our Aspirations" sections. [see 2008 Annual Report, pgs 5-7 and 2007 Annual Report, pgs 6-7]

The Chairman and CEO also requested a Centerpiece on Climate Change for the 2006 Annual Report and personally wrote the "Defining Issue of Our Time" introduction and the "Point of View" on Climate Change articles that describe the path we're taking to address the issue and challenges we face. [see 2006 Annual Report]

Entergy's annual Sustainability Report outlines the company's performance in the areas of safety, community involvement, environment and financial responsibility. The purpose of the report is to analyze Entergy's continual efforts to weigh the consequences of its actions while managing the needs of its diverse body of constituents.

The Sustainability Reports is produced each year to inform and educate internal and external audiences about Entergy Corporation's concern for environmental quality, commitment to the communities we serve and disciplined financial performance. In addition, this publication highlights Entergy's performance in the key areas by which others measure us, and by which we measure ourselves: environmental, social and economic performance.

The report's basic premise is an acknowledgement of Entergy's fundamental view of its role. We recognize that our daily business of providing reliable, affordable, clean electricity to millions of people has many consequences. We believe we have an obligation to weigh those consequences and harmoniously manage them to the best benefit of all our customers, shareholders, employees and communities in which we serve and our environment.

This report enables Entergy to share important information with targeted audiences including, but not limited to, external and internal audience and media sources. The report details Entergy-funded programs that have impacted the environment, our communities and the growth of the company. Also, the report highlights other various initiatives we have undertaken to ensure a sustainable future.

The wide distribution of the sustainability report included employees, customers, media and the general public.

If so, please indicate which of the following apply and provide details and/or a link to the documents or a copy of the relevant excerpt:

27.2. The company's Annual Report or other mainstream filings.

Yes

In the 2008 and 2007 Annual Reports, climate change and Entergy's progress toward meeting our aspirations is a central theme in the Chairman and CEO's "Letter to Stakeholders" and the "Progress Against Our Aspirations" sections. [see 2008 Annual Report, pgs 5-7 and 2007 Annual Report, pgs 6-7]

The Chairman and CEO also requested a Centerpiece on Climate Change for the 2006 Annual Report and personally wrote the "Defining Issue of Our Time" introduction and the "Point of View" on Climate Change articles that describe the path we're taking to address the issue and challenges we face. [see 2006 Annual Report]

Entergy also publishes information regarding climate risk in our regulatory filings required by the US Securities and Exchange Commission. The discussion of risk focuses on the current regulatory risk, Entergy's voluntary actions taken to date to minimize the risk and reporting of emission levels since 2000. [Entergy's 2008 SEC Form 10K attached - see pg 223-224]

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7601/2008_Entergy_AR.pdf

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7703/2007_Annual_rpt.pdf

<http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7704/2006ARFINAL.pdf>

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7705/2008_Form_10K.pdf

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7706/sustainability_report_07.pdf

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8597/Entergy_2008_Sustainability_Report_-_Meeting_The_Challenge.pdf

27.3. Voluntary communications (other than to CDP) such as Corporate Social Responsibility reporting.

Yes

Our participation in EPA Climate Leaders and our GHG reduction targets are published on the Climate Leaders website at <http://www.epa.gov/climateleaders/partners/index.html>. In addition, we post information on our corporate climate strategy, our GHG reductions prior to joining Climate Leaders, and our progress towards meeting our GHG reduction goal, on our company's individual Climate Leaders webpage, at www.epa.gov/climateleaders/entergycorporation

We have instituted an internal communication program to educate our over 14,000 employees on our approach to climate change, and to involve them in a range of GHG reduction activities that will contribute to meeting our goal. As an example, in an effort to educate employees on how climate change will impact them and their families, Entergy developed and published a series of articles highlighting expected impacts to the company's southern service territory. Four articles titled "How Climate Change Would Affect..." were published for Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi. [see articles attached]

Entergy publishes an annual Sustainability Report that highlights Entergy's aspirations as well as performance in the areas of environmental performance, social responsibility and economic performance. Entergy has been recognized by many external groups for the content and quality of the Sustainability Report.

[http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7710/How Climate Change Would Affect....PDF](http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7710/How%20Climate%20Change%20Would%20Affect....PDF)

[http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7711/2009 Annual Meeting - IE Article.doc](http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7711/2009%20Annual%20Meeting%20-%20IE%20Article.doc)

[http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8592/Entergy 2008 Sustainability Report - Meeting The Challenge.pdf](http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8592/Entergy%202008%20Sustainability%20Report%20-%20Meeting%20The%20Challenge.pdf)

[http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8594/IE Article - JWL Op-Ed on Climate Change in Energy Daily.pdf](http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8594/IE%20Article%20-%20JWL%20Op-Ed%20on%20Climate%20Change%20in%20Energy%20Daily.pdf)

[http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8595/JWL Jan 2009 NYT OPED - A Better Shade of Green.doc](http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8595/JWL%20Jan%202009%20NYT%20OPED%20-%20A%20Better%20Shade%20of%20Green.doc)

Further information

28. Public Policy: (CDP6 Q4(d))

28.1. Do you engage with policymakers on possible responses to climate change including taxation, regulation and carbon trading?

Yes

Throughout 2008, Entergy leaders met with leaders in industry, government and non-governmental organizations to present and explain our guidelines, and help shape the debate on carbon policy. In particular, we have attempted to highlight the importance of finding a technology fix for conventional coal plants, the single largest source of CO2 emissions worldwide. We believe that finding an affordable post-combustion, carbon-capture solution for conventional coal plants should be a central goal of U.S. research and development and policy-making action.

Entergy's Chairman and CEO is directly engaged in climate change advocacy with the highest levels of government. In the last 12 months, he has delivered presentations to leaders in Washington regarding the risks of climate change to Entergy and the need for regulation [see attached Pew Center presentation], published OpEd pieces in newspapers [see NYT editorial 'A Better Shade of Green'] and issued statements in support on the new administration's approach to technology and regulation. A compilation of internal articles regarding his activities is attached.

Our environmental strategies and efforts to address climate change have earned recognition from a number of distinguished environmental organizations. In addition to being named to the Dow Jones Sustainability Index, we were also named to the prestigious Climate Disclosure Leadership Index in 2008, the fifth consecutive year we have received this recognition, and the SAM Sustainability Yearbook, which recognizes the top 15 percent of companies in each sector worldwide.

Several groups and departments within the company play a role in Entergy's activities related to climate change. In addition to emission GHG tracking, reporting and overall strategy (managed by the Vice President, Safety and Environment), Entergy has recently established two vice president-level positions dedicated to advanced technology (both generation and transmission/distribution) evaluation and deployment in response to climate change.

Additionally, recognizing the significance of the issue to our business and the technical, legislative, legal and regulatory analysis necessary to plan for the impacts, Entergy created a position in 2008 dedicated to climate change. The Director, Climate Consulting reports directly to the Executive Vice President of Operations and is focused on detailed analysis and reporting to Entergy's senior management on technology issues, legislative analysis, physical risk evaluation, adaptation strategy development and outreach activities.

Finally, in recognition of the ties between smart carbon policy and the needs of our low-income customers, Entergy's Vice President of Public Affairs and the leader of our Low-Income Initiative is an important member of our internal Climate Change Working Group. Her participation helps ensure that the social implications of this important environmental issue are proactively addressed.

All of these internal stakeholders are engaged in outreach activities for their respective area and expertise with policy makers.

Further information

[http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7707/JWL CC Advocacy Activities 2008-9.doc](http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7707/JWL%20CC%20Advocacy%20Activities%202008-9.doc)

[http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7709/JWL Jan 2009 NYT OPED - A Better Shade of Green.doc](http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/7709/JWL%20Jan%202009%20NYT%20OPED%20-%20A%20Better%20Shade%20of%20Green.doc)

[http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8599/Washington DC PEW BELC JULY 08 PRINTPDF scrubbed.pdf](http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8599/Washington%20DC%20PEW%20BELC%20JULY%2008%20PRINTPDF%20scrubbed.pdf)

[http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8600/IE Article - JWL Op-Ed on Climate Change in Energy Daily.pdf](http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53499/8600/IE%20Article%20-%20JWL%20Op-Ed%20on%20Climate%20Change%20in%20Energy%20Daily.pdf)

Electric Utilities

EU1. Capacity

[Click here](#) to read instructions on answering these questions.

Please give your company's historic and forecasted installed nameplate capacity in MW by country and energy source. Please enter whole numbers only.

[Click here for instructions on how this table works.](#)

Enter reporting period dates. The 12-month period must end in the year listed at the top of the column.		y/e 2001	y/e 2002	y/e 2003	y/e 2004	y/e 2005	y/e 2006	y/e 2007	y/e 2008	y/e 2009	y/e 2010	y/e 2011	y/e 2012	y/e 2013
Start date DD/MM/YYYY for reporting year		01/01/2001	01/01/2002	01/01/2003	01/01/2004	01/01/2005	01/01/2006	01/01/2007	01/01/2008					
End date DD/MM/YYYY for reporting year		31/12/2001	31/12/2002	31/12/2003	31/12/2004	31/12/2005	31/12/2006	31/12/2007	31/12/2008					
United Kingdom	CCGT	800	800											
United Kingdom	Total thermal inc solid biomass													
United Kingdom	Of which solid biomass													
United Kingdom	Total for country	800	800											
USA	Coal – hard	2040	2040	2224	2224	2414	2426	2422	2440					
USA	Gas (excluding OCGT,CCGT and CHP)	15263	15423	14052	14184	14519	13946	14279	13972					
USA	CCGT			385	1076	1076	1481	1559	1538					
USA	CHP		213	213	213	213	213	213	213					
USA	Total thermal inc solid biomass													
USA	Of which solid biomass													
USA	Nuclear	8422	8952	8998	9093	9320	9314	10104	10116					
USA	Hydro	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70					
USA	Wind	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80					
USA	Total for country	25875	26778	26022	26940	27692	27530	28727	28429					
	Total for all countries	26675	27578	26022	26940	27692	27530	28727	28429					

Further information

See Entergy's 2008 Statistical Report [http://www.entergy.com/investor_relations/2008_publications.aspx]

EU2. Production

Please give historic and forecasted production in GWh by country and energy source. Production is expressed in GWh, not MWh to make the numbers more manageable.

Please enter whole numbers only.

Enter reporting period dates. The 12-month period must end in the year listed at the top of the column.		y/e 2001	y/e 2002	y/e 2003	y/e 2004	y/e 2005	y/e 2006	y/e 2007	y/e 2008	y/e 2009	y/e 2010	y/e 2011	y/e 2012	y/e 2013
Start date DD/MM/YYYY for reporting year		01/01/2001	01/01/2002	01/01/2003	01/01/2004	01/01/2005	01/01/2006	01/01/2007	01/01/2008					
End date DD/MM/YYYY for reporting year		31/12/2001	31/12/2002	31/12/2003	31/12/2004	31/12/2005	31/12/2006	31/12/2007	31/12/2008					
USA	Coal – hard	14586	13743	14057	15359	13502	14383	15035	15648					
USA	Total thermal inc solid biomass													
USA	Of which solid biomass													
USA	Gas (including CCGT)	38873	35195	22797	22619	21388	18703	24131	24552					
USA	Nuclear	63652	70870	73007	74234	71971	76534	78558	79704					
USA	Hydro	154	164	115	151	97	74	135	197					
USA	Total for country	117265	119972	109976	112363	106958	109694	117859	120101					
	Total for all countries	117265	119972	109976	112363	106958	109694	117859	120101					

Further information

Generation numbers are from the regulated utility and from non-utility nuclear generation. See Entergy's 2008 Statistical Report [http://www.entergy.com/investor_relations/2008_publications.aspx]

EU3. Absolute Emissions

Please give historic and forecasted GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO₂-e by country and fuel type.

Please enter whole numbers only.

Enter reporting period dates. The 12-month period must end in the year listed at the top of the column.		y/e 2001	y/e 2002	y/e 2003	y/e 2004	y/e 2005	y/e 2006	y/e 2007	y/e 2008	y/e 2009	y/e 2010	y/e 2011	y/e 2012	y/e 2013
Start date DD/MM/YYYY for reporting year		01/01/2001	01/01/2002	01/01/2003	01/01/2004	01/01/2005	01/01/2006	01/01/2007	01/01/2008					
End date DD/MM/YYYY for reporting year		31/12/2001	31/12/2002	31/12/2003	31/12/2004	31/12/2005	31/12/2006	31/12/2007	31/12/2008					
USA	Coal – hard	16010034	15792348	16173934	16248910	15086182	15800044	15951152	16342563					
USA	Total thermal inc solid biomass													
USA	Of which solid biomass													
USA	Gas/Oil (including CCGT)	28958638	24273132	17189974	17181584	17176249	12557257	15779014	16006572					
USA	Total for country	44968672	40065480	33363908	33430494	32262432	28357300	31730166	32349135					
	Total for all countries	44968672	40065480	33363908	33430494	32262432	28357300	31730166	32349135					

Further information

Emissions reported in table above are only of Fossil plants monitored by continuous emission monitoring systems. This number will not match the complete Scope 1 Direct emission number presented in the response to question 10.1 as it does not include emissions from Transmission and Distribution or Corporate sources. 2006 and 2007 emission numbers have been adjusted based on third-party verification GHG inventory audit completed in May of 2009.

EU4. Emission Intensities

Please give historic and forecasted GHG emissions intensities in metric tonnes CO₂-e/MWh by country and fuel type.

This table will accept numerical answers containing a decimal point. Please use "." not "," i.e. write 10.6, not 10,6.

Enter reporting period dates. The 12-month period must end in the year listed at the top of the column.		y/e 2001	y/e 2002	y/e 2003	y/e 2004	y/e 2005	y/e 2006	y/e 2007	y/e 2008	y/e 2009	y/e 2010	y/e 2011	y/e 2012	y/e 2013
Start date DD/MM/YYYY for reporting year		01/01/2001	01/01/2002	01/01/2003	01/01/2004	01/01/2005	01/01/2006	01/01/2007	01/01/2008					
End date DD/MM/YYYY for reporting year		31/12/2001	31/12/2002	31/12/2003	31/12/2004	31/12/2005	31/12/2006	31/12/2007	31/12/2008					
USA	Coal – hard	1.1	1.15	1.15	1.06	1.12	1.1	1.06	1.04					
USA	Total thermal inc solid biomass													
USA	Of which solid biomass													
USA	Gas (including CCGT)	0.74	0.69	0.75	0.76	0.8	0.67	0.65	0.65					
USA	Total for country	0.38	0.33	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.26	0.27	0.27					
	Total for all countries	0.38	0.33	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.26	0.27	0.27					

Further information

Emissions intensities reported in table above are calculated using only of Fossil plant emissions monitored by continuous emission monitoring systems (as reported in EU.3). This number will not match the emission intensity presented in the response to question 16.2 as it does not include emissions from Transmission and Distribution, Scope 2 emissions or other Corporate sources.

EU5. Emission allowances for companies in the EU Emissions Trading Scheme

Please give your historic and forecasted position on emissions, emission allowances (EUAs) and Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) and Emission Reduction Units (ERUs) in metric tonnes CO₂ by country.

	Phase I (2005-2007)	Phase II (2008-2012)				
	2005 - 2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012

Further information

Entergy does not participate in the EU Emissions Trading Scheme as we have no assets in this program's jurisdiction.

EU6. Emission allowances for companies that have significant operations outside the EU and where installations are covered by other emissions trading regimes:

Please give your historic and forecasted position on emissions, emission allowances and offsets in metric tonnes CO₂ or CO₂-e as appropriate to the trading scheme. Data should be provided for each trading scheme in which the company has significant participation (i.e. it covers operations that lead to more than 5% of total company emissions). If this table is not appropriate for a trading scheme in which you participate, please supply data in a more suitable format. Please exclude voluntary offsets.

Please enter whole numbers only.

Enter reporting period dates. The 12-month period must end in the year listed at the top of the column.	y/e 2005	y/e 2006	y/e 2007	y/e 2008	y/e 2009	y/e 2010	y/e 2011	y/e 2012	y/e 2013
Start date DD/MM/YYYY for reporting year									
End date DD/MM/YYYY for reporting year									

Select units: Metric Tonnes CO ₂ or CO ₂ -e										
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Further information

Entergy does not participate in any mandatory GHG emission trading regime.