Dominion Energy - Climate Change 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Dominion Energy, Inc. (Dominion Energy) is one of the nation's largest producers and distributors of energy. As of December 31, 2022, Dominion Energy has a portfolio of approximately 31.0 GW of electric generating capacity,10,600 miles of electric transmission lines, 78,500 miles of electric distribution lines, and 93,500 miles of gas distribution mains and related service facilities, which are supported by 4,000 miles of gas transmission, gathering, and storage pipeline. As of December 31, 2022, we operate in 15 states and serve approximately 7 million customers.

In November 2022, Dominion Energy announced the commencement of a business review of value-maximizing strategic business actions, alternatives to its current business mix and capital allocation and regulatory options which may assist customers to manage costs and provide greater predictability to its long-term, state-regulated utility value proposition. As part of the on-going business review, Dominion Energy may consider divestiture of all or a portion of certain operations. Pending the results of the business review, Dominion Energy continues to focus on expanding and improving its regulated and long-term contracted electric and natural gas utility businesses while transitioning to a cleaner energy future.

Dominion Energy is committed to safely delivering sustainable, reliable, and affordable energy and to achieving Net Zero carbon and methane emissions by 2050. In February 2022, Dominion Energy expanded its Net Zero commitment to cover Scope 2 and the following material categories of Scope 3 emissions: electricity purchased to power the grid, fuel for our power stations and gas distribution systems, and consumption of sales gas by natural gas customers. Under our Net Zero commitment, we have specifically committed to interim targets to cut Scope 1 carbon emissions from our electric operations by 55% by 2030 (compared to 2005 levels) and cut Scope 1 methane emissions from our natural gas business by 65% by 2030 and 80% by 2040 (from 2010 levels). Through 2022, we cut carbon emissions from our electric generation units by 47% since 2005 and we cut methane emissions from our natural gas business by 38% since 2010.

To meet our customers' needs for safe, reliable and affordable energy and to reach net zero emissions, we are rapidly expanding wind and solar generation as well as energy storage, investing in carbon-beneficial renewable natural gas, pursuing innovative uses of clean burning hydrogen and using low-carbon natural gas to support the integration of wind and solar generation facilities as well as energy storage facilities into the grid and requesting offers for responsibly sourced gas or from those suppliers who are committed to net zero. In 2022, we met key regulatory milestones for our 2.6-gigawatt Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind commercial project and for our four Virginia nuclear reactors, which would allow us to operate them safely and efficiently past 2050.

Dominion Energy's formal environmental justice (EJ) policy, adopted in 2018, ensures that we fully consider and respond to the concerns of all stakeholders regardless of race, color, national origin, or income. We seek to build partnerships and engage with local communities, stakeholders, and customers on environmental issues important to them, including fair treatment, inclusive involvement, and effective communication.

The terms "Dominion Energy," "company," "we," "our," and "us" are used throughout this report and, depending on the context of their use, may represent any one of the following: the legal entity, Dominion Energy, Inc., one or more of Dominion Energy, Inc.'s subsidiaries or operating segments, or the entirety of Dominion Energy, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries. The information contained in this report is for general information purposes only. While Dominion Energy, Inc. used its best effort to produce accurate and timely information as of the date of submission to the CDP, we make no representations or warranties of any kind, expressed or implied, about the completeness, accuracy, reliability, suitability, or availability with respect to the information contained in this report for any purpose. Information is being provided as of the date requested, and we undertake no obligation to correct or update any information provided herein or to reflect developments after such information has been provided. GHG emissions information is not necessarily indicative of future GHG emissions information and does not guarantee future GHG emissions information. This report requests information about certain specific risks relating to the operation of our business. Other risks relating to Dominion Energy are detailed from time to time in our most recent SEC filings, including the quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and annual report on Form 10-K.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
No

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for
<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for
<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for
<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.
United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Equity share

C-EU0.7

(C-EU0.7) Which part of the electric utilities value chain does your organization operate in? Select all that apply.

Row 1

Electric utilities value chain

Electricity generation
Transmission
Distribution

Other divisions

Gas storage, transmission and distribution
Smart grids / demand response
Battery storage
Micro grids
Gas extraction and production

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	US25746U
Yes, a CUSIP number	25746U

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a Ticker symbol	D

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Dominion Energy's CEO, who is also Chair of the Board of Directors (Board), is responsible for the management and oversight of climate-related matters and associated strategy. This responsibility includes identifying and assessing climate-related risks and opportunities, such as those associated with emissions reduction targets, environmental performance, and sustainability initiatives. The CEO is also responsible for our long-term climate strategy, which includes clean energy diversity, innovation and energy infrastructure modernization, and conservation and energy efficiency and associated capital investment. Management regularly reviews our long-term financial plan with the Board. As an example, in 2022 a five-year growth capital plan for 2022-2026 was reviewed with the Board which included substantial investments in carbon-free generation, including offshore wind and solar generation projects and nuclear relicensing, and energy storage, electric grid transformation and renewable natural gas and gas distribution modernization. Our Board oversees management's development and execution of the company's strategic initiatives and is assisted by its SCR Committee in oversight of strategies, activities and policies regarding environmental sustainability, corporate social responsibility, and public issues of significance that may affect the company's stakeholders; reviewing company sustainability targets and progress towards those commitments; and related innovation initiatives. For example, under the CEO's leadership and with the endorsement of the Board, the company has several initiatives to operate more sustainably, including its commitment announced in 2020 to achieve net zero Scope 1 carbon and methane emissions from electric generation and gas infrastructure operations by 2050 and its expansion in February 2022 to include Scope 2 emissions and the following material categories of Scope 3 emissions: electricity purchased to power the grid, fuel for our power stations and gas distribution systems, and consumption of sales gas by natural gas customers (collectively, Net Zero Commitment). The Board's oversight of the company's long-term climate strategy includes updates on the company's 2.6-gigawatt offshore wind project at each of its regularly scheduled meetings in 2022 in addition to regular updates on its solar generation portfolio and renewable natural gas projects, among other energy infrastructure projects.
Board-level committee	Our Board of Directors (the Board) oversees management's development and execution of the company's strategic initiatives and is assisted by its SCR Committee in oversight of strategies, activities and policies regarding environmental sustainability, corporate social responsibility, and public issues of significance that may affect the company's stakeholders; reviewing company sustainability targets and progress towards those commitments; and related innovation initiatives. For example, under the CEO's leadership and with the endorsement of the Board, the company embarked on several initiatives to operate more sustainably, including its commitment announced in 2020 to achieve net zero Scope 1 carbon and methane emissions from electric generation and gas infrastructure operations by 2050 and its expansion in February 2022 to include Scope 2 emissions and the following material categories of Scope 3 emissions: electricity purchased to power the grid, fuel for our power stations and gas distribution systems, and consumption of sales gas by natural gas customers (collectively, Net Zero Commitment). The Board's oversight of the company's long-term climate strategy includes updates on the company's 2.6-gigawatt offshore wind project, at each of its regularly scheduled meetings in 2022, in addition to regular updates on its solar generation portfolio and renewable natural gas projects, among other energy infrastructure projects. The SCR Committee met four times in 2022 and received reports on our charitable contributions and community service program, environmental justice, updates on carbon and methane emission reduction targets, the company's water and climate CDP scores and other sustainability ratings, our climate reporting, and other ESG-related matters. Both the senior environmental officer and chief innovation officer also provided regular reports to the full Board and/or the SCR Committee. Management regularly reviews our long-term financial plan with the Board. As an example, in 2022 a five-year growth capital plan for 2022-2026 was reviewed with the Board which included substan-

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
	tial investments in carbon-free generation, including offshore wind and solar generation projects and nuclear relicensing, and energy storage, electric grid transformation and renewable natural gas and gas distribution modernization.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<Not Applicable>	The Board of Directors and its committees (the Board) oversee the company's environmental performance and sustainability initiatives, including climate-related issues, along with our long-term growth strategy which addresses the interests of shareholders, customers, employees, suppliers, and the communities we serve. The Board's oversight of strategy is continuous and embedded in its governance activities throughout the year, including: -Oversight of the long-term financial plan, which is updated in a process that dovetails with our annual corporate and segment risk assessments; -Review of safety, sustainability, workforce development, diversity, equity & inclusion, and innovation initiatives; -Regular public policy updates -Oversight of the company's net zero strategy and progress; -Regular updates on the company's execution of major construction and infrastructure initiatives; and -Oversight of the Ethics & Compliance program, which is tasked with reinforcing the company's strong ethical culture. While the full Board retains oversight of climate-related risks, opportunities, and strategy, it formed the Sustainability & Corporate Responsibility (SCR) Committee to help it discharge certain ESG oversight responsibilities more effectively. The SCR Committee oversees the company's performance as a sustainable organization and responsible corporate citizen, including its strategies, activities, and policies regarding environmental sustainability, including climate-related matters. Accordingly, the Board's review of our company's long-term financial plan — which incorporates expenditures for the development of our renewable generation assets, nuclear relicensing, electric grid and natural gas infrastructure modernization, and environmental compliance — is informed by our climate strategy. This financial plan is updated in a process that dovetails with our annual corporate and business segment risk assessments, which are part of our enterprise risk management program and are reviewed with the Board's Finance and Risk Oversight Committee each year. In addition, the Board receives reports throughout the year on sustainability, environmental and climate-related trends, and other matters from members of management, including each of our business segment presidents, our senior risk officer, and our environmental and sustainability officer. In addition, the Board hears from outside speakers and engages in Board education regarding sustainability and climate issues. Our Compensation and Talent Development (CTD) Committee annually reviews and approves the company's annual incentive plan (AIP) and long-term incentive program (LTIP). In 2022, the CTD Committee approved company-wide environmental and sustainability goals for the AIP and changes to the 2022 LTIP designed to increase emphasis on the performance component of the program and to incentive officers to achieve the company's long-term earnings goal and our commitment to reduce carbon emissions.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	Dominion Energy's Board of Directors oversees the company's long-term strategy and the various risks the company faces, including those related to climate and sustainability. The Board believes the company's interests are advanced by responsibly addressing these risks, whether they are operational, financial, regulatory, environmental, or strategic in nature. The company's 2023 Proxy Statement includes a Board Attribute Matrix indicating the mix of key skills, qualifications, attributes, and experiences that each director brings to our Board. Because the matrix is a summary, it is not intended to be a complete description of all the key skills, qualifications, attributes, and experience of each director. Directors have developed competencies in these skills through education, direct experience, and oversight responsibilities. Seven of eleven directors have been identified with environmental and sustainability experience. In addition, several of our board members have utility company or related entity leadership experience, including : (i) retired President and CEO of American Water Works Company, Inc., the nation's largest publicly traded water and wastewater utility company; (ii) retired Chairman, President and CEO of Questar Corporation (iii) retired Chairman, President and CEO of Pepco Holdings, Inc., an energy delivery company serving the mid-Atlantic region, prior to being acquired by Exelon Corporation; and (iv) current President and CEO of Dominion Energy and board member of the Institute of Nuclear Power Operations (INPO), a non-profit established to promote the highest levels of safety and reliability in the operation of commercial nuclear power plants.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
More frequently than quarterly

Please explain
The CEO is responsible for the management and oversight of climate-related matters and associated strategy. This responsibility includes identifying and assessing climate-related risks and opportunities, such as those associated with emissions reduction targets, environmental performance, and sustainability initiatives. The CEO is also responsible for our long-term climate strategy, which includes clean energy diversity, innovation and energy infrastructure modernization, and conservation and energy efficiency and associated capital investment. The CEO is supported in this responsibility by the company's EVP and COO and Business Segment Presidents, who have responsibility for helping to develop and implement climate-related strategies and managing related risks and opportunities. Also, every officer at Dominion Energy is responsible for compliance with environmental laws and regulations, including any climate-related requirements, within their areas of responsibility. This includes our VP – Environmental & Sustainability, who is responsible for the development and implementation of training, guidance, and procedures to ensure compliance with federal, state, and local environmental laws and regulations, and who is also responsible for ensuring the company's vision and strategy of sustainability is communicated and implemented. Our Chief Innovation Officer is responsible for all efforts to foster innovation, creativity, and development in Dominion Energy's people, processes, and strategies, including those that support our climate-related and sustainability initiatives. All Dominion Energy officers, including the CEO, are kept abreast of the latest climate-related issues and topics through regular updates and benchmarking with peers.

In support of effective climate governance, Dominion Energy operates an executive-level Climate Council supported by working groups and strategy teams in developing and overseeing climate-related strategy, initiatives, commitments, and performance. To evaluate the alignment of our capital investments with our business strategy, including our decarbonization strategy, we have an Investment Review Committee (IRC) that ensures all significant proposed investments receive appropriate analysis and review of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) and EJ considerations, among other factors.

Position or committee
Other, please specify (Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
More frequently than quarterly

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Position or committee
Other, please specify (Executive Vice President and Chief of Staff)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Please select

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
More frequently than quarterly

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Position or committee
Other, please specify (Vice President Environmental & Sustainability)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Please select

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Other, please specify (reports to the Chief Compliance Officer)

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
More frequently than quarterly

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Position or committee
Other, please specify (Senior Vice President, Chief Legal Officer and General Counsel)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Please select

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
More frequently than quarterly

Please explain
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Position or committee
Other, please specify (Senior Vice President - Corporate Affairs & Communications)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Please select

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
More frequently than quarterly

Please explain
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Position or committee
Other, please specify (Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Please select

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Other, please specify (reports to the Chief Legal Officer)

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
More frequently than quarterly

Please explain
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Position or committee
Other, please specify (Senior Vice President and Chief Innovation Officer)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Please select

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Operations - COO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
More frequently than quarterly

Please explain
The CEO is responsible for the management and oversight of climate-related matters and associated strategy. This responsibility includes identifying and assessing climate-related risks and opportunities, such as those associated with emissions reduction targets, environmental performance, and sustainability initiatives. The CEO is

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Position or committee
Other, please specify (each Operating Segment President)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Please select

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Operations - COO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
More frequently than quarterly

Please explain
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C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Dominion Energy's Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) provides a monetary reward to eligible employees based on the achievement of the company's annual financial goals and business units' individual operating and stewardship goals. All employees, including C-suite officers, who participate in the 2022 AIP have a portion of their AIP payout tied to the accomplishment of environmental goals, which may be linked to climate change directly or indirectly. The 2022 performance grant issued to officers from Dominion Energy's Long-Term Incentive Plan includes a non-carbon emitting generation capacity goal.

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
The 2022 performance grant issued to officers from Dominion Energy's Long-Term Incentive Plan includes a non-carbon emitting generation capacity goal.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
This incentive contributes towards our 2050 Net Zero target.

Entitled to incentive
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on climate-related issues

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
Dominion Energy's Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) provides a monetary reward to eligible employees based on the achievement of the company's annual financial goals and business units' individual operating and stewardship goals. All employees, including C-suite officers, who participate in the 2022 AIP have a portion of their AIP payout tied to the accomplishment of environmental goals.

For the 2022 year, the companywide AIP environmental goal for the CEO, CFO and COO focused on two areas: (1) sustainability engagement whereby each business segment developed and completed an action to support the company's sustainability commitment; and (2) tracking and root cause analysis (RCA) of the company's reportable environmental events (REEs).

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Engaging employees in sustainable actions fosters both learning and incremental changes that can result in a reduced carbon footprint both at home and work.

By incentivizing RCAs, our goal is to reduce REEs through process improvement while reinforcing our goal of 100% regulatory compliance.

Entitled to incentive
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on climate-related issues

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
Dominion Energy's Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) provides a monetary reward to eligible employees based on the achievement of the company's annual financial goals and business units' individual operating and stewardship goals. All employees, including C-suite officers, who participate in the 2022 AIP have a portion of their AIP payout tied to the accomplishment of environmental goals.

For the 2022 year, the companywide AIP environmental goal for the CEO, CFO and COO focused on two areas: (1) sustainability engagement whereby each business segment developed and completed an action to support the company's sustainability commitment; and (2) tracking and root cause analysis (RCA) of the company's reportable environmental events (REEs).

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Engaging employees in sustainable actions fosters both learning and incremental changes that can result in a reduced carbon footprint both at home and work.

By incentivizing RCAs, our goal is to reduce REEs through process improvement while reinforcing our goal of 100% regulatory compliance.

Entitled to incentive
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
The 2022 performance grant issued to officers from Dominion Energy's Long-Term Incentive Plan includes a non-carbon emitting generation capacity goal.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
This incentive contributes towards our 2050 Net Zero target.

Entitled to incentive
Chief Operating Officer (COO)

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on climate-related issues

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
Dominion Energy's Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) provides a monetary reward to eligible employees based on the achievement of the company's annual financial goals and business units' individual operating and stewardship goals. All employees, including C-suite officers, who participate in the 2022 AIP have a portion of their AIP payout tied to the accomplishment of environmental goals.

For the 2022 year, the companywide AIP environmental goal for the CEO, CFO and COO focused on two areas: (1) sustainability engagement whereby each business segment developed and completed an action to support the company's sustainability commitment; and (2) tracking and root cause analysis (RCA) of the company's reportable environmental events (REEs).

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Engaging employees in sustainable actions fosters both learning and incremental changes that can result in a reduced carbon footprint both at home and work.

By incentivizing RCAs, our goal is to reduce REEs through process improvement while reinforcing our goal of 100% regulatory compliance.

Entitled to incentive
Chief Operating Officer (COO)

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
The 2022 performance grant issued to officers from Dominion Energy's Long-Term Incentive Plan includes a non-carbon emitting generation capacity goal.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
This incentive contributes towards our 2050 Net Zero target.

Entitled to incentive
Other, please specify (All Dominion Energy Officers)

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
The 2022 performance grant issued to officers from Dominion Energy's Long-Term Incentive Plan includes a non-carbon emitting generation capacity goal.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
This incentive contributes towards our 2050 Net Zero target.

Entitled to incentive
All employees

Type of incentive
Non-monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Performance indicator(s)
Other (please specify) (Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental-related issues)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
Dominion Energy's Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) provides a monetary reward to eligible employees based on the achievement of the company's annual financial goals and business units' individual operating and stewardship goals. All employees, including C-suite officers, who participate in the 2022 AIP have a portion of their AIP payout tied to the accomplishment of environmental goals.

For the 2022 year, the companywide AIP environmental goal for the CEO, CFO and COO focused on two areas: (1) sustainability engagement whereby each business segment developed and completed an action to support the company's sustainability commitment; and (2) tracking and root cause analysis (RCA) of the company's reportable environmental events (REEs).

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Engaging employees in sustainable actions fosters both learning and incremental changes that can result in a reduced carbon footprint both at home and work.

By incentivizing RCAs, our goal is to reduce REEs through process improvement while reinforcing our goal of 100% regulatory compliance.

Entitled to incentive
All employees

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Other, please specify (monetary award)

Performance indicator(s)
Other (please specify) (Dominion Energy Innovation)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Not part of an existing incentive plan

Further details of incentive(s)
To further drive innovation, the company implemented the "Spark Tank" program to engage in innovation across our business groups. Spark Tank is a forum to promote employee ideas and a means for these ideas to be objectively evaluated and put into action. Contestants selected to compete in the Spark Tank regional and national events receive training and assistance to move their idea through the innovation process. Every employee that enters Spark Tank is given an opportunity to move their idea forward with help from Innovation coaches and mentors. The format offers a chance to hone innovation skills, gain support for ideas, and find resources to take action. There is a top prize of $5,000, runner up prizes of $1,000, and a mix of rewards at the regional level.

Additionally, the company has implemented "The Chairman's excellence Awards," an expansion of the IDeAs innovation program, which is utilized to shine a spotlight on

out innovation success stories by rewarding and recognizing implemented solutions from employees across the company. Company employees vote for the implementation of innovation that adds the most business value. The overall winner receives a $5,000 reward and honor of being recognized as "The Innovation of the Year." Additionally, the awards include the annual "Peer Choice Awards" that reward the best implementation in each Business Group with a prize of $2,500. The overall winner for 2022 was a project promoting technology for micro substation design. This new technology will reduce the amount of land needed for substations which will ultimately minimize the footprint of the substation.

Another incentive-based program is the Lyra Innovation Lab – a hands-on business incubation lab that teaches Dominion Energy employees how to create and iterate prototypes and business plans that may be used for product commercialization. The overall winning team receives the prize of $10,000 of restricted stock units for each team member; there are additional prizes for best idea ($1,000), best prototype ($1,500), and best business case ($2,000). In September 2022, the winner was awarded, which was a project called "Second Life for EV Batteries." The goal of the project is to utilize the life left of EV batteries that are no longer suitable for vehicles and turn them into portable energy alternatives. The batteries can provide carbon-free power to varying venues as well as assist in emergency storm restoration.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Our innovation strategy is designed to support the clean energy transition by exploring new markets for existing businesses and new lines of business in adjacent or other markets; enhancing performance; increasing earnings; and accelerating the culture of innovation through employees who work as Innovation Guides and Innovation Accelerators to move ideas forward and embrace an innovation mindset. We pursue that strategy and continue to reinforce our culture of creative problem solving through multiple avenues, including Spark Tank, The Lyra Innovation Lab, and The Chairman's Excellence Awards.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?
Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	1	5	In the short term, the Dominion Energy Virginia 2023 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) includes a Short-Term Action Plan (STAP) that discusses the company's current actions to support the 2023 IRP over the next five years (2024-2029) for electric generation, demand-side management, transmission, and distribution. Generally, the company plans to proactively position itself in the short term to meet its commitment to clean energy for the benefit of all stakeholders over the long term. The company also plans to continue analyzing how to meet both its clean energy goals and the requirements of the Virginia Clean Economy Act (VCEA) while continuing to provide safe and reliable service to its customers. The VCEA establishes a mandatory renewable portfolio standard in VA. There are mandates for significant developments of renewable energy and energy storage resources, and the retirement of existing carbon-emitting resources. The Dominion Energy South Carolina (DESC) 2023 IRP likewise includes a STAP, which discusses the short-term actions that the Company intends to take in 2023. This plan includes generation retirement planning and requestions for proposals for future generation procurement, a peaking turbine modernization program, and analysis of the DESC demand-side management program.

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
			Additionally, the Dominion Energy Utah/Wyoming IRP states that Wexpro is working to remove the largest remaining methane emissions source, pneumatic controllers. Through 2022, some pneumatic controllers have been replaced with electric controllers and solar powered air compressors have been installed to drive the existing pneumatic controllers on a well location. Electric controllers will be installed going forward, with approximately 225 wells being converted per year through 2024.
Medium-term	5	15	The DEV 2023 IRP covers the 15-year period between 2024 and 2038 (the "Planning Period") to evaluate Alternative Plans, using 2023 as the base year. The current plans incorporate only known technologies; the company fully expects that new technologies could replace today's technologies over the 15-year Planning Period. The load forecast in the 2023 IRP included a significant increase in the expected peak and energy demand over the Planning Period. This increase is driven primarily by data centers and electrification. Winter Storm Elliott on December 23 -24, 2022, also magnified the need for dispatchable generation, backup fuel sources, and resources that are available to generate during winter peaks. The Company is transforming its distribution grid to provide an enhanced platform for distributed energy resources ("DERs") and targeted DSM programs. The addition of DERs and the growth and development of EVs and other electrification activities will require future development and enhancements of grid monitoring and control capabilities. The DESC IRP also uses a 15-year planning period. The DESC 2023 IRP was filed 1/30/2023 and discusses demand and energy forecasts for the 15-year period ending 2037, including considerations like electric vehicle scenario analysis and retiring coal plants. A 10-year period is used in the DE Utah/Wyoming IRP to forecast customer and gas demand. This IRP discusses sales and demand forecasts through the plan year 2031-2032 as well as energy efficiency programs and sustainability initiatives. As part of our Net Zero commitment, DE has committed to reduce methane emissions from its natural gas business by 65% by 2030 and 80% by 2040. DE operations in Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho will play a key role in meeting these goals. The company is also preparing for hydrogen blending in the distribution system: DE Utah began blending hydrogen at pilot scale in April 2023, and DEUWI's systems will be prepared to receive up to 5% hydrogen by 2030. Additionally, DE is a member of One Future, a group of more than 40 Natural Gas companies working together to voluntarily reduce methane emissions across the Natural Gas value chain to 1%. Currently, the DE methane intensity score for operations in the west is below the 1% goal.
Long-term	15	25	Over the long term, the DEVA IRP uses a 25-year "Study Period" to evaluate Alternative Plans through 2048. The IRP evaluates the company's plausible future paths for meeting the electric needs of customers. On February 11, 2020, DE announced a new company-wide commitment to achieve net zero carbon dioxide and methane emissions by 2050. In February 2022, DE expanded its Net Zero commitment to cover Scope 2 emissions and the following material categories of Scope 3 emissions: electricity purchased to power the grid, fuel for our power stations and gas distribution systems, and consumption of sales gas by natural gas customers. This Net Zero commitment aligns with other commitments made to clean energy in both VA and NC. In VA, the VCEA establishes a mandatory renewable portfolio standard (RPS) aimed at 100% clean energy from DEV's generation fleet by 2045. The VCEA requires the development of significant solar, wind, and energy storage resources while also mandating retirement of all carbon-emitting generation units by 2045, unless the retirement of a unit is found to threaten the reliability and security of electric service. The 2023 DEV IRP focuses on Alternative Plans that set the company on a trajectory to achieve these long-term targets. The five Alternative Plans call for the development of additional solar capacity, with all plans calling for at least 19,800 MW of additional solar capacity and 3,220 MW of additional wind capacity by 2048. Additionally, in May 2021, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission approved the company's application to renew Surry Power Station's operating license, which will allow the two units to operate until 2052 and 2053. The company has also submitted the application to renew the licenses for the North Anna Power Station, which would allow the two units to operate until 2058 and 2060. The Company expects to apply for a Subsequent License Renewal application for VC Summer, which is expected to begin the NRC review process for approval and, upon approval, would allow the VC Summer unit to operate until the end of 2062. Like the "Planning Period," the Alternative Plans only incorporate known technologies, and the company fully expects that new technologies could replace today's technologies over the Study Period.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Dominion Energy's Board of Directors oversees our long-term strategy and the various risks the company faces, including climate-related risk. The Board believes that the company's interests are advanced by responsibly addressing these risks, whether they are operational, financial, regulatory, or strategic in nature. While the Board and its committees oversee risk policies, company management carries them out. The company has robust enterprise risk management (ERM) processes embedded throughout the organization.

We define risks with a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business as those which would impact our ability to safely deliver sustainable, reliable, and affordable energy while achieving net zero carbon and methane emissions by 2050. These risks are identified and managed by our corporate risk group with oversight by the Board of Directors, including its Finance and Risk Oversight Committee and Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility (SCR) committee. Risks are evaluated based on quantitative as well as qualitative factors with levels of potential impact ranging from tens of millions to billions of dollars.

Our Form 10-K filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission contains a description of risks which may have a material impact on our business within Item 1A Risk Factors, which includes sections dedicated to regulatory, legislative, and legal risks, environmental risks, construction risks, operational risks, nuclear generation risks and financial, economic and market risks. Included within the listing of risks is a risk that our financial performance and condition can be affected by changes in the weather, including the effects of climate change. Fluctuations in weather can affect demand for the companies' services. For example, milder than normal weather can reduce demand for electricity and gas distribution services. In addition, severe weather or acts of nature, including hurricanes, winter storms, earthquakes, floods, and other natural disasters can stress systems, disrupt operation of the companies' facilities and cause service outages, production delays and property damage that require incurring additional expenses. Changes in weather conditions can result in reduced water levels or changes in water temperatures that could adversely affect operations at some of the companies' power stations. Furthermore, the company's operations could be adversely affected, and its physical plant placed at greater risk of damage should changes in global climate produce, among other possible conditions, unusual variations in temperature and weather patterns, resulting in more intense, frequent and extreme weather events, abnormal levels of precipitation and, for operations located on or near coastlines, a change in sea level or sea temperatures. Due to the location of the company's electric utility service territories and a number of its other facilities in the eastern portions of the states of South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia which are frequently in the path of hurricanes, we experience the consequences of these weather events to a greater degree than many of our industry peers.

Dominion Energy ensures that all significant proposed capital commitments receive the appropriate analysis and review. This review includes but is not limited to risk, legal, accounting, tax, regulatory, treasury, environmental, and public policy.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

Dominion Energy's Board of Directors oversees our long-term strategy and the various risks the company faces, including climate-related risk. The Board believes that the company's interests are advanced by responsibly addressing these risks, whether they are operational, financial, regulatory, or strategic.

Dominion Energy has embedded robust enterprise risk management processes throughout the organization to help identify, assess, and manage risk. Management seeks to mitigate, and report risks pursuant to our risk-management policies. The Board and its committees regularly receive and discuss reports from members of management, including the senior risk officer and others involved in risk assessment and risk management.

We identify and assess, more than once a year, major risks associated with each of our key business units. Risk assessments also are conducted at a corporate level for Dominion Energy, Inc. These assessments include a wide range of educated assumptions about what the future will look like, especially regarding external factors outside our control.

Our specific process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate related risks and opportunities is the following: The enterprise-wide and business unit analyses are led by our Corporate Strategic Risk (CSR) Management team and involve representatives from Business Groups including corporate services leadership. As part of the risk assessment process, leaders and managers of each business unit undergo an annual risk assessment survey to identify new risks as well as confirm the status of risks from the previous year. As a first step, the CSR Management team evaluates short, medium, and long-term time horizons for climate-related risks and opportunities from our upstream suppliers, direct operations, to our customers downstream. Respondents rate the risks on a scale from 1-5, with 1 being the lowest risk and 5 being the highest. The survey results are then consolidated and categorized by business unit. Once substantive climate-related risks and opportunities are identified under strategic, operational, financial, compliance, and regulatory categories, the impacts and likelihood of each risk and opportunity are evaluated by vote in a session led by the CSR Management team with the Business Group senior leadership. This voting session and accompanying dialogue is used to assess participant consensus by the CSR Management team to develop a draft enterprise risk assessment report that includes how the risk is being or is proposed to be managed for each risk identified. Once a risk is identified, management identifies reasonable steps to mitigate the risk and a final report is issued by the CSR management team. To continually manage the risk, the Board receives regular reports from the senior risk officer and other members of management who are involved in risk assessment and risk management on a day-to-day basis. It is important to note that the ownership and management of risk remains with the senior management of the respective business unit or group.

The risks posed by climate change are significant because of their scope, severity, and duration. The effects of climate change and efforts to address it can alter the competitive and regulatory environments and Dominion Energy's infrastructure and operations.

We issued a Task Force on Climate-related Disclosures (TCFD) aligned Climate Report in December 2022. As part of that report, we specifically reported on climate-related physical and transition risks as well as potential mitigation measures and opportunities, as required by TCFD. The report included an enhanced physical risk analysis based on several potential warming pathways.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Compliance with federal and/or state requirements imposing limitations on GHG emissions or efficiency improvements, as well as Dominion Energy's commitment to achieve net zero carbon and methane emissions by 2050, may result in significant compliance costs, could result in certain of the company's existing electric generation units being uneconomical to maintain or operate and may depend upon technological advancements which may be beyond the company's control. Virginia has adopted the Virginia Clean Economy Act (VCEA) which establishes renewable energy and CO2 reduction targets for Virginia Power's generation fleet and grid operations, including the requirement that 100% of Virginia Power's electricity come from zero-carbon generation by the end of 2045. The VCEA also enables a substantial buildout of solar and onshore wind, offshore wind, and energy storage resources. Compliance with the VCEA or other federal or state carbon regulations requires committing significant capital investment toward carbon reduction programs such as investments in renewable energy, purchase of allowances and/or offset credits, fuel switching, increasing energy efficiency programs, and retirement of high-emitting generation facilities and replace-

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
		ment with lower-emitting or carbon-free generation facilities. If Dominion Energy does not comply with current regulations, it could result in non-compliance and enforcement actions and potentially significant financial and reputational risks.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	The company's operations and construction activities are subject to a number of environmental laws and regulations which impose significant compliance costs on the company. The company's operations and construction activities are subject to extensive federal, state, and local environmental statutes, rules and regulations. relating to air quality, water quality, waste management, natural resources, and health and safety. Compliance with these legal requirements requires the company to commit significant capital toward permitting, emission fees, environmental monitoring, installation and operation of environmental control equipment and purchase of allowances and/or offsets. Additionally, the company could be responsible for expenses relating to remediation and containment obligations, including at sites where they have been identified by a regulatory agency as a potentially responsible party. Expenditures relating to environmental compliance have been significant in the past, and the company expects that they will remain significant in the future. Certain facilities have become uneconomical to operate and have been shut down, converted to new fuel types, or sold. These types of events could occur again in the future. We expect that existing environmental laws and regulations may be revised and/or new laws may be adopted including regulation of GHG emissions which could have an impact on the company's business. In addition, further regulation of air quality and GHG emissions under the CAA may be imposed on the natural gas sector. The electric industry also plays a vital role in the decarbonization of other industries such as the transportation sector. The transportation industry is actively continuing its shift toward electrification of personal vehicles, fleets, and mass transit, with other industries also looking towards electrification to meet their decarbonization goals. Compliance costs cannot be estimated with certainty due to the inability to predict the requirements and timing of implementation of any new environmental rules or regulations. Other factors which affect the ability to predict future environmental expenditures with certainty include the difficulty in estimating clean-up costs and quantifying liabilities under environmental laws that impose joint and several liabilities on all responsible parties.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Dominion Energy considers transition risks as it relates to general market impacts from changes in climate policies, technology or market sentiment that could lead to an economic impact and a reassessment of the value of energy system assets as economies shift toward carbon-reducing strategies. Transitional technological risks are considered in climate-related assessments, and may also be considered in project planning, and when assessing strategic, operational, and compliance risks. We understand that both reduced energy demand due to customer adoption of energy-efficient technology as well as increased demand from transportation electrification and data center growth could affect our businesses. The big drivers of data center growth include: migration to the cloud, smartphone technology and apps, 5G technology, digitization of data, and artificial intelligence. Smart meters and other grid transformation investments will help integrate new technologies like customer-sited solar and electric vehicle charging stations into the grid. There is a potential risk from mandatory electrification resulting in greater carbon emissions due to inadequate transitioning of local electric grid to less carbon-intensive energy sources. Another transitional technological risk is technological stagnation, such as slower-than-expected advances in energy technology; higher-than-expected costs to consumers for on-demand power sources; lack of carbon-free, on-demand power sources; lack of progress on carbon capture and storage (CCS); and proliferation of non-dispatchable generation. Impacts of this risk include the inability to achieve emission reduction goals, reduced grid reliability, increased cost, and load-bearing difficulties. To help mitigate this risk, we are exploring the value of green hydrogen as a long-term energy storage solution. Vehicle-to-grid technologies are also being developed through which electricity stored in EV batteries can be fed back onto the grid to lower peak demand or to provide support to the grid. Over the long term, our ability to achieve net zero emissions will require supportive legislative and regulatory policies, advancements in technology, and broader investments across the economy. We will pursue solutions, including pilot programs, involving technologies such as long duration battery storage, CCS, small modular reactors, and hydrogen when they become technologically and economically feasible.
Legal	Relevant, always included	The company's operations and construction activities are subject to a number of environmental laws and regulations which impose significant compliance costs on the company. The company's operations and construction activities are subject to extensive federal, state, and local environmental statutes, rules and regulations relating to air quality, water quality, waste management, natural resources, and health and safety. Compliance with these legal requirements requires the company to commit significant capital toward permitting, emission fees, environmental monitoring, installation and operation of environmental control equipment and purchase of allowances and/or offsets. Additionally, the company could be responsible for expenses relating to remediation and containment obligations, including at sites where they have been identified by a regulatory agency as a potentially responsible party. Expenditures relating to environmental compliance have been significant in the past, and the company expects that they will remain significant in the future. Certain facilities have become uneconomical to operate and have been shut down, converted to new fuel types, or sold. These types of events could occur again in the future. We expect that existing environmental laws and regulations may be revised and/or new laws may be adopted including regulation of GHG emissions which could have an impact on the company's business (risks relating to regulation of GHG emissions from existing fossil fuel-fired electric generating units are discussed in more detail above and below). In addition, further regulation of air quality and GHG emissions under the CAA may be imposed on the natural gas sector. Compliance costs cannot be estimated with certainty due to the inability to predict the requirements and timing of implementation of any new environmental rules or regulations. Other factors which affect the ability to predict future environmental expenditures with certainty include the difficulty in estimating clean-up costs and quantifying liabilities under environmental laws that impose joint and several liabilities on all responsible parties. However, such expenditures, if material, could make the company's facilities uneconomical to operate, result in the impairment of assets, or otherwise adversely affect the company's results of operations, financial performance, or liquidity.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Market	Relevant, always included	Dominion Energy considers transition risks as it relates to general market impacts from changes in climate policies, technology or market sentiment that could lead to an economic impact and a reassessment of the value of energy system assets as economies shift toward carbon-reducing strategies. Transitional market risks are considered in the company's risk assessments and can include changing market dynamics, economic disruption, and changing stakeholder preferences. Economic disruptions are a potential market risk that include pandemics, natural disasters, geopolitical instability; the shift to a low- or no-carbon economy, change on a massive; and mass migration to clean energy jobs. To mitigate this risk, Dominion Energy is diversifying supply chain providers, using scenario modeling analysis to plan for the clean-energy transition, and engaging with community colleges providing workforce training in renewable energy jobs. Transitional risks in changing market dynamics, such as escalating costs in key low- and zero-carbon business areas like nuclear operations and construction costs, are being managed by extending licenses for existing nuclear power stations and exploring potential new technologies and resources, including SMRs. Furthermore, Dominion Energy has signed a 10-year contract with Connecticut utilities for half of the nuclear power output from Millstone Power Stations. Stakeholder preferences, or shifting public attitudes, adoption of distributed energy resources, and peak load management, are considered transitional market risks. We continue to provide reliable service to customers, while providing more energy options such as on-site solar, EV charging, and home automation, as well as extending flexible options to engage in demand response and load control programs. Load growth could also be a transitional market risk as it relates to the company's ability to meet our stated climate goals. The company's IRPs include load growth projections; however, the load forecasts may understate future load growth. The growth rate of electricity demand is likely to continue to increase from electrification coupled with the proliferation of high-demand data centers in the region due to the timing of resource availability, load growth, and new generation. Retirements are at risk of outpacing the construction of new recourses, due to a combination of industry forces, including siting and supply chain, whose long-term impacts are not fully known.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Dominion Energy may be materially adversely affected by negative publicity or the inability to meet its stated commitments. From time to time, political and public sentiment may result in a significant amount of adverse press coverage and other adverse public statements affecting the company. Any failure by Dominion Energy to realize its commitments to achieve net zero carbon and methane emissions by 2050, increase workforce diversity, enhance the customer experience or other long-term goals could lead to adverse press coverage and other adverse public statements affecting the company. The ability to comply with some or all of Dominion Energy's voluntary commitments may be outside of its control. For example, Dominion Energy is dependent on the actions of third parties to meet the expanded commitment regarding Scope 2 emissions and Scope 3 emissions. If downstream customers or upstream suppliers do not sufficiently reduce their GHG emissions, Dominion Energy may not achieve its net zero emissions goal. In addition, while the Atlantic Coast Pipeline Project was cancelled in July 2020 and several of the legal proceedings and governmental investigations relating to the abandonment of the NND Project have been resolved, there is a risk that lingering negative publicity may continue. Adverse press coverage and other adverse statements, whether or not driven by political or public sentiment, may also result in investigations by regulators, legislators and law enforcement officials or in legal claims as well as adverse outcomes. Addressing any adverse publicity, governmental scrutiny or enforcement or other legal proceedings is time consuming and expensive and, regardless of the factual basis for the assertions being made, can have a negative impact on the reputation of the Companies, on the morale and performance of their employees and on their relationships with their respective regulators, customers, and commercial counterparties. It may also have a negative impact on the company's ability to take timely advantage of various business and market opportunities. The direct and indirect effects of negative publicity, and the demands of responding to and addressing it, may have a material adverse effect on the company's business, financial condition, and results of operations.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Severe acute physical impacts from storms and weather are considered in climate-related risk assessments and mitigation measures, particularly how operations may be affected by weather and the effects of global climate change. These are considered in project planning, as well as when assessing strategic, operational, and compliance risks. Fluctuations in weather can affect demand for the electricity and gas distribution services. For example, milder than normal weather can reduce demand for electricity and gas services. Also, severe weather, including hurricanes, winter storms, earthquakes, floods, and other natural disasters can stress systems, disrupt operation of the company's facilities, and cause service outages, production delays, and property damage that require incurring additional expenses. Furthermore, the company's operations could be adversely affected, and its physical plants placed at greater risk of damage should changes in global climate produce unusual variations in temperature and weather resulting in more intense, frequent, and extreme weather events, abnormal levels of precipitation; and, for operations located on or near coastlines, a change in sea level or sea temperatures. Due to the location of the Companies' electric utility service territories and a number of its other facilities in the eastern portions of the states of South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia which are frequently in the path of hurricanes, we experience the consequences of these weather events to a greater degree than many of our industry peers. For example, in October 2022, Hurricane Ian caused 110,000 power outages across DE South Carolina's service territory. In January 2022, winter storms caused 400,000 power outages across the DE Virginia's service territory and 17,000 outages across DE South Carolina's territory. Additionally, in December 2022, Winter Storm Elliot revealed some limitations related to upstream pipeline pressures and highlighted the importance of gas generators receiving sufficient and timely electric price signals. This is to ensure that enough fuel can be purchase and scheduled in advance of generation need, such as major winter storms. Mitigation measures include routine inspection and maintenance plans, vegetation management, various programs such as our Strategic Underground Program designed to help ensure system reliability and resilience, and potential flooding mitigation and management.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	The company's operations could be adversely affected, and its physical plants placed at greater risk of damage should changes in global climate produce, among other possible conditions, unusual variations in temperature and weather patterns resulting in more intense, frequent and extreme weather events; abnormal levels of precipitation; and, for operations located on or near coastlines, a change in sea level or sea temperatures. Severe chronic physical impacts, such as a change in sea level or sea temperatures, are considered in risk assessments and mitigation measures, particularly when we assess our projects and operations located along the coastline. These are considered in project planning as well as when assess-

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
		ing strategic, operational, and compliance risk areas. Our 2022 Climate Report included a physical risk assessment. This assessment analyzed the company's exposure to extreme climate hazards across a sample of our generation, natural gas, and electric transmission and distribution assets; determined the vulnerability of that sample of our assets to climate hazards; and developed additional adaptation strategies the company could consider to mitigate potential impacts. The physical risk analysis evaluated Dominion Energy's climate risk against three warming scenarios through 2100. For each warming scenario, the climate forecast evaluated seven climate hazards (flood, rain, wind, heat, cold, severe storms, and wildfires) on a sample of the company's assets. Overlaying the climate forecasts onto the company's assets provides a view of where, when, and what type of physical risk exposure is predominantly present in our service territories. The consultant assessed the vulnerability of our assets based on each climate hazard and the number of assets that exceed varying exposure thresholds.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Other, please specify (carbon pricing mechanisms and mandates on and regulation of existing products and services)

Primary potential financial impact

Increased capital expenditures

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Compliance with the Virginia Clean Economy Act (VCEA) or federal or state carbon regulations is a regulatory risk that will require significant capital investment toward carbon reduction programs. These include investments in renewable energy, purchase of allowances and/or offset credits, fuel switching, increasing energy efficiency programs, and retirement of high-emitting generation facilities and replacement with lower-emitting or carbon-free generation facilities. These regulations may pose a risk to Dominion Energy due to their high compliance costs. The primary potential financial impact of this risk is increased capital expenditures due to significant investments in renewable energy required by these current and emerging regulations. There are also significant costs associated with the shutdown of fossil-fuel fired generating units. For example, the VCEA mandates the retirement of our Chesterfield Units 5 and 6 (coal units) and Yorktown Unit 3 (heavy oil unit) by 2024. The financial impact and costs outlined below are based on the Dominion Energy Virginia's 2023 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP), which estimates the costs associated with compliance with carbon regulations under different scenarios, presented in Alternative Plans. The response and cost information provided includes both direct and indirect costs. The cost is "indirect" in that it is an increase in operating costs due to increased regulation.

In Virginia, the VCEA establishes a mandatory renewable portfolio standard (RPS) aimed at 100 percent carbon-free energy from the company's generation fleet by 2045. In furtherance of this mandatory RPS, the VCEA requires the development of significant solar, wind, and energy storage resources. The potential financial impact figures provided represent the estimated costs to comply with the emerging regulations. As reported in Dominion Energy Virginia's 2023 IRP, we anticipate incremental capital expenditure ranging from $17.5 billion to $31.2 billion as a result of investments in renewable energy, as well as costs associated with the shutdown of fossil-fuel generating units such as our Chesterfield Units 5 and 6 and Yorktown Unit 3. The response and cost to respond to this risk are based on planned investments in renewable energy.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact
High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
17500000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
31200000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
These emerging regulations pose a potential financial risk of increased capital expenditures to Dominion Energy due to their high compliance costs. The potential financial impact figures provided represent the estimated increase in costs to comply with emerging regulations as provided in the Dominion Energy Virginia (DEV) 2023 IRP. According to DEV's 2023 IRP, the net present value (NPV) from 2024 through 2048 of costs associated with compliance with federal or state carbon regulations under different scenarios ranged from $17.5 billion to $31.2 billion above the baseline Plan A.

The minimum potential financial impact estimate of $17.5 billion is based on our Alternative Plan C, and the financial impact is calculated as: $127.2 billion total NPV for Plan C, minus $109.7 billion total NPV under the baseline Plan A, for a total financial impact figure of $17.5 billion. In addition to at least 19,800 MW of solar development and 3,220 MW of wind development across all alternative plans, the $17.5 billion cost for Plan C includes 5,220 MW of battery storage and 1,608 MW of nuclear development (small modular reactors).

The maximum potential financial impact estimate of $31.2 billion is based on our Alternative Plan D, and the financial impact is calculated as: $140.9 billion total NPV for Plan D, minus $109.7 billion total NPV under the baseline Plan A, for a total financial impact figure of $31.2 billion. The $31.2 billion includes an additional 4,155 MW of solar development, an additional 5,820 MW of battery storage, 4,824 MW of new nuclear development (small modular reactors), and the costs associated with the retirement of all carbon emitting units by the end of 2045.

Cost of response to risk
50000000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The estimated cost of response to risk provided includes the following costs associated with expanding renewable energy capacity from 2022 through 2035. As previously announced, investments included up to $21 billion in solar generation to achieve our target of 13.4 GW generating capacity in-service by the end of 2035, up to $21 billion in offshore wind generation facilities, up to $4 billion in energy storage facilities, and approximately $4 billion supporting 20-year life extensions of our nuclear units at Surry and North Anna. While an updated investment plan is dependent upon completion of the comprehensive business review, it is expected to reflect a decreased investment in new nonregulated solar generation facilities. The total cost of response to risk is calculated as: $21 billion + $21 billion + $4 billion + $4 billion = $50 billion.

The Virginia Clean Economy Act was passed in 2020 and mandates that Dominion Energy produce 100% renewable electricity by 2045. This mandate includes the retirement of our Chesterfield Units 5 and 6 and Yorktown Unit 3 by 2024. In response to this state regulation, Dominion Energy has developed a transition plan to expand our renewable energy capacity between 2022 and 2035. This includes investments in solar, offshore wind, energy storage, and nuclear. In alignment with these investments, Dominion Energy already has 2.4 GW of solar generation capacity across five states and several projects under various stages of development which represent a total potential generating capacity of approximately 7.8 GW. As a result, Dominion Energy is well positioned to achieve its goal of increasing solar generation capacity to 13.4 GW by 2035. The addition of this solar capacity has also reduced emissions from generation.

Dominion Energy has also commenced development of the CVOW Commercial Project, expected to be placed in service by the end of 2026, along with the CVOW Pilot Project which achieved commercial operation in January 2021. Additionally, Dominion Energy has received a 20-year extension of the operating licenses for its two nuclear units at Surry and has commenced the process to extend the operating licenses for its two units at North Anna. The Company expects to apply for a Subsequent License Renewal application for VC Summer, which is expected to begin the NRC review process for approval and, upon approval, would allow the VC Summer unit to operate until the end of 2062.

Comment

Going forward, long-term integrated resource plans will evolve and will continue to support the cleaner future envisioned by public policy, lawmakers, and the company. This future, while achievable, will require supportive legislative and regulatory policies, technological advancements, and broader investments across the economy. It will also require further study and analyses of necessary investments in transmission and distribution systems to ensure the reliable electric service that customers expect and deserve. Overall, the company's deliberate transitional approach to a cleaner future has, and will continue, to provide customers a path to clean energy that meets public policy objectives while maintaining the standard of reliability necessary to power Virginia's and North Carolina's modern economy.

In addition, utility-scale solar generating facilities require a significant amount of land. Based on current technology, every megawatt of solar capacity requires approximately 10 acres of land. The new solar capacity required under the VCEA is to be located in Virginia. Acquiring this amount of land—and receiving the required permits for that land—could prove increasingly difficult as development continues, especially if members of the public continue to raise objections to siting proposals. Aside from the land, the supply chain organization for the solar industry will be challenged to meet the level of solar generation in the Alternative Plans shown in DEV's 2023 IRP. This includes both equipment suppliers and construction contractors. Specifically, worldwide panel manufacturers will need to ramp up production as the demand for solar generation increases both inside the company's service territory and across the United States.

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Other, please specify (Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones, hurricanes, or floods)

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

The company's operations could be adversely affected, and their physical plants placed at greater risk of damage should changes in global climate produce unusual variations in temperature and weather patterns resulting in more intense, frequent, and extreme weather events; abnormal levels of precipitation; and, for operations located on or near coastlines, a change in sea level or sea temperatures.

Due to the location of Dominion Energy Virginia and Dominion Energy South Carolina's electric utility territories which are frequently in the path of hurricanes, we may experience the consequences of these weather events to a greater degree than many of our industry peers. There is an acute risk to the assets located in Virginia, South Carolina, and North Carolina, such as ground-level assets, like substations and compressor stations, which could fail from flooding. The vulnerability assessment found that 10% of substation transformers will be exposed to flooding greater than two feet for 1 in 500-year event by 2050 in a 2.7°C climate scenario.

There would also likely be increased direct costs associated with storm preparation, restoration, and repairs as a result of this risk type. This could also result in increased capital expenditures by the company to protect our electric distribution system from the effects of severe weather and to improve reliability. For example, in South Carolina, the company is preparing to raise switch houses at specific flood prone substations. Additionally, for all new construction, DESC plans to elevate switch houses in coastal regions. The financial impact figure included below represents an estimate of the potential financial impact due to this risk type to our padmount transformers. The response to risk and cost information detailed below represents grid improvement costs to mitigate this risk and improve the company's ability to withstand the impact of severe weather such as hurricanes. All estimates provided within this response are scenario-based and dependent upon completion of the comprehensive business review.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

57700000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The potential financial impact figure provided represents a rough estimate of the replacement cost of padmount transformer asset failures from flood risk. Flood risk was estimated for each asset location utilizing downscaled climate forecasts for 6,717 representative locations across NC, SC, and VA of the 329,041 total. Probability of failure was determined by combining the probabilistic climate forecast and the flood failure threshold for the asset.

Padmount transformers fail at ~0.94 feet or greater of flood depth. By combining the flood failure depth with the climate forecast for each asset location, we derive the probability of failure due to an extreme flood event, expressed as p(fail). In this example, p(fail) grows from 4.6% in 2020 to 4.8% in 2050. The cost of failure is based on the replacement cost of the transformer. For this analysis, we are including the replacement cost assumption of $30,704. By multiplying p(fail) and the replacement cost

and the total count of assets, we can calculate expected cost: Probable service failure of padmount transformers 4.8% x Replacement cost assumption $30,704 x Total count of padmount transformers 39,151 = $57,700,430, rounded to $57,700,000

In 2050, the cumulative financial risk to padmount transformers across NC, SC, and VA from flooding is $57.7M for the SSP2-4.5 climate scenario. That risk grows from an estimated 2025 value of $47.9M due to the impacts from climate change increasing extreme flood events.

Cost of response to risk
776120000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
To address the risk of operational damage stemming from acute physical risks such as cyclones or hurricanes, Dominion Energy is working directly with its industry peers, trade associations, and policymakers to promote grid resilience and reliability. Dominion Energy has supported significant Virginia legislation, which was ultimately signed into law in 2018, the Grid Transformation and Security Act (GTSA). The GTSA authorized the company to file for regulatory approval of plans for electric distribution grid transformation projects. Our Grid Transformation Plan thus includes components such as grid improvement projects that will help mitigate the impacts of severe weather events in the Dominion Energy Virginia (DEV) service area. The GTSA directs DEV to propose at least $870 million in energy efficiency programs over a ten-year period ending in 2028.

In January 2022, the Virginia State Corporation Commission (SCC) approved Phase II of our Plan. The Phase II projects are grouped into several categories of related elements with associated costs:

-Advanced Metering Infrastructure, including deployment of approximately 1.1 million smart meters and associated infrastructure: $198.3 million
-The continued development of a customer information platform: $203.9 million
-Grid infrastructure, which comprises targeted corridor improvements and voltage island mitigation: $27.7 million
-Multiple grid technologies: $194.42 million
-Telecommunications: $102 million
-Cyber security: $9.3 million
-Physical security: $37.5 million
-Customer education: $3 million

The cost of response to risk is calculated as: $198.3 million + $203.9 million + $27.7 million + $194.42 million + $102 million + $9.3 million + $37.5 million + $3 million, for a total cost of response to risk of $776.12 million.

In Phase III of the Grid Transformation Plan, which is currently pending before the SCC, the Company seeks to continue its work on approved projects toward the objectives of grid transformation. Specifically, the Company seeks to complete the deployment of two foundational GT Plan investments—AMI and the CIP. The Company also seeks to continue its three grid Infrastructure projects approved by the SCC in prior phases—main feeder hardening, targeted corridor improvement, and voltage island mitigation—along with three of its previously approved grid technologies projects—a DER management system, voltage optimization enablement, and substation technology deployment.

Comment
Please note, the estimated financial impact figure provided represents our exposure prior to any insurance recovery of costs, which could affect the financial impact to the company.

Cost estimates and/or Grid Transformation Plan scope may change in a future filing.

Identifier
Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Other, please specify (Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones)

Primary potential financial impact
Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Severe acute physical impacts from storms and weather are considered in climate-related risk assessments and mitigation measures, particularly in terms of how the results of operations may be affected by these changes in weather. These are considered in project planning, as well as when assessing strategic, operational, and compliance risk areas. Severe weather, including hurricanes, winter storms, earthquakes, floods, and other natural disasters can stress systems, disrupt facility operation, and cause service outages, production delays, and property damage. Furthermore, the company's operations could be adversely affected, and its physical plants placed at greater risk of damage should changes in global climate produce unusual variations in temperature and weather patterns resulting in more frequent and extreme weather events; abnormal levels of precipitation; and, for operations located on or near coastlines, a change in sea level or sea temperatures.

Due to the location of Dominion Energy electric utility service territories and a number of its other facilities in the eastern portions of South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, which are frequently in the path of hurricanes, we may experience the consequences of these weather events to a greater degree than many of our industry peers. For example, in December 2022, Winter Storm Elliot set a new demand peak and emphasized certain system planning considerations for the future. Additionally, in January 2022, other winter storms caused 400,000 power outages across DEV's service territory and 17,000 outages across DESC's territory. Hurricane Ian, in October 2022, cause 110,000 power outages across DE South Carolina's service territory.

These extreme weather events increase direct costs to the company due to storm damage and costs associated with restoration of power. Such costs can include, but are not limited to, replacement of poles, power lines and other equipment. Dispatching employees to support restoration efforts also incurs direct costs.

This risk type increases costs to the company due to damage from storms and response costs to restore power after widespread outages. The response and cost information detailed below represent grid improvement costs to improve the company's ability to withstand the impact of severe weather such as hurricanes. All estimates provided within this response are scenario-based and dependent upon completion of the comprehensive business review.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
500000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
In order to provide an example, the potential financial impact figure provided is based on the capital costs of a recently constructed solar facility, Colonial Trail West (US3) Solar. This facility is in eastern Virginia near the James River in Surry County, and due to its location could be vulnerable to extreme weather events including hurricanes and flooding. If this facility were to be impacted by a hurricane causing complete destruction to the facility, the estimated direct costs to rebuild it are estimated to be equivalent to the costs associated with its original construction, of this facility which is estimated at $250,000,000.

It is assumed the asset can withstand 105 mph winds. Given the asset's location, the expected 1-minute sustained wind speeds do not exceed that design standard until 2070 for a worst-case SSP5-8.5 climate scenario. This failure likelihood of occurrence is estimated at 0.2%. Multiplying the cost of failure at $250,000,000 by the probability the asset sees a design standard exceeding wind speed is $500,000 in 2070 and grows to $630,000 by 2100. The potential financial impact provided is calculated as: $250,000,000 x 0.2% = $500,000. There is no material risk prior to those years because it is not expected the wind speeds will exceed the design standards of the assets at that location.

Since the estimated potential financial impact only represents the estimated cost of Colonial Trail West (US3) Solar, the actual financial impact to the company could be significantly greater, as this financial impact estimate is only based on a single facility.

Cost of response to risk
6500000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
The cost of response to the risk provided includes an estimate of the total investment towards electric grid transformation for the period from our previously announced growth capital plan for the period 2022-2026 for Dominion Energy Virginia (DEV). While an updated growth capital plan is dependent upon completion of the comprehensive business review, it is expected to reflect an acceleration of certain electric transmission projects to serve the rapidly growing data center customer demand. The total estimated cost for electric grid transformation for DEV is approximately $6.5 billion, which is inclusive of all electric transmission, grid transformation, and strategic undergrounding investments. The calculated total cost is equal to the sum of $4 billion for electric transmission projects plus $1.5 billion for grid transformation projects plus $1 billion for strategic undergrounding, for a total cost of response to risk of $6.5 billion. The cost is calculated as: $4 billion + $1.5 billion + $1 billion = $6.5 billion.

The cost estimate represents investments to help mitigate the impacts of this risk type. The company is moving to strengthen its electric system and improve its ability to withstand the impact of severe weather such as hurricanes. These measures include the Grid Transformation Plan, which will increase distribution system reliability and resiliency, reducing the number and duration of outages through self-healing grid components and faster company response to disruptions, as well as the Strategic Underground Program (SUP). For example, the SUP has already been carried throughout our Virginia service areas to manage the impacts of severe weather. By 2028, we plan to bury 4,000 miles of distribution lines that are prone to weather-related outages. As of the end of December 2022, we have converted more than 5,381 tap lines (totaling 1,866 miles), and thereby removed 2,692 annual events from the system. Due to the success of the program in Virginia, Dominion Energy started implementing this program in North Carolina in the beginning of 2022.

To mitigate against the impacts of chronic physical risks, in 2022 Dominion Energy Virginia (DEV) continued to enhance reliability and resiliency by modernizing the electric grid. In 2022, we invested more than $1.2 billion in electric transmission projects in Virginia.

Comment
Please note, the estimated financial impact figure provided represents our exposure prior to any insurance recovery of costs, which could affect the financial impact to the company.

Cost estimates and/or Grid Transformation Plan scope may change in a future filing.

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify (Increased revenue and earnings as a result of decarbonization investments)

Company-specific description

Dominion Energy is committed to safely delivering sustainable, reliable, and affordable energy and to achieving net zero carbon and methane emissions by 2050. In February 2022, Dominion Energy expanded this commitment to cover Scope 2 emissions and the following material categories of Scope 3 emissions: electricity purchased to power the grid, fuel purchased for our power stations and gas distribution systems, and consumption of sales gas by natural gas customers.

Dominion Energy is developing the 2.6 GW Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind commercial project. Dominion Energy continues to add utility-scale solar capacity and as of December 31, 2022, had 2.4 GW of solar generation capacity in operation across five states and several projects under various stages of development which represented a potential generating capacity of approximately 7.8 GW. Our previously announced five-year growth capital plan for 2022-2026 calls for a $32 billion investment to support our clean-energy profile, including a $22 billion investment in carbon-free generation and energy storage. While an updated investment plan is dependent upon completion of the comprehensive business review, it is expected to reflect a decreased investment in new nonregulated solar generation facilities.

Dominion Energy's investments in renewable energy are expected to result in increased revenues and earnings.

Renewable energy is an important component of a diverse and reliable energy mix. In 2022, four Dominion Energy Virginia solar projects totaling $350 million in investment entered service. Additionally, we met key regulatory milestones for our 2.6-GW Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind commercial project and for our four Virginia nuclear reactors, which would allow us to operate them safely and efficiently past 2050.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact
High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
50000000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
The financial impact figure is an estimate of the total opportunity of previously announced decarbonization initiatives for the period from 2022-2035, with the primary potential financial impact being increased revenue and earnings as a result of decarbonization initiatives. The estimated total opportunity of $50 billion is the sum of the following: up to $21 billion from offshore wind, up to $21 billion from solar, up to $4 billion from energy storage, and up to $4 billion for nuclear life extension. While an updated investment plan is dependent upon completion of the comprehensive business review, it is expected to reflect a decreased investment in new nonregulated solar generation facilities. These decarbonization initiatives are expected to increase company revenue and earnings.

These investments in renewable energy are an opportunity that will allow Dominion Energy to continue to progress towards a clean energy future and meet the emissions reductions goals that have been set.

Cost to realize opportunity
22000000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
To realize the opportunity of increased revenues and earnings as a result of decarbonization investments, four Dominion Energy Virginia solar projects entered service in 2022. These four projects totaled $350 million in investments and added 2.4 GW of solar to Dominion Energy's generation capacity. Additionally, we met key regulatory milestones for our 2.6-GW Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind commercial project and for our four Virginia nuclear reactors, which would allow us to operate them safely and efficiently past 2050. Dominion Energy Virginia is eligible for recovery for the cost of certain renewable generation facilities in operation or development through applicable riders. For example, in April 2023 the Virginia State Corporation Commission approved Dominion Energy Virginia's requested annual revenue requirement of $89 million for its clean energy rider for the rate year commencing May 2023. However, the addition of solar to our generation capacity has decreased emissions.

The estimated cost to realize the opportunity of $22 billion is the sum of the investments in carbon-free generation and energy storage as provided in our previously announced 5-year growth capital plan for 2022-2026. The investments in carbon-free generation include offshore wind, solar, and nuclear relicensing costs. The cost to realize this opportunity is calculated as follows: $22 billion = $10 billion (offshore wind) + $9.4 billion (solar) + $2 billion (nuclear relicensing) + $0.6 billion (energy storage). The timescale of implementation for these investments is 2022-2026 in accordance with our previously announced 5-year growth capital plan. While an updated investment plan is dependent upon completion of the comprehensive business review, it is expected to reflect a decreased investment in new nonregulated solar generation facilities.

Comment

Identifier
Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Use of more efficient production and distribution processes

Primary potential financial impact
Other, please specify (Increased revenue and earnings)

Company-specific description
The resource efficiency opportunity from the use of more efficient production and distribution processes for Dominion Energy is tied to electric grid transformation. Our investments in electric grid transformation are expected to result in increased revenues and earnings, which is the primary potential financial impact. The total opportunity is up to $15 billion through 2035. While an updated capital plan is dependent upon completion of the comprehensive business review, it is expected to reflect an acceleration of certain electric transmission projects to serve the rapidly growing data center customer demand.

Virginia's Grid Transformation and Security Act (GTSA) supports more energy efficiency and resiliency. The current distribution grid cannot effectively integrate ever-increasing amounts of renewable generation. That is why the GTSA made possible a proposed 10-year upgrade of the electric grid in Virginia, to enable:
-A smarter grid, brought about by automated control systems and digital intelligent-grid devices that will both cut restoration times when outages occur and provide the grid with self-healing capabilities, automatically isolating system faults and rerouting power flows to restore as many customers as possible with minimal intervention from system operators.
-A stronger grid, with grid hardening activities to physically strengthen infrastructure and improve the resiliency, performance, and condition of the grid as well as help guard against cyber and physical attacks.
-A greener grid, improving our ability to efficiently connect the growing number of distributed-energy resources to the distribution grid and make the grid more adaptable for emerging technologies, including long duration battery storage and electric vehicles.

These enhancements are aimed at meeting our continued goal of providing reliable service and are intended to address continued population growth and increases in electricity consumption. An additional benefit will be added capacity to efficiently deliver electricity from the renewable projects now being developed to meet our customers' preference for cleaner energy.

In 2022, DEV continued to enhance reliability and resiliency by investing more than $1.2 billion in electric transmission projects in Virginia. These investments will help us continue to provide reliable service. In 2022, our electric utilities in Virginia and the Carolinas were 13% better than the industry average in customer minutes out.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
15000000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
The primary potential financial impact is increased revenue and earnings as a result of grid transformation. The potential financial impact figure provided is an estimate of the total opportunity of electric grid transformation through 2035. The estimated total opportunity is up to $7 billion from 2022-2026, inclusive of all electric transmission, grid transformation, and strategic undergrounding initiatives based on our previously announced growth capital plan. An additional opportunity of up to $8 billion is expected from 2027 through 2035 from electric grid transformation. The total potential financial impact figure of $15 billion is the sum of $7 billion plus $8 billion. While an updated five-year growth capital plan is dependent upon completion of the comprehensive business review, it is expected to reflect an acceleration of certain electric transmission projects to serve the rapidly growing data center customer demand.

Cost to realize opportunity
6500000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
The cost to realize the opportunity provided includes an estimate of the total investment towards electric grid transformation for the period from 2022-2026, as presented in our previously announced five-year growth capital plan for Dominion Energy Virginia (DEV). The total cost for electric grid transformation is $6.5 billion, which includes $4 billion for electric transmission, $1.5 billion for grid transformation, and $1 billion towards strategic undergrounding investment. The calculated total cost is equal to the sum of $4 billion plus $1.5 billion plus $1 billion, for a total cost to realize opportunity of $6.5 billion. While an updated growth capital plan is dependent upon completion of the comprehensive business review, it is expected to reflect an acceleration of certain electric transmission projects to serve the rapidly growing data center customer demand.

The company has undertaken numerous initiatives, such as our Strategic Underground Program, to improve the resiliency of its electric system. The improvements are designed to improve energy reliability, meet customer demand efficiently, and enable the system to better withstand inclement weather and physical and electronic threats. The improvements in transmission and distribution also will facilitate the integration of zero-emissions renewable resources into the electric grid. In 2022, Dominion Energy Virginia (DEV) continued to enhance reliability and resiliency by investing more than $1.2 billion in electric transmission projects in Virginia. These investments will help us continue to provide reliable service. In 2022, we kept service reliable—our electric utilities in Virginia and the Carolinas were 13% better than the industry average in customer minutes out.

Comment

Identifier
Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resilience

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Participation in renewable energy programs and adoption of energy-efficiency measures

Primary potential financial impact
Other, please specify (Increased revenue and earnings as a result of decarbonization initiatives)

Company-specific description
This opportunity type is resilience from renewable energy and energy efficiency measures related to Dominion Energy's gas distribution modernization and renewable natural gas (RNG) investments. Dominion Energy's investments in gas distribution modernization and RNG are expected to result in increased revenues and earnings. The total investment opportunity from previously announced plans is up to approximately $8 billion from 2022 through 2035. An updated growth capital plan is dependent upon completion of the comprehensive business review.

Capturing methane and converting it to RNG substantially reduces greenhouse-gas emissions from agriculture. In fact, when emitted to the atmosphere, methane is approximately 25 times more potent as a greenhouse gas than is carbon dioxide. Our projects are a significant net benefit for the climate, as they reduce greenhouse gas emissions by up to 90 percent when comparing the RNG used by customers to the gas that would otherwise be released from our nation's farms.

In 2022, we invested more than $300 million in gas distribution modernization, and continued to develop carbon-beneficial renewable natural gas (RNG) projects. As of early 2023, we had 21 projects underway, including six that were producing RNG and 15 under construction.

Dominion Energy has cut methane emissions substantially through a variety of programs, including infrastructure replacement. The company is replacing equipment such as bare-steel and cast-iron pipe, valves, and pneumatic devices with new, lower-emissions equipment. In 2022 alone, our gas distribution companies invested $225 million in pipeline replacement programs.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
8000000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
The primary potential financial impact is increased revenue and earnings because of gas distribution modernization and renewable natural gas (RNG). The potential financial impact figure provided is an estimate of the total opportunity of gas distribution modernization and RNG through 2035. The estimated total investment opportu-

nity is up to $3 billion from 2022-2026 based on a previously announced growth capital plan. An additional opportunity of up to $5 billion is expected from 2027 through 2035 from gas distribution modernization and RNG. An updated growth capital plan is dependent upon completion of the comprehensive business review. The total potential financial impact figure of $8 billion is the sum of $3 billion plus $5 billion.

Cost to realize opportunity
3450000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
The cost to realize the opportunity provided includes an estimate of the total investment required towards gas distribution modernization and renewable natural gas (RNG) for the period from 2022-2026, as presented in our previously announced five-year growth capital plan. The total cost estimate for gas distribution modernization and RNG for this period is $3 billion. The cost to realize the opportunity also includes approximately $450 million invested in pipeline replacement and integrity management programs, reducing emissions, and improving resiliency for our customers who depend on these systems for power and heating. The calculated total cost is equal to the sum of $3 billion plus $450 million for a total cost to realize opportunity of $3.45 billion. An updated growth capital plan is dependent upon completion of the comprehensive business review.

Dominion Energy has launched the largest swine farm based RNG partnership in the country with Smithfield Foods. Our joint venture, Align RNG, captures waste methane from swine farms and converts it into clean, renewable energy to heat homes, power local businesses, and fuel transportation fleets. We also have a strategic alliance with Vanguard Renewables to form the first nationwide, dairy based RNG venture. Combined, these RNG efforts should reduce U.S. agricultural emissions by more than 5.5 million metric tons of CO2e a year, the equivalent of taking more than 1.2 million non-electric cars off the road for one year or planting more than 90 million trees. As of early 2023, we had 21 projects underway, including six that were producing RNG and 15 under construction.

As we adapt to an economy that features greater reliance on intermittent energy sources, the durability of the natural gas grid is a vital component of a secure cleaner-energy future.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan
Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available climate transition plan
Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan
We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

We have a year-round shareholder engagement program that allows us to better understand our shareholders' priorities and perspectives and provides an opportunity to foster constructive dialogue. In addition to the typical investor engagement calls and presentations relating to finance and other business issues, we have a cross-functional management team that regularly engages with shareholders on a variety of topics, including governance, human capital management, executive compensation, environmental matters, sustainability, and other current and emerging issues that are important to our shareholders. Board members also join shareholder engagement calls when requested. In addition, feedback from these engagements is considered by management, shared with the Board on a regular basis and reflected in enhancements to policies and practices, as appropriate. We also engaged with the proponents who submitted the shareholder proposals that were voted on at the 2022 Annual Meeting and who submitted the shareholder proposal included in our Proxy Statement to more fully understand their proposals and why they were submitted, and to help the proponents better understand our goals, business and operations.

In 2022, we reached out to shareholders representing 50% of our outstanding common stock. We held meetings with holders of 35% of our outstanding common stock, some of which included participation by independent directors of the Board. Our approach to engaging openly with our shareholders provides increased accountability and transparency and ultimately drives long-term value.

Frequency of feedback collection

More frequently than annually

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

2022-Climate-Report.pdf

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

<Not Applicable>

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario		Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios	IEA NZE	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Consistent with the TCFD framework, and to complement our own Net Zero strategy, we engaged a third-party consultant to perform scenario modeling and analysis of potential company pathways consistent with both 2.1°C and 1.5°C global-warming trajectories. The analysis began by constructing national market

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
2050			scenarios for the United States consistent with the expected energy-sector emissions trajectories under the IEA's global Announced Pledges Scenario and the IEA's Net Zero by 2050 Scenario. The analysis used the 2.1 degree and 1.5 degree National Market Scenarios as the backdrop for modeling potential paths for Dominion Energy to achieve our climate goals for our electric and natural gas operations, including the upstream and downstream Scope 3 emissions included in our Net Zero Commitment. The 1.5 degree National Market Scenario reflects the following assumptions: -Derived emissions reduction levels consistent with IEA's 2021 global Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario -Power sector reaches net zero by 2035 -Dramatic changes in technology, consumer behavior, government policy, and more -Assumes significantly more electrification in the building sector compared to the 2.1° National Market Scenario; consumer behavior changes and energy efficiency offset much of the annual electric load growth -National energy demand growth only slightly higher compared to the 2.1° National Market Scenario -Overall, U.S. economy-wide carbon emissions from the energy sector reach zero by 2050. The consultant modeled three scenarios for the company's electric generation business to achieve Net Zero Scope 1 and Scope 3 emissions by 2050: -Current Policy Scenario (2.1°C) -Emerging Technologies Scenario (2.1°C) -Accelerated Transition Scenario (1.5°C) For Natural Gas, our scenario analysis focused on reducing customer emissions as a critical component of our Net Zero commitment. Our approach evaluated a mix of potential strategies by modeling the following two scenarios: -Energy Efficiency Scenario (2.1°C) -Hybrid Heating Scenario (2.1°C) Finally, the consultant consolidated emissions trajectories reflecting the scenario modeling results for the electric generation and gas businesses to provide comparative company-wide Net Zero reduction scenarios aligned with the 2.1°C and 1.5°C national market scenarios. For more detailed information regarding the Company's use of scenario analysis, please see our 2022 Climate Report.
Transition scenarios / IEA APS	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Consistent with the TCFD framework, and to complement our own Net Zero strategy, we engaged a third-party consultant to perform scenario modeling and analysis of potential company pathways consistent with both 2.1°C and 1.5°C global-warming trajectories. The analysis began by constructing national market scenarios for the United States consistent with the expected energy-sector emissions trajectories under the IEA's global Announced Pledges Scenario and the IEA's Net Zero by 2050 Scenario. The analysis used the 2.1 degree and 1.5 degree National Market Scenarios as the backdrop for modeling potential paths for Dominion Energy to achieve our climate goals for our electric and natural gas operations, including the upstream and downstream Scope 3 emissions included in our Net Zero Commitment. The 2.1 degree National Market Scenario reflects the following assumptions: -Derived emissions reduction levels generally consistent with IEA's 2021 global Announced Pledges Scenario (APS) -IEA APS Scenario modified so power sector reaches net zero by 2050 -U.S. emissions reductions similar to the 1.5° National Market Scenario through 2030, but more gradual thereafter -Gas and renewable generation displace coal generation in the near- to mid-term, leading to significant reductions in coal generation by 2030 -Overall, U.S. economy-wide carbon emissions from the energy sector achieve an 89% reduction by 2050 compared to 2020 The consultant modeled three scenarios for the company's electric generation business to achieve Net Zero Scope 1 and Scope 3 emissions by 2050: -Current Policy Scenario (2.1°C) -Emerging Technologies Scenario (2.1°C) Accelerated Transition Scenario (1.5°C) For Natural Gas, our scenario analysis focused on reducing customer emissions as a critical component of our Net Zero commitment. Our approach evaluated a mix of potential strategies by modeling the following two scenarios: -Energy Efficiency Scenario (2.1°C) -Hybrid Heating Scenario (2.1°C) Finally, the consultant consolidated emissions trajectories reflecting the scenario modeling results for the electric generation and gas businesses to provide comparative company-wide Net Zero reduction scenarios aligned with the 2.1°C and 1.5°C national market scenarios. For more detailed information regarding the Company's use of scenario analysis, please see our 2022 Climate Report

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 2.6	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Dominion Energy engaged a third-party consultant with significant expertise in climate risk to complete a physical risk assessment. This assessment analyzed the company's exposure to extreme climate hazards across a sample of our generation, natural gas, and electric transmission and distribution assets; determined the vulnerability of that sample of our assets to climate hazards; and developed additional adaptation strategies the company could consider to mitigate potential impacts. The physical risk analysis evaluated Dominion Energy's climate risk against three warming scenarios through 2100, shown below. The three physical warming scenarios in the physical risk analysis utilized the Coupled Model Intercomparison (CMIP6) and Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) / Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) scenarios developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). -SSP1-2.6 (RCP 2.6): This scenario evaluates a 2100 Temperature Rise of 1.8°C. -SSP2-4.5 (RCP 4.5): This scenario evaluates a 2100 Temperature Rise of 2.7°C. -SSP5-8.5 (RCP 8.5): This scenario evaluates a 2100 Temperature Rise of 4.4°C. For each warming scenario, the climate forecast evaluated seven climate hazards (flood, rain, wind, heat, cold, severe storms, and wildfires) on a sample of the company's assets. Overlaying the climate forecasts onto the company's assets provides a view of where, when, and what type of physical risk exposure is predominantly present in our service territories. The consultant assessed the vulnerability of our assets based on each climate hazard and the number of assets that exceed varying exposure thresholds.
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 4.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Dominion Energy engaged a third-party consultant with significant expertise in climate risk to complete a physical risk assessment. This assessment analyzed the company's exposure to extreme climate hazards across a sample of our generation, natural gas, and electric transmission and distribution assets; determined the vulnerability of that sample of our assets to climate hazards; and developed additional adaptation strategies the company could consider to mitigate potential impacts. The physical risk analysis evaluated Dominion Energy's climate risk against three warming scenarios through 2100, shown below. The three physical warming scenarios in the physical risk analysis utilized the Coupled Model Intercomparison (CMIP6) and Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) / Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) scenarios developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). -SSP1-2.6 (RCP 2.6): This scenario evaluates a 2100 Temperature Rise of 1.8°C. -SSP2-4.5 (RCP 4.5): This scenario evaluates a 2100 Temperature Rise of 2.7°C. -SSP5-8.5 (RCP 8.5): This scenario evaluates a 2100 Temperature Rise of 4.4°C. For each warming scenario, the climate forecast evaluated seven climate hazards (flood, rain, wind, heat, cold, severe storms, and wildfires) on a sample of the company's assets. Overlaying the climate forecasts onto the company's assets provides a view of where, when, and what type of physical risk exposure is predominantly present in our service territories. The consultant assessed the vulnerability of our assets based on each climate hazard and the number of assets that exceed varying exposure thresholds.
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Dominion Energy engaged a third-party consultant with significant expertise in climate risk to complete a physical risk assessment. This assessment analyzed the company's exposure to extreme climate hazards across a sample of our generation, natural gas, and electric transmission and distribution assets; determined the vulnerability of that sample of our assets to climate hazards; and developed additional adaptation strategies the company could consider mitigating potential impacts. The physical risk analysis evaluated Dominion Energy's climate risk against three warming scenarios through 2100, shown below. The three physical warming scenarios in the physical risk analysis utilized the Coupled Model Intercomparison (CMIP6) and Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) / Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) scenarios developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). -SSP1-2.6 (RCP2.6): This scenario evaluates a 2100 Temperature Rise of 1.8°C. -SSP2-4.5 (RCP 4.5): This scenario evaluates a 2100 Temperature Rise of 2.7°C. -SSP5-8.5 (RCP 8.5): This scenario evaluates a 2100 Temperature Rise of 4.4°C. For each warming scenario, the climate forecast evaluated seven climate hazards (flood, rain, wind, heat, cold, severe storms, and wildfires) on a sample of the company's assets. Overlaying the climate forecasts onto the company's assets provides a view of where, when, and what type of physical risk exposure is predominantly present in our service territories. The consultant assessed the vulnerability of our assets based on each climate hazard and the number of assets that exceed varying exposure thresholds.

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

Consistent with the TCFD framework, and to complement our own Net Zero strategy, we engaged a third-party consultant to perform scenario modeling and analysis of potential company pathways consistent with both 2.1°C and 1.5°C global-warming trajectories. The consultant's analysis presents a snapshot of the potential transition from Dominion Energy's current emissions levels to meeting our 2050 Net Zero commitment, including our interim emission reduction targets.

In addition, Dominion Energy engaged a third-party consultant with significant expertise in climate risk to complete a physical risk assessment. This assessment analyzed the company's exposure to extreme climate hazards across a sample of our generation, natural gas, and electric transmission and distribution assets; determined the vulnerability of that sample of our assets to climate hazards; and developed additional adaptation strategies the company could consider to mitigate potential impacts.

Focal Questions from physical risk assessment: What are the physical risks to Dominion Energy's assets and operations? Which assets are at-risk? What adaptive measures could be considered to respond to the physical risks?

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

The company plans to achieve emissions reductions by continuing to transform our generation fleet and modernize natural gas infrastructure, as well as through programs focused on fuel supplier engagement, customer empowerment, resource diversity, and technology innovation. We are pursuing a diverse mix of cleaner, more efficient, and lower-emitting methods of generating and delivering energy, while advancing aggressive voluntary measures to continue reducing emissions. We remain committed to maintaining customer reliability and affordability, and are mindful that many of these approaches will require legislative and regulatory support. Accordingly, our strategy aims to leverage all decarbonization alternatives and maintain optionality to adjust plans based on advancements and evolving circumstances.

The scenario modeling results and analysis support the company's decarbonization strategy and investment plans.

For each warming scenario evaluated under our physical risk assessment, the climate forecast evaluated seven climate hazards (flood, rain, wind, heat, cold, severe storms, and wildfires) on a sample of the company's assets. Overlaying the climate forecasts onto the company's assets provides a view of where, when, and what type of physical risk exposure is predominantly present in our service territories. The consultant assessed the vulnerability of our assets based on each climate hazard and the number of assets that exceed varying exposure thresholds.

For example, the vulnerability assessment found that by 2050 in the 2.7°C scenario, 10% of substation transformers will be exposed to flooding greater than two feet for a 1 in 500-year event. These assets are primarily in coastal areas across Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. To respond to this risk, the company is evaluating adaptive measures to infrastructure to be implemented over this timeframe. In Virginia and North Carolina, as transmission and distribution substations reach end-of-life, or during the course of substation upgrades or expansion, we are evaluating control enclosures in low-lying and flood-prone areas. Elevating control enclosures would substantially reduce or even eliminate the effects of flooding on substations. Additionally, substations in high elevations and coastal areas known for significant icing or contamination events are evaluated. In cases where prudent, gas-insulated substations are installed and encapsulated within a building, providing an extra layer of protection from the elements and increasing resiliency. In South Carolina, the company is requesting funding through the IIJA to raise switch houses at specific flood prone substations. For all new construction, DESC plans to elevate switch houses in coastal regions, as was recently done at the switch house in Isle of Palms. The company will continue to build on this risk analysis to bolster our climate-related adaptive actions and identify opportunities to enhance long-term resilience.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Decarbonization along with reliability and affordability is a cornerstone of our strategy. Long term, we have committed to Net Zero carbon and methane emissions by 2050, which is reflected in our growth capital investment plan. The company expanded its clean-energy and modernization programs and projects across its business in 2022. Examples of this ongoing transition projects include: -$300 million invested in gas distribution modernization programs across operation states, -$1.2 billion invested in Dominion Energy Virginia's electric transmission system, -We met key regulatory milestones for our 2.6-gigawatt Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind commercial project and for our four Virginia nuclear reactors, which would allow us to operate them safely and efficiently past 2050. -Four DE Virginia solar projects totaling in $350 million in investment entered service, and -Two gas peaking projects approved by the South Carolina Public Service Commission to backstop renewables and provide power when needed. The most substantive business decision has been investment in renewable energy, which is an important component of a diverse and reliable energy mix that helps mitigate environmental aspects of energy production. We continue to grow our renewable energy portfolio, with a focus on VA.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Fluctuations in weather can have a negative impact on demand for the company's services and supply chain and can affect customers and others in the value chain. For example, milder than normal weather can reduce demand for electricity and gas transmission and distribution services. In addition, severe weather, including hurricanes, winter storms, earthquakes, floods, and other natural disasters can also stress systems, disrupt operation of the company's facilities and cause service outages, production delays and property damage that require incurring additional expenses. This is a short- and long-term risk, as customers have been impacted by severe weather in recent years and this may worsen should changes in global climate produce more intense, frequent, and extreme weather events. For example, in January 2022, winter storms caused 400,000 power outages across the DE Virginia's service territory and 17,000 outages across DE South Carolina's territory. The most substantive business decision from this risk is our investments in grid improvement projects such as the Strategic Underground Program (SUP) that will help mitigate the impacts of severe weather events in the DEV service area. Our investments in grid improvement projects to address impacts on the supply chain and value chain cover both short-term (1-5 years) and long-term (15-25 years) time horizons. Supplier engagement is critical to our ability to successfully deliver clean and reliable energy. Sustainability is integrated into out procurement process and suppliers are expected, at minimum, to comply with all environmental laws and regulations. We engage suppliers on potential sustainability risk through environmental bid qualifiers, annual assessments, contract negotiations, and evaluation meetings. Key and strategic suppliers report annually on managing environmental impacts across their organization, including efforts to measure, trend and minimize GHG emissions across their organization. Going forward, suppliers not actively disclosing or lacking GHG targets will be engaged directly.
Investment in R&D	Yes	R&D is an important part of DE's plan towards building a clean energy future. DE has committed to achieve net zero carbon dioxide and methane emissions by 2050, and technological advancements will be critical for DE to meet this goal. Over the long term, achieving the clean energy goals of the company will require technological advancements, grid modernization, and broader investments across the economy. This includes support for the testing and deployment of technologies such as power generation technology with Carbon Capture and Sequestration (CCS), medium and long duration energy storage, electric vehicles as a resource, renewable natural gas, and hydrogen, all of which have the potential to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Influenced by the opportunity to implement zero carbon generation, DE's most substantial strategic decision to date has been the investments made in renewable energy including solar and offshore wind. In 2022, DE had two battery energy storage systems come online and deployed a lithium-ion battery at a solar facility to study solar plus storage. As of early 2023, DE had 21 RNG projects underway, including six that were producing RNG and 15 under construction, and moved forward with 2.6-GW Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind commercial project meeting key regulatory milestone. DE has an organization dedicated to pursuing innovative and sustainable technologies that will help guide the company toward a successful clean energy future. Some of the more promising new technologies include Natural Gas Combined-Cycle Technology with Carbon Capture and Sequestration, Hydrogen as a Fuel, Electric Vehicles, Renewable Natural Gas, Continuous Improvement in Solar Output, Medium and Long-Term Energy Storage, Carbon Offsets, Direct Air Capture Technology, and Advanced Analytics. In 2021, DE announced a plan to convert a significant portion of its transportation fleet to electric power or clean-burning alternatives by 2030. After 2030, all new vehicles that are purchased will be either electric or powered by alternative fuels.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
		DE fully supports the transition towards clean energy without compromising reliability and stands ready to meet the challenges with continued study, technological advancement, and innovation.
Operations	Yes	A strategic decision with respect to our operations is the implementation of improved infrastructure. In 2021, Dominion Energy Virginia (DEV) continued to enhance reliability and resilience by modernizing the electric grid and expanding electric vehicle charging infrastructure. In 2021, DEV added more than 164 miles of transmission lines, 15 substations, and finished more than 300 substation-related projects at existing facilities to increase capacity, grid reliability, and interconnect renewable energy projects. DEV also created a 10-year plan to transform its electric grid into a smarter, stronger, and greener grid. This plan will safely and effectively integrate new utility-scale renewable generation and storage as well as customer-level distributed energy resources such as rooftop solar, long duration battery storage, and electric vehicles. These enhancements are aimed at meeting DE's continued goal of providing reliable service, to address increasing electricity consumption, and make DE more responsive to customers' desire to more efficiently manage their energy consumption and more adaptive to renewable resources and battery technologies. The company has also implemented infrastructure improvements and improved operational practices to reduce the GHG emissions from its natural gas facilities. In connection with our existing five-year investment plans, we are also pursuing the construction or upgrade of regulated infrastructure in our natural gas businesses. For years, we have focused on reducing lost and unaccounted for gas rate. We have created the largest agriculture–based RNG program in the country, partnering with Smithfield Foods to create Align RNG, and forming a strategic alliance with Vanguard Renewables and the Dairy Farmers of America. Combined, these RNG efforts should reduce U.S. agricultural emissions by more than 5.5 million metric tons a year. We are also working with landfill operators and food-waste facilities across the country to bring more RNG onto our system and provide our customers with more sustainable choices.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Acquisitions and divestments Access to capital Assets Liabilities	Climate-related risks and opportunities impact all financial planning elements. In particular, direct and indirect costs of climate regulation influence financial planning and affect capital expenditures and capital allocation. Analysis included in the company's 2023 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) for its regulated electric utility in Virginia and North Carolina (DEV) indicates that compliance with state or federal carbon regulations would require significant capital investments above those required to meet customer demand in the unlikely absence of any new regulation or restrictions on power station carbon emissions. The DEV 2023 IRP indicated the net present value (NPV) through 2048 of costs associated with alternative plans ranged from $17.5 billion to $31.2 billion more than the NPV of the baseline Plan A. The alternative plans in the DEV 2023 IRP call for the development of at least 19,800 MW of new solar capacity and 3,220 MW of new wind capacity by 2048. Climate-related opportunities have had a significant influence on our business strategy and financial planning. As an example of our recent investments (capital expenditures) in clean energy, in 2022, four Dominion Energy Virginia solar projects totaling $350 million in investment entered service. Additionally, we met key regulatory milestones for our 2.6-GW Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind commercial project and for our four Virginia nuclear reactors, which would allow us to operate them safely and efficiently past 2050.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	No, but we plan to in the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 2
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Category 11: Use of sold products

Base year
2005

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
60902998

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
314168

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
2812954

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
12043935

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
11772300

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
26629189

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
87846355

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
98

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
100

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
98

Target year
2050

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
100

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
0

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
33031353

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
382462

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
3273283

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
13350947

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
12078283

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
28702513

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
62116328

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
29.2898060482988

Target status in reporting year
New

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
In 2020, we announced a new emissions reduction goal: net zero carbon dioxide and methane emissions, from both our electric and gas businesses, by 2050. In February 2022, we broadened that Net Zero commitment to encompass carbon dioxide and methane emissions outside of the company's direct operations. Dominion Energy's Net Zero commitments now cover what are known as Scope 2 and material Scope 3 emissions – those generated upstream of company operations by suppliers and downstream by customers. Scope 2 emissions are those emitted from electricity the company consumes but does not generate, including transmission and distribution losses associated with wholesale purchased power. The Scope 3 portion of the commitment includes emissions from three material categories: electricity purchased to power the grid, fuel for our power stations and gas distribution systems, and consumption by our natural gas customers. These areas cover nearly all Scope 3 emissions that are currently measured and reported as part of the company's Corporate GHG Inventory.

Note: Baseline year for Dominion Energy's Net Zero commitment varies. Scope 1 emissions from the electric generation business have a baseline year of 2005, while Scope 1 emissions from the gas distribution business have a baseline year of 2010. Most other emission categories – including all Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions – have a baseline year of 2019.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Continued investment in renewable power generation, investing and evaluating injection of RNG and hydrogen into the natural gas system and transitioning away from carbon intensive power generation.

Actions which have contributed most to achieving this target so far:
- Retirement or replacement of more carbon intensive power generation assets and the inclusion of additional renewable generation sources, and
- Reductions in methane process and fugitive emissions within Dominion's gas operations.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?
No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Year target was set
2019

Target coverage
Business division

Scope(s)
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2005

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
57441133

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
57441133

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
92

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
92

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
55

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
25848509.85

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
30276750

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
30276750

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
85.9833096828492

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
As part of our commitment to reach Net Zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, Dominion Energy has set a number of interim targets. One of these targets is to achieve a 55% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions from the Company's power generation operations by 2030.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Continued investment in renewable power generation and transitioning away from carbon intensive power generation.

Actions which have contributed most to achieving this target so far:
- Retirement or replacement of more carbon intensive power generation assets and the inclusion of additional renewable generation sources

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Target(s) to reduce methane emissions
Net-zero target(s)
Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number
Oth 1

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Business division

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Methane reduction target	Other, please specify (metric tons)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2010

Figure or percentage in base year
89406

Target year
2030

Figure or percentage in target year
31292

Figure or percentage in reporting year
55640

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

58.103038854665

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Yes, this target is part of our commitment to achieve Net Zero Scope 1 carbon and methane emissions by 2050.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Other, please specify (Net Zero)

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
This target is part of our commitment to achieve Net Zero Scope 1 carbon and methane emissions by 2050. This target is for a 65% methane emissions reduction by 2030 (compared to a 2010 baseline) for our gas infrastructure operations. We will likewise reduce methane emissions from our natural gas business by 80 percent by 2040 (from 2010 levels).

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Within the distribution system, replacing leak prone pipe with alternatives, replacing pneumatic devices with zero bleed devices. For upstream activities, installation of plunger lifts to reduce well venting during liquid unloading events.

Below are actions which contributed most to achieving this target so far:
- Replacement of pneumatic devices with zero bleeds.
- Replacement of pipeline
- Installation of plunger lifts to reduce well venting during liquid unloading events.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Oth 2

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Business division

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Methane reduction target	Other, please specify (metric tons)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2010

Figure or percentage in base year

89406

Target year
2040

Figure or percentage in target year
17881

Figure or percentage in reporting year
55640

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
47.208668297798

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Yes, this target is part of our commitment to achieve Net Zero Scope 1 carbon and methane emissions by 2050.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Other, please specify (Net Zero)

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
This target is part of our commitment to achieve Net Zero Scope 1 carbon and methane emissions by 2050. This target is for an 80% methane emissions reduction by 2040 (compared to a 2010 baseline) for our gas infrastructure operations.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Within the distribution system, replacing leak prone pipe with alternatives, replacing pneumatic devices with zero bleed devices. For upstream activities, installation of plunger lifts to reduce well venting during liquid unloading events.

Below are actions which contributed most to achieving this target so far:
• Replacement of pneumatic devices with zero bleeds
• Replacement of pipeline
• Installation of plunger lifts to reduce well venting during liquid unloading events.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Oth 3

Year target was set
2019

Target coverage
Business division

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Other, please specify	Other, please specify (Carbon reduction target, million metric tons)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2005

Figure or percentage in base year
57.4

Target year
2030

Figure or percentage in target year
25.8

Figure or percentage in reporting year
30.3

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
85.7594936708861

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Yes, this target is part of our commitment to achieve Net Zero Scope 1 carbon and methane emissions by 2050.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Other, please specify (Net Zero)

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
This target is part of our commitment to achieve Net Zero Scope 1 carbon and methane emissions by 2050. This target is for a 55% carbon emissions reduction by 2030 (compared to a 2005 baseline) for our power generation operations.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Continued investment in renewable power generation and transitioning away from carbon intensive power generation in favor of low and no-carbon dispatchable technologies, such as natural gas-powered units.

Below are actions which contributed most to achieving this target so far:
• Retirement or replacement of less carbon intensive power generation assets and the inclusion of additional renewable generation sources.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Oth 4

Year target was set
2018

Target coverage
Business division

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Other, please specify	Other, please specify (DSM program target, Money sent on DSM programs (millions $))

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2018

Figure or percentage in base year
0

Target year
2028

Figure or percentage in target year
870

Figure or percentage in reporting year
713

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
81.9540229885057

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
No

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Other, please specify (GTSA)

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
The Grid Transformation and Security Act (GTSA) directs Dominion Energy Virginia to propose at least $870 million in energy efficiency programs over a ten-year period ending in 2028. In December 2022, Dominion Energy Virginia filed for five new proposed demand side management (DSM) programs and four new program bundles, reaching $713 million of the 2018 GTSA proposed programs' goal of $870 million.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
The company continues to meet and work through the SCC-moderator led stakeholder process to hear about and consider new energy efficiency programs. Many of the ideas generated from these meetings help support the company's annual demand-side management Request for Proposals process ahead of each annual filing.

Below are actions which contributed most to achieving this target so far:
1. Meet and work with stakeholders to hear about and consider new energy efficiency programs
2. Ensure available programs are available to all customer classifications.
3. Aggressively market and communicate energy efficient products to our communities
4. Propose and offer enhanced version of programs with historically large adoption rates.
5. Strategic discussions with program vendors to target underserved territories
6. Engage experts to develop a long-term plan.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Oth 5

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Low-carbon vehicles	Other, please specify (Percentage of battery electric vehicles in company fleet)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2021

Figure or percentage in base year
7

Target year
2030

Figure or percentage in target year
75

Figure or percentage in reporting year
3

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
-5.88235294117647

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
No

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
By 2030, 75% of our passenger vehicle fleet will be electric.

In addition to this target, after 2030 all purchases of passenger vehicles will be electric, and all new work-vehicle purchases will be powered by plug-ins or alternative fuels.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
In support of our Green Fleet initiative, in 2022:

- Though we incorporated additional green fleet passenger vehicles into our fleet, our cumulative percentage has decreased. In 2019, we required all executive vehicles to be converted to EV or PHEV. Over the course of 2022, we phased out the executive vehicle program and disposed of these vehicles.
- We continued the development of our charging infrastructure. Total charging stations increased from 327, to over 470 level two and three vehicle chargers installed at offices across our footprint.
-We accepted delivery or placed on order the following vehicles and equipment that contribute to our decarbonization efforts: 45 EV / PHEV passenger vehicles

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Oth 6

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Low-carbon vehicles	Percentage of low-carbon vehicles in company fleet

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2021

Figure or percentage in base year
14

Target year

2030

Figure or percentage in target year
50

Figure or percentage in reporting year
11

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
-8.33333333333333

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
No

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
By 2030, 50% of our work-vehicles including off-road equipment like forklifts and ATVs/UTVs will be powered by plugs-ins or alternative fuels.

In addition to this target, after 2030 all purchases of passenger vehicles will be electric, and all new work-vehicle purchases will be powered by plug-ins or alternative fuels.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
In support of our Green Fleet initiative, in 2022:

- Though we incorporated additional green fleet work vehicles into our fleet, our cumulative percentage has decreased. Over the course of 2022 our total fleet size has increased due to vehicle and equipment acquisitions and in scope / out of scope criteria evaluation.
- We continued the development of our charging infrastructure. Total charging stations increased from 327, to over 470 level two and three vehicle chargers installed at offices across our footprint.
- We accepted delivery or placed on order the following vehicles and equipment that contribute to our decarbonization efforts:

Work Vehicles and Equipment: 14 all-electric pickup trucks, 82 plug-in bucket trucks, 81 compressed natural gas (CNG) conversion pickup trucks, 3 dedicated CNG trucks, 37 electric forklifts, and 28 electric utility terrain vehicles (UTVs).

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Oth 7

Year target was set
2019

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Engagement with suppliers	Other, please specify (Percentage of suppliers responding to assessment)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2022

Figure or percentage in base year
63

Target year
2025

Figure or percentage in target year
95

Figure or percentage in reporting year
76

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
40.625

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
No

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Other, please specify (yes, supplier disclosure and sustainability reporting initiative)

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
As reported in our SCR report, we will encourage supplier and peer company engagement to enhance sustainability in procurement. Collaborative engagement and supplier education will drive innovation, best practice implementation, and GHG reduction activities. By 2025, we will target a 95% response rate to our supplier sustainability assessment; require key suppliers to disclose GHG emissions and targets; and include sustainability criteria in the procurement and evaluation process for 100% of key suppliers.

The assessment engages key and strategic tier one suppliers including high-spend suppliers and suppliers in key sectors (such as construction services and environmental services materials).

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
We encourage all suppliers to work to perform due diligence to understand their potential sustainability risk and environmental impact. We aim to achieve a 95% response rate through direct supplier education and engagement with annual targets leading up to 95%.

Through Momentum, our annual supply chain sustainability event, we provided training on the Supplier Code, guidance on the annual sustainability assessment, reiterated our transition to mandatory disclosure of GHG emissions by 2025 for identified key material and services suppliers, and emphasized the importance of tracking environmental performance and setting targets for continuous improvement.

In 2022, we achieved a 76% response rate (versus a target of 75%). 153 supplier responders completed the sustainability assessment out of the requested 201 key and strategic tier 1 suppliers.

Actions which contributed most to achieving this target so far include: increased direct communications with suppliers, education and training offered through SSCA, and engagement through Momentum contributed to our success. We will continue to leverage these methods and develop innovative solutions to further increase our response rate.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number
NZ1

Target coverage
Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target
Abs1

Target year for achieving net zero
2050

Is this a science-based target?
No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
In 2020, we announced a new emissions reduction goal: net zero carbon dioxide and methane emissions, from both our electric and gas businesses, by 2050. In February 2022, we broadened that Net Zero commitment to encompass carbon dioxide and methane emissions outside of the company's direct operations. Dominion Energy's Net Zero commitments now cover what are known as Scope 2 and material Scope 3 emissions – those generated upstream of company operations by suppliers and downstream by customers. Scope 2 emissions are those emitted from electricity the company consumes but does not generate, including transmission and distribution losses associated with wholesale purchased power. The Scope 3 portion of the commitment includes emissions from three material categories: electricity purchased to power the grid, fuel for our power stations (natural gas, oil, and coal) and gas distribution systems (to which the company takes title), and consumption of sales gas by our natural gas customers. These areas cover nearly all Scope 3 emissions that are currently measured and reported as part of the company's Corporate GHG Inventory.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?
No

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

<Not Applicable>

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	40	
To be implemented*	9	452367
Implementation commenced*	27	18034402
Implemented*	4	364170
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation	Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

364170

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
350000000

Payback period
>25 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Ongoing

Comment
In 2022, four Dominion Energy Virginia solar projects totaling $350 million in investment entered service. Dominion Energy has one of the largest solar fleets among utility holding companies in the United States. We continue to grow our renewable energy portfolio, with a focus on Virginia. The estimated annual CO2e savings are based on solar projects that entered service in 2022. Dominion Energy Virginia plans to invest approximately $6.8 billion from 2022 to 2026 to acquire or construct several solar facilities totaling approximately 3.4 GW of expected generating capacity when placed in service. Dominion Energy Virginia has projects under various stages of development which, as of December 31, 2022, represent a potential generating capacity of approximately 6.3 GW. An updated investment plan is dependent upon completion of the comprehensive business review

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	The companies' operations and construction activities are subject to a number of environmental laws and regulations which impose significant compliance costs on the companies. The companies' operations and construction activities are subject to extensive federal, state, and local environmental statutes, rules and regulations relating to air quality, water quality, waste management, natural resources, and health and safety. Compliance with these legal requirements requires the companies to commit significant capital toward permitting, emission fees, environmental monitoring, installation and operation of environmental control equipment and purchase of allowances and/or offsets. Expenditures relating to environmental compliance have been significant in the past, and the companies expect that they will remain significant in the future. Certain facilities have become uneconomical to operate and have been shut down, converted to new fuel types, or sold. These types of events could occur again in the future. Virginia has adopted the Virginia Clean Economy Act (VCEA) which establishes renewable energy and CO2 reduction targets for DE Virginia's generation fleet and grid operations, including the requirement that 100% of DE Virginia's electricity come from carbon-free generation by the end of 2045. To comply with the VCEA and meet our commitment to achieve net zero emissions by 2050, DE is seeking extension of the licenses of its carbon-free nuclear fleet in Virginia, rapidly expanding wind and solar generation as well as energy storage, investing in carbon-beneficial renewable natural gas, and using low-carbon natural gas to support the integration of wind and solar generation facilities into the grid. Over the long term, DE's ability to achieve net zero emissions will require supportive legislative and regulatory policies, technological advancements, grid modernizations, and broader investments across the economy. DE will pursue solutions, such as support for the testing and deployment of clean technologies, long duration energy storage, renewable natural gas, vehicle-to-grid, hydrogen, advanced nuclear, and carbon capture and sequestration, all of which have the potential to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	We strive for LEED Silver-level certification in new office construction, to encourage environmental stewardship, and to provide an optimized work environment. LEED building practices support healthier, more productive workplaces, reduce stress on the environment by encouraging energy and resource-efficient buildings, and produce savings from increased building value and decreased utility costs. We employ LEED or other sustainability best practices when renovating buildings, and many of our office buildings use automation systems to optimize the efficiency of HVAC and other facility systems. We track and manage office refrigeration, avoid the use of CFCs, and are replacing R-22 refrigerant systems with systems that use ozone-safe R-410A. For example, new construction for McBee Gas Operations in South Carolina was awarded a Silver-Level Certification in April 2023, with high points in optimization of energy performance and renewable energy production. Conservation and load management play a significant role in meeting the growing demand for electricity and natural gas while also helping to reduce the environmental footprint of our customers. We offer energy efficiency programs in VA, NC, OH, SC, UT and WY designed to reduce energy consumption, including energy audits and assessments; incentives for customers to implement certain energy efficient measurements and/or systems; weatherization assistance to help income-eligible customers reduce their energy usage; home energy planning, providing homeowners a plan to efficiency improvements to reduce gas usage; and rebates for installing high-efficiency equipment. Under the Grid Transformation and Security Act of 2018, the company is expected to propose $870 million of spending on energy efficiency by 2028. As of the end of 2022, the company has proposed $712.9 million in energy efficiency programs. The VCEA also set a target of 5% energy efficiency savings by 2025. On the gas side of our business, our ThermWise program provides energy conserva-

Method	Comment
	tion plans and funds for home retrofits for customers in our Western-states operations. GreenTherm is a new voluntary program that provides DE Utah gas customers an opportunity to support clean, renewable natural gas. Dominion Energy has set a goal to achieve a 50%increase in savings of natural gas through energy efficiency programs by 2025.
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	Dominion Energy is a lead sponsor of the Low Carbon Resources Initiative (LCRI), a 5-year, $100 million research and development effort focused on emerging clean energy technologies. We have also assembled an internal organization dedicated to pursuing innovative and sustainable technologies that will guide us toward a successful clean energy future. Some of the promising new technologies being investigated include: Natural Gas Combined-Cycle Technology with Carbon Capture and Sequestration, Hydrogen, Electric Vehicles as a Grid Resource, Renewable Natural Gas (RNG), Continuous Improvement in Solar Output, Medium and Long-Term Energy Storage, Carbon Offsets, Direct Air Capture Technology, turning natural gas in to hydrogen, and increased efficiency with Advanced Analytics. Additional R&D projects and investments are described in question C-EU9.6. We have created the largest agriculture-based RNG partnership in the country with Smithfield Foods. Our joint venture, Align RNG, captures waste methane from swine farms and converts it into clean, renewable energy to heat homes, power local businesses, and fuel transportation fleets. We also have partnered with Vanguard Renewables to form the first nationwide, dairy based RNG venture. Combined, these RNG efforts should reduce U.S. agricultural emissions by more than 5.5 million metric tons a year, the equivalent of taking more than 1.2 million non-electric cars off the road for one year or planting more than 90 million trees. Long duration energy storage will become vital to the Company as it moves away from traditional synchronous generation to inverter-based renewable generation due to the intermittence and uncertainty of wind and solar. As the distribution grid evolves to support a more dynamic energy system, the Company must continuously identify new scenarios and solutions to ensure safe and reliable service. Those solutions will likely include emerging technologies, such as a comprehensive distributed energy resource management system and customer-owned assets leveraged for grid support as non-wires alternatives. Regardless of which solutions are implemented, a robust and secure telecommunication infrastructure platform that provides real time situational awareness and supports analysis and control of grid components will be essential for an adaptable and responsive distribution grid.
Employee engagement	We continue to reward innovation to create a culture in which employees are encouraged to experiment. Retaining the attributes that have made us successful, we will place even more emphasis on innovation and customer focus. We are committed to looking out for disruptions to our industry and partnering with start-ups to infuse energy into our company. To further drive innovation, the company implemented the “Spark Tank” program, which is a way to engage in innovation across various business groups. Contestants selected to compete in the Spark Tank regional and national events receive training and assistance to move their idea through the innovation process. Every employee that enters Spark Tank is given an opportunity to move their idea forward with help from Innovation coaches and mentors. There is a top prize of $5000, runner up prizes of $1000, and a mix of rewards at the regional level. Finalists for the 2023 Annual Spark Tank challenge includes ideas such as Solar Beyond Roofs and Sand Energy Batteries, both of which employ ways to reduce emissions. Additionally, the company has implemented “The Chairman’s excellence Awards,” which is utilized to shine a spotlight on our innovation success stories by rewarding and recognizing implemented solutions from employees across the company. The overall winner receives a $5,000 reward and honor of being recognized as “The Innovation of the Year.” The overall winner for 2022 was a project promoting technology for micro substation design. This new technology will reduce the amount of land needed for substations which will ultimately minimize the footprint of the substation. Another incentive-based program is the Lyra Innovation Lab – a hands-on business incubation lab that teaches employees how to create and iterate prototypes and business plans that may be used for product commercialization. The overall winning team receives the prize of $10,000 of restricted stock units for each team member. In September 2022, the winner was awarded, which was a project called “Second Life for EV Batteries.” The goal of the project is to utilize the lift left of EV batteries that are no longer suitable for vehicles and turn them into portable energy alternatives. The batteries can provide carbon-free power to varying venues as well as assist in emergency storm restoration.
Internal price on carbon	Using a price for carbon allows Dominion Energy to quantify the cost impacts of CO2 emissions and provides a commodity price forecast that reflects the true value of carbon-free options. It also allows for a “level playing field” when evaluating demand side resources of other zero or low emitting supply side resources. The price for carbon is used in all internal modeling of Dominion Energy’s current and future assets. The company has been modeling carbon prices in our Integrated Resource Plans since 2008.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	Dominion Energy’s Annual Incentive Plan ("AIP") provides a monetary reward to eligible employees based on the achievement of annual company financial and business unit and individual operating and stewardship goals. All employees, including C-suite officers, who participate in the 2022 AIP have a portion of their AIP pay-out tied to the accomplishment of environmental goals which may be linked to climate change directly or indirectly. The 2022 performance grant issued to officers from Dominion Energy’s Long-Term Incentive Plan includes a non-carbon emitting generation capacity goal.
Other (Climate Council and Investment Review Committee)	In support of effective climate governance, Dominion Energy operates an executive-level Climate Council supported by working groups and strategy teams in developing and overseeing climate-related strategy, initiatives, commitments, and performance. To evaluate the alignment of our capital investments with our business strategy, including our decarbonization strategy, we have an Investment Review Committee (IRC) that ensures all significant proposed investments receive appropriate analysis and review of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) and EJ considerations, among other factors.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Other, please specify (Energy Efficiency Programs)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Energy Efficiency Programs)

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Demand Side Management (DSM) programs help both our residential and non-residential customers reduce energy consumption. Our programs in Virginia and North Carolina include energy audits, energy efficiency measures discounted at point-of-sale purchases, and incentives for customers to upgrade or install certain energy efficient measures and/or systems. The company also offers regulated low-income weatherization programs and a corporate EnergyShare Weatherization Program for low-income, elderly, and disabled individuals for the installation of measures that reduce heating and cooling costs and enhance health and safety. Residential programs offered in 2022 include Smart Cooling Rewards, Income and Age Qualifying Enhanced Home Improvement, HB 2789 Health and Safety, Efficient Products Marketplace, Electric Vehicle Charging, Welcome Home Kits, New Construction, Home Energy Assessment, Smart Thermostat Purchase, Multifamily, Manufactured Housing, Customer Engagement, Home Retrofit, Appliance Recycling Rebates, Virtual Audit, Low-Income Solar, Smart Home, and Water Energy Savings EE and DR Programs. For Non-residential customers, programs include the Lighting Systems and Controls, Heating and Cooling Efficiency, Small Business Improvement Enhanced, Office, Small Manufacturing, New Construction, Midstream EE Products, Multi-Family, Window Film, Agriculture, Building Automation, Building Optimization, Engagement, and Prescriptive Programs.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

The Avoided Emissions Framework (AEF)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Cradle-to-grave

Functional unit used

Hourly energy Usage (kWh) and Metric Tons CO2 per MWh

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Baseline hourly energy usage applicable to efficiency measures

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Cradle-to-grave

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

460589

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The methodology utilized is based on the Avoided Emissions Framework published by Mission (https://misolutionframework.net/pdf/Net-Zero_Innovation_Module_2-The_Avoided_Emissions_Framework_(AEF)-v2.pdf). As such, the calculation of emissions is based on the product of hourly volumes (kWh saved in this case) times hourly carbon abatement factor - sourced emissions factors obtained from WattTime.org, an independent private non-profit company (WattTime's marginal emissions rate data is proprietary, available via subscription for the year 2022). Hourly energy is based on annualized cumulative hourly savings for all applicable energy efficiency programs operated by Dominion before and through 2022 and included energy-savings measures. WattTime does not rely upon any data from utilities to model the emissions) for the PJM DC (District of Columbia Area), which covers the Eastern Virginia and Northern North Carolina area, applicable to the Dominion franchise area.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Other, please specify (Renewable Energy Certificates)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Renewable Energy)

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Dominion Energy offers a wide variety of affordable renewable energy programs to help customers be a part of a sustainable future.

In Virginia, these programs include:
-REC Select;
-100% Renewable Energy Program;
-Dominion Energy Green Power; and
-Community Solar.

These programs allow customers to support renewable energy without installing anything on their home or business. Customers can match all or a portion of their electricity usage with renewable energy produced in Virginia, which enables DEV to add more solar power to Virginia's grid.

On the natural gas side of our business, we have several programs that allow customers to support the development of renewable energy and reduction of GHG emissions:
-CarbonRight is a voluntary program that offsets carbon emissions from natural gas use. The program works by supporting projects in Utah, and other parts of the country, which reduce GHG emissions.
-In Utah, GreenTherm is a voluntary program that provides Dominion Energy Utah natural gas customers an opportunity to support clean, renewable natural gas (RNG).
-In North Carolina, GreenTherm is a new and affordable way for customers to significantly reduce their carbon footprint. The program will allow customers to offset carbon emissions from natural gas use in their homes and businesses by supporting projects, including several in North Carolina, which reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used
<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
<Not Applicable>

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
<Not Applicable>

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
0.24

Level of aggregation
Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
Other, please specify (Energy Efficiency Program)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Energy Efficiency Assistance)

Description of product(s) or service(s)
Through the DSM/Energy Conservation Portfolio, DESC continued to offer seven residential and three non-residential programs in 2022. Key highlights include the delivery of the Neighborhood Energy Efficiency Program to over 7,000 participants. Offered in a neighbor sweep approach, the program is targeted to neighborhoods where at least 50% of households have income levels equal to or less than 200% of the Federal Poverty Guideline. The core program provides customers energy efficiency education, an in-home energy assessment and free, direct installation of low-cost energy saving measures. In addition to the core measures, a subset of 295 mobile home customers receives weatherization measures specific to the needs of this housing type based on the highest average energy users.

To encourage ENERGY STAR® products, DESC provided over 5,800 incentives to residential electric customers for the purchase of new ENERGY STAR qualified HVAC equipment, heat pump water heaters that replaces older inefficient equipment and offered high-efficiency ENERGY STAR LED lighting products, advanced power strips, smart thermostats, smart products, and water conservation measures via an online store (over 91,000 products sold).

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)
No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used
<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
<Not Applicable>

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
<Not Applicable>

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
0

Level of aggregation
Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
Other, please specify (Energy Efficiency Emissions Reduction Program)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Utah Energy Efficiency Programs)

Description of product(s) or service(s)
Dominion Energy Utah, Dominion Energy Wyoming and Dominion Energy Idaho offer an energy-efficiency program, approved by the Utah and Wyoming Commissions, designed to help customers reduce their energy consumption. This program promotes the use of energy-efficient appliances and practices to reduce natural gas usage. The Utah ThermWise energy efficiency programs include the following: Appliance Rebates, Builder Rebates, Business Rebates, Weatherization Rebates, Home Energy Plan, Low-Income Efficiency Program, and the ThermWise Energy Comparison Report. Spending for the 2022 program year totaled over $24.8 million and resulted in annual natural gas savings of 949,000 decatherms, with over 52,000 participants in Utah.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)
No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used
<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

<Not Applicable>

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
<Not Applicable>

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
0

C-EU4.6

(C-EU4.6) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

Routine facility-wide inspections are conducted at power generation facilities to ensure equipment is maintained and operated in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions (which includes methane emissions). As a specific example of our methane reduction efforts, Dominion Energy regularly undergoes routine maintenance at all of our power generation facilities that consume gas, which is a total of 23 facilities, to minimize the amount of methane emissions and leakages. Standard operating procedures and best management practices are in place to ensure that our electric generation facilities are inspected for leaks and necessary repairs are made as soon as practicable.

The facility-wide inspections vary, depending on the facility, but may include any of the following (including but not limited to):

- Visible stack emissions

- Fugitive emissions from natural gas piping components (valves and flanges)

- Odors

- Equipment condition and function

- Storage vessels/storage tanks

These observations are performed to ensure continued compliance with source-specific visible emission limitations, fugitive emissions, and equipment maintenance and repair. If leaks are detected, attempts to make repairs or replacements are conducted as soon as practicable. As an example, Greensville Power Station was required to develop and implement a Natural Gas Sensory Monitoring Plan in accordance with their Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permit. This plan establishes sensory monitoring processes to allow the facility personnel to minimize fugitive emissions from natural gas components by visual, audible, or olfactory methods.

Alternative measures are in the process of being deployed for vegetation management to reduce emissions, including methane, from equipment. For example, three solar sites are utilizing sheep as a pilot for vegetation control; other sites are being vetted for application. Additionally, gas and propane-powered handheld equipment utilized for various tasks are being prioritized on a replacement list. In Quarter 4 of 2022, a list of existing gas- and diesel-powered small engine equipment was acquired and CO2e

calculations were completed providing priorities and recommendations for the replacement of gas-powered equipment with battery equipment. This effort is being further developed through 2023, including the development a list of battery-powered alternatives and implementation of the new equipment when existing equipment requires an upgrade.

The Bear Garden Generating Station has been working to implement a methane reduction method called Cross-Compression. Implementation of this method at Bear Garden occurred in 2021, 2022, and 2023, and further applications of this method are being researched at other stations including the Possum Point Power Station in Dumfries, Virginia. This method can be used during outages, or other maintenance activities that require the natural gas lines to be depressurized, to capture the methane released and return it back into the natural gas line. Historically, during an outage natural gas lines are vented, which, depending on the pipeline's length, diameter, and gas pressure, releases approximately 40,000 ft3 of unburned natural gas into the atmosphere at Bear Garden Generating Station. The cross-compression solution underscores Dominion's environmental commitment by preventing approximately 40,000 ft3 of methane from being released into the atmosphere during outages or maintenance activities that require the Bear Garden Generating Station to depressurize the station's fuel lines. Since methane is 25 times more potent than carbon dioxide, the environmental impact of this project is substantial. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) GHG equivalence calculator indicates that this amount of gas is equivalent to burning over 10 tons of coal, and due to the prevention of the methane release, it is like planting over 30 acres of U.S. forest.

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

Yes, an acquisition

Yes, a divestment

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Production and Gathering and Boosting assets within the Green River Basin were acquired by DE on March 24 and July 1, 2022.

Dominion Energy West Virginia (a.k.a. Hope Gas) was divested on September 1, 2022.

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

Production and Gathering and Boosting assets within the Green River Basin were acquired by DE on March 24 and July 1, 2022.

Dominion Energy West Virginia (a.k.a. Hope Gas) was divested on September 1, 2022.

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology Yes, a change in boundary	As Dominion Energy's Net Zero commitment has expanded, so, too, has its GHG reporting boundary. This year, Dominion Energy has added Scope 2 T&D lines losses to its GHG inventory, as well as Scope 1 emissions from the Company's Military Privatization and RNG assets. Dominion Energy has also begun to include in its inventory additional small sources of Scope 1 emissions, such as odorizer emissions from the gas distribution business and off-road fleet emissions. Additionally, Dominion Energy has continued to improve the accuracy of its GHG inventory by implementing a number of methodological enhancements. These enhancements include incorporation of certified responsibly sourced gas emission factors in calculations for Scope 3 categories 1 and 3, among a number of other updated emission factors and methodologies.

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	Yes	Scope 1 Scope 2, location-based Scope 2, market-based Scope 3	Base year emissions have been updated to reflect methodology updates, previous and planned divestments, and emission sources included in RY2022 inventory for the first time.	No

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2005

Base year end

December 31 2005

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
62285440

Comment
This value includes CO2, CH4, N2O, and SF6 emissions from Dominion Energy's electric generation, electric distribution, and gas distribution businesses, as well as corporate emissions (fleet, aviation, RNG, military privatization, and building heat).

The majority of Dominion Energy's Scope 1 emissions come from the electric generation and distribution businesses, which have a baseline year of 2005. However, Scope 1 emissions from Dominion Energy's gas business have a baseline year of 2010, and corporate Scope 1 emissions have various baseline years depending on data availability.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
315336

Comment
Dominion Energy's scope 2 emissions now include emissions from transmission and distribution line losses.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
315336

Comment
Location based Scope 2 emissions used as proxy for market-based. Dominion Energy's scope 2 emissions now include emissions from transmission and distribution line losses.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2812954

Comment
Upstream fuel supply for gas operations only. (Excludes DEWV operations due to 2022 divestment).

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
12066701

Comment
Includes gross purchased power for power generation and upstream fossil fuel supply for power generation only.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
11778908

Comment

Usage of downstream titled gas delivered (excludes DEWV operations due to 2022 divestment).

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

The Climate Registry: Electric Power Sector (EPS) Protocol
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule
US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)
Other, please specify (ONE Future Protocol, Company-Specific Methodologies)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
33260819

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Gross emissions include CO2, CH4, and N2O emissions as CO2e from: DEV, DESC, and Merchant Power Generation, all owned Gas Facilities, and all Gas operation partnerships. Corporate CO2 emissions from our vehicle and aviation fleet, RNG facilities, military privatization assets, and building heat have also been included. Total scope 1 emissions also include SF6 emissions from Power Delivery. All emissions are counted on an equity share basis.

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

Scope 2 emissions consist of transmission and distribution line losses associated with wholesale purchased power, in addition to electricity consumed by Company-owned facilities located outside of Dominion Energy's electric service territory. For electricity consumed by Company facilities, location-based Scope 2 emissions used as proxy for market-based.

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

384232

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

384232

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Scope 2 emissions consist of transmission and distribution line losses associated with wholesale purchased power, in addition to electricity consumed by Company-owned facilities located outside of Dominion Energy's electric service territory.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source of excluded emissions

HFCs

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Scope 1

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

<Not Applicable>

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

<Not Applicable>

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

<Not Applicable>

Date of completion of acquisition or merger

<Not Applicable>

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

0.1

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

<Not Applicable>

Explain why this source is excluded

Emissions not material to organization. Our analysis shows that HFCs make up less than 5% of our scope and therefore considered de minimis and not relevant.

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

Based on last known year source was calculated (2015). In this reporting year, the source made up less than 0.01% of the total inventory. This has been rounded up to 0.1% for purposes of this question.

Source of excluded emissions

Non-vehicular mobile sources

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Scope 1

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source
Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
<Not Applicable>

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
<Not Applicable>

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source
<Not Applicable>

Date of completion of acquisition or merger
<Not Applicable>

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents
0.1

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents
<Not Applicable>

Explain why this source is excluded
Emissions not material to organization. Our analysis shows that Mobile Sources make up less than 5% of our scope and therefore considered de minimis and not relevant.

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents
Based on last known year source was calculated (2015). In this reporting year, the source made up less than 0.1% of the total inventory.

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
3384091

Emissions calculation methodology
Fuel-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain

Indirect emissions from purchased good and services are considered relevant. Calculation includes upstream emissions from natural gas that is purchased by the gas distribution business.

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Indirect emissions from capital goods are considered relevant based on Dominion Energy's multi-factor Scope 3 category relevance screening. However, emissions from this source category have not yet been calculated.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
13377848

Emissions calculation methodology
Fuel-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Indirect emissions from fuel- and energy-related activities are considered relevant. Calculation includes upstream emissions from fossil fuels that are purchased by the power generation business, as well as upstream emissions from wholesale electricity that is purchased by Dominion Energy and sold to customers.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Indirect emissions from upstream transportation and distribution are not considered relevant based on Dominion Energy's multi-factor Scope 3 category relevance screening. Nearly all emissions from the upstream transportation and distribution of the products that Dominion Energy purchases are already accounted for in other emission categories, such as Scope 3 Category 3: Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Indirect emissions from waste generated in operations are considered relevant based on Dominion Energy's multi-factor Scope 3 category relevance screening. However, emissions from this source category have not yet been calculated.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Indirect emissions from business travel are not considered relevant as business travel represents a de minimis portion of Dominion Energy's total Scope 3 emissions.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Indirect emissions from employee commuting are not considered relevant as employee commuting represents a de minimis portion of Dominion Energy's total Scope 3 emissions.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Indirect emissions from upstream leased assets are not considered relevant. Dominion Energy leases very few assets, and these assets therefore represent a de minimis portion of Dominion Energy's total Scope 3 emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Indirect emissions from downstream transportation and distribution are not considered relevant based on Dominion Energy's multi-factor Scope 3 category relevance screening. As a provider of energy, emissions from transmission and distribution of electricity and natural gas are considered sold product and therefore captured under Category 11.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Indirect emissions from processing of sold products are not considered relevant based on Dominion Energy's multi-factor Scope 3 category relevance screening. Few of Dominion Energy's products require further processing. Therefore, this source is considered de minimis.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
12517314

Emissions calculation methodology
Fuel-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Indirect emissions from the use of sold products are considered relevant. Calculation includes emissions from natural gas that is sold by Dominion Energy to local distribution company (LDC) retail customers.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Indirect emissions from end-of-life treatment of sold products are not considered relevant based on Dominion Energy's multi-factor Scope 3 category relevance screening. Dominion Energy does not sell any products that require end-of-life treatment.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Indirect emissions from downstream leased assets are not considered relevant based on Dominion Energy's multi-factor Scope 3 category relevance screening. Dominion Energy owns little to no assets that it leases to other parties.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Indirect emissions from franchises are not considered relevant Dominion Energy does not franchise any of its operations.

Investments

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Indirect emissions from investments are not considered relevant based on Dominion Energy's multi-factor Scope 3 category relevance screening. The primary reason for this determination is that Dominion Energy's main investments are already included in the Scope 1 Inventory due to the Company's equity share-based reporting boundary and other emissions from investments and trust funds are considered de minimis.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
No other upstream emission sources identified at this time.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
No other downstream emission sources identified at this time.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?
Yes

C6.7a

(C6.7a) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
Row 1	1660213	Includes carbon dioxide emissions associated with combustion of biogenic materials for Dominion Energy's regulated power generation, as well as production of biogenic carbon dioxide from Dominion Energy's Renewable Natural Gas operations.

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure
0.002

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
33645051

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
17174000000

Scope 2 figure used
Location-based

% change from previous year
22

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Other emissions reduction activities
Change in output
Change in revenue

Please explain
Dominion Energy continues to reduce the GHG intensity of its businesses in a number of ways, most notably by increasing the generation of carbon-free electricity. Additionally, in 2022, Dominion Energy sourced a greater portion of its sold electricity from wholesale purchased power rather than Company-owned generation, which results in lower Scope 1 emissions and higher Scope 3 emissions.

Intensity figure
0.2724

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
30622102

Metric denominator
megawatt hour transmitted (MWh)

Metric denominator: Unit total
112573276

Scope 2 figure used
Location-based

% change from previous year
0.3

Direction of change
Increased

Reason(s) for change
Change in output

Please explain
This intensity metric measures total Scope 1 GHG emissions from Dominion Energy's electric generation business per MWh of electricity produced by Company-owned generation facilities.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?
Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	31370695	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	1716649	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	90238	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
SF6	83237	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C-EU7.1b

(C-EU7.1b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from electric utilities value chain activities by greenhouse gas type.

	Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)	Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)	Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)	Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Comment
Fugitives	0	0	3.65	83237	SF6 emissions from DEV and DESC electric operations.
Combustion (Electric utilities)	30276750	10240	0	30621162	Dominion Energy Virginia and Dominion Energy South Carolina
Combustion (Gas utilities)	0	0	0	0	These emissions are captured under question C-OG7.1b.
Combustion (Other)	936	0.04	0	940	Merchant Generation (Millstone)
Emissions not elsewhere classified	0	0	0	0	Emissions not elsewhere classified are not applicable.

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	33260819

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By facility

C7.3b

(C7.3b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude
Altavista Power Station	8158	37.118231	-79.275603
Bath County Hydro Station	16	37.694608	-78.290609
Bear Garden Power Station	925743	37.496903	-77.432519

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude
Brunswick County Generating Station	2764892	36.773921	-76.302492
Chesapeake Energy Center	1906	37.382016	-77.383579
Chesterfield Power Station	2209768	36.870154	-78.704596
Clover Power Station	347014	37.499067	-77.368508
Darbytown CT Station	44272	36.774842	-76.310577
Elizabeth River CT Station	48362	38.124699	-78.203366
Gordonsville Power Station	463777	37.157755	-76.690937
Gravel Neck CT Station	27742	36.72159	-77.655884
Greensville County Generating Station	3897405	36.72159	-77.655884
Hopewell Power Station	7514	37.297619	-77.28347
Ladysmith CT Station	500382	38.072911	-77.514476
Low Moor CT Station	3518	37.777072	-79.892033
Mount Storm Power Station	4686602	39.203335	-79.266258
North Anna Nuclear Station	153	38.060581	-77.789455
Northern Neck CT Station	24669	37.947744	-76.711489
Possum Point Power Station	716127	38.550534	-77.287679
Remington CT Station	401218	38.544369	-77.770425
Rosemary CT Station	1404	36.452391	-77.660455
Southampton Power Station	8375	36.652173	-76.995283
Surry Nuclear Station	366	37.165549	-76.697824
Virginia City Hybrid Energy Center	1338593	36.915585	-82.339721
Warren County Generating Station	2855083	38.9701	-78.17749
Yorktown Power Station	31576	37.213903	-76.457885
Hagood Station	23944	32.8331	-79.955
McMeekin Station	371254	34.0555	-81.2166
Urquhart Station	868277	33.434	-81.911
Wateree Station	1776792	33.8266	-80.6222
Williams Station	1700195	32.9615	-79.9493
Cope Station	1347048	33.3658	-81.0314
Columbia Energy Center	1237975	33.8692	-81.0183
Coit Station	1861	34.0171	-80.8983
Parr Station	3854	34.3899	-81.1164
Fairfield Pumped Storage	2	34.3058	-81.3288
Neal Shoals Hydro	34	34.665	-81.4501
Parr Hydro	2	34.3899	-81.1164
Saluda Hydro	2	34.0307	-81.1384
Gaston Hydro	15	36.49967	-77.80967
Roanoke Rapids Hydro	5	36.4766	-77.6705
North Anna Hydro	16	38.060581	-77.789455
DENC CNG	129	35.25159	-81.09452
Distribution Segment (DE NC)	87598	35.25159	-81.09452

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude
Energy Center (Cary LNG) (LNG Storage)	3799	35.25159	-81.09452
Transmission Pipeline Segment (DENC)	140	35.25159	-81.09452
Kings Mountain Compressor Station (T)	15281	35.20352	-81.36139
Mill Spring Station (T)	2655	35.25159	-81.09452
Old Mill Spring Compressor Station (T)	445	35.25159	-81.09452
Roxboro Station (T)	2794	35.25159	-81.09452
Ruffin Station (T)	2412	35.25159	-81.09452
Stem Station (T)	1797	35.25159	-81.09452
Distribution Segment (DEO)	634426	41.52679	-81.65096
Gathering and Boosting Segment (DE-OH) (160)	54567	41.52679	-81.65096
Production Segment (DEO)	206	41.52679	-81.65096
Chippewa Station	34805	40.9408	-81.6815
Robinson Station	25179	40.8642	-81.46394
Transmission Pipeline Segment (DEO) (OH)	5471	41.52679	-81.65096
Augusta Compressor Station	5939	40.68985	-80.96373
Switzerland Station	56473	39.83863	-80.87896
Distribution Segment (DESC)	66978	33.95697	-81.04929
Transmission Pipeline Segment (DESC)	338	33.95697	-81.04929
Bushy Park LNG Station	2597	33.01648	-79.92948
Salley LNG Station (LNG Storage)	1340	33.95697	-81.04929
DEUWI CNG	220	40.76763	-111.92294
Distribution Segment (DE-ID)	339	40.76763	-111.92294
Distribution Segment (DE-UT)	157091	40.76763	-111.92294
Distribution Segment (DE-WY)	4962	40.76763	-111.92294
Transmission Pipeline Segment (DEUWI)	704	40.76763	-111.92294
Gathering and Boosting Segment (CW Overthrust Basin)	12654	40.76763	-111.92294
Gathering and Boosting Segment (Green River Basin)	106132	40.76763	-111.92294
Gathering and Boosting Segment (Uinta Basin) (eGGRT) - Marathon	11651	40.76763	-111.92294
Production Segment (CW Overthrust Basin)	117115	40.76763	-111.92294
Production Segment (Green River Basin)	364981	40.76763	-111.92294
Production Segment (Uinta Basin)	10013	40.76763	-111.92294
Distribution Segment (DEWV) Ownership	47361	39.28425	-80.29942
Gathering and Boosting Segment (DE-WV) (Ownership)	8617	39.28425	-80.29942
Cardinal	5358	37.28223	-81.17276
Pine Needle	1092	36.21553	-79.96847
Cove Point	584723	38.3893	-76.4077
Jasper Station	1975242	32.3594	-81.1242
Millstone Nuclear Power Station (CT)	940	41.310744	-72.167634
V.C. Summer	9	34.2986	-81.3147
Gathering and Boosting Segment (DE-OH) (160A)	22048		
Magna Station	178	40.733656	-112.08177

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude
Production Segment (Green River Basin) (New Wells) (Ownership)	6645	40.76763	-111.92294
DESC Power Delivery	22483	33.956037	-81.048982
DEV Power Delivery	60754	37.533863	-77.453877

C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4

(C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Chemicals production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Electric utility activities	30705338	<Not Applicable>	Includes CO2, CH4, N2O from DEV, DESC, and Merchant power generation, and SF6 from DEV and DESC power delivery.
Metals and mining production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

No

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	0	No change	0	Dominion does not currently track renewable energy consumed by its own organization. The organization is currently evaluating tracking this renewable energy consumption, in addition to the already tracked renewable energy generation. Dominion does record and publicly disclose renewable energy delivered to customers. The tracking of customer renewable energy usage is interpreted as an avoidance of emissions and not directly an increase in renewable energy consumption to quantify a reduction in C7.9.
Other emissions reduction activities	86427	Decreased	0.26	This quantity represents the total tracked methane savings of Dominion Energy in 2022. Methane savings are achieved by implementation of various best management practices to minimize emissions of methane to the atmosphere.
Divestment	29101	Decreased	0.09	Dominion Energy West Virginia natural gas distribution and gathering and boosting assets were divested August 31st, 2022. This emissions decrease is attributed to the emissions that occurred after Dominion was no longer the owner of these assets.
Acquisitions	6645	Increased	0.02	While the electric generation business did not have an acquisition in 2022, the natural gas business acquired assets within our Wexpro company operations on March 1st of 2022.
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		No mergers occurred in 2022.
Change in output	929381	Decreased	3	Our electric generation output from all fossil fuels decreased during 2022, which equated to a net emission decrease of 931,259 MT CO2e. . This value was calculated by comparing power generation sources by fuel type and subtracting 2022 emissions from 2021 emissions.
Change in methodology	23658	Increased	0.07	Emissions were captured from new sources for the first time in 2022, including methane slip from compressors located within our Wexpro business unit, and from odorizers across all natural gas distribution segments following the ONE Future methodology. Additionally, emissions from centrifugal compressor leak rates were refined to include leak surveys from all centrifugal compressors across the natural gas business to recalculate the Part 98 three-year average leak rate.
Change in boundary	382254	Increased	1.14	Additional scope 1 emissions were captured from corporate assets (RNG, off-road fleet, and military privatization), as well as scope 2 emissions from transmission to distribution line loses.
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other		<Not Applicable>		

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 95% but less than or equal to 100%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	314772	138121916	138436689
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	3820530	21252779	25073309
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	0	<Not Applicable>	0
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	4135302	159374695	163509997

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
314772

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
314772

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Not applicable

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Not applicable

Coal

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
37199804

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
37199804

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Oil

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
1491168

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
1491168

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Gas

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
99372140

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
99313335

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
58805

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Not applicable

Total fuel

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
138377884

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
138319079

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
58805

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C-EU8.2d

(C-EU8.2d) For your electric utility activities, provide a breakdown of your total power plant capacity, generation, and related emissions during the reporting year by source.

Coal – hard

Nameplate capacity (MW)
5360

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
11918

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
12613928

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
1058

Comment
Emissions by generation source type are captured under the primary fuel type for each unit.

Lignite

Nameplate capacity (MW)
0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0

Comment

Oil

Nameplate capacity (MW)
1373

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
302

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
257058

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
852

Comment
Emissions by generation source type are captured under the primary fuel type for each unit.

Gas

Nameplate capacity (MW)
10944

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
46212

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
17749555

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
384

Comment
Emissions by generation source type are captured under the primary fuel type for each unit.

Sustainable biomass

Nameplate capacity (MW)
153

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
1135

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1649419

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
1453

Comment
Emissions by generation source type are captured under the primary fuel type for each unit.

Other biomass

Nameplate capacity (MW)
0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0

Comment

Waste (non-biomass)

Nameplate capacity (MW)
0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0

Comment

Nuclear

Nameplate capacity (MW)

5999

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
48144

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1468

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0.03

Comment
Emissions by generation source type are captured under the primary fuel type for each unit.

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS

Nameplate capacity (MW)
0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0

Comment

Geothermal

Nameplate capacity (MW)
0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0

Comment

Hydropower

Nameplate capacity (MW)
524

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
609

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
92

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0.15

Comment
Emissions by generation source type are captured under the primary fuel type for each unit.

Wind

Nameplate capacity (MW)
12

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
51

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0

Comment
Emissions by generation source type are captured under the primary fuel type for each unit.

Solar

Nameplate capacity (MW)
2390

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
4203

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

Emissions by generation source type are captured under the primary fuel type for each unit.

Marine

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

Other renewable

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

Other non-renewable

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0

Comment

Total

Nameplate capacity (MW)
26755

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
112574

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
32271520

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
287

Comment

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1205372

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1205372

C-EU8.4

(C-EU8.4) Does your electric utility organization have a transmission and distribution business?

Yes

C-EU8.4a

(C-EU8.4a) Disclose the following information about your transmission and distribution business.

Country/area/region

United States of America

Voltage level

Transmission (high voltage)

Annual load (GWh)

0

Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

0

Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for

Scope 1

Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO2e)

0

Length of network (km)

17059

Number of connections

0

Area covered (km2)

0

Comment

At this time, we cannot disclose the annual load, annual energy losses, number of connections, nor the area covered for our transmission business, thus we have inputted 0 for those respective columns. We are only disclosing public information in this response.

Country/area/region

United States of America

Voltage level

Distribution (low voltage)

Annual load (GWh)
0

Annual energy losses (% of annual load)
0

Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for
Scope 1

Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO2e)
0

Length of network (km)
126333

Number of connections
0

Area covered (km2)
0

Comment
At this time, we cannot disclose the annual load, annual energy losses, number of connections, nor the area covered for our distribution business, thus we have inputted 0 for those respective columns. We are only disclosing public information in this response.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description
Other, please specify (SF6 Leak Rate Percent from electric transmission and distribution equipment)

Metric value
0.01

Metric numerator
SF6 Emissions

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
Total Nameplate Capacity

% change from previous year
96

Direction of change
Increased

Please explain
DE's SF6 leak rate during the reporting year increased due to an increase in SF6 inventory within Dominion Energy Virginia (DEV).

C-EU9.5a

(C-EU9.5a) Break down, by source, your organization's CAPEX in the reporting year and CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Coal – hard

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
124531085

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
4.19

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years
0

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development
2008

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
The reporting year CAPEX figures provided represent 2022 Actual CAPEX. At this time, we are unable to provide a figure for CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Lignite

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years
0

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development
<Not Applicable>

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
The reporting year CAPEX figures provided represent 2022 Actual CAPEX. At this time, we are unable to provide a figure for CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Oil

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

<Not Applicable>

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

The reporting year CAPEX figures provided represent 2022 Actual CAPEX. At this time, we are unable to provide a figure for CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Gas

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

343600489

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

11.55

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2022

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

The reporting year CAPEX figures provided represent 2022 Actual CAPEX. At this time, we are unable to provide a figure for CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Sustainable biomass

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

2800000

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0.09

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2012

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

The reporting year CAPEX figures provided represent 2022 Actual CAPEX. At this time, we are unable to provide a figure for CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Other biomass

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years
0

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development
<Not Applicable>

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
The reporting year CAPEX figures provided represent 2022 Actual CAPEX. At this time, we are unable to provide a figure for CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Waste (non-biomass)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years
0

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development
<Not Applicable>

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
The reporting year CAPEX figures provided represent 2022 Actual CAPEX. At this time, we are unable to provide a figure for CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Nuclear

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
441773173

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
14.85

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years
0

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development
1986

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
The reporting year CAPEX figures provided represent 2022 Actual CAPEX. At this time, we are unable to provide a figure for CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Geothermal

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years
0

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development
<Not Applicable>

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
The reporting year CAPEX figures provided represent 2022 Actual CAPEX. At this time, we are unable to provide a figure for CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Hydropower

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
39168290

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
1.32

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years
0

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development
1984

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
The reporting year CAPEX figures provided represent 2022 Actual CAPEX. At this time, we are unable to provide a figure for CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Wind

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
872375950

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
29.32

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years
0

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development
2022

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
The reporting year CAPEX figures provided represent 2022 Actual CAPEX. At this time, we are unable to provide a figure for CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Solar

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
1150899398

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

38.68

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2023

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

The reporting year CAPEX figures provided represent 2022 Actual CAPEX. At this time, we are unable to provide a figure for CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Marine

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

<Not Applicable>

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

The reporting year CAPEX figures provided represent 2022 Actual CAPEX. At this time, we are unable to provide a figure for CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

<Not Applicable>

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

The reporting year CAPEX figures provided represent 2022 Actual CAPEX. At this time, we are unable to provide a figure for CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Other renewable (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

<Not Applicable>

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

The reporting year CAPEX figures provided represent 2022 Actual CAPEX. At this time, we are unable to provide a figure for CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Other non-renewable (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

<Not Applicable>

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

The reporting year CAPEX figures provided represent 2022 Actual CAPEX. At this time, we are unable to provide a figure for CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

C-EU9.5b

(C-EU9.5b) Break down your total planned CAPEX in your current CAPEX plan for products and services (e.g. smart grids, digitalization, etc.).

Products and services	Description of product/service	CAPEX planned for product/service	Percentage of total CAPEX planned products and services	End of year CAPEX plan
Prosumer services	Other - Grid Modernization Project. Includes investments in advanced metering infrastructure, customer information platform, reliability and resilience measures that include grid devices, operations and automated control systems, grid hardening; telecommunications infrastructure, cyber and physical security, predictive analytics, and emerging technology. *Planned capital is subject to pending regulatory/Board of Director's approvals. Please note: At this time, we are unable to provide a figure for CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.	0	0	2027

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Research and Development (R&D) is an important part of Dominion Energy's plan towards building a clean energy future. Technological advancements will be critical for us to meet our net zero carbon dioxide and methane emissions goals. Over the long term, achieving the clean energy goals of the company will require technological advancements, grid modernization, and broader investments across the economy. Some of the more promising new technologies being investigated include Power Generation Technology with Carbon Capture and Sequestration, Hydrogen, Electric Vehicles as a Resource, Renewable Natural Gas, Continuous Improvement in Solar Output, Medium and Long-Term Energy Storage, Carbon Offsets, Direct Air Capture Technology, Methane Pyrolysis, Small Modular Reactors, Fusion, Advanced Analytics, Advanced Energy Efficiency, Distributed Battery Storage and Virtual Power Plants. Dominion Energy is a lead sponsor of the Low Carbon Resources Initiative, a 5-year, $100 million R&D effort focused on emerging clean energy technologies. Dominion Energy encourages employees to participate in the innovation and advancement of the company with the goal of providing safe, sustainable, and reliable energy to its customers. The company has three competitions, the Spark Tank, Lyra Innovation Lab, and the Chairman's Excellence Award, for groups to submit their ideas for the company and receive guidance in developing and implementing these ideas. This encourages employees to develop ideas and products to lower carbon production and benefit customers. The Dominion Energy Innovation Center is a non-profit corporation established as a partnership between Dominion Energy, Hanover County, Town of Ashland, and the Virginia BioTechnical Research Partnership Authority. The Center is a business incubator that provides affordable space, education, mentorship, and networking opportunities to entrepreneurs, with an emphasis on startups in the energy and sustainability area. Through this Center Dominion hopes to help VA transition to a decarbonized economy led by VA companies. The company fully supports the transition towards clean energy without compromising reliability and stands ready to meet the challenges with continued study, technological advancement, and innovation.

C-CO9.6a/C-EU9.6a/C-OG9.6a

(C-CO9.6a/C-EU9.6a/C-OG9.6a) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.

Technology area	Stage of development in the reporting year	Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years	R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)	Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years	Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Wind energy generation	Large scale commercial deployment	81			The Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind (CVOW) commercial project is a critical component for our climate strategy and is expected to deliver up to 2.6 GW of electricity by 2026. Located 27 miles off the coast of Virginia Beach, the project is transforming the state and local economy while helping Dominion Energy meet its renewable and clean energy commitments. The CVOW project is expected to avoid up to 5 million tons of carbon dioxide annually – the equivalent to planting more than 80 million tress or removing 1 million non-electric cars off the road for a year. The CVOW pilot project became operational in October 2020, consisting of two wind turbines generating 6-megawatts each. The pilot was a series of first for Dominion Energy and the United States. It is the first offshore wind farm installed in federal waters and the first project developed and owned by an electric utility company. It is providing a wealth of data about the wind resource area, and the company is applying lessons learned from the development, permitting, construction, and operation of the pilot to the larger commercial project. The commercial-scale project will consist of 176 wind turbines, which is enough clean, sustainable energy to power up to 660,000 homes. Dominion Energy submitted its Construction and Operations Plan (COP) to Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) on December 17, 2020. On July 2, 2021, BOEM issued the Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement, a draft of which was published in the Federal Register on December 16, 2022. The drafted EIS reflects extensive studies, evaluations, and design to maximize CVOW's

Technology area	Stage of development in the reporting year	Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years	R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)	Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years	Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
					environmental benefits and minimize potential impacts. We remain on target to receive BOEM's Record of Decision on June 1, 2023. CVOW, which has a targeted completion year of 2026, will serve as a critical resource for meeting the Commonwealth's objective of carbon-free by 2045 and help Dominion Energy reach our Net Zero goals by 2050.
Other, please specify (Methane detection and reduction)	Small scale commercial deployment	20			After piloting the technology on a limited scale, Dominion Energy recently purchased 20 Zero Emissions Vacuum and Compression (ZEVAC®) units from TPE Midstream for widespread use across its distribution and transmission pipeline systems. The (ZEVAC®) technology captures methane emissions prior to maintenance or inspection so that it can be recycled for use. This process allows us to evacuate gas that would have been vented to atmosphere and discharge back into a pressurized system—reducing venting methane to atmosphere. This equipment is being utilized for smaller sections of pipeline, an anticipated payback on equipment purchase is difficult to determine, however will result in more than 90% reduction in methane emissions at these facilities. These compressions systems are supplied by tractor trailers to accessible locations to pumpdown pipelines to the lowest possible pressure prior to maintenance resulting in some of the largest methane savings across our systems. As an example of how this technology is being practiced, Bear Garden Generating Station won Dominion Energy's 2021 Environmental Stewardship Project of the Year for reducing methane emissions by utilizing cross compression. This method can be used during outages, or other maintenance activities that require the natural gas lines to be depressurized, to capture the methane released and return it back into the natural gas line. This method uses cross compression to evacuate a pipe segment of natural gas, using a ZEVAC unit. A study performed by the Bear Garden Station showed that in a 2021 depressurization event, 38,960 SCF of total accumulated methane was saved, with 99.9% of the methane evacuated and recycled. This is the EPA equivalent of 2.7 homes' energy use for a year, 24.461 pounds of coal burned, 4.8 passenger vehicles driven for one year, or 27.1 Acres of US forest.
Other, please specify (Renewable Natural Gas)	Large scale commercial deployment	20			DE created a $250 million joint venture with Smithfield Foods to capture waste methane from hog farms and convert that waste into clean, renewable natural gas (RNG). The Align RNG partnership will substantially reduce agricultural methane emissions, while creating a renewable resource for energy consumers. In October 2019, DE and Smithfield Foods announced the companies would double their investment in the partnership, committing $500 million over 10 years to expand agriculture based RNG projects across the country. A typical swine RNG project consists of a cluster of about 15-20 hog farms. The methane captured is sent to a central conditioning facility, where it is cleaned to 99% pure methane, which is equal to or greater than traditional natural gas. The RNG is then put into existing distribution systems to serve customers seeking to reduce their carbon footprint. Building on the success of Smithfield, in Dec. 2019 DE partnered with Vanguard Renewables to form the first nationwide dairy based RNG venture in the U.S. In partnership with Vanguard and the Dairy Farmers of America, DE committed $200 million over 5 years to capture waste methane from U.S. dairy farms and convert it into clean energy. A typical Dairy RNG project consists of multiple dairies totaling 10,000+ cows injecting gas to a central location to form a pod. DE's Align RNG partnership with Smithfield Foods placed its first project in Milford, UT into service in September 2020, and two new projects were completed in 2023 in NC and AZ. Additionally, projects are under construction in Virginia and North Carolina. DE's dairy RNG partnership with Vanguard Renewables and Dairy Farmers of America also continues to expand, placing its first project in Greeley, CO, into service in March 2022. Additional projects are at various stages of development in ID, TX, GA, NM, KS, and NV. DE's RNG ventures with Smithfield Foods and Vanguard Renewables should reduce U.S. agricultural emissions by more than 5.5 million metric tons a year, the equivalent of taking more than 1.2 million non-electric cars off the road for one year or planting more than 90 million trees. Currently, DE is focused on its RNG production activities on animal waste, which provides the greatest environmental benefit. However, we are working to attract other RNG producers to utilize our extensive natural gas infrastructure to interconnect, transport, store, and deliver RNG of any form for our customers.

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Other, please specify (Methane detection and reduction)	Small scale commercial deployment	20			Dominion Energy has assembled a team to explore the potential to reduce the methane intensity of its operations through the purchase of Responsibly Sourced Gas (RSG). Large users of natural gas such as electric generators and natural gas utilities have the ability to influence upstream oil and gas producers through the preferential purchasing of lower methane intensity fuels. Dominion Energy Virginia purchased a small quantity of RSG in 2022 and plans to expand RSG purchases in the future.
Battery storage	Pilot demonstration	20			The company is studying the use of battery energy storage systems (BESS) on its distribution system through the pilot program established by the Grid Transformation and Security Act of 2018 (GTSA). The Company has three BESS currently operational that were approved by the SCC under the GTSA pilot program: - BESS-1, a 2 MW/4 MWh AC lithium-ion BESS, which is studying the prevention of solar back feeding onto the transmission grid at a substation located in New Kent County; - BESS-2, a 2 MW/4 MWh AC lithium-ion BESS, which is studying batteries as a non-wires; and - A lithium-ion BESS at Scott Solar Facility to study polar plus storage. The company is evaluating additional opportunities for this pilot program, including storage paired with direct current fast charging infrastructure for EVs and another potential project aimed at understanding the ability of storage to provide backup power and resiliency for the Company's customers. Additionally, the company will also seek opportunities to expand its understanding of non-lithium energy storage and establish projects to deploy those technologies where technically and economically feasible.
Other, please specify (Electric School Bus Program)	Small scale commercial deployment	20			The company's Electric School Bus Program combines the company's efforts with energy storage technologies and electric vehicles, while at the same time assisting customers' decarbonization efforts. In addition to reducing the carbon footprint of Virginia and improving air quality for students, the batteries in electric school buses can be used to increase the stability and reliability of the grid and can help to facilitate the integration of renewable energy resources such as solar and wind onto the distribution grid. This Electric School Bus Program, coupled with a modernized grid, will allow the company to gain understanding and knowledge related to (i) the changes in system loading due to increased adoption of electric vehicle technology; (ii) the managed charging strategies necessary to accommodate a large presence of EVs on the grid; (iii) vehicle-to-grid (V2G) technology that leverages bus batteries to store and inject energy onto the grid during periods of high demand when the buses are not needed for transport; and (iv) strategic deployment of EVs as resources for the benefit of customers and the grid. In August 2022, Dominion Energy partnered with Proterra Energy, Thomas Built Buses, and Sonny Merryman Inc. to conduct the first ever V2G demonstration on the Dominion Energy distribution system. Over the two days, electric school buses successfully charged and discharged their batteries onto the distribution grid. Phase 1 of the program is implemented and progressing well. 34 jurisdictions across Dominion Energy Virginia's service territory initially applied for the first 50 buses. All 50 buses at the 15 sites are operational and cumulatively have recorded more than 250,000 miles. We are in the process of testing the vehicle-to-grid aspect of the program. In partnership with the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality and 9 localities, we have added an additional 27 electric school buses. The DEQ program was funded utilizing funds derived from the VW settlement proceeds with Dominion installing all charging. In total, Dominion is providing support for 77 electric school buses in 20 different jurisdictions.
Other, please specify (Natural Gas Combined-Cycle Technology with Carbon Capture and Sequestration)	Applied research and development	20			Dominion Energy has an organization dedicated to pursuing innovative and sustainable technologies that will help guide the company toward a successful clean future. Natural gas combined-cycle plants fitted with carbon capture and sequestration ("CCS") are being consistently modeled as a necessary component of a low-carbon electric generation portfolio. Models of low-carbon scenarios by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the International Energy Agency, Bloomberg New Energy Finance, and others all show significant contributions from CCS in the electric generation sector. CCS would allow a significant amount of existing dispatchable generation to stay online, while significantly reducing the carbon emitted by these plants. Research is ongoing into the storage and commercial uses for captured carbon.

Technology area	Stage of development in the reporting year	Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years	R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)	Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years	Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Other, please specify (Small modular reactors)	Applied research and development	20			Small modular reactors are a new technology that Dominion Energy is paying careful attention to as a potential business opportunity. Small modular reactors offer cost, safety, and scalability benefits. The company is exploring advanced nuclear technologies like small nuclear reactors (SMRs) as an additional resource to provide customers with reliable and affordable clean energy. Given their dispatchable capabilities, SMRs could complement renewable generation, providing power when weather idles solar or wind generation. Their small size and their modular constructability reduce the investment risk associated with traditional nuclear power, and they can be located on brownfields, such as retired fossil-fuel plants or other industrial areas.
Other, please specify (Hydrogen)	Applied research and development	20			Hydrogen is both a fuel and a carrier that can be used to store and transport energy. Opportunities exist in the production, transportation, and usage of hydrogen to support a clean energy future when produced from low- or no-carbon sources. Examples include the use of hydrogen to "co-fire" natural gas generation providing peaking support. Hydrogen produced using excess renewable energy that may result as increasing amounts of renewable generation resources are added to the grid and provides medium and long-term energy storage opportunities for later use in natural gas power plants.
Other, please specify (Hydrogen)	Pilot demonstration	20			The company is performing multiple pilot projects to blend hydrogen into its gas distribution system, which will reduce emissions and deliver clean energy to customers. The first pilot project was completed in 2021 at the company's Training Academy in Utah. In May 2023, Dominion Energy Utah (DEU) reached a significant milestone, kicking off the next phase of its hydrogen blending project by introducing a 5% hydrogen blend with natural gas in a low-pressure system serving a community of approximately 1800 customers. The Utah project is the first among Dominion's LDCs and one of the nation's first to pursue blending in a live system. Additionally, DEU anticipates upgrading to green hydrogen created using an electrolyzer later in 2023, which will ensure minimum carbon emissions – equivalent to planting 5,000 trees annually. The company is also undertaking hydrogen blending pilots at the training centers in Ohio and North Carolina.
Other, please specify (Renewable Natural Gas)	Small scale commercial deployment	20			Renewable natural gas (RNG) is derived from biomethane or other renewable resources and is pipeline-quality gas that is fully interchangeable with conventional natural gas. RNG can thus be safely employed in any end use typically fueled by natural gas, including electricity production, heating and cooling, industrial applications, and transportation. Adding RNG as a source of natural gas generation reduces overall emissions. These sources may be expanded based on new technologies to capture RNG from untapped sources and in remote areas.
Other, please specify (Carbon Capture Technology)	Basic academic/theoretical research	20			This aspirational technology is an industrial process for large-scale capture of atmospheric CO2. Direct air capture ("DAC") technology pulls in atmospheric air then, through a series of chemical reactions, extracts the CO2 from it while returning the rest of the air to the environment. This is what plants and trees do every day as they photosynthesize, except DAC technology does it much faster, with a smaller land footprint, and delivers the CO2 in a pure, compressed form that can then be stored underground or reused. The potential of the DAC technology is tied to systems where excess or curtailed renewable energy is available at a very low cost to power the industrial process that removes CO2 from the air. Utilizing the captured CO2 to develop other products provides additional support to this process. Captured CO2 can be produced in a solid form for safe storage creating a "negative emissions" industrial scale process or can be paired with end-use applications such as oil field CO2 recovery or development of synthetic fuels to provide carbon neutral transportation fuels.
Other, please specify (Nature-based Carbon Capture)	Pilot demonstration	20			Nature-based carbon capture provides additional pathways for atmospheric carbon sequestration. Dominion Energy Ohio piloted planting sorghum to capture atmospheric carbon and sequestering it as biochar via pyrolysis. Dominion Energy South Carolina is undertaking a similar pilot.

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Other, please specify (Methane Pyrolysis)	Applied research and development	20			Methane pyrolysis converts natural gas into hydrogen and solid carbon via thermal decomposition processes. The aim of process to provide "clean" hydrogen with significantly lower CO2 emissions using existing natural gas infrastructure. This "clean" hydrogen can then be used in a range of developing clean energy applications, including power generation. The solid carbon can be used in the production of lithium-ion batteries, asphalt, cement aggregates, among others.
Other, please specify (Advanced Analytics)	Applied research and development	20			Advanced Analytics. The economy is experiencing both a rapid increase in computing power and an explosive growth in data. Both trends will allow energy companies to manage the electric grid and aggregate resources in ways that they have not been able to do in the past, providing additional opportunities to reduce CO2 emissions. A precursor to the use of this data is a modernized grid that gathers data through AMI and intelligent grid devices and incorporates a sophisticated distributed energy resource management system.
Other, please specify (Other, Electric Vehicles)	Pilot demonstration	20			Autonomous Electric Shuttle – Electric and autonomous vehicles will play a major role in a lower-emissions transportation future. Dominion Energy has partnered with Fairfax County to deploy an electric, self-driving shuttle that makes a loop between the Dunn Loring Metro Station and the Mosaic District in Fairfax, VA. In 2022, Dominion Energy partnered with Metro Washington Airports Authority to install 60 Level II EV Chargers at Dulles International and Reagan National airports for passenger use. The purpose of the project was to evaluate the use of dynamic load management to reduce infrastructure costs and to test the generation of carbon credits through EV charging. In 2021, Dominion Energy installed 24 Level II EV Chargers in a mix-use garage in downtown Richmond to evaluate public parking garages as a solution to urban charging challenges, to test the utilization/management of EV chargers in mixed use environments, and the generation of carbon credits through EV charging. In 2021, Dominion Energy announced a company-wide plan to convert a significant portion of its transportation fleet of 8,600 vehicles to electric power or a clean-burning alternative by 2030. Specifically, 75% of Dominion Energy passenger vehicles, including sedans and sport utility vehicles, will be converted to electric power by 2030. Half of all Dominion Energy work vehicles, from full-size pickup trucks, bucket trucks, to forklifts and all-terrain vehicles will be converted to plug-ins, battery EVs, or vehicles powered by clean-burning fuels such as hydrogen, renewable natural gas and compressed natural gas by 2030. After 2030, all new vehicles, including sedans and heavy-duty vehicles, which are purchased will be either electric or powered by alternative fuels.
Other, please specify (Research Partnership)	Applied research and development	20			The Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) and Gas Technology Institute (GTI), partnered with Dominion Energy and four other Investor-Owned Utilities, announced that they are embarking on a five-year initiative to accelerate the development and demonstration of low-carbon energy technologies. With the increase of decarbonization goals from private companies and governments, existing technology is not enough to achieve these targets. The Low-Carbon Resources Initiative (LCRI) is an international collaborative spanning the electric and gas sectors that aims to help advance global, economy-wide deep decarbonization. With 18 anchor sponsors, the LCRI leverages the collaborative research model employed by both companies, bringing industry stakeholders together to conduct clean energy R&D for society's benefit. Seeded with $10 million from the EPRI collaborative, funding for the initiative is expected to be leveraged many times over its $100 million target through public and private collaboration.
Other, please specify (Other Dominion Energy Innovation Center Accelerate cohort)	Pilot demonstration	20			Building on its mission to support Virginia's clean tech entrepreneurs, the Dominion Energy Innovation Center ("DEIC") announced in 2022 the seven startups that will make up the DEIC Accelerate cohort starting in early September 2022. All seven DEIC Accelerate startups are working on products or services related to energy and sustainability, including advanced conductor materials for power transmission, methane pyrolysis, battery-supported EV fast charging, and concrete oyster substrate to improve oyster reef restoration. Companies accepted into the accelerator will spend ten weeks receiving intensive mentorship and education from DEIC's partner network. The partner network, led by Dominion Energy, includes a wide variety of corporations, institutions, and local governments looking to grow a more sustainable econ-

Technology area	Stage of development in the reporting year	Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years	R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)	Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years	Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
					omy. The accelerator cohort will join the twenty-two member companies currently working out of the incubator's space in Ashland.
Other, please specify (Electrification)	Small scale commercial deployment	20			Transportation is the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions in the United States. As the automotive industry evolves and more consumers embrace EVs, demand for electricity will rise. Similarly, widespread adoption of EVs will require extensive charging infrastructure, which Dominion Energy is well positioned to support and enhance. To accelerate the adoption of EVs, the company provides expert guidance and incentives such as rebates for charging stations at diverse locations. Dominion Energy is a founding member of the National Electric Highway Coalition, a collaboration among electric companies that are committed to providing fast charging stations that will allow the public to drive EVs with confidence along major U.S. travel corridors by the end of 2023. Shipping offers another area in which electric utilities can facilitate the clean-energy transition. Rather than use heavily polluting bunker fuel while in port, docked vessels could tap into the mainland power grid for their power needs. Electrification of cargo-handling equipment and port transportation also offers an opportunity to reduce carbon emissions associated with port activities. Virginia and the Carolinas have an extensive system of commercial and military ports, which could create a new source of demand for power companies. Dominion Energy is also exploring the potential to decarbonize aviation and long haul trucking through electrification. By providing electricity derived from renewable or carbon-free, on-demand power sources, Dominion Energy can go beyond its own net zero goals to help reduce emissions from other economic sectors.
Other, please specify (Monogrids)	Pilot demonstration	20			Microgrids can serve as laboratories to analyze the interplay between DERs and the broader grid. In severe weather, they can offer additional resilience to islanded customers by using their own DERs to meet demand for critical services such as first responder agencies, medical care, and emergency communications. Microgrids also offer new ways to serve customers. For example, utilities could provide microgrid services to customers such as server farms that need continuity of power with minimal voltage variation and low harmonic content. Dominion Energy has set up microgrid projects in its business servicing military bases both within and outside of its regulated service territory. As part of its GTP, the company is also constructing a microgrid demonstration project at its Locks campus near Petersburg, Virginia, that will provide operational experience needed to prove the viability of advanced grid support capabilities, non-wire energy alternatives, resiliency benefits, and other DER functions on the company's distribution grid.
Other, please specify (Smart Grids)	Small scale commercial deployment	20			The increasing penetration of non-dispatchable renewable energy resources, including those at the distribution level, will make management of the electric system vastly more complex. Managing that complexity will require investment in advanced technology that will allow greater visibility into the system, as well as other tools to manage customer demand. Managed properly, however, Distributed Energy Resources (DERs) can serve as a system resource that can maximize the value of other available resources, and potentially offset the need for future traditional generating resources. Because DERs rely on the distribution system to deliver the electricity they produce, a resilient distribution system is vital to maximizing their value. The distribution system must be reliable and resilient so that it can operate for DERs in the same way the transmission system operates for large, centralized generators. Adding non-dispatchable energy sources will make managing the electric system vastly more complex. Administering that complexity will require advanced technology that will allow greater visibility into the system, as well as other tools to manage customer demand. As generation becomes more decentralized, unpredictable, and weather-dependent, the ability to move electricity more fluidly from generation to load centers will be essential. Automation capability will be needed to manage the voltage volatility associated with higher levels of DERs. Dominion Energy is transforming the distribution grid to allow the company to use the system differently than it does today. Infrastructure resilience, advanced metering infrastructure, a customer information platform, intelligent grid devices, automated control systems, and advanced analytics will enable the company to improve operations (e.g., through more efficient power restoration, fewer

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					truck rolls, more predictive and efficient maintenance, and increased visibility). They also will help Dominion Energy better forecast load shape and better predict behaviors, enabling the company to identify and fix grid problems before an outage occurs. All of this will produce a better, more informed customer experience.
Other, please specify (Controlled Environment Agriculture)	Pilot demonstration	20			Efforts to address the long-term sustainability of agriculture has led to increasing levels of indoor agriculture. Agriculture performed indoors generally precludes the need for transport over long distances and can eliminate the use of pesticides in food production. Dominion Energy is actively recruiting CEA companies and partnering with the State of Virginia to create a favorable landscape for CEA expansion. In 2022, the world's largest vertical farm announced plans to locate in Virginia.
Other, please specify (Carbon Offsets)	Small scale commercial deployment	20			As of 2022, Dominion Energy customers in Utah and Idaho can now sign up for CarbonRight, a new and affordable way to significantly reduce their carbon footprint. The program will allow customers to offset carbon emissions from natural gas use in their home or business by supporting projects, including in Utah, which reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The program is voluntary and available to all Utah and Idaho residential customers, as well as businesses, government buildings and schools. To participate, customers may purchase carbon offsets in $5 blocks on their monthly bill. A typical customer can offset their entire carbon footprint, achieving "net zero" carbon emissions from their natural gas usage, by purchasing one $5 block a month, or $60 a year. The carbon offsets offered through the program come from projects that reduce landfill carbon emissions in Utah and Missouri, as well as a forest management project in Minnesota that captures emissions from the environment.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement
Dominion - Assurance Statement _CY2022.pdf

Page/ section reference
p. 1-3

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement
Dominion - Assurance Statement _CY2022.pdf

Page/ section reference
p. 1-3

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement
Dominion - Assurance Statement _CY2022.pdf

Page/ section reference
p. 1-3

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Dominion - Assurance Statement _CY2022.pdf

Page/section reference
p. 1-3

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
47.5

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Dominion - Assurance Statement _CY2022.pdf

Page/section reference
p. 1-3

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
47.5

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Use of sold products

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Dominion - Assurance Statement _CY2022.pdf

Page/section reference
p. 1-3

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

No, but we are actively considering verifying within the next two years

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

RGGI - ETS

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.

RGGI - ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

55.5

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1 2022

Period end date

December 31 2022

Allowances allocated
9231640

Allowances purchased
17909203

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
33260819

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
0

Details of ownership
Facilities we own and operate

Comment
During the 2020 legislative session, the Virginia General Assembly passed the Clean Energy and Community Flood and Preparedness Act, which authorized Virginia to become a full participant of the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative and authorized the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality to revise and implement its Carbon Trading Rule. The legislation became effective on July 1, 2020. The Virginia General Assembly also passed the Virginia Clean Economy Act during its 2020 session. The law became effective on July 1, 2020 and directs Virginia's participation in a carbon trading program from 2030 through 2050.

Dominion Energy submitted Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative operating permit applications for each affected facility to the Department on December 23, 2020, and the Department has since started to issue Carbon Dioxide CO2 Budget Trading permits for our facilities. Dominion Energy is complying with the program through Virginia's Carbon Dioxide CO2 Budget Trading Rule and is participating in the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative's quarterly auctions.

On December 7, 2022, the Virginia Air Board approved the Notice of Intended Regulatory Action to move forward on the draft regulation to repeal Virginia's CO2 Budget Trading Rule. In accordance with Executive Order 19, which is the Governor's process for developing and reviewing state agency regulations, other executive branches within the government have approved to move forward with the repeal. The proposed repealed regulation went out for public comment on January 30, 2023, and the public comment period closed on March 31, 2023. The Virginia Air Board voted to approve repeal of Virginia's RGGI rule on June 7, 2023. The exit from RGGI is expected to be completed by December 31, 2023.

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

The Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) is the first mandatory market-based program in the United States to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. RGGI is a cooperative effort among the states of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia to cap and reduce CO2 emissions from the power sector. Following a comprehensive Program Review in 2017, the RGGI states implemented a new cap reduction trajectory of 30% over the period 2020 to 2030. The RGGI CO2 cap represents a regional budget for CO2 emissions from the power sector. States sell nearly all CO2 allowances through auctions and invest proceeds in energy efficiency, renewable energy, and other consumer benefit programs. These programs are spurring innovation in the clean energy economy and creating green jobs in the RGGI states.

In 2020 Virginia enacted the Clean Energy and Community Flood and Preparedness Act, which enabled Virginia to become a full participant of RGGI. The legislation became effective on July 1, 2020. The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality finalized its regulation implanting RGGI the same year for VA to become a direct participant of RGGI starting in 2021. Dominion Energy submitted RGGI operating permit applications for each affected facility to DEQ on December 23, 2020. Dominion Energy is currently complying with the RGGI program through Virginia's CO2 Budget Trading Rule and is participating in the RGGI quarterly auctions.

Compliance with the RGGI program in Virginia requires, purchasing allowances for our fossil fuel generating facilities. The State Corporation Commission estimated the total cost to Dominion Energy's customers to be $5.9 billion for Virginia joining RGGI over the 2020-2030 timeframe. Dominion Energy submitted RGGI operating permit applications for each affected facility to DEQ on December 23, 2020. RGGI requires fossil-fuel-fired electric power generators to hold allowances equal to their CO2 emissions over a three-year control period. In 2021 and 2022, Dominion Energy complied with the RGGI program through Virginia's CO2 Budget Trading Rule and participating in the RGGI quarterly auctions. In 2022, Dominion Energy was allocated 9,231,640 allowances as defined for Virginia by the RGGI Model Rule. In order to comply with the RGGI CO2 cap, 17,909,203 allowances had to be purchased.

On January 15, 2022, Virginia Governor Youngkin issued Executive Order Number Nine ("EO9") Protecting Ratepayers from the Rising Cost of Living Due to the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative directing state agencies to take certain actions to "re-evaluate Virginia's participation in the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative and immediately begin regulatory processes to end it." On March 11, 2022, as directed by EO9, the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality issued a report that presented a path for Virginia to end its participation in RGGI; the report also included an evaluation of the cost and benefits of participation in RGGI in view of all applicable data.

On December 7, 2022, the Virginia Air Board approved the Notice of Intended Regulatory Action to move forward on the draft regulation to repeal Virginia's CO2 Budget Trading Rule. In accordance with Executive Order 19, which is the Governor's process for developing and reviewing state agency regulations, other executive branches within the government have approved to move forward with the repeal. The proposed repealed regulation went out for public comment on January 30, 2023, and the public comment period closed on March 31, 2023. The Virginia Air Board voted to approve repeal of Virginia's RGGI rule on June 7, 2023. The exit from RGGI is expected to be completed by December 31, 2023.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Project type

Landfill gas

Type of mitigation activity

Emissions reduction

Project description
Trans-Jordan Landfill - When landfill waste decomposes, it produces greenhouse gas emissions. This project captures those emissions before they enter the atmosphere by installing a network throughout the landfill that gathers methane as it is emitted. After the methane is extracted, it is cleaned and used to generate electricity.

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
1987

Purpose of cancellation
Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?
Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation
2019

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?
Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program
CAR (The Climate Action Reserve)

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project
Consideration of legal requirements
Other, please specify (Practice-Change Threshold Performance Standard)

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk
No risk of reversal

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed
Upstream/downstream emissions

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address
The CAR US Landfill protocol addresses a number of other details and eligibility requirements. Full details can be found on the CAR website: https://www.climateactionreserve.org/how/protocols/waste/us-landfill

Comment
These credits were purchased and retired on behalf of retail gas customers who opted to offset their natural gas emissions through Dominion Energy's GreenTherm and CarbonRight programs.

Project type
Landfill gas

Type of mitigation activity
Emissions reduction

Project description
Maple Hill Landfill - When landfill waste decomposes, it produces greenhouse gas emissions. This project captures those emissions before they enter the atmosphere by installing a network throughout the landfill that gathers methane as it is emitted. This methane is then flared (burned). The emissions from burning the methane are

much less potent than if the methane was allowed to escape into the atmosphere.

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
398

Purpose of cancellation
Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?
Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation
2019

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?
Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program
CAR (The Climate Action Reserve)

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project
Consideration of legal requirements
Other, please specify (Practice-Change Threshold Performance Standard)

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk
No risk of reversal

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed
Upstream/downstream emissions

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address
The CAR US Landfill protocol addresses a number of other details and eligibility requirements. Full details can be found on the CAR website: https://www.climateactionreserve.org/how/protocols/waste/us-landfill/

Comment
These credits were purchased and retired on behalf of retail gas customers who opted to offset their natural gas emissions through Dominion Energy's GreenTherm and CarbonRight programs.

Project type
Forest ecosystem restoration

Type of mitigation activity
Emissions reduction

Project description
UPM Blandin Native American Hardwoods Conservation & Carbon Sequestration Project - This project manages a 75-mile radius of mixed native hardwood forest, which is managed with sustainable practices and will always remain forest through a conservation easement. This preservation allows for improved carbon dioxide sequestration as the trees remove carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas, from the air. In addition, preservation of the forest protects water quality and wildlife.

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

265

Purpose of cancellation
Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?
Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation
2018

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?
Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program
CAR (The Climate Action Reserve)

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project
Consideration of legal requirements
Other, please specify (Performance Test: Projects must achieve greenhouse gas reductions or removals above and beyond “business as usual” activities (determined through either a standardized baseline assessment using a project-specific model, or default values)

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk
Monitoring and compensation

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed
Activity-shifting

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address
The CAR US Forest protocol addresses a number of other details and eligibility requirements. Full details can be found on the CAR website: https://www.climateactionreserve.org/how/protocols/ncs/forest/

Comment
These credits were purchased and retired on behalf of retail gas customers who opted to offset their natural gas emissions through Dominion Energy’s GreenTherm and CarbonRight programs.

Project type
Landfill gas

Type of mitigation activity
Emissions reduction

Project description
Buncombe County Landfill - When landfill waste decomposes, it produces greenhouse gas emissions. This project captures those emissions before they enter the atmosphere by installing a network throughout the landfill that gathers methane as it is emitted. After the methane is extracted, it is cleaned and used to generate renewable electricity.

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
93

Purpose of cancellation
Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?
Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation
2019

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?
Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program
CAR (The Climate Action Reserve)

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project
Consideration of legal requirements
Other, please specify (Practice-Change Threshold Performance Standard)

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk
No risk of reversal

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed
Upstream/downstream emissions

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address
The CAR US Landfill protocol addresses a number of other details and eligibility requirements. Full details can be found on the CAR website: https://www.climateactionreserve.org/how/protocols/waste/us-landfill/

Comment
These credits were purchased and retired on behalf of retail gas customers who opted to offset their natural gas emissions through Dominion Energy's GreenTherm and CarbonRight programs.

Project type
Landfill gas

Type of mitigation activity
Emissions reduction

Project description
Gaston County Landfill - When landfill waste decomposes, it produces greenhouse gas emissions. This project captures those emissions before they enter the atmosphere by installing a network throughout the landfill that gathers methane as it is emitted. This methane is then flared (burned). The emissions from burning the methane are much less potent than if the methane was allowed to escape into the atmosphere.

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
100

Purpose of cancellation
Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?
Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation
2012

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?
Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program
CAR (The Climate Action Reserve)

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project
Consideration of legal requirements
Other, please specify (Practice Change Threshold Performance Standard)

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk
No risk of reversal

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed
Upstream/downstream emissions

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address
The CAR US Landfill protocol addresses a number of other details and eligibility requirements. Full details can be found on the CAR website: https://www.climateactionreserve.org/how/protocols/waste/us-landfill/

Comment
These credits were purchased and retired on behalf of retail gas customers who opted to offset their natural gas emissions through Dominion Energy's GreenTherm and CarbonRight programs.

Project type
Landfill gas

Type of mitigation activity
Emissions reduction

Project description
Johnston County Landfill - When landfill waste decomposes, it produces greenhouse gas emissions. This project captures those emissions before they enter the atmosphere by installing a network throughout the landfill that gathers methane as it is emitted. After the methane is extracted, it is cleaned and used to generate renewable electricity.

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
100

Purpose of cancellation
Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?
Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation
2020

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?
Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program
CAR (The Climate Action Reserve)

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project
Consideration of legal requirements
Other, please specify (Practice Change Threshold Performance Standard)

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk
No risk of reversal

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed
Upstream/downstream emissions

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address
The CAR US Landfill protocol addresses a number of other details and eligibility requirements. Full details can be found on the CAR website: https://www.climateactionreserve.org/how/protocols/waste/us-landfill/

Comment
These credits were purchased and retired on behalf of retail gas customers who opted to offset their natural gas emissions through Dominion Energy's GreenTherm and CarbonRight programs.

Project type
Landfill gas

Type of mitigation activity
Emissions reduction

Project description
Upper Piedmont Landfill - When landfill waste decomposes, it produces greenhouse gas emissions. This project captures those emissions before they enter the atmosphere by installing a network throughout the landfill that gathers methane as it is emitted. This methane is then flared (burned). The emissions from burning the methane are much less potent than if the methane was allowed to escape into the atmosphere.

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
4000

Purpose of cancellation
Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?
Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation
2011

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?
Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program
CAR (The Climate Action Reserve)

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project
Consideration of legal requirements
Other, please specify (Practice Change Threshold Performance Standard)

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk
No risk of reversal

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed
Upstream/downstream emissions

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address
The CAR US Landfill protocol addresses a number of other details and eligibility requirements. Full details can be found on the CAR website: https://www.climateactionreserve.org/how/protocols/waste/us-landfill/

Comment
These credits were purchased and retired on behalf of retail gas customers who opted to offset their natural gas emissions through Dominion Energy's GreenTherm and CarbonRight programs.

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?
Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Type of internal carbon price
Shadow price

How the price is determined
Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme
Alignment with the price of a carbon tax
Social cost of carbon

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price
Drive energy efficiency
Drive low-carbon investment

Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
Navigate GHG regulations
Stakeholder expectations
Stress test investments

Scope(s) covered
Scope 1
Scope 2
Scope 3 (upstream)
Scope 3 (downstream)

Pricing approach used – spatial variance
Differentiated

Pricing approach used – temporal variance
Evolutionary

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time
The 2023 DEV IRP uses an emission price for 2023 of $13.27/ton as the RGGI CO2 emission price and a Federal CO2 price of $3.18/ton starting in 2036, increasing to $9.93/ton in 2038 and beyond.

The 2023 DESC IRP uses three CO2 pricing views to reflect the range of possible emissions prices over the coming decades: a low view assuming CO2 prices remain at zero; a medium CO2 price of $9.62/Mton starting in 2030 and escalating to more than $45/Mton by 2050 (an IHS “US Power Sector” forecast for CO2 widely recognized in the industry); and a high view, which assumes CO2 prices start in 2028 at 50% higher ($14.43/Mton) than the IHS forecast and escalate to $80/Mton by 2050.

The 2022 Climate report modeling employs implicit carbon pricing through carbon caps, which are reflected in national market scenarios used to identify measures from those options available for meeting the required reductions. This also reflects an implicit internal price on carbon.

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)
3.18

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)
9.93

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to
Capital expenditure
Operations
Risk management
Opportunity management

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes
No

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization’s climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
The 2023 Dominion Energy Virginia (DEV) IRP uses an emission price for 2023 of $13.27/ton as the RGGI CO2 emission price. The 2023 DEV IRP uses a Federal CO2 price of $3.18/ton starting in 2036 increasing to $9.93/ton in 2038. CO2 prices reflect RGGI Market Price for 2023 and the federal carbon price forecast 2036 and beyond

The 2023 Dominion Energy Virginia (DEV) IRP uses a base case emission price for 2023 of $13.27/ton as the RGGI CO2 emission price. The 2023 DEV IRP uses a Federal CO2 price of $3.18/ton starting in 2036 increasing to $9.93/ton in 2038. CO2 prices reflect RGGI Market Price for 2023 and the federal carbon price forecast 2036 and be-

yond.

In the 2023 DESC IRP, DESC developed three CO2 pricing views to reflect the range of possible emissions prices that are possible over the coming decades. DESC modeled five build plans using the medium CO2 price assumption which is that a $9.62/Mton CO2 price is imposed starting in 2030, and then escalates to more than $45/Mton by 2050. This is the IHS “US Power Sector” forecast for CO2 prices, which is widely recognized in the industry. The DESC IRP also utilizes a high view of CO2 prices, which assumes CO2 prices would start two years earlier in 2028 and would be 50% higher ($14.43/Mton) than the IHS forecast. The price escalates to $37/Mton by 2040 and $80/Mton by 2050. The low view of CO2 prices assumes that they remain at zero. This assumption creates a CO2 sensitivity against which all other build plans can be evaluated and provides a consistent basis that is unaffected by CO2 cost variables to assess the comparative impact of fuel and load growth variables across these build plans.

Using a price for carbon allows Dominion Energy to quantify the cost impacts of CO2 emissions and provides a commodity price forecast that reflects the true value of carbon-free options. It also allows for a “level playing field” when evaluating demand side resources of other zero or low emitting supply side resources. The price for carbon is used in all internal modeling of Dominion Energy’s current and future power generation assets. The company has been modeling carbon prices in our Integrated Resource Plans since 2008.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers/clients
Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement
Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Climate change performance is featured in supplier awards scheme
Other, please specify (Supplier Engagement via Momentum)

% of suppliers by number
9

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
67

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

We conduct an annual sustainability assessment on how suppliers manage environmental impacts across their organization. The assessment focuses on identifying environmental best practices, setting targets for continuous improvement and includes questions on energy usage, GHG emissions, and tactics to reduce air emissions.

In 2022, we requested 201 of our key and strategic tier 1 suppliers, representing 67% of our procurement spend and 9% of our suppliers for key products and services, to complete the assessment.

By focusing on critical suppliers in key sectors (such as construction services and environmental services and materials), we can maximize the impact of our supplier engagement with regards to environmental practices, including sustainability and climate-related activities.

A supplier environmental qualification policy was implemented to ensure that only suppliers who are committed to ensuring environmental compliance are awarded contracts by Dominion Energy. During the bidding process suppliers are required to disclose any recent environmental non-compliances and NOVs (recent environmental performance evaluation). Additionally, suppliers are required to complete an annual sustainability evaluation covering waste minimization, pollution, and spill prevention, and whether the supplier is taking steps to track/reduce its carbon emissions. Suppliers that do not pass qualification or fail meet our high environmental standards may not be selected to continue being a supplier for Dominion Energy in the future. The high standards that the suppliers are held to has helped to maintain environmental awareness as a focus in the services that are provided to Dominion Energy.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Responses to the annual sustainability assessment and the supplier environmental qualification are used to evaluate our suppliers' sustainability performance and to further understand/evaluate potential sustainability risk of key and strategic suppliers. Responses are factored into a recently developed supplier performance score or the Supplier Sustainability Index (SSI).

Through Momentum, an annual supplier centric sustainability event, we continue to educate and engage suppliers on proper disclosure of GHG emissions, our 2025 disclosure requirement, and the importance of consistent and accurate reporting. During Momentum we leverage the SSI to recognize & award supplier(s) who align with Dominion's sustainability expectations.

As a result of this engagement, in 2022 we achieved a 76% response rate to the assessment (a 20% increase from the base year 2020, and a 14% increase from 2021). This exceeds our 2022 threshold of 75% and is in line with our 2025 goal to achieve at least a 95% response rate.

153 supplier responders completed the sustainability assessment, representing 53% of our procurement spend for key products and services.

47% of respondents provided actual GHG emissions data (an increase from 30% in 2021) and 38% have an emissions reduction target in place. After reviewing the SSI and further evaluating responses further, we flagged 113 respondents for potential sustainability risk (not actively disclosing emissions, lack of an environmental management system, environmental events, and/or at least one environmental fine exceeding $10,000 within the past 3 years). We plan to directly engage suppliers flagged for potential sustainability risk and any supplier not actively calculating or reporting emissions data.

We consider these methods of engagement a success if (1) all applicable suppliers participating in new awards or contract extensions complete the necessary qualifications, (2) there is a decrease in the percentage of suppliers included in the aggregate risk pool (3) there is a year over year increase in the overall response rate (our success threshold is set for 85% in 2023), and (4) there is an increase in the percentage of suppliers that are disclosing emissions data and setting emissions reduction targets. Increasing the percentage of disclosers leads to increased emissions reduction initiatives and greater target-setting.

Comment

This reflects 2021 procurement spend as the 2021 transactions guide the 2022 survey process.

We continue to work with suppliers to measure and report GHG emissions and set reduction targets. As detailed in the Supplier Code of Ethics and Business Conduct (the Code), suppliers are expected to, at minimum, share our commitment to safety, ethics, environmental compliance, and sustainability.

The Code states that environmental protection is the responsibility of Dominion Energy and Dominion Energy suppliers. Dominion Energy will fully exercise its contractual remedies to ensure suppliers' compliance obligations and will hold its suppliers responsible for the actions and omissions of their subcontractors.

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services

% of customers by number
100

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
0

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement
The company's consumer education initiatives include providing demand and energy usage information, educational opportunities, and online customer support options to assist customers in managing their energy consumption. The company's website has a section dedicated to energy conservation that contains helpful information for both residential and non-residential customers, including information about the company's demand-side management (DSM) programs. Through consumer education, the company is working to encourage the adoption of energy-efficient technologies for its residential and non-residential customers. Examples of how the company seeks to increase customer awareness include newsletters, news releases, social media, online calculators, and outreach through its program implementation contractor network and its trade allies.

Energy efficiency programs are available to nearly all of our customers. The companies offer various energy efficiency programs in Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Utah, and Wyoming designed to reduce energy consumption. It is important to engage with our customers on energy efficiency, as this will help us achieve our climate targets, including our Net Zero commitment.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
Conservation and load management play a significant role in meeting the growing demand for electricity and natural gas, while also helping to reduce the environmental footprint of Dominion Energy's customers. The companies offer various energy efficiency programs in Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Utah, and Wyoming designed to reduce energy consumption including programs such as:

-Energy audits and assessments;
-Incentives for customers to upgrade or install certain energy efficient measures and/or systems;
-Weatherization assistance to help income-eligible customers reduce their energy usage;
-Home energy planning, which provides homeowners with a step-by-step roadmap to efficiency improvements to reduce gas usage; and
-Rebates for installing high-efficiency equipment.

Dominion Energy (Virginia/North Carolina) was recognized and awarded the "ENERGY STAR Award for Excellence" in ENERGY STAR Marketing by EPA and ENERGY

STAR.

One measure of success we are tracking is energy efficiency programs under The Grid Transformation and Security Act (GTSA). The GTSA directs Dominion Energy Virginia to propose at least $870 million in energy efficiency programs over a ten-year period ending in 2028. In December 2022, Dominion Energy Virginia filed for five new proposed demand side management (DSM) programs and four new program bundles, reaching $713 million of the 2018 GTSA proposed programs' goal of $870 million. We consider this a measure of success as we have reached over 80% of the target amount.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes (i.e. Energy STAR)

% of customers by number

16

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

ThermWise is our Dominion Energy Utah program that promotes the use of energy-efficient appliances and practices to reduce natural gas usage. Approximately 16% of our total customer base is eligible to participate, which represents 100% of our Dominion Energy Utah customers. The remaining approximately 84% of our customer base is not eligible for this program as they are not located in Utah.

ThermWise provides visits by experts to design in-home energy conservation plans. Customers who need them receive free energy-saving tools such as household pipe insulation and low-flow shower heads. ThermWise provides cash rebates to customers who install energy-efficient appliances or make weatherization improvements such as insulation, new windows, and duct sealing. Additionally, ThermWise includes a Weatherization Assistance Program which helps low-income individuals and families reduce energy costs and increase comfort and safety in their homes. Priority for this program includes households with high-energy consumption.

The ThermWise Energy program generates a Comparison Report which is a customized report for Dominion Energy Utah customers who are interested in comparing their energy-usage to similar homes in their area. In addition, the report provides tips on how best to manage energy use, save money on gas bills, and help clean the air through reduced gas usage. The report is updated regularly to help customers measure their conservation progress.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

ThermWise is a voluntary energy-efficiency program in our Western operations that reminds customers, "If you conserve, you can save." ThermWise provides visits by experts to design in-home energy conservation plans. Customers who need them receive free energy-saving tools such as household pipe insulation and low-flow shower heads. ThermWise provides cash rebates to customers who install energy-efficient appliances or make weatherization improvements such as insulation, new windows, and duct sealing. The Utah ThermWise energy efficiency programs include the following: Appliance Rebates, Builder Rebates, Business Rebates, Weatherization Rebates, Home Energy Plan, Low-Income Efficiency Program, and the ThermWise Energy Comparison Report. Spending for the 2021 program year totaled over $25 million and resulted in annual natural gas savings of 826,644 decatherms, with over 57,000 participants in Utah. Since the launch of the ThermWise program, Dominion Energy Utah customers have saved a total of more than 3,250,000 dekatherms and are on track to increase gas savings 50% by 2025.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes (i.e. Energy STAR)

% of customers by number

39

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

In Virginia, Dominion Energy's comprehensive year-round energy assistance program, EnergyShare, helps qualified customers with bill payment assistance, free energy efficiency upgrades, as well as outreach and education. Dominion Energy Virginia's energy assistance outreach administrators share information at hundreds of community events to educate the public about the program's resources. In the 2022-2023 program year, they attended 300 outreach events reaching 107,500 people.

The Dominion Energy Virginia EnergyShare program assists those most vulnerable in the community that are experiencing a financial crisis and unable to pay their energy bills. While bill payment assistance addresses the customer's immediate crisis, the program's weatherization component provides long-term and sustainable energy savings through the installation of measures that reduce the customer's energy costs, making their utility bills more manageable. Dominion Energy Virginia's EnergyShare program partners with third-party weatherization service providers (WSPs) to install energy efficiency measures in customers' homes. Customers approved for EnergyShare bill payment assistance or are otherwise income-qualified, are eligible to receive a free home energy assessment from a WSP, who will generate a customer energy assessment report, and install energy-saving measures.

The 39% figure provided represents our Dominion Energy Virginia customer base, which is approximately 39% of our total customer base.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Customers are referred to the weatherization program by EnergyShare bill assistance partner agencies. They may also reach out to the WSPs directly or call Dominion Energy's Energy Conservation line for a direct referral.

Once it is determined that the customer is interested in receiving weatherization services and meet the eligibility criteria, the WSPs schedule an energy assessment where each participant's energy efficiency needs are evaluated through diagnostic testing which that determines the upgrades that will provide energy savings. Measures installed could include, but are not limited to:

-ENERGYSTAR-qualified LED light bulbs
-Efficient showerheads and faucet aerators
-Heat pump and A/C tune-ups, repair, and replacement
-Water heater and pipe wrap insulation
-Attic, wall, and floor insulation
-Air/duct sealing
-Furnace fan motor
-Refrigerator replacement

EnergyShare commits a portion of its annual $13M budget to providing weatherization to single – and multi-family properties. Since expanding in 2015 to include free energy efficiency upgrades, the program has weatherized more than 22,200 properties across the Commonwealth of Virginia. During the 2022-2023 program year, EnergyShare weatherized 1,400 properties.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes (i.e. Energy STAR)

% of customers by number

11

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

In South Carolina, Dominion Energy's Customer Assistance team engaged with 236 community outreach events in 2022, reaching over 40,000 households, to meet the unique needs of all customers by providing education and connecting customers with energy assistance, value-added services, and energy conservation tools and programs. Additionally, the Customer Assistance Team partnered with 190 partner agencies, including 12 community action agencies that connect customers with utility bill payment assistance, energy crisis assistance, weatherization, and energy-related home repairs through the federally funded Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP).

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Through the Demand Side Management/Energy Conservation Portfolio, Dominion Energy South Carolina continued to offer seven residential and three non-residential programs in 2022. Key highlights include the delivery of the Neighborhood Energy Efficiency Program to over 7,000 participants. Offered in a neighbor sweep approach, the program is targeted to neighborhoods where at least 50% of households have income levels equal to or less than 200% of the Federal Poverty Guideline as defined by the U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services. The core program provides customers energy efficiency education, an in-home energy assessment and free, direct installation of low-cost energy saving measures. In addition to the core measures, a subset of 295 mobile home customers receives weatherization measures specific to the needs of this housing type based on the highest average energy users. The mobile home weatherization measures installed may include air sealing, attic plug and fill insulation, belly board insulation, duct sealing, programmable thermostats, reflective roof coating, etc.

To encourage ENERGY STAR® products, Dominion Energy South Carolina provided over 5,800 incentives to residential electric customers for the purchase of new ENERGY STAR qualified HVAC equipment, heat pump water heaters that replaces older inefficient equipment and offered high-efficiency ENERGY STAR LED lighting products, advanced power strips, smart thermostats, smart products and water conservation measures via an online store (over 91,000 products sold).

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

Dominion Energy considers local governments, research institutions, and universities as other partners within our value chain and we engage with them on various climate-related topics.

Transportation is the largest source of GHG emissions in the United States. As the automotive industry evolves and more customers embrace electric vehicles, demand for electricity will rise which will require extensive charging infrastructure. To accelerate the adoption of EVs, the company provides expert guidance and incentives such as rebates for charging stations at diverse locations. Dominion Energy is a founding member of the National Electric Highway Coalition, a collaboration among electric companies that are committed to providing fast charging stations that will allow the public to drive EVs with confidence along major US travel corridors by the end of 2023.

The Dominion Energy Charitable Foundation is the philanthropic arm of our company and an important expression of our commitment to communities. The program focuses on four main areas: human needs, environmental stewardship, education, and community vitality. One of the Foundation's signature programs is Solar for Students, which provides students the chance to learn firsthand about harnessing energy from a solar array. Participating public schools and educational organizations receive a 1.2-kilowatt solar system and educational materials and training for educators.

We're working to reduce the number of diesel school buses on Virginia's roads by helping school districts replace them with cleaner, more efficient electric buses. The first buses rolled out in 2020, and there are currently 50 electric school buses transporting students across 15 school districts while preventing almost 3 million pounds of car-

bon emissions.

For 10 years, we have been the principal partner in the Dominion Energy Innovation Center with the Bio+Tech Research Park in three Virginia localities, including the City of Richmond, Hanover County, and the town of Ashland. The Center serves as a startup incubator and small business resource to support great ideas across a wide spectrum of industry sections in addition to its focus on building the alternative, renewable energy sector in Central Virginia. It is currently home to roughly a dozen companies involved in everything from medical devices to accounting. The Center has also launched the DEIC Greentech Network, which is a virtual incubator for energy and sustainability focused start-ups in Virginia. This network provides access to funding opportunities, programs, ideas, and other start-up companies.

Dominion Energy has created the largest agriculture-based renewable natural gas (RNG) partnership in the country with Smithfield Foods. Our Joint venture, Align RNG, captures waste methane from swine farms and converts it into clean, renewable energy to heat homes, power local businesses, and fuel transportation fleets. We have also formed a strategic alliance with Vanguard Renewables to form the first nationwide, dairy based RNG venture. Combined, these RNG efforts should reduce U.S. agricultural emissions by more than 5.5 million metric tons a year, the equivalent of taking more than 1.2 million non-electric cars off the road for one year or planting more than 90 million trees. Dominion Energy is also working with landfill operators and food-waste facilities across the country to bring more RNG onto its own system and provide its utility customers with more sustainable choices. We have a goal to blend increasing quantities of renewable natural gas into our LDC systems.

Dominion Energy is a lead sponsor of the Low Carbon Resources Initiative (LCRI), a 5-year, $100 million research and development effort focused on emerging clean energy technologies. The Low-Carbon Resources Initiative (LCRI) is an

international collaborative spanning the electric and gas sectors that aims to help advance global, economy-wide deep decarbonization.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Climate-related disclosure through a public platform

Description of this climate related requirement

Sustainability is integrated into our procurement process and suppliers are expected, at minimum, to align with Dominion Energy's commitment to sustainability. Annually, select suppliers may be required to complete an annual assessment on sustainability practices and impacts across their organization. The assessment includes a focus on greenhouse gas emissions across a variety of industries and asks respondents to indicate whether or not they are actively measuring, trending and reporting Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions. In addition, respondents can detail their organization's GHG emissions targets and flag items for improvement year over year.

In 2022, we requested 201 of our key and strategic tier 1 suppliers who provide construction and environmental services respond to the assessment. Of 153 respondents, 47% provided actual GHG emissions data and 38% have an emissions reduction target in place. The annual assessment serves as the primary mechanism to for capturing supplier GHG data and reduction activities.

In alignment with our Net Zero goal, we set a public goal to require key suppliers to disclose GHG emissions and targets by 2025. The goal was shared directly with suppliers during Momentum, our annual supply chain sustainability conference. This serves as a key means of informing and engaging suppliers on our climate-related requirements.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
67

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement
47

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Supplier self-assessment
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Retain and engage

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, we engage directly with policy makers
Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, we fund organizations or individuals whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)
dominion-energy-lobbying-and-political-contributions-policy.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
As a company whose operations are subject to extensive regulation throughout its multi-state service territory, Dominion Energy actively participates in political processes at local, state, and national levels. Our goal is to contribute to legislative and rule-making activities affecting our business consistent with our corporate values and strategies, and to educate and inform public officials of the practical effects of public policy decisions and objectives they consider.

Always, our efforts carefully balance several primary, related goals: to create and preserve long-term shareholder value; to ensure safe, dependable, reliable, and afford-

able energy supplies for our customers; and our corporate commitment to preserve and improve the natural environment.

We strive to conduct our business transparently, build public trust and form lasting and mutually beneficial relationships by engaging with public officials, regulators, community and business leaders, and environmental and safety agencies and advocates. In addition, we align our lobbying activities and trade association participation with our core business and our bedrock principles of environmental sustainability, energy reliability, customer affordability and shareholder value. Our investments in renewable energy, nuclear relicensing, energy efficiency and natural gas, as described in our annual Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Report, Climate Report and various other publicly available materials, further detail these efforts.

To enhance our reporting, in 2022 Dominion Energy published a report on memberships in organizations determined to be influential in climate policy. This new report includes assessment of association alignment with the company's climate goals and the Paris Agreement and is available to the public online.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Virginia House Bill 73

Virginia House Bill 118

Virginia House Bill 839

Virginia Senate Bill 761

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Renewable energy generation

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Sub-national

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Oppose

Description of engagement with policy makers

Dominion Energy opposed legislative proposals which would have substantially weakened or repealed core elements of the Virginia Clean Economy Act, including the mandatory renewable energy portfolio standard and deployment requirements for solar, wind, and energy storage resources. Some of the bills also would have had the effect of jeopardizing timely cost recovery for such resources and imposed an overly burdensome standard of review/approval for wind energy facilities in particular.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
Dominion Energy instead supports keeping the Virginia Clean Economy Act framework intact in the interest of navigating a workable path toward greater renewable energy penetration and emissions reductions in the Commonwealth.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
Dominion Energy has acknowledged that supportive public policy (among other things) is a necessary precondition for long-term decarbonization of the energy sector. The current statutory framework in Virginia—specifically the renewable energy portfolio standard program and solar/wind and energy storage deployment targets—is central to a climate transition in the company's Virginia jurisdiction and across its nationwide enterprise by extension. The framework signals to the energy industry supply chain that Virginia is serious about making sustained investment in solar, wind, and energy storage resources. It also provides a measure of regulatory certainty that supports project development and operation at utility-scale.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Virginia House Bill 894

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Low-carbon, non-renewable energy generation

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Sub-national

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
Dominion Energy supported House Bill 894, which directs the creation of a stakeholder workgroup to identify strategies and any needed public policies, including statutory or regulatory changes, for promoting the development of advanced small modular reactors in the Commonwealth. The bill also requires the development of map of prime farmland in Virginia to be shared with localities to aid in their siting determinations regarding solar and energy storage resources.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

Based on the present-day outlook of energy technologies, Dominion Energy anticipates that zero-carbon and carbon-beneficial options such as renewable natural gas, hydrogen, and small modular reactors, and energy storage will serve as a pillar of the company's fulfillment of its Net Zero commitment. While not necessarily essential to Dominion Energy's climate transition strategy, this legislation is a welcome development to the extent it produces statutory/regulatory reforms that support deployment of small modular reactors and/or facilitates localities' consideration of energy storage project siting decisions.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Virginia House Bill 2197 (2023)

Virginia House Bill 2311 (2023)

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Low-carbon, non-renewable energy generation

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Sub-national

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
Dominion Energy supported legislation in the 2023 Regular Session of the Virginia General Assembly which would have expanded the definition of "renewable energy" to include energy from advanced nuclear technology or hydrogen. The bills would also have made advanced nuclear or hydrogen resources (located within the Commonwealth or the PJM region) eligible for compliance with the state's renewable energy portfolio standard program.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
Based on the present-day outlook of energy technologies, Dominion Energy anticipates that carbon-free and carbon-beneficial options such as renewable natural gas, hydrogen, and small modular reactors, and energy storage will serve as a pillar of the company's fulfillment of its Net Zero commitment. This legislation would have supported advanced nuclear and hydrogen resources and increased the supply of in-state renewable energy certificates that would qualify under the RPS program—potentially creating more cost-effective avenues to compliance. However, the bills were not essential to Dominion Energy's climate transition strategy. The fact that they did not pass does not preclude eventual deployment of low/zero-carbon, non-renewable energy generation in Virginia.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Virginia House Bill 1797 (2023)

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Renewable energy generation

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Sub-national

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Oppose

Description of engagement with policy makers
Dominion Energy opposed this bill because it would have imposed an untenable, capacity factor-based performance guarantee on the company's commercial-scale Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind project. In so doing, it would have imperiled a generational clean-energy investment and economic development opportunity.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
Dominion Energy maintains that customer protection concerns regarding the Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind project have been adequately addressed in the regulatory arena. As part of its Order on Reconsideration dated December 15, 2022, in Case No. PUR-2021-00142, the Virginia State Corporation Commission adopted a set of widely supported customer protections in lieu of a contested performance guarantee.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
The commercial-scale Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind project is the single largest clean-energy investment ever undertaken by Dominion Energy. For the sake of the company's climate transition plan, it is essential that the criteria for regulatory approval and cost recovery remain workable given that the project is a key part of both Dominion Energy's Net Zero strategy and its implementation of the Virginia Clean Economy Act.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Virginia House Bill 2333 (2023)

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Low-carbon, non-renewable energy generation

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Sub-national

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
Dominion Energy supported House Bill 2333, which would have provided that it is the policy of the Commonwealth to promote the development and operation of small modular nuclear reactors at the earliest reasonable time possible with a goal of having the first small modular nuclear reactor operating by the end of 2032. The bill

would have further directed the creation of a small modular nuclear reactor pilot program allowing for up to three in-state small modular reactor sites, subject to regulatory approval.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
A pilot program for small modular reactors is not currently central to achievement of the company's climate transition plan because their deployment in Virginia is not likely until the 2030s. That said, Dominion Energy has acknowledged that supportive public policy (among other things) is a necessary precondition for long-term decarbonization of the energy sector. The company would have welcomed a signal of legislative support and a framework for greater regulatory certainty regarding future advanced nuclear resources.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Connecticut Senate Bill 10

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate-related targets

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Sub-national

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
Dominion Energy supported Senate Bill No. 10, which codifies Governor Lamont's goal to achieve complete decarbonization of Connecticut's electricity supplies by January 1, 2040. Governor Lamont's Executive Order No. 3, issued in September 2019, tasked the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection with evaluating strategies and analyzing pathways to achieve a 100% zero-carbon electric sector by 2040 through its Integrated Resources Plan (IRP). The Department released its final 2020 IRP on October 7, 2021, including an analysis of pathways to achieve Governor Lamont's 2040 goal. As the final IRP makes clear, achieving Connecticut's 100% zero-carbon electric sector goal by 2040 is feasible, and continued operation of Millstone Power Station (a Dominion Energy-owned and operated nuclear facility in Waterford, CT) is the most cost-effective pathway to get there.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

In general, establishment of climate-related targets is consistent with Dominion Energy's commitment to achieving Net Zero emissions across its nationwide enterprise by 2050. This policy is not essential to the company's climate transition plan because Dominion Energy operates as a merchant generator in Connecticut and exclusively owns/operates carbon-free resources (i.e., Millstone Power Station). While the law supports ongoing operation of Millstone to enable Connecticut's decarbonization goals, it does not necessarily further the transition of Dominion Energy's electric generation portfolio.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
EPA's Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program, 40 CFR Part 98

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Other, please specify (Mandatory Climate-related Reporting)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
Dominion Energy is committed to transparency and disclosure of its greenhouse gas emissions and began reporting greenhouse gases, including methane emissions, from our natural gas and electric businesses years before being required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This includes emissions from electric-generating stations with units' subject to the Acid Rain program; electric transmission and distribution system containing SF6 in insulating equipment; and natural gas processing, transmission, distribution, and storage facilities. Dominion Energy willingly discloses its methane emissions, estimation methods, and reduction practices to the public. The company has one of the most comprehensive public methane disclosures of any peer gas company. Dominion Energy performs greenhouse gas leak surveys and uses methods specified by the EPA under the mandatory reporting program, along with publicly available and peer reviewed protocols, and 3rd party verified company-specific emission factors to estimate methane emissions beyond what is required for submittal to EPA. Measurement and estimation methods follow those specified in EPA's Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program, as well as other publicly- available industry protocols. Dominion Energy actively engaged in the public comment and review process during EPA's development of the mandatory GHG reporting rules under 40 CFR Part 98. The company generally supported the reporting rules and provided recommendations to improve technical and operational accuracy.

In its final form, the Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting is a mandatory rule that Dominion Energy supported. In 2022 EPA proposed "Revisions and Confidential Data Elements Under the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule". Dominion Energy provided comments to this rulemaking through industry groups

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
The Mandatory GHG reporting rules are critical for consistent accounting of metrics across companies which can later be used to report out on progress made towards achieving net zero goals and other targets.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
40 CFR 98,

40 CFR 60 Subpart OOOOa;

40 CFR 60 Subpart OOOOb;

40 CFR 60 Subpart OOOOc

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Emissions – methane

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
In July 2015, the EPA announced the next generation of its voluntary Natural Gas STAR Program, the Natural Gas STAR Methane Challenge Program. DE and four of its subsidiaries joined the EPA as founding partners in the Methane Challenge program and submitted implementation plans in Sept. 2016. In 2017, DE met with Congressional offices to encourage continued funding of the Methane Challenge and Natural Gas Star programs. In Aug. 2018, DE joined ONE Future Coalition, an industry group of member companies who pledge to limit methane emissions to 1% of gas throughput across the entire natural gas value chain by 2025. In Sept. 2020, the EPA finalized its rule rescinding the federal emission limits for methane set forth in the 2016 NSPS for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry under Subpart OOOO and OOOOa. In addition, the Rule removed from the oil and natural gas category the natural gas transmission and storage segment, which includes underground storage vessels, compressors, and pneumatic controllers, thereby rescinding the emission limits for both methane and other VOCs for those sources. Congress voted to disapprove EPA's Sept. 2020 Rule, which the President signed into law on June 30, 2021. The disapproval reinstates the 2012 and 2016 NSPS. When EPA amended the OOOO and OOOOa rules in Sept. 2020, DE chose to continue abiding by the compliance requirements of the 2012 OOOO and 2016 OOOOa rules, as applicable. Thus, facilities subject to these rules were in compliance with the reinstated requirements. In Nov. 2021, EPA published their intent to further regulate methane in the Oil and Natural Gas Industry in two ways. A new rule, NSPS OOOOb is expected to expand on the requirements for new sources of methane regulated by OOOOa. Also, EPA intends to regulate pre-existing sources of methane by creating guidelines, to be designated OOOOc, that states would use to regulate these pre-existing sources. The proposed rules were published in 2022 and we anticipate final rules by the end of 2023. EPA received numerous public comments on these rules. DE expects to engage with regulators as stakeholders in the development of these new rules. Our natural gas business is engaged in strategic planning to achieve net zero emissions of methane and has started implementing measures to reduce emissions of methane. Until public comments on the proposed regulatory language are addressed by EPA , we are uncertain how it may impact the company and what position we may take.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
Dominion Energy believes there is a strong need for direct federal methane regulation of the oil and gas industry. We agree with the reinstatement of previous federal methane regulations and believe there is an additional need to regulate not only new and modified sources covered by those rules, but also existing oil and gas production sources. We think regulation of existing sources at the federal level would better serve the goal of reducing methane emissions, rather than a patchwork of state regulations. As a combination electric and gas utility committed to achieving net zero emissions for both carbon dioxide and methane emissions by 2050, we take our environmental obligations and commitments seriously. We have initiated numerous voluntary programs that have allowed us to make interim methane emissions reduction

targets in 2030 and 2040. One of the things we continue to examine is how we can improve the greenhouse gas emissions footprint of our entire value chain. Federal regulations would give us more confidence in the emissions profile of the fuel that we use in our utility businesses and create an industry wide standard and requirement to reduce methane emissions. As proposals on such regulations emerge, we look forward to participating as constructive partners in the development of federal standards. In March 2016, Dominion Energy and four of its subsidiaries joined the EPA as founding partners in the new Methane Challenge program and submitted implementation plans in September 2016. Dominion filed comments in November 2019, expressing concerns about EPA's proposal to rescind mandatory methane regulations under Subpart OOOOa. Dominion Energy believes that reducing methane is good for the environment, good for business and what our investors and customers expect. Well before methane was regulated, Dominion Energy was already taking steps to understand and reduce our greenhouse gas emissions, including methane. Dominion Energy is an industry leader in reducing methane emissions. We are proud to be a founding member or leading participant in landmark methane emission reduction initiatives, including EPA's, NgSTAR program, and EPA's Methane Challenge.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
The proposed rules to enhance regulation of methane from the oil and natural gas industry are generally aligned with our net zero goals. We are supportive of direct federal methane regulation that provides a consistent approach to regulating methane emissions. This being said, the OOOOb and OOOOc rules are not central to achieving our net zero goals. Rather, they are complimentary.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
5-CCR 1001-5,

5-CCR 1001-9,

5-CCR 1001-26

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Emissions – methane

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Sub-national

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
In December 2019, the Colorado Legislature passed a law, known as the Greenhouse Gas Roadmap ("the Roadmap"), requiring substantial reductions of the emissions of greenhouse gas from all sectors of the state economy. Since then, the Colorado Air Pollution Control Division has embarked on a series of rulemakings to implement the requirements of the Roadmap. These new rules impart new requirements at the state level to natural gas production, gathering, processing, transmission, and storage activities. The requirements include equipment-specific emissions limitations, intensity requirements for well production activities, and sector-wide goals for reducing methane emissions over seven years, with the potential for further mandated reductions in the future. Dominion Energy has and will continue to engage with state regulators through our industry associations and directly as stakeholders in this on-going rulemaking process. Our natural gas business is implementing plans to ensure

compliance with the current regulations and is engaged in strategic planning to achieve net zero emissions of methane and has started implementing measures to reduce emissions of methane. Until proposed regulatory language is available, we are uncertain how it may impact the company and what position we may take.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
Dominion Energy believes there is a strong need for direct federal methane regulation of the oil and gas industry. We think regulation of sources at the federal level would better serve the goal of reducing methane emissions, rather than a patchwork of state regulations. As a combination electric and gas utility committed to achieving net zero emissions for both carbon dioxide and methane emissions by 2050, we take our environmental obligations and commitments seriously. We have initiated numerous voluntary programs that have allowed us to make interim methane emissions reduction targets in 2030 and 2040. One of the things we continue to examine is how we can improve the greenhouse gas emissions footprint of our entire value chain. Federal regulations would give us more confidence in the emissions profile of the fuel that we use in our utility businesses and create an industry wide standard and requirement to reduce methane emissions.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
While we prefer a nationwide, federal rulemaking approach to regulating greenhouse gases, rather than a patchwork of state regulations, Colorado's rulemakings under the state Greenhouse Gas Roadmap are generally aligned with our net zero goals. Colorado's state rulemakings are not central to achieving our net zero goals.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Proposed SEC Rules on Climate-related disclosures

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Other, please specify (Mandatory Climate-Related Reporting)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
The rules proposed in March 2022 would require public companies to include a suite of new climate-related disclosures in public filings. We support this attempt to standardize climate disclosures. We already report on many aspects of the new rules.

Dominion Energy supports several key elements of the climate-related disclosure approach contemplated by the Commission's proposal. We believe climate-related disclosures are important to our investors and support the Commission's efforts to design rules and guidance to provide investors with the disclosures that they need in order to make informed decisions. We further believe it is imperative that the Commission implement rules that provide investors with an appropriate and cost-effective level of detail that balances the value of any additional information that is required to be reported against the cost of developing and reporting that information. Dominion Energy provided several recommendations to the Commission focused primarily on timelines, location of disclosures and support of a principles-based disclosure framework benefiting investors.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

We worked with industry groups: EEI and AGA to respond to the SEC's request for comments and submitted our own comments on this topic to the SEC. This is a similar process we followed last spring during the initial request. Dominion Energy also submitted its own comments to the SEC. At the same time, our teams are working towards compliance and making sure our disclosures meet the requirements of the new rules.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
No, we have not evaluated

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
Dominion Energy supports a standardization of climate disclosures. Our extensive climate disclosures as is evidenced by our TCFD-aligned climate report and other ESG reporting sets us up well.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Repeal of Virginia's CO2 Budget Trading Program

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Carbon pricing, taxes, and subsidies

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Emissions trading schemes

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Sub-national

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
Dominion Energy supported the proposed regulatory action to repeal Virginia's CO2 Budget Trading program and thereby end the Commonwealth's participation in the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI). The company submitted comments to that effect to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, noting that RGGI participation increases electricity costs (in the absence of intended emissions benefits) and is not necessary to realize carbon reductions. The comments described how there was a 43% decline in the carbon-emissions intensity of electricity generated in Virginia between 2010 and 2020, prior to the state's participation in RGGI, despite rising demand for electricity. Moreover, there are other effective long-term carbon policies and CO2 reduction programs and initiatives taking place at the federal and state levels. The United States Environmental Protection Agency recently released regulations to reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses from new and existing fossil fuel-fired electric generating units. New and reconstructed electric generating units are currently subject to federal and state permitting requirements for greenhouse gasses. The Virginia Clean Economy Act (VCEA) established a mandatory renewable portfolio standard program in the Commonwealth which envisions Dominion Energy Virginia matching 100% of retail electricity sales in its service territory with renewable energy certificates from qualifying resources by 2045. The VCEA also enables a substantial buildout of solar and onshore wind, offshore wind, and energy storage resources. These resource deployments will put downward pressure on the CO2 emissions intensity of Dominion Energy Virginia's operations irrespective of the Commonwealth's participation in RGGI. The company's efforts towards energy efficiency ultimately reduce the amount of energy consumed by customers, which likewise aids in the reduction of power sector emissions.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
No, we have not evaluated

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
Neither the Virginia CO2 Budget Trading program nor its proposed repeal are central to the achievement of Dominion Energy's climate transition plan. The company's commitment to Net Zero entails cutting Scope 1 carbon emissions from its electric operations by 55% by 2030 (compared to 2005 levels) and cutting direct Scope 1 methane emissions from its natural gas business by 65% by 2030 and 80% by 2040 (from 2010 levels). Through 2022, we cut carbon emissions from our electric generation units by 47% since 2005 and we cut methane emissions from our natural gas business by 38% since 2010. Dominion Energy Virginia is pursuing projects that directly support the goal of reducing power sector CO2 emissions and will continue to pursue these projects irrespective of Virginia's status as a RGGI participant.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Renewable energy generation

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
Dominion Energy supported the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022. The Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), signed into law by President Biden includes climate and clean energy incentives that will make clean energy technologies more affordable to more Americans. The law, a variant on the original Build Back Better package, is a budget reconciliation law designed to reduce the deficit through new tax provisions combined with broad financial investment in clean energy products that reduce emissions.

The passage of the IRA will make projects such as EV charging, solar, and storage more affordable. The new IRA law includes $369 billion for clean energy and climate programs to reduce emissions and energy costs and has been the most significant federal climate and energy legislation ever passed in US history.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
While Dominion Energy supported the IRA, we did support with minor exceptions. The exceptions are not in the energy tax credit parts. Dominion Energy fully supported the robust clean energy tax package included in the IRA, however the pay-fors on the tax side were not something we supported.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
When taken together with the CHIPS and Science Act and the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, these policies strongly support the technologies needed to accelerate the deployment of new clean energy resources, electric vehicle charging infrastructure, and middle-mile broadband. They also support the development of the next generation of innovative new technologies that will help electric companies deliver a resilient clean energy future faster.

The robust clean energy tax package included in the IRA also will provide significant long-term benefits to electricity customers across America.

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association
Other, please specify (American Clean Power Association)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
To enhance our reporting, in 2022 Dominion Energy published a report on memberships in organizations determined to be influential in climate policy. This new report includes assessment of association alignment with the company's climate goals and the Paris Agreement and is available to the public online.

To combat climate change, American Clean Power Association (ACP)'s goal is to make clean energy the dominant source of electricity in the United States. ACP supports policies that will remove barriers and accelerate growth in America's renewable industry. ACP's priorities include expanding demand for renewable technologies, establishing long-term market certainty, investing in grid modernization and security, and developing a renewable energy workforce.

ACP has also applauded the Biden administrations for rejoining the Paris Climate Agreement and stating that climate change is a global threat that requires international collaboration.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Edison Electric Institute (EII)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
To enhance our reporting, in 2022 Dominion Energy published a report on memberships in organizations determined to be influential in climate policy. This new report includes assessment of association alignment with the company's climate goals and the Paris Agreement and is available to the public online.

EEI and its members are united in a commitment to lead a clean energy transformation that brings the benefits of sustainable, affordable, and reliable energy to all

Americans. EEI advocates for the passage of a robust clean-energy tax package, investment in R&D for commercialization of new technologies and leveraging power sector emission reductions to reduce emissions more broadly. EEI supports the EPA's regulation of methane emissions throughout the natural gas supply chain for new and existing sources, as well as the creation of new rules for the transportation sector to drive electrification.

As an investor-owned utility leading the clean-energy transition, Dominion Energy is closely aligned with EEI in our strategy to achieve Net Zero emissions and in our sustainability goals. Acting as the collective voice for utilities, EEI's policy priorities echo many of our commitments. In particular, EEI's commitment to ensure a clean energy transition that is timely, while not sacrificing reliability and affordability, aligns with our vision and strategy to become the most sustainable energy company in America.

EEI has voiced its support of President Biden's initial actions on climate change, including the United States rejoining the Paris Agreement. Furthermore, EEI has stated that it is optimistic about the power industry's path to reaching net zero carbon emissions and that the next step on the road to net zero is the development of a bipartisan clean-energy standard that will create a long-term vision for the industry.

Membership to the Edison Electric Institute has provided Dominion Energy and its employees with important technical resources, trainings, best practices on generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity, safety, and security, and more. The organization also serves as a primary voice before federal and state governments on policy matters affecting the utility sector.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (Nuclear Energy Institute)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
To enhance our reporting, in 2022 Dominion Energy published a report on memberships in organizations determined to be influential in climate policy. This new report includes assessment of association alignment with the company's climate goals and the Paris Agreement and is available to the public online.

Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI) is the policy organization of the nuclear technologies industry. With hundreds of members, NEI develops policy on key legislative and regulatory issues affecting the industry. NEI's mission is to promote the growth and use of nuclear energy, envisioning a world powered by clean and reliable energy.

NEI's climate policy centers on the capabilities of nuclear energy to meet climate goals. NEI supports new renewable generation as a complement, rather than replacement, for nuclear energy. NEI believes that, as the only resource that can generate carbon-free electricity 24/7, nuclear represents a crucial component of the fastest and most affordable avenue to a reliable and low-carbon clean energy future. NEI voiced support for President Biden's decision to rejoin the Paris Agreement and committed to working with the administration and Congress on federal policies and legislative proposals that are critical to achieving the national goals envisioned by the Agreement. Additionally, NEI has joined the United Nations 24/7 Carbon-Free Energy Compact, which is a global group of companies, policymakers, investors, and organizations on a mission to make 24/7 carbon-free energy achievable for all and accelerate the global transition to carbon-free energy systems.

NEI's advocacy efforts on nuclear energy align with and are important to Dominion Energy's strategy for achieving Net Zero. As the only source of emissions-free baseload power, Dominion Energy's existing nuclear facilities in Connecticut, South Carolina and Virginia are the backbone of our carbon-free generation fleet, and preserving these assets is an essential part of a reliable, affordable, and clean energy transition. As of recently, NEI has focused its efforts on advancing new nuclear technologies, such as small modular reactors, which Dominion Energy views as critical to our long-term strategy for achieving Net Zero emissions.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
American Gas Association

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
To enhance our reporting, in 2022 Dominion Energy published a report on memberships in organizations determined to be influential in climate policy. This new report includes assessment of association alignment with the company's climate goals and the Paris Agreement and is available to the public online.

The American Gas Association (AGA) is committed to reducing their methane gas emissions. Their "Climate Change Position Statement" included several strategies for achieving a significantly lower-carbon energy economy as well as principles for effective national policies aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions and addressing climate change. Many of the strategies outlined in AGA's Climate Change Policy Statement, such as expanding energy efficiency programs, modernizing infrastructure, and deploying smart/advanced technologies are consistent with the company's strategies for achieving our Net Zero commitment.

Dominion Energy serves in a leadership role on the Board of Directors and multiple committees with AGA to help lead advancements in methane reduction, hydrogen, and RNG.

AGA has provided Dominion Energy and its employees with opportunities to interact with companies that own or operate local distribution companies. These interactions and relationships allow us to share methane reduction methodologies/technologies and pool our resources to share results of our individual testing and research on emerging carbon free nitrogen and/or carbon resources.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

National Association of Manufacturers

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
To enhance our reporting, in 2022 Dominion Energy published a report on memberships in organizations determined to be influential in climate policy. This new report includes assessment of association alignment with the company's climate goals and the Paris Agreement and is available to the public online.

National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) represents more than 14,000 member companies and the more than 12.8 million men and women who make up the U.S. manufacturing community. NAM's work is centered around four values that make the industry strong and America exceptional: free enterprise, competitiveness, individual liberty, and equal opportunity.

In "The Promises Ahead" publication, NAM voices support for "bold climate action." At a high level, NAM supports a binding global treaty and a unified federal policy to manage GHG emissions. NAM also encourages investment in energy and water efficiency, grid modernization, the commercialization and deployment of carbon capture, utilization and storage and continued investment in research and development. NAM believes that the Paris Agreement is a step in the right direction, though far from perfect. NAM recommends commencing negotiations to improve on the Paris Agreement and achieve a binding global climate treaty.

NAM maintains support for policies that reinforce many of the same commitments Dominion Energy has made as a company. For instance, NAM's recommendation for the commercialization and deployment of carbon capture, utilization and storage technologies and efforts to improve energy efficiency and grid modernization align with components of our own strategy to achieve Net Zero emissions.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (Power For Tomorrow)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
To enhance our reporting, in 2022 Dominion Energy published a report on memberships in organizations determined to be influential in climate policy. This new report includes assessment of association alignment with the company's climate goals and the Paris Agreement and is available to the public online.

Power for Tomorrow (PFT) is a non-partisan organization advocating for energy policies focused on ensuring that consumers are protected through sensible regulation of electric companies. PFT is a coalition of energy, consumer, business, and policy thought leaders. Launched in the wake of the 2021 Texas energy debacle, PFT is help-

ing to lead the national conversation on how to protect consumers through sensible regulation to promote a clean-energy future and ensure reliable electricity at reasonable rates. PFT supports renewable energy production and believes that the fastest way to deploy renewables is through state regulation of the traditional vertically integrated electric system.

While PFT supports renewable energy production, it is not organized to advocate for or against specific resources. Instead, PFT is focused on educating the public about electric utility deregulation and advocating for sensible, consumer-focused electric utility regulation that ensures reliable electricity, protects customers, promotes investment in infrastructure and equitable access to renewable energy and provides all Americans with affordable power. PFT promotes the importance of developing a clean-energy future and encourages clean-energy investment. Dominion Energy is committed to safely providing customers with reliable, affordable, and sustainable energy. Therefore, the company is repositioning toward state-regulated, sustainability-focused utility operations. While PFT does not voice explicit support for the Paris Agreement or net zero, its position on sensible, consumer-focused electric utility regulation is key to Dominion Energy achieving its climate-related goals.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
US Chamber of Commerce

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
To enhance our reporting, in 2022 Dominion Energy published a report on memberships in organizations determined to be influential in climate policy. This new report includes assessment of association alignment with the company's climate goals and the Paris Agreement and is available to the public online.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce (U.S. Chamber) is the world's largest business organization. It seeks to connect, inform, and advocate for business growth and serve as an ally to its members on Capitol Hill, in the courts, in statehouses and in markets around the world. By building relationships with the American people, business leaders, and elected officials, the U.S. Chamber aims to assist its over 3 million businesses and organizations in creating jobs and an economy of opportunity for all Americans.

In 2020, the U.S. Chamber published its approach to climate change, which emphasizes the costs of action and inaction and the competitiveness of the U.S. economy. The Chamber believes that climate policy should, in part, support a market-based approach to accelerate GHG emission reductions, embrace technology and innovation, aggressively pursue greater energy efficiency, encourage international cooperation, and promote climate-resilient infrastructure. The Chamber has official observer status at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. In January 2021, the U.S. Chamber welcomed President Biden's action to rejoin the Paris Climate Agreement, stating that "it is critical that the United States restore its leadership role in international efforts to address the climate challenge."

Many of the policies identified in the U.S. Chamber's approach to climate change, such as pursuing greater energy efficiency and climate-resilient infrastructure, reducing GHG emissions and investing in new technology and innovation, are consistent with Dominion Energy strategies to achieve Net Zero emissions. The U.S. Chamber also echoes our belief in the importance of international cooperation, as represented by the Paris Agreement.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (VA Chamber of Commerce)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
To enhance our reporting, in 2022 Dominion Energy published a report on memberships in organizations determined to be influential in climate policy. This new report includes assessment of association alignment with the company's climate goals and the Paris Agreement and is available to the public online.

The Virginia Chamber of Commerce (Virginia Chamber) is a business organization representing the voice of Virginia's business community. Its mission is to be the leading non-partisan business advocacy organization working in the legislative, civic, and judicial arenas, serving as a force for long-term economic growth in the Commonwealth of Virginia. In its Blueprint Virginia 2030 publication, the Virginia Chamber laid out strategies to encourage energy conservation and efficiency, promote energy diversity (including carbon reducing innovations), support zero carbon investments such as offshore wind and engage diverse and low income communities throughout the clean-energy transition. Additionally, the Virginia Chamber recommends the development and promotion of energy solutions and other programs that cater to companies' sustainability objectives.

As a business advocacy organization primarily focused on the Commonwealth, the Virginia Chamber has not actively engaged on federal policies such as the Paris Agreement. However, many of its recommendations in Blueprint Virginia are consistent with Dominion Energy's strategies to achieve Net Zero emissions and are facilitative of a just and timely clean-energy transition in the Commonwealth. For example, the Virginia Chamber supports carbon-free investments such as the Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind project as well as grid modernization initiatives and energy efficiency programs that promote grid reliability, affordability, and sustainability.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations or individuals in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization or individual

Research organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding
Low Carbon Resources Initiative (LCRI)

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
1250000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
The Low-Carbon Resources Initiative (LCRI) is an international collaborative spanning the electric and gas sectors that aims to help advance global, economy-wide deep decarbonization. With 18 anchor sponsors, the LCRI leverages the collaborative research model employed by both companies, bringing industry stakeholders together to conduct clean energy R&D for society's benefit. Seeded with $10 million from the EPRI collaborative, funding for the initiative is expected to be leveraged many times over its $100 million target through public and private collaboration

DE is a lead sponsor of the Low Carbon Resources Initiative (LCRI), a 5-year, $100 million research and development effort focused on emerging clean energy technologies. Some of the promising new technologies being investigated include Natural Gas Combined-Cycle Technology with Carbon Capture and Sequestration, Hydrogen, Electric Vehicles as a Resource, Renewable Natural Gas, Continuous Improvement in Solar Output, Medium and Long-Term Energy Storage, Carbon Offsets, Direct Air Capture Technology, The HAZER Process, and Advanced Analytics.

The LCRI is focused on technologies that can be developed and deployed beyond 2030 to support the achievement of a net zero emission economy by 2050. Fundamental advances in a variety of low-carbon electric generation technologies and low-carbon chemical energy carriers - such as clean hydrogen, bioenergy, and renewable natural gas - are needed to enable affordable pathways to economy-wide decarbonization.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding
Bipartisan Policy Center

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
50000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
Dominion Energy contributes to the Bipartisan Policy Center, a Washington, DC based think tank that focuses on bipartisan achievable solutions in a number of policy areas including energy and environment, which are the areas of DE's engagement with the group.

The BPC Energy Team is focused on generating and advocating for pragmatic clean energy policies through engagement with a broad set of stakeholders and experts with the goal of responsibly driving a transition toward a cleaner low-carbon energy mix while maintaining economic growth. BPC also houses the American Energy Innovation Council (AEIC) on which DE is a principal participant. AEIC is comprised of CEOs, labor and technology leaders who share a commitment for the need for innovative energy technologies.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding
National Governors Association Center for Best Practices

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
60000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
Dominion Energy contributes to the National Governors Association (NGA) Center for Best Practices. The NGA Center for Best Practices teams and divisions develop innovative solutions to today's most pressing public policy challenges. The center is the only research and development firm that directly serves the nation's governors. Program Areas include Energy and Environment. The Energy division provides information and resources to states for important topics including Energy Security and Resilience Assessment and Planning.

Energy development and use affects the nation's economy, environment, and national security. States play an important role in shaping our energy choices through a range of policy, regulatory and budgetary actions including prioritizing resource use; setting prices; permitting generation, production and transmission; funding and performing research and technology development; providing financing and incentives; developing refueling infrastructure; sponsoring demonstration projects; and promoting economic development initiatives.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication
In mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
2022 10K.pdf

Page/Section reference
Pg. 11-2030 (Part I and II)

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

Publication
In mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
2023 Proxy Statement.pdf

Page/Section reference
Pg. 1-110

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emission targets

Comment

Publication
In mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
2022 Summary Annual Report & 10-K.pdf

Page/Section reference
Pg 1-12

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document

SCR-Report-2021.pdf

Page/Section reference
Pg 1-105

Content elements
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
2022-Climate-Report.pdf

Page/Section reference
Pg 1-72

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
2021-methane-report.pdf

Page/Section reference
Pg 1-6

Content elements
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Other metrics

Comment

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Climate Action 100+ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Other, please specify (ONE Future Coalition)	Dominion Energy is a signatory or member of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), Climate Action 100+ initiative, and the ONE Future Coalition. As a supporter of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the Paris Agreement, Dominion Energy believes a candid analysis of risks and opportunities that arise from carefully crafted efforts to address climate change, is essential for carrying out our corporate purpose and protecting the interests of all our stakeholders. That is why, since becoming a formal TCFD supporter in October 2020, our 2021 and 2022 Climate Reports conform to the TCFD framework and are structured according to the recommendations of the TCFD and the four core TCFD elements: Governance, Strategy, Risk Management and Metrics and Targets. Consistent with the TCFD framework and recommendations, these reports present scenario modeling and analysis of potential company pathways consistent with various global-warming trajectories. The scenario modeling and analysis highlights potential Net Zero strategies, considerations, opportunities, and risks while acknowledging the need for a flexible plan that continues to evolve as technologies, policies and regulations develop over time. Our Company has been a founding member or leading participant in the EPA's Natural gas STAR (NgSTAR) Program, the EPA's Methane Challenge Program, the Natural Gas Sustainability Initiative (NGSI), and the ONE Future Coalition. We are working to reduce not only our Scope 1 emissions from our natural gas business, but our Scope 3 emissions as well. The ONE Future Coalition is a group of more than 50 natural gas companies working together to voluntarily reduce methane emissions across the natural gas value chain to 1% (or less) by 2025 and is comprised of some of the largest natural gas production, gathering & boosting, processing, transmission & storage and distribution companies in the U.S. and represents more than 40% of the U.S. natural gas value chain.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, executive management-level responsibility	The DE Environmental Policy Statement states that DE is fully committed to meeting its customers' energy needs in an environmentally responsible and proactive manner that protects human health, the environment, and natural and cultural resources. We aim to do what's right for the communities we serve and act consistently with our core values by meeting or going beyond compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations. In addition, we have and will maintain a strong Environmental Management System (EMS) and commit to the following policies and practices, including to implement sound environmental practices to protect wildlife, including birds, promote awareness, conserve habitats and advance biodiversity.	<Not Applicable>

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
		The EMS Executive Steering Committee has oversight of the biodiversity reports which biologists are responsible for submitting.	

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species	SDG

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
Other, please specify (Internal company protocols ; Trend analysis)

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
Biological monitoring programs are in place for dominant species.

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
No and we don't plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?
Yes

C15.4a

(C15.4a) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to biodiversity -sensitive areas.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area
Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify (biodiversity hotspot)

Country/area
United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area
Pinnacle Area Nature Preserve

Proximity
Up to 50 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area
Our company operations may be located in or near biodiversity sensitive areas, such as national parks, natural area preserves, state forests, and biodiversity hotspots. For example, the Virginia City Hybrid Energy Center (VCHEC) sourced fuel from gob coal piled along the banks of a Clinch River tributary. The river is nationally known as a biodiversity hotspot. The Clinch contains the nation's greatest concentration of rare and imperiled freshwater animals. Supporting up to 46 species, at least 24 of which are in danger of extinction, the Clinch River is habitat to rare mussels, colorful minnows and darters, and excellent sport fish. The Pinnacle Area Nature Preserve, located less than 50 km from the VCHEC Station, is within the Clinch River Watershed, and supports at least nine rare species and two rare natural communities. The distance between the Pinnacle Area Nature Preserve and VCHEC was determined by measuring the distance from the closest boundary of the power generation site to the preserve on Google Maps.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity
Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area
Physical controls
Abatement controls

Restoration

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

During the past hundred years of mining, coal that was not suitable for smelting steel or generating electricity, using technology of that era, built up in waste piles. State agencies have declared this waste coal, also known as "gob", to be the greatest threat to the environment and watersheds of Southwestern Virginia. Gob piles can create a substantial sedimentation problem when they lack vegetation and are close to streams. Additionally, un-mined gob coal sites have been known to combust, emitting harmful toxins in the environment and sediment. As a result, downstream water quality may be negatively affected, reducing biodiversity. To mitigate this issue, the company constructed the Virginia City Hybrid Energy Center to process gob and encourage beneficial reclamation of waste coal in the production of electricity.

The Virginia City Hybrid Energy Center, a power generation facility that's helping the Clinch River waterways, uses state-of-the-art circulating fluidized bed boilers and air quality control systems to achieve significantly lower emissions than traditional coal-fired power plants. In addition, the facility has a fully lined captive industrial landfill for storage of coal combustion byproducts. All contact water from the landfill collects in a leachate pond to be processed in an on-site wastewater treatment facility. These systems meet or exceed all the current requirements for coal combustion byproduct impoundments and help to preserve the unique biodiversity of the Clinch River and Pinnacle Area Nature Preserve.

Working with the Nature Conservancy to help reclaim this area is part of a creative solution to address pollution from abandoned mined land to ensure that the Clinch River can provide clean water for the people, wildlife, and the local economies that depend on it.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify (Flora and Fauna Habitat Management)

Country/area

United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Several Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) areas are located along or nearby Dominion transmission lines or rights-of-way, such as the Roanoke River National Wildlife Refuge.

Proximity

Up to 5 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Dominion has several electric transmission and/or distribution lines located in areas which are known to foster rare, threatened, and/or endangered species. Special right-of-way (ROW) management and considerations are taken to ensure the plant communities continue to propagate along the electric transmission ROW. Powerline ROWs are maintained as open-canopy habitats to prevent woody growth from damaging powerlines and interfering with line maintenance. Selective herbicides are utilized in ROWs, except in special areas where herbicide treatment is precluded, such as near sensitive resources and waterbodies. Woody species that may interfere with powerline operations are selected for treatment, allowing other plants, such as the rare, threatened and/or endangered species, to continue to thrive without being affected by other management means.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Physical controls
Abatement controls

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Dominion Energy North Carolina (DENC) must manage the ROW to protect distribution lines. Additionally, electrical lines are rebuilt at or near the end of their service lives to upgrade lines to maintain safe and reliable electric services. Selective herbicide management may be utilized in managed and/or existing ROWs. The selective herbicide management is only as "selective" as the user. There may be collateral damage to adjacent plant species if the herbicide is applied "nonselectively," and a plant affected by herbicide is killed to the root with little chance of survival. Consequently, in the selected sites with known threatened and endangered, and rare plants, herbicide management may not be the best management practice. Certain ROWs are a part of a Memorandum of Understanding between DENC and the Dare County Board of Commissioners. For these ROWs, the company utilizes several alternative management techniques to mitigate disturbing protected species, such as choosing an alternative vegetation management tools or basal/stem injection. For example, maintenance rules were developed between DENC and US Fish and Wildlife Service Roanoke River National Wildlife Refuge (RRNWR) Properties. RRNWR is the largest intact bottomland forest ecosystem, supporting a high density of nesting birds, including rare species. The rules ensure habitats found within the boundary of the RRNWR were managed for the benefit of all wildlife. These rules include removing woody trees with mechanical or authorized chemical means, utilizing only approved pesticides, and pesticide use proposals before application.

Additionally, aging transmission lines between substations near RRNWR were rebuilt in 2022. Construction maintained the current ROW and was completed with low environmental impacts, including placing new structures in the same general location as the existing structures. Trees were surveyed by the company's forestry team prior to the start of the project to identify "danger trees," or those which may fall on distribution lines during storms. These were the only trees removed during the project.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Fort Jackson Military Reservation KBA

Congaree National Park

Proximity

Up to 70 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Dominion Energy South Carolina (DESC) manages a natural gas power station and substations less than 25km from Fort Jackson Military Reservation KBA and Congaree National Park. Transmission and electrical lines are connected to substations, which must be managed to ensure safe and reliable distribution of energy.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Physical controls
Operational controls

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

DESC must manage the ROW to protect distribution lines. Additionally, electrical lines are rebuilt at or near the end of their service lives to upgrade lines to maintain safe and reliable electric services. Selective herbicide management may be utilized in managed and/or existing ROWs. The selective herbicide management is only as "selective" as the user. There may be collateral damage to adjacent plant species if the herbicide is applied "nonselectively," and a plant affected by herbicide is killed to the root with little chance of survival. Consequently, in the selected sites with known threatened, endangered, and rare plants, herbicide management may not be the best

management practice. ROWs that are a part of the MOU utilize several alternative management techniques to mitigate disturbing protected species, such as choosing an alternative vegetation management tools or basal/stem injection.

Dominion Energy recognizes that electric transmission rights-of-way (ROWs) are not only routes for critical technical infrastructure, but also contain important ecological features of the landscape. Vegetation management is a critical endeavor on powerline corridors; without it, the transmission of electricity fails. Integrated Vegetation Management (IVM)) seeks to understand, justify, choose amongst, selectively apply, and monitor different types of treatments, including mechanical, chemical, cultural, and biological. Its overall goal is to elicit site-specific, ecosystem-sensitive, economically sensible, and socially responsible treatment effects that lead to refined prevention and control of target pests. Tall growing trees and other plants that can directly interact with conductors and interfere with the safe and reliable transmission of electricity. When managing a ROW, DESC and employ IVM to produce many values, such as supporting wildlife habitats by directly altering to favor a single species or influencing wildlife communities. IVM often creates ecotones, which in turn supports a higher level of biodiversity because of the merging of two different habitats. DE utilizing IVM may help to mitigate biodiversity loss as a result of the management of ROWs.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area
Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area
United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area
Cuyahoga Valley National Park / Twinsburg, OH

Proximity
Up to 70 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area
Dominion Energy Ohio (DEO) manages natural gas operations nearby hibernacula areas of forest-dwelling bats. Transmission and electrical lines are connected to substations, which must be managed to ensure safe and reliable distribution of energy.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity
Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area
Site selection
Scheduling
Operational controls

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented
Our company operations may be located in or near biodiversity sensitive areas, such as national parks, natural area preserves, state forests, and biodiversity hotspots. For example, some activities may be within the geographic range of federally endangered forest dwelling bats. In Ohio, the company is conducting an environmental review of activities to integrate project and vegetation management planning to avoid roosting and hibernacula areas. Seasonal tree cutting restrictions are implemented due in part to the presence of federally endangered forest-dwelling bats. DE implements conservation practices, such as avoiding tree cutting within 5.0 miles of the bat hibernacula in Twinsburg, OH during hibernation. Additionally, the company is conducting environmental reviews for high-risk activities to identify known forest-dwelling bat root trees and hibernacula. A training program is being employed to ensure crews working in bat-dwelling areas understand what to look for and how to report incidents, as well as assessing for the presence of roosts prior to removal and clearing and avoiding potential and confirmed roost trees.

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water management Species management Education & awareness

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Yes, we use indicators	State and benefit indicators Response indicators

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Risks and opportunities	- 2021 Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Report, pages 58-61 - Annual Report 2021 – Monitoring the Marine Environment of Long Island Sound at Millstone Power Station, Waterford, Connecticut, dated July 2022 Annual Ecological Report 2021.pdf SCR-Report-2021.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

Dominion Energy (DE) is committed to delivering safe, reliable, affordable, and increasingly sustainable energy in compliance with relevant laws and regulations. We seek to engage stakeholders and accommodate reasonable input and feedback while balancing our public service obligations. When there is disagreement with our approach, despite our efforts to establish consensus, we believe it is important to review the full record which may or may not be captured in press coverage. Herein we provide context for items that garnered media attention in 2022 and the first half of 2023.

Executive compensation/ESG

At Dominion Energy, we have an obligation not only to safely provide reliable, affordable energy to our customers but also be a good corporate citizen by protecting the environment, diversifying our supplier base, and giving back to and better reflecting the communities we serve. That is why our executive compensation includes elements that reward the company's performance on environmental and sustainability and on diversity and inclusion matters.

As part of our ongoing governance process, in 2022, we engaged with shareholders who, in the aggregate, represented approximately 50% of our outstanding shares. We discussed a wide variety of issues, including our executive compensation program. Shareholders were generally supportive of our executive compensation program and appreciated our Proxy Statement's clear disclosure. During those engagements, we heard from shareholders that they were pleased with the inclusion of ESG measures within our AIP and requested additional goals within our LTIP. We continued to incorporate safety, diversity, equity and inclusion and environmental compliance and sustainability in our AIP. For our 2022 LTIP performance awards, we also introduced a new goal tied to increasing the company's zero carbon generation capacity over time (10% of the performance grant).

The responsibilities of our Board's Compensation and Talent Development Committee (CTD) includes, amongst other matters, oversight of the company's executive compensation plan, policies and programs. The CTD Committee also consults directly with an independent compensation consultant, as needed, in reviewing and approving the company's executive compensation program's philosophy and strategy to ensure that the program is based on sound compensation practices. Dominion Energy's shareholders have endorsed the company's compensation for executives, including our CEO, – in the 2023 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, 91% of shareholders voting their proxies supported our executive compensation plan

Details of our CEO's compensation can be found below:

-In the first two full years Robert M. Blue has been CEO of Dominion Energy, 2.5% of his compensation (salary, incentives, and stock awards) has been tied to achieving ESG goals, and 28.6% has been linked to achieving financial goals such as consolidated operating earnings per share (EPS), relative total shareholder return (TSR), and return on invested capital (ROIC). To be awarded incentives for achieving those ESG goals, the company first had to meet an EPS goal.

-The remainder of Mr. Blue's 2022 compensation came from salary and a time-vested stock award.

-For 2023, 80% of Mr. Blue's Annual Incentive Plan will be financial-based (EPS) and 10% contingent on ESG goals (the other 10% is a corporate safety goal). For his Long-Term Incentive Plan, 94% is based on meeting financial goals (TSR and EPS) and 6% for an ESG goal related to non-carbon-emitting generation capacity. All of Mr. Blue's non-salary compensation will be performance-based.

Role of natural gas (CTs, LNG, River Neck project)

DE is dedicated to its vision of becoming the nation's most sustainable energy company. Yet even as the company pursues long-term sustainability goals, it must ensure the necessary infrastructure is in place to meet customers' around-the-clock energy needs. DE's bedrock public-service commitment to secure, reliable service requires nothing less. Until and unless advances in renewable energy, long duration battery storage, advanced nuclear, hydrogen, etc. allow those resources to supplant natural gas without jeopardizing reliability, natural gas infrastructure will remain a part of DE's power generation fleet.

In December 2022, during Winter Storm Elliott, Dominion Energy Virginia experienced multiple days in which every available electric generating unit was dispatched to meet customers' energy needs. That episode highlighted the importance of "dispatchable" facilities—those that can quickly and controllably ramp up and down to keep pace with demand. The company must plan for peaks in demand that occur during nighttime hours or inclement weather, when non-dispatchable resources are unavailable or insufficient to meet demand.

With this in mind, the company expects that new dispatchable facilities will be needed to meet growing customer energy demands. The Chesterfield Energy Reliability Center is one such example. The company proposes to site four natural gas-powered, simple cycle combustion turbines adjacent to its existing Chesterfield Power Station. Subject to regulatory approvals, this project would be capable of generating enough energy to power up to 250,000 homes during peak-demand conditions or when other resources are constrained.

The constraints on intra-day natural gas supplies observed during Winter Storm Elliott also highlighted the importance of maintaining backup fuel supplies for use during peak periods. Dominion Energy Virginia is therefore proposing to add liquefied natural gas (LNG) storage capabilities at its Greensville County Power Station. Addition of LNG storage at the Greensville station will reduce the company's reliance on a single gas pipeline and thereby help mitigate the risk of fuel supply disruptions during natural disasters, extreme weather, or other events.

Meanwhile, Dominion Energy South Carolina continues to experience strong residential, commercial, and industrial growth within its gas distribution service area. To reliably serve the anticipated customer demands associated with this growth, the company proposes to construct a new 15-mile natural gas line in Florence County, SC adjacent to an existing line and along the existing utility corridor. The SC Department of Health and Environmental Control has determined there is reasonable assurance that Dominion Energy will execute its project plans in a manner consistent with the certification requirements of Section 401 of the Federal Clean Water Act, as evidenced by their issuance of the Section 401 Water Quality Certification.

Westinghouse fraud case/post-merger focus

In 2019, DE completed the merger with SCANA after SCE&G (now DESC) abandoned construction of two new nuclear units at V.C. Summer in 2017. Since the merger, we continue to work to demonstrate our commitment to being a good corporate citizen and providing safe, reliable, and affordable energy to the citizens and businesses of South Carolina. Our employees are actively engaged in the communities we serve, and we are living up to our merger commitments.

Trade associations and political contributions

DE participates in federal, state, and local trade associations and events reflecting our lines of business and the communities we serve. We do not subscribe to 100% of any organization's beliefs or positions by virtue of membership. While participation provides the best opportunity to shape trade associations' positions to better align with

our values, there are circumstances when misalignment may cause the company to refrain from signing-on to certain comment letters depending on the topic, or in some cases, depending on the situation, could cause the company to re-evaluate our membership or participation.

To enhance our reporting, beginning in 2022, we published our 2021 Review of Climate-Related Lobbying and Trade Associations. The report details the guiding principles of Dominion Energy's approach to policy engagement, our climate-related lobbying activities and associated governance and oversight practices. It also examines the extent of climate policy alignment between Dominion Energy and trade associations of which the company was a member in 2021, were determined to be involved in climate-related advocacy and where Dominion Energy's financial participation was most substantial. A copy of the report is attached.

Our political contributions are bipartisan and transparent. We are independently recognized in the 2022 CPA-Zicklin Index of Corporate Political Disclosure and Accountability report as a "Trendsetter" among S&P 500 companies for the quality and transparency of our associated disclosures. Our complete Lobbying and Political Contributions Policy is attached.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer	Chief Operating Officer (COO)