

Climate

REPORT 2022

A report based on the recommendations of the
Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures

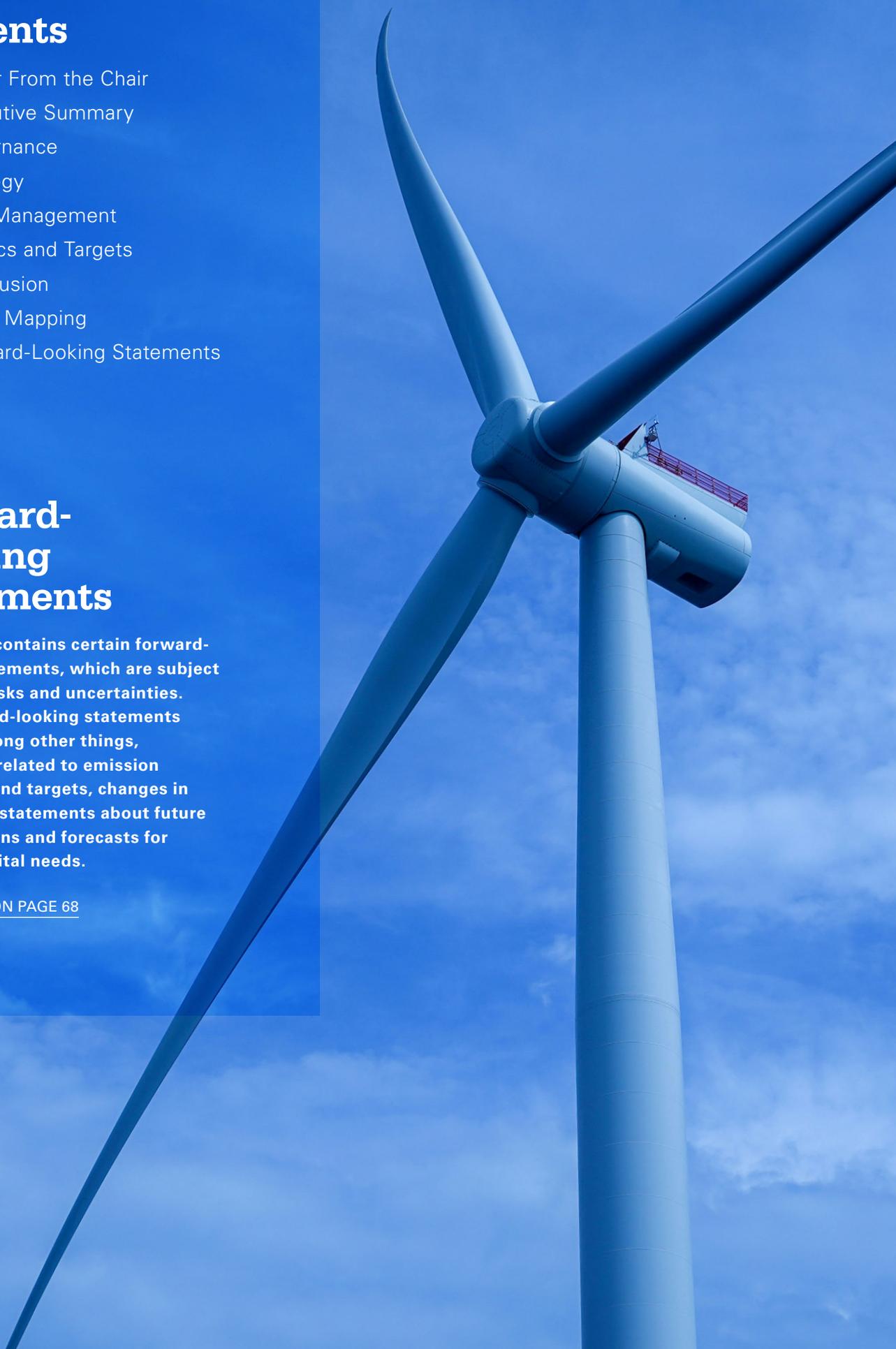
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Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains certain forward-looking statements, which are subject to various risks and uncertainties. Such forward-looking statements include, among other things, projections related to emission reductions and targets, changes in technology, statements about future business plans and forecasts for planned capital needs.

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Robert M. Blue
Chair, President, and CEO

Letter From the Chair

Dominion Energy is committed to its corporate purpose of safely delivering reliable, affordable, and sustainable energy to our customers, while operating as an employer of choice and creating value for our shareholders. To fulfill this purpose, we must act to manage climate and climate-related change. That requires anticipating the associated risks, challenges, and opportunities, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and upholding the trust of our customers, investors, and communities. Our strategy is to continue to get as clean as we can as fast as we can while ensuring safety, reliability, and affordability, and intentionally considering the interests of all our stakeholders.

In early 2020, we announced our commitment to Net Zero Scope 1 carbon¹ and methane emissions from our electric generation and natural gas operations by 2050. Since then, we have broadened that commitment to cover emissions upstream of our operations from suppliers and downstream from customers.² Together, these commitments work in concert with many of our other goals and move us closer to our vision of becoming the most sustainable energy company in the country. All these aspirations derive from our core company values: Safety, Ethics, Excellence, Embrace Change, and One Dominion Energy (our term for teamwork). For us, sustainability is an ethical imperative. We have a duty to promote the welfare of others and the environment, not only today but for future generations. It also reflects our value of Safety, given that causing harm runs counter to sustainable stewardship, and our value of Excellence. We aren't trying to be the biggest energy company — just the best.

Our confidence that we can maintain reliability and affordability while progressing on our path to Net Zero is based not only on projections, but on

“We have a duty to promote the welfare of others and the environment, not only today but for future generations.”

¹ The term “carbon” as used throughout the Climate Report references carbon dioxide. “Carbon dioxide equivalent” (CO₂e) means a unit of measurement that is used to standardize the climate effects of various greenhouse gases, which in this report includes methane and carbon dioxide.

² Reference to Dominion Energy’s commitment to net zero emissions by 2050 throughout this report (Net Zero) includes the following carbon and methane emissions: Scope 1 emissions are those directly from our electric and natural gas operations. Scope 2 emissions are those emitted from electricity the company consumes but does not generate. Scope 3 emissions include those from three material categories: electricity purchased to power the grid, fuel purchased for our power stations and gas distribution systems, and consumption of sales gas by our natural gas customers. Upstream emissions from fuel for our power stations refers to natural gas, oil, and coal. Upstream emissions from fuel for our gas distribution systems refers to gas for which the company takes title.

hard evidence. For example, our Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind commercial project is expected to avoid up to 5 million tons of carbon dioxide annually — *and* save our customers \$3 billion in fuel costs in just its first 10 years of operation. Expanding our energy efficiency offerings helps customers reduce their bills — *and* their carbon footprints. Making the grid smarter improves our ability to manage the intermittent flow of renewable energy from a myriad of diffuse generation sites — *and* improve reliability. At the end of 2021, typical residential electric rates at Dominion Energy Virginia and Dominion Energy South Carolina remained below national and regional averages, and our gas rates have remained below their respective averages as well, demonstrating again our commitment to excellence in all aspects of our business.

We also have slashed emissions — reducing carbon emissions from electric generation by 46% since 2005 and lowering methane emissions from natural gas operations by 38% since 2010. In 2013, we added the first megawatts (MW) of solar to our generation mix. By early 2022, our solar capacity stood at approximately 2,200 MW — one of the largest portfolios among investor-owned utilities in the country.

Expanding on this performance requires sticking to a proven approach: delivering on our promises to safely provide reliable and affordable energy to our customers while embracing change and leading the transition to a clean energy future. For example, we have received approval for a 20-year nuclear license renewal for our Surry Power Station, and are seeking to similarly extend the operating license of our North Anna Power Station, as well as exploring the potential of small modular reactors (SMRs). Earlier this year, we energized our largest battery storage pilot project, which will provide valuable lessons as we build out our storage capacity. We completed a pilot project at our Utah training center to test the blending of hydrogen into natural gas; additional hydrogen-blending pilots are underway at our training centers in Ohio and North Carolina. We are continuing to monitor and evaluate innovative hydrogen opportunities such as those contained in the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) and the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) through participation in proposed U.S. Department of Energy hydrogen hubs across the country. We also have partnered and formed strategic alliances with others to create the largest agriculture-based renewable natural gas (RNG) programs in the country.

Advancements like these build on our long history of innovation. From the world's first functional electric trolley system more than a century ago, to the nation's first 500-kilovolt transmission system, to the first combined cycle generating unit in the country, we have a strong track record of transforming our business to meet changing — and often challenging — times, while keeping the interests of our customers as our top priority. We have a fundamental duty to serve them around the clock — safely and affordably.

The key to our success is operational excellence. While there is always room to improve, we have made much progress. Our OSHA-recordable injury rate stands at roughly one-third the industry average, and from 2017-2021, we cut our injury rate by 29%. In the past three years, and barring major storms, we have cut the time our customers in Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina were without power by an average of more than five minutes per year. In 2021, Dominion Energy Virginia met a new peak summer demand of 20,406 MW, and



By early 2022, our solar capacity stood at approximately 2,200 MW— one of the largest portfolios among investor-owned utilities in the country.

Dominion Energy South Carolina installed 440,000 smart meters.

As always, we think long and hard about how our actions affect our employees and those around us. We are strengthening our profile in diversity, equity, and inclusion — and I encourage you to learn more in our latest report on the subject (available at dei.dominionenergy.com). Similarly, and aligned with our core value of Ethics, we take environmental justice (EJ) and the need for a just transition seriously. The clean energy revolution will only be sustainable if we consider the interests of all, especially the most vulnerable.

Nor will the transition be sustainable — or, indeed, even possible — without supportive public policy and significant advancements in technology. Current federal and state-level policy in the jurisdictions where we operate and technology allow for substantial progress over the next 15 years. Continuing progress afterward will require evolving policy solutions and new technologies — especially dispatchable technologies, like SMRs and long duration energy storage, which are essential for long-term reliability and affordability.

We feel confident about those prospects, which is reflected in what we believe to be an industry-leading decarbonization investment opportunity: up to \$73 billion of initiatives through 2035, including \$32 billion between 2022 and 2026. While the investment opportunity is substantial, we have employed prudent target-setting, taking into account the policy and technological expectations outlined above. Our 2050 Net Zero commitment and steady progress reflect not only our clean energy ambitions, but our customers' needs for safe, reliable, and affordable energy.

More aggressive targets would demand even more: sweeping public policy changes by elected officials and regulators alike — at all levels of government — that are not only predictable and dependable, but exceptionally rapid. Similarly, more aggressive targets would necessitate a faster pace of technological improvement than has occurred to date.

Roughly half our customers receive natural gas from Dominion Energy, and natural gas service and infrastructure will continue to play an important role in the clean energy transition. Energy efficiency, RNG, and hydrogen blending are key components of making our natural gas operations greener.

Across the enterprise, a great deal of work remains to be done. We are embracing the changes required to navigate the clean energy transition, and doing so in a manner that epitomizes our spirit of teamwork as One Dominion Energy.

Climate change poses risks, especially if companies and governments delay action. Acting decisively to address climate change presents opportunities we can capitalize on to ensure a sustainable future for our company, our customers, our communities, and the planet. And that is exactly what we intend to do.

Robert M. Blue
Chair, President, and CEO
December 15, 2022



Our 2050 Net Zero commitment and steady progress reflect not only our clean energy ambitions, but our customers' needs for safe, reliable, and affordable energy.

Executive Summary

Headquartered in Richmond, Virginia, Dominion Energy provides electricity or natural gas to about 7 million customers in 15 states. The company is committed to safely providing reliable, affordable, and sustainable energy and to achieving Net Zero carbon and methane emissions for Scopes 1, 2, and material categories of Scope 3 by 2050.

Climate change presents one of the greatest challenges of our time, and we take seriously our leadership role in helping to mitigate it. Both climate change and efforts to address it present risks. As a supporter of the Paris Agreement and the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), Dominion Energy believes a candid analysis of these risks, as well as the numerous 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.

This report is structured according to the recommendations of the TCFD and the four core TCFD elements: Governance, Strategy, Risk Management and Metrics and Targets. See [TCFD Mapping](#).

Governance

The organization's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities

Strategy

The actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning



Risk Management

The processes used by the organization to identify, assess, and manage climate-related risks

Metrics and Targets

The metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities

*Source: Final Report: Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures

The risks and opportunities analysis and potential decarbonization paths evaluated herein are not meant to be definitive, exhaustive, or mutually exclusive, or to circumvent any regulatory process. Rather, they represent a snapshot in time of an array of scenarios to help assess considerations related to meeting our environmental targets and to inform our planning. Technological advances, shifts in public policies and regulatory requirements, changing demographics, evolving market dynamics, and other unpredictable factors all render these projections highly fluid. Accordingly, this report reflects many forward-looking assumptions with respect to energy market development and costs associated with multiple technology options to support decarbonization.

What's New in This Report

Dominion Energy's vision, mission, and strategy remain fundamentally unchanged. Evolving market dynamics and other factors enable us to refine our strategy as circumstances change and new information becomes available.

Consistent with the expansion of our Net Zero commitment beyond those operations directly under our control, this report provides a comprehensive inventory covering Scopes 1, 2, and certain material Scope 3 emissions, and an expanded scenario analysis.

In addition, this 2022 Climate Report contains:

- An enhanced physical risk analysis based on several potential warming pathways;
- A new analysis of potential electric transmission system reliability considerations and costs; and
- An expanded discussion of our efforts toward equity, environmental justice, and a just transition for all.

As the energy industry navigates this transformational period, the evolution of key variables that drive strategy will influence how companies execute their plans and defray the associated costs. It is imperative that we constantly evaluate the changing landscape and refine our approach to ensure success. Therefore, the following discussion depends on our best assumptions about the future. As in years past, we have grounded our assessment in a clear-eyed appraisal of current circumstances and reasonable projections. Future climate reports will be adjusted as necessary to accommodate future facts and circumstances.

Governance

Dominion Energy's Board of Directors is responsible for the company's overall strategy and oversees the company's operations, including those related to climate and sustainability. The Board's Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility (SCR) Committee oversees the company's policies regarding environmental sustainability and climate. The company's CEO and his leadership team manage strategy and execution.

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.

The Board's Compensation and Talent Development Committee approved changes to the 2022 long-term incentive plan (LTIP) program designed to increase emphasis on the performance component of the program and to incentivize officers to achieve the company's long-term earnings goals and our commitment to reduce carbon emissions.

Strategy

Achieving Net Zero emissions by 2050 — not only for our Scope 1 electric and gas operations, but for Scope 2 and certain material Scope 3 categories — lies at the heart of our long-term business strategy. Our strategy aims to leverage all decarbonization alternatives and maintain optionality going forward to adjust plans based on advancements and evolving circumstances. In doing so, we remain committed to maintaining customer reliability and affordability, and are mindful that many of these approaches will require legislative and regulatory support.

We are pursuing several pathways to meet our Net Zero commitment:

- rapidly expanding our portfolio of renewable energy and storage;
- extending the licenses of our zero-carbon nuclear stations;
- investing in system resiliency and modernization; and
- advancing zero-carbon or carbon-beneficial technologies, including RNG, hydrogen, SMRs, energy storage and more.



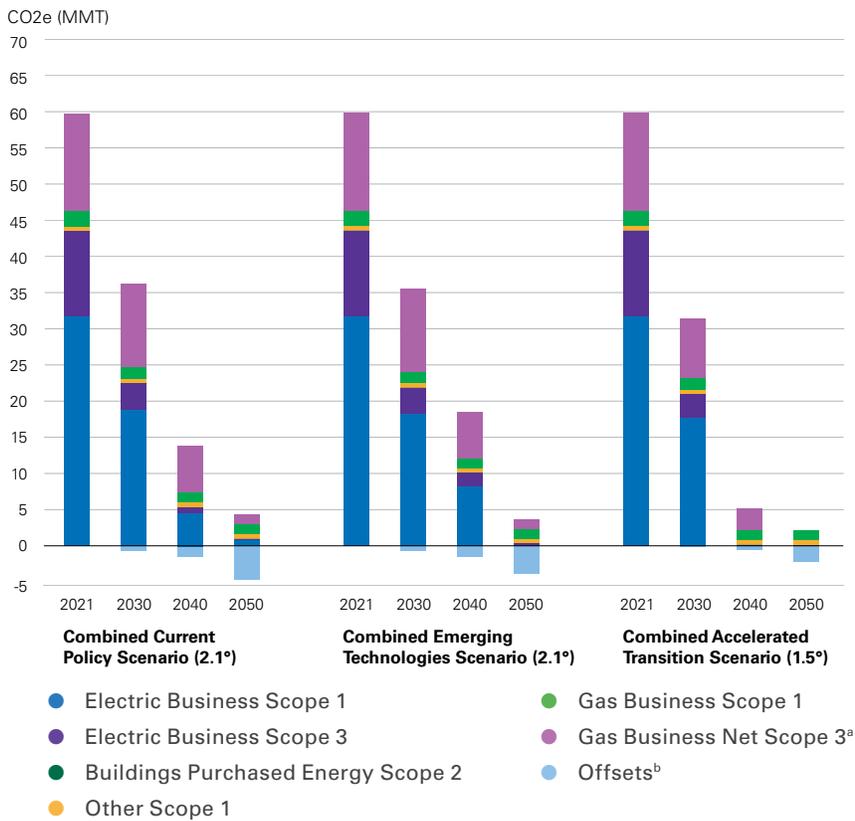
Dominion Energy's Board of Directors is responsible for the company's overall strategy and oversees the company's operations, including those related to climate and sustainability.

In executing these investments, we will seek to utilize financial and other public policy mechanisms provided by the IIJA, IRA, and other applicable opportunities. In the meantime, our Integrated Resource Plans (IRPs) provide details about different potential paths at the state level.

Natural gas is also part of our long-term vision and consistent with our Net Zero commitment. Natural gas plays a key role in delivering clean energy by providing fuel to power the electric grid as intermittent renewable energy sources are brought online. We are committed to efforts that reduce upstream and downstream emissions, as well as continued investment in our gas infrastructure to support integration of RNG and hydrogen on our system.

To better understand the contours of these potential pathways, we engaged a third-party consultant to model different scenarios under which Net Zero could be achieved. Those pathways were modeled using two national market scenarios reflecting different increases in average global temperatures — one reflecting a 2.1°C scenario and the other reflecting a 1.5°C scenario consistent with the Paris Agreement. Combined, the results of the scenario modeling and related analysis provide comparative pathways to meet our enterprise-wide carbon and methane Net Zero commitment.

EXHIBIT 1 Company-Wide Net Zero Emissions Trajectories



^a Accounts for negative emissions benefits from qualifying RNG sources.

^b We are focused on decarbonizing as much as possible first without the use of offsets.

The combined results from the scenario modeling and analysis for the electric generation and natural gas businesses support the company's decarbonization strategy and investment plans, with the following key takeaways:

Electric Generation

- The electric generation scenario modeling results identify capacity and generation resource mixes that include varying combinations of solar and wind generation, storage capacity and dispatchable low and zero emissions generation to balance intermittent resources and provide peaking support when renewables and storage are unavailable to maintain system reliability. Taken as a whole, the variety of resource combinations reflected across the scenarios reinforces the critical need to remain focused on resource diversity as our clean energy strategy evolves.
- The greater reliance on intermittent renewable resources in all the electric generation scenarios, as well as in the transmission reliability and investment analysis, reflect the continuing need to focus on grid modernization and resiliency, energy storage and other advanced technologies to enable the clean energy transition and maintain system reliability.
- The 1.5°-aligned scenario (Accelerated Transition Scenario) for electric generation presents several technology and policy considerations. The heavier reliance on renewable capacity in this scenario would require significantly greater capital investment at a much more rapid pace in preparation for a net zero mix by 2035. These significantly greater cost outlays, especially in the near-term, would place notably heavier cost burdens on customers and present significant regulatory and permitting challenges. Achieving such a rapid pace of emissions reductions would require predictable, dependable, and rapid wholesale shifts in public policy and technology advancements capable of maintaining system reliability and customer affordability. Also necessary would be supportive regulatory treatment and timely permitting for significant near-term zero-carbon infrastructure development and transmission system enhancements.



Natural Gas

- The analysis of our Scope 1 methane reduction strategy demonstrates significant progress toward achieving our 2030 and 2040 reduction targets on our way to Net Zero by 2050, with innovation and technology advances playing a key role in closing the remaining gap.
- The 2.1°-aligned scenario modeling of Scope 3 downstream customer emissions demonstrates that even with the assumed widespread energy efficiency and adoption of other demand reduction approaches like hybrid heating, gas infrastructure will still be needed to meet customer demand on peak cold days across our service territory. In addition, the modeling results contemplate further development of RNG and hydrogen supply technologies and markets. Significant legislative and regulatory changes and approvals would be required to enable the emission reduction opportunities at the scale contemplated by the scenario modeling.
- Roughly 20% more cumulative emissions reductions from our gas business would be required over the 2020-2050 timeframe to approximately align with the emissions trajectory contemplated by the 1.5° national market scenario. Closing this gap would require more rapid and higher levels of reduction strategies than those reflected in the scenario modeling of Scope 3 downstream customer emissions, further compounding the challenges to enabling such emission reduction opportunities at the scale contemplated. Achieving this rapid pace of emissions reductions would require predictable, dependable, and rapid wholesale shifts in public policy, customer behavior, and technology advancements capable of maintaining reliability and customer affordability, as well as supportive regulatory treatment.
- The electric generation and natural gas scenario modeling demonstrates the need for gas infrastructure to support reliable integration of intermittent renewable generation resources, hydrogen, and RNG on our system.

An essential component of our strategy concerns equity. The transition to clean energy cannot be sustainable if it imposes disproportionate costs or negative effects on any community, most of all the underserved and overburdened. We also must ensure equitable access to the opportunities attendant upon the transition, such as investment and employment. We must answer our customers' call for affordability and reliability. The principles of environmental justice and the goal of a just transition must guide our path forward.

Risk Management

Dominion Energy has embedded robust enterprise risk management processes throughout the organization to help identify, assess, and manage risk. We identify and assess, at least annually, major risks associated with each of our key business segments. Risk assessments also are conducted at the 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.



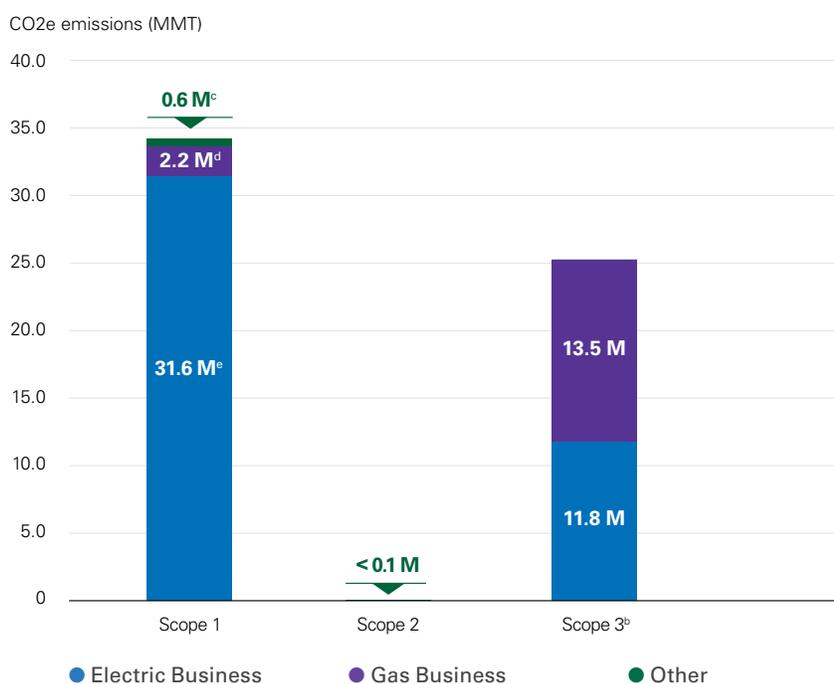
The analysis of our Scope 1 methane reduction strategy demonstrates significant progress toward achieving our 2030 and 2040 reduction targets on our way to Net Zero by 2050.

Comprehensive risk management requires assessment of the hazards and opportunities presented by climate change, as well as potential actions the company can take to mitigate risk. This report presents such an assessment of transition risks and opportunities and an enhanced physical risk analysis based on several potential warming pathways.

Metrics and Targets

In 2021, Dominion Energy’s Net Zero emissions inventory totaled approximately 60 million metric tons of CO₂e emissions. As detailed in Exhibit 2, this inventory includes CO₂e emissions (carbon and methane) across Scopes 1, 2, and material Scope 3 categories. Today, the majority of the company’s Scope 1 emissions comes from our electric generation fleet, whereas Scope 3 emissions are almost evenly split between our electric and natural gas businesses. Scope 2 emissions are nominal.

EXHIBIT 2 2021 Dominion Energy GHG Emissions Covered by Net Zero Commitment^a



^a Excludes emissions from recently divested Dominion Energy Questar Pipeline (DEQP) and Dominion Energy West Virginia (DEWV) assets.

^b Scope 3 emissions for the electric business include upstream emissions from electricity purchased to power the grid and fuels purchased for our power stations. Upstream emissions from fuel for our power stations refers to natural gas, oil, and coal. Scope 3 emissions for our gas business include upstream emissions from fuel purchased for our gas distribution systems and downstream emissions from consumption of sales gas by our natural gas customers. Upstream emissions from fuel for our gas distribution systems refers to gas for which the company takes title.

^c Includes emissions on an equity share basis from Cove Point.

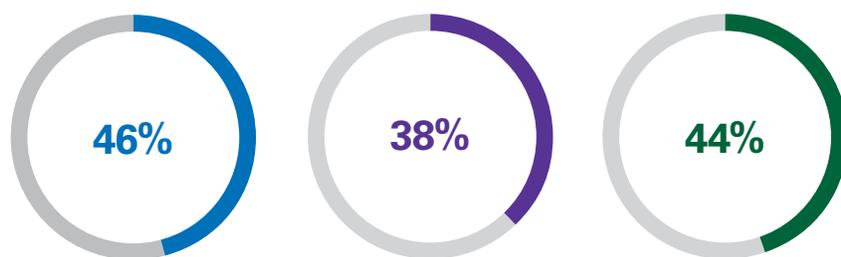
^d Approximately 63% (1.4 MMT) of gas business CO₂e emissions are from emissions of methane.

^e Approximately 99% (31.3 MMT) of electric business CO₂e emissions are from emissions of carbon dioxide.

Dominion Energy has made significant progress toward our interim and ultimate decarbonization goals. From 2005 to 2021, we reduced Scope 1 carbon emissions from electric generation by 46%, positioning us well to meet our 55% reduction target by 2030. Likewise, we made substantial progress toward our interim methane reduction targets of 65% from 2010 levels by 2030 and 80% by 2040. From 2010 to 2021, we reduced methane emissions from our natural gas business by 38%.

EXHIBIT 3 Scope 1 Emissions Reduction Progress Through 2021^a

Percent emission reductions



- Electric Business (carbon)
- Gas Business (methane)^b
- Companywide (carbon and methane)^c

^a Electric baseline year 2005, Gas baseline year 2010.

^b Excludes emissions from recently divested Dominion Energy Questar Pipeline (DEQP) and Dominion Energy West Virginia (DEWV) assets.

^c Includes all Scope 1 emissions covered under Dominion Energy's Net Zero commitment.

55%

Reduction in Scope 1 carbon emissions from our electric business by 2030 (compared to 2005 levels)



65%

Reduction in Scope 1 methane emissions from our natural gas business by 2030 (compared to 2010 levels)



80%

Reduction in Scope 1 methane emissions from our natural gas business by 2040 (compared to 2010 levels)



NET ZERO

Carbon and methane emissions by 2050

Governance

Board of Directors

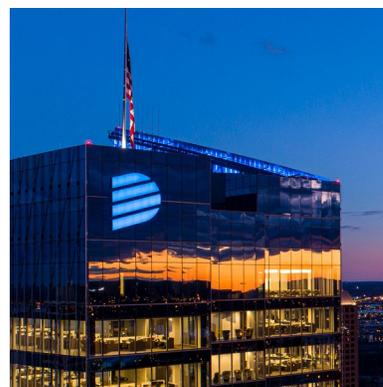
Effective corporate governance is essential to achieving our goals while maintaining the trust and confidence of our shareholders, employees, customers, and other stakeholders. Our Board of Directors' oversight activities are driven by governance best practices, as well as principles of independence, active engagement, transparency, and accountability. Twelve of the Board's 13 directors are independent, including the Lead Director — an active, empowered role with well-defined duties that provides strong leadership for the Board.

This structure encourages fresh perspectives and independent decision-making and promotes management accountability to execute the company's strategy. Dominion Energy's Board of Directors sets the company's strategic direction and oversees all aspects of its operations, including on ESG matters.

ESG and sustainability are cornerstones of our business strategy and are therefore a particular focus area for the Board. While the full Board retains oversight of climate-related risks, opportunities, and strategy, it formed the 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.

The Board believes that one of its fundamental obligations to our investors and other stakeholders is to hold management accountable for executing our climate strategy. After considering trends in executive compensation best practices and shareholder feedback, the Board's Compensation and Talent Development Committee approved changes to the 2022 LTIP program designed to increase emphasis on the performance component of the program and to incentivize officers to achieve the company's long-term earnings goals and its commitment to reduce carbon emissions. These changes include increasing the weighting of the performance grant to 60% of the total LTIP award,



Effective corporate governance is essential to achieving our goals while maintaining the trust and confidence of our shareholders, employees, customers, and other stakeholders.

replacing the return on invested capital goal with a long-term earnings per share goal, and adding a new goal (10% of the performance grant) tied to increasing the company's long-term non-carbon generation capacity.

Management

Effective management of the company's strategy and operations starts with the CEO and the senior leadership team, which consists of six senior officers who report to the CEO. Together, they develop and oversee the company's sustainability strategy and initiatives.

The senior leadership team carries out oversight of climate strategy through a Climate Council — composed of the CEO, the CEO's leadership team, and operating segment presidents — which develops and oversees climate strategy and initiatives and reviews the company's sustainability commitments and performance. Climate working groups and strategy teams composed of various combinations of senior leaders, subject-matter experts, and business segment advisors manage key initiatives at the Council's direction, support the Council on achieving climate goals, and evaluate policy and technology developments in clean energy.

Capital Alignment

With up to \$73 billion anticipated through 2035, Dominion Energy has what we believe to be an industry-leading decarbonization investment opportunity. This capital investment plan aligns with and supports our Net Zero commitment. Specifically, \$50 billion of our \$73 billion long-term decarbonization-focused investment is on zero-carbon generation and storage, including up to \$21 billion on offshore wind, \$21 billion in solar, \$4 billion in energy storage, and \$4 billion in nuclear life extension. An additional approximately \$6 billion of our plan is investment in gas distribution modernization. Therefore, over 75% of our decarbonization-focused investment directly supports the reduction of our Scope 1 emissions. The remaining 25% includes investment in electric grid transformation, which represents investment to support the integration of more zero-carbon generation on the grid and enhanced resiliency, as well as up to \$2 billion of investment in carbon-negative RNG.

To evaluate the alignment of our capital investments with our business strategy, including our decarbonization strategy, Dominion Energy has an IRC that ensures all significant proposed investments receive the appropriate analysis and review, including but not limited to financial, legal, accounting, tax, regulatory, risk, treasury, environmental, and public policy.

The scope of the IRC includes review of all capital investments or other commitments that are \$25 million or greater. Each project that is reviewed has a project risk assessment conducted by the senior risk officer's group. This includes growth, maintenance, environmental, leases, and joint venture investments. As part of the risk assessment, there is a category dedicated to ESG risk factors, including



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environmental considerations.

The following summary displays the total forecasted investment associated with our approximately \$37 billion near term growth capital plan in 2022-2026 by category:

- \$22 billion (59%) – Zero-Carbon Generation and Storage (offshore wind, solar, nuclear life extensions, and energy storage)
- \$7 billion (18%) – Electric Grid Transformation (electric transmission, grid transformation, and strategic undergrounding)
- \$3 billion (10%) – Gas Distribution Modernization and Renewable Natural Gas
- \$5 billion (13%) – Customer Growth and Other

In addition to the risk assessment, the company reviews each project for EJ considerations. The review details community demographics near the project location, and if a potential environmental justice community is present, an outreach plan and mitigation strategy. Starting in 2023, there will be an additional review to evaluate the project’s alignment with Dominion Energy’s overall climate commitments.

Engagement, Transparency, and Political Participation

As we work toward our climate goals, we are committed to transparent, purposeful engagement with all our stakeholders, including through the political process. To that end, we continue to build public trust and form lasting and mutually beneficial partnerships. As a company whose operations are subject to extensive regulation throughout its multi-state service areas, Dominion Energy participates in the political process at the local, state, and federal levels. By doing so, we help educate, shape policies, and promote effective public and government relations on a variety of matters affecting our business, including climate-related policies. We support both the letter and the spirit of all applicable federal and state laws governing our political activities and our actions, holding ourselves to the highest ethical standards. For five years in a row (2018-2022) CPA-Zicklin has recognized us in the highest possible scoring band as a “Trendsetter” for our political disclosure and accountability policies and practices. To further enhance our reporting, in 2022 we published a [Climate-Related Lobbying and Trade Associations](#) report detailing the guiding principles of Dominion Energy’s approach to policy engagement, our climate-related lobbying activities, and associated governance and oversight practices.



In addition to the risk assessment, the company reviews each project for EJ considerations.

Strategy

Dominion Energy’s strategy is clear: continue to get as clean as we can as fast as we can while ensuring safety, reliability, and affordability for our customers, and intentionally considering the interests of all our stakeholders.

Net Zero

Our company is committed to doing our part to address climate change.

In 2020, we announced our commitment to Net Zero carbon and methane emissions, from both our electric and gas businesses, by 2050. In addition to covering carbon and methane emissions within our direct control (known as Scope 1 emissions), in February 2022, we broadened our Net Zero commitment to encompass emissions outside of our direct operations (known as Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions). Scope 2 emissions are those emitted from electricity the company consumes but does not generate. 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 of sales gas by our natural gas customers.³ Exhibit 4 below represents examples of each of these scopes of emissions, and their position upstream and downstream from our operations.

EXHIBIT 4 Scope 1, 2, 3 GHG Emissions

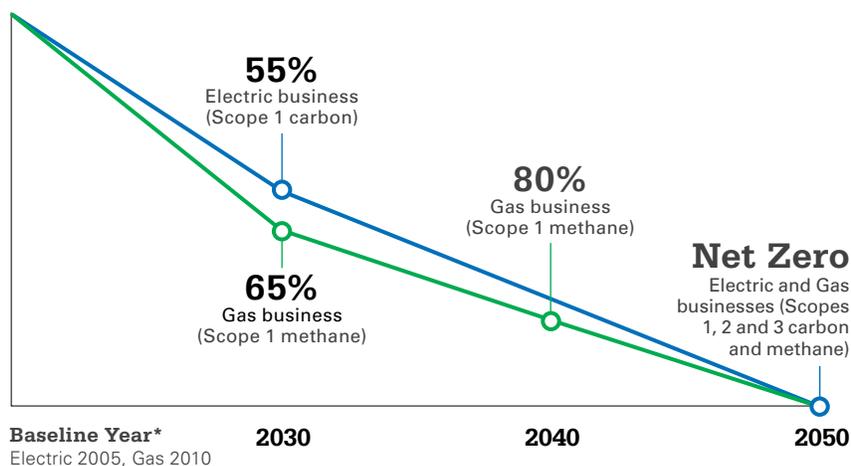
 <p>Scope 2 & 3</p> <p>Upstream (indirect) →</p>	 <p>Scope 1</p> <p>Direct Control →</p>	 <p>Scope 3</p> <p>Downstream (indirect) →</p>
<p>Purchased power and fuel for power generation</p> <hr/> <p>Natural gas purchased to serve our customers</p> <hr/> <p>Facility use of electric power</p>	<p>Owned power generation</p> <hr/> <p>Fugitive natural gas emissions from compression, venting, and leaks</p> <hr/> <p>Fuel use for vehicle fleet</p>	<p>Customer combustion of natural gas, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential heating • Cooking • Commercial use • Manufacturing

³ Additional Scope 3 sources of emissions that occur but are not currently considered in our commitment include: capital goods (e.g., upstream emissions from manufacturing and transportation of other capital assets purchased in a given year), purchased goods and services (supply chain) other than fossil-fuels and purchased power, employee commuting, business travel, waste generated in operations and disposed of off-site, and transmission and distribution losses from electric operations.

We are committed to making near-term progress toward our Net Zero commitment. By 2030, we expect to reduce Scope 1 carbon emissions by 55% from our electric generation business (compared to 2005 levels). Likewise, we expect to reduce Scope 1 methane emissions from our natural gas business 65% by 2030 and 80% by 2040 (from 2010 levels).

EXHIBIT 5 Targets to Achieve Company-Wide Net Zero Commitment

Percent emission reductions*



- Electric Business (carbon)
- Gas Business (methane)

Integrated Resource Plans

While our climate commitments and clean energy strategy apply company-wide, our IRPs provide an informative, state-specific view of plausible pathways toward meeting customer needs that incorporate applicable state law and policy.

For example, Dominion Energy Virginia’s⁴ 2022 update to its 2020 IRP presented plans that include more than 5,000 MW of offshore wind, more than 14,000 additional MW of solar, and 2,700 MW of storage, all by 2037. In Dominion Energy South Carolina’s 2022 IRP update, the company highlights a plan that retires coal-only units by the end of the decade while maintaining our fundamental objectives to operate safely, maintain reliability, and deliver clean, affordable energy to our customers. Additionally, for the first time, the company’s latest IRPs include SMRs in the long-term plans for both Dominion Energy Virginia and Dominion Energy South Carolina, reflecting the focus on innovative technologies to aid in the company’s transition to sustainable clean energy. The company also files an annual IRP for our gas business that serves Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho.

This Climate Report is not intended to be a state-specific regulatory or legal filing. Rather, it is a voluntary analysis that speaks to our company-wide climate commitments and clean energy strategy in both our electric

⁴ Dominion Energy Virginia references electric customers served in Virginia and North Carolina.

and natural gas operations across our entire geographical footprint. Some modeling assumptions may differ from our IRPs. Therefore, these scenarios are distinct from, and do not replace, the company's IRP filings.

Scenario Modeling and Analysis

Background

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. Scope 2 emissions are minimal for the company and assumed to decrease substantially over time as the carbon intensity of the U.S. power sector declines.

The scenario modeling and analysis presented in this report include the following components:⁵

- **National Market Scenarios:** Construction of two national market scenarios, one reflecting a global temperature increase of 2.1°C and the other reflecting a 1.5°C increase consistent with the Paris Agreement, as the backdrop for modeling potential paths for Dominion Energy to reach Net Zero
- **Electric Generation Scenarios:** Modeling of three scenarios for Dominion Energy's electric generation business to reach Net Zero for its Scope 1 and material Scope 3 emissions, including upstream power and fuel purchases
- **Electric Transmission Reliability and Investment:** Examination of potential impacts to the electric transmission grid resulting from the electric generation scenario modeling, including assessment of investments required to maintain system reliability by 2035 and 2050
- **Natural Gas Scenarios:** Modeling of two scenarios for Dominion Energy's gas business to reach Net Zero for its Scope 3 emissions associated with downstream gas customer use and upstream natural gas purchased to serve our customers, in addition to the evaluation of strategies for reducing Scope 1 methane emissions in our gas operations
- **Company-Wide Net Zero Emission Reduction Scenarios:** Consolidation of 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

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,



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.

⁵ Due to timing, potential impacts from the Inflation Reduction Act were not considered in the scenario modeling and analysis. In addition, the scenario modeling generally assumed the U.S. continues to have policies and programs that are supportive of clean energy development, such as the funding allocated in the IIJA, but the IIJA was not specifically considered.

policies, and regulations develop over time. The scenario modeling and analysis results, therefore, do not represent any specific commitments, plans, or restrictions for achieving our Net Zero commitment, nor do they estimate associated customer bill impacts.

National Market Scenarios

The analysis began by constructing national market scenarios for the United States consistent with the expected energy-sector emissions trajectories under the International Energy Agency’s (IEA’s) global Announced Pledges Scenario (the “2.1° National Market Scenario”) and IEA’s global Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (the “1.5° National Market Scenario”).⁶ The analysis used the 2.1° and 1.5° 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 emissions included in our Net Zero commitment. Exhibits 6 and 7 provide comparisons of the assumptions reflected in each of these national market scenarios.

EXHIBIT 6 Comparisons of Assumptions Under Each National Market Scenario

2.1° National Market Scenario

- 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

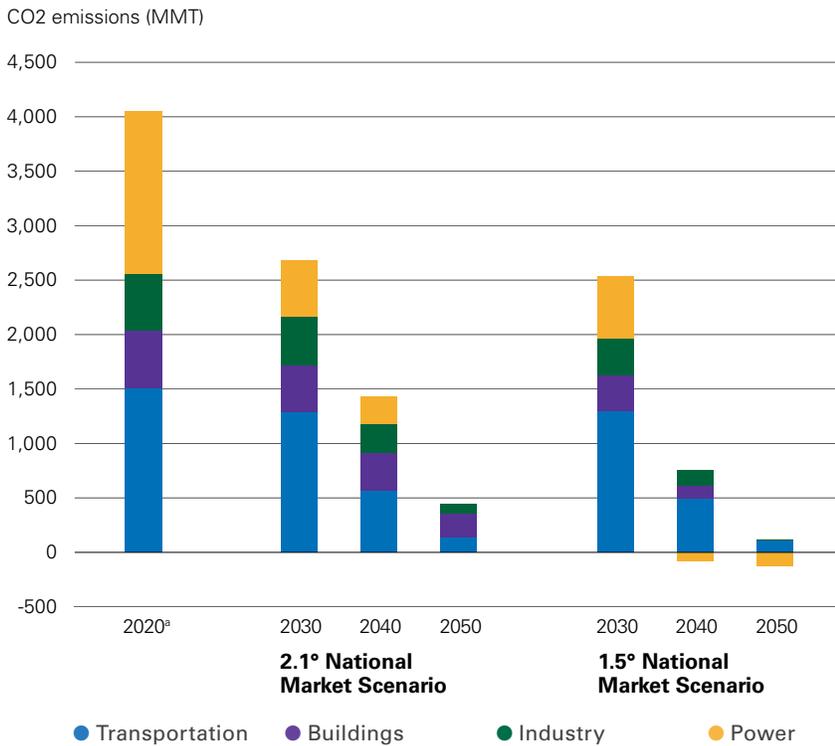
1.5° National Market Scenario

- 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, while the non-coincident peak demand for Dominion Energy is nearly 40% above the 2.1° National Market Scenario by 2040 and stays at about 40% higher through 2050; peak conditions are dominated by winter heating load
- Overall, U.S. economy-wide carbon emissions from the energy sector reach zero by 2050



⁶ The U.S. emissions for the national scenarios are derived from IEA material. The derived work is not endorsed by the IEA in any manner.

EXHIBIT 7 U.S. National Energy-Related CO2 Emissions by Scenario



^a Other sector emissions were excluded from this calculation.

Electric Generation Scenarios

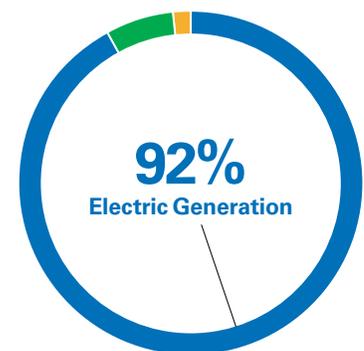
Current Reduction Initiatives

Emissions from electric generation operations constitute most of Dominion Energy’s Scope 1 emissions (92%) as shown in Exhibit 8, and upstream emissions associated with purchased power and from fossil fuels used for electricity generation make up approximately 47% of the company’s Scope 3 emissions. In addition to our Net Zero by 2050 commitment, the company established a target to reduce Scope 1 carbon emissions from electric generation by 55% by 2030 relative to 2005. We’ve made significant progress toward that target by reducing electric generation carbon emissions 46% from 2005 through 2021.

Dominion Energy’s strategy for reducing Scope 1 emissions and Scope 3 emissions of our electric generation operations includes a variety of approaches:

- We are investing in zero-carbon generation and energy storage, including regulated offshore wind, solar, battery storage, and relicensing of our nuclear facilities in Virginia to reduce our Scope 1 emissions. As Scope 1 emissions decline, we expect a decrease in Scope 3 emissions related to fuel and purchased power.
- We are continuing to transform the electric grid to better accommodate the generation transition. We are focusing on modernizing our distribution network to enable two-way energy flows and strengthen the electric transmission network based on

EXHIBIT 8 2021 CO2e Scope 1 Emissions^{a, b}



- Electric Generation
- Natural Gas
- Other

^a Excludes Questar Pipeline assets sold in 2021 and Dominion Energy West Virginia assets sold in 2022.

^b Other refers to Cove Point, LLC, for which Dominion Energy has 50 percent ownership but no operational control.

the specific needs of our service territories. This will enable our system to be more resilient to climate impacts, while being more responsive to increasing intermittent generation.

- We are taking steps to find cleaner fuel supply options, such as Responsibly Sourced Gas (RSG). In recent requests for proposals, we sought RSG-certified gas offers for consideration if offered at prices competitive with non-RSG gas.
- We are continuing to pursue reductions in the carbon intensity of the power we source from the market, consistent with our responsibility to maintain customer reliability and affordability.
- We are continuing to work with state regulators as we develop new and expanded energy efficiency programs to promote conservation.

Scenario Modeling and Analysis

The consultant modeled three scenarios for the company's electric generation business to achieve Net Zero Scope 1 and Scope 3 emissions by 2050. Scope 2 emissions are minimal for the company and assumed to decrease substantially over time as the carbon intensity of the U.S. power sector declines. A forward-looking capacity expansion and dispatch analytical tool was used to capture the U.S. economy-wide electric sector outlook using the 2.1° and 1.5° National Market Scenarios. The analytical tool optimizes for cost and identifies key investments required over time consistent with the broader energy sector transition under each scenario. The three scenarios modeled include:

- **Current Policy Scenario (2.1°):** Uses the 2.1° National Market Scenario; generally aligned with company integrated resource planning assumptions; identifies the least cost approach to remain compliant with existing state and national policies, including the Virginia Clean Economy Act (VCEA)
- **Emerging Technologies Scenario (2.1°):** Uses the 2.1° National Market Scenario; assumes that public policy or incentives enable and support advanced dispatchable zero-carbon technologies beyond the levels assumed available in the Current Policy Scenario, including RNG, hydrogen, carbon capture and storage (CCS), and advanced nuclear SMR technology
- **Accelerated Transition Scenario (1.5°):** Uses the 1.5° National Market Scenario; assumes an aggressive pace for emissions reductions resulting in the company's electric generation business reaching net zero by 2035

The clean generation resources utilized in the modeling include a mix of proven and emerging technologies, which are all assumed to be available within the forecast horizon for wide-scale commercial applications.

The proven technologies include solar and wind resources, with new units assumed to incrementally operate at improved performance. SMR and CCS, as well as RNG and hydrogen production, are not currently demonstrated at the scale needed but are assumed to become widely available within the planning horizon. More details on the assumptions reflected in the scenario modeling are provided in Appendix A to this



We are investing in zero-carbon generation and energy storage, including regulated offshore wind, solar, battery storage, and relicensing of our nuclear facilities in Virginia to reduce our emissions.

report. To achieve such widespread adoption of these technologies and fuels, multiple conditions including technological advancement and cost reductions, sufficient infrastructure, manufacturing capability for key equipment, incentives to stimulate private sector investment, and a supportive regulatory framework at federal and state level are implicitly assumed within the modeled scenarios.

Electric Transmission Reliability and Investment Analysis

As public service companies, Dominion Energy Virginia and Dominion Energy South Carolina have an obligation to provide reliable power to all customers in their service territories. To sustainably meet that obligation as we move through the transition to Net Zero and beyond, Dominion Energy must provide not only sufficient and reliable generation capacity; it also must build and adapt the transmission and distribution infrastructure that will deliver clean power to customers.

Historically, the company operated a couple dozen generation sites, many with large nameplate capacities of several hundred megawatts, located near the bulk of customer demand. At present, the company has more than 150 renewable generation facilities in operation or under development and expects to have more than 400 sites by the end of the decade. Most will have nameplate capacities well under 100 MW, and many renewable generation sites will be located well away from population centers. This will require substantially more transmission and distribution investment.

In order to assess transmission investment levels required by the electric generation scenario modeling results, the consultant conducted a detailed steady state power flow analysis of Dominion Energy Virginia and Dominion Energy South Carolina service territories reflecting the modeling results from the Current Policy Scenario (2.1°) and Accelerated Transition Scenario (1.5°). The power flow analysis examined how the transmission grid will be impacted under each scenario by changes in the resource mix and the location of resources, and the associated impacts on transmission infrastructure investments.

The analysis evaluated system performance during summer peak, winter peak, and light load conditions, when the grid is likely to be stressed. The change in type and location of generation resources, as well as the expected level of demand, would likely change the pattern of power flows and the way the transmission system operates. The transmission system analysis determined whether new reliability violations could occur under the new operating conditions and evaluated the transmission infrastructure investments required over and above currently planned investments to maintain system reliability through 2035, as well as the total investment cost required by 2050.⁷

Key Results:

- The analysis found that the transmission capital investment required to maintain system reliability under the Accelerated Transition Scenario (1.5°) between 2026 and 2035 was **approximately 1.8 times** the investment required under the Current Policy Scenario (2.1°).
- By 2050, the total transmission capital investment required under the Accelerated Transition Scenario (1.5°) was **approximately 1.5 times** the investment required under the Current Policy Scenario (2.1°).
- The significantly greater cost outlays, especially in the near-term, under the Accelerated Transition Scenario (1.5°) would place notably heavier cost burdens on customers and present significant regulatory challenges.

⁷ The estimated total investment costs relied on generic estimates for electric transmission component installation costs and do not reflect the potential variability in project- and site-specific costs.

Current Policy Scenario (2.1°)

Modeling of the Current Policy Scenario uses the 2.1° National Market Scenario, and the assumptions generally align with the company’s integrated resource planning. This scenario remains compliant with existing state and national policies, including the VCEA. Under the Current Policy Scenario, the company’s generation fleet is predominately composed of solar capacity—over 40 gigawatts (GW) by 2050. Additional renewable capacity is added through offshore wind projects in Virginia and South Carolina. This scenario relies heavily on storage capacity to balance these intermittent resources with customer load. Low or zero-emissions dispatchable generation is also utilized in this case. Clean, dispatchable generation sources include SMRs and abated combustion turbines (CT) and combined cycle facilities (CC).^{8,9}

By 2050 the nameplate capacity of our generation fleet is almost two and a half times as large as non-coincident consolidated peak demand. This buildout is premised on maintaining a reliable system able to provide adequate supply in peak and normal conditions. The intermittency of renewables results in a derated capacity contribution for the winter peak, at which time the modeling assumed solar resources have zero capacity contribution. As a result, the capacity additions required to maintain reliability are greater than 1:1 for every megawatt of peak demand. Storage capacity helps balance daily energy needs and provides support during peak hours. The Current Policy Scenario also requires the purchase of limited capacity resources from other suppliers over the course of the forecast.

EXHIBIT 9 Nameplate Capacity (GW)

Current Policy Scenario (2.1°)

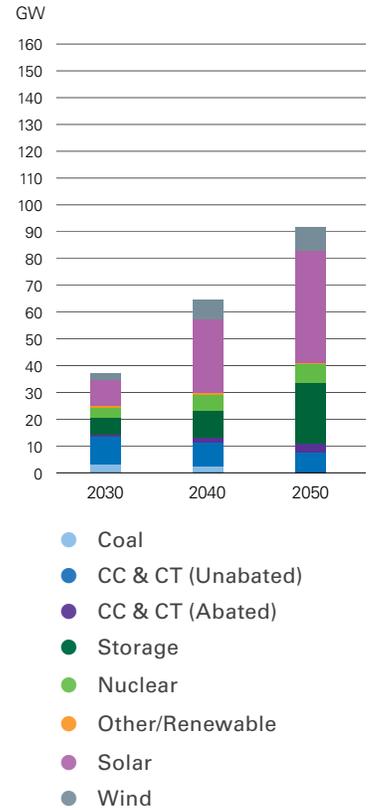
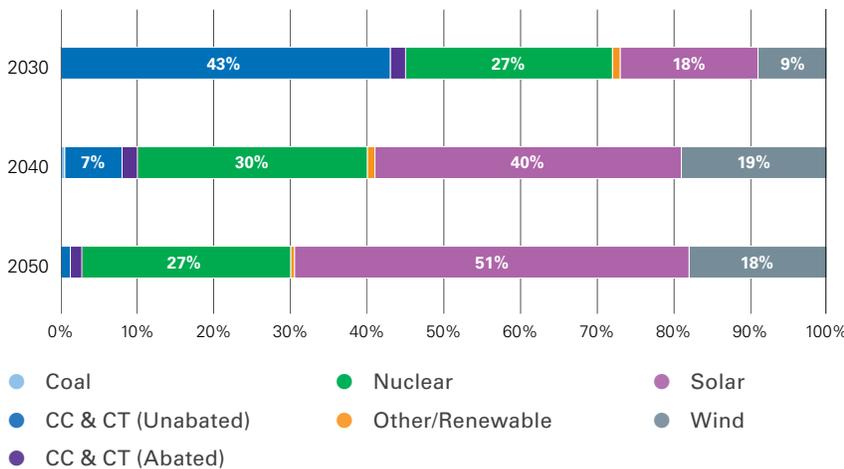


EXHIBIT 10 Energy Mix (GWh)
Current Policy Scenario (2.1°)



⁸ Abatement options for combustion turbines considered include use of clean fuels such as hydrogen or RNG. Abatement options for combined cycle units include clean fuels and CCS. The analysis assumed CCS CO2 removal rates would reach 99%. Accordingly, in Exhibits 9-14, the use of “CC & CT (Abated)” includes units operating on clean fuel such as RNG or hydrogen or installed CCS, whereas “CC & CT (Unabated)” includes units operating on geologic natural gas. Use of “Other Renewable” includes hydro, landfill gas, and biomass plants.

⁹ In Virginia, the scenario complies with the VCEA, which restricts carbon-emitting generation capacity (e.g., allows for life extension of existing dispatchable resources to ensure system reliability). Based on these restrictions, RNG, hydrogen, CCS, new combined cycle units and combustion turbines are available in the modeling only in South Carolina.

In this scenario, the volume of fossil fuels used to support the portfolio declines significantly over time through 2050. The share of generation sourced from geologic natural gas drops from 43% in 2030 to about 1% in 2050. RNG is used in South Carolina to provide peaking support when renewables and storage are unavailable to respond to total load requirements. Nuclear capacity increases over time, and runs at or near availability in most hours; however, the nuclear generation share of the total energy mix remains similar between 2030 and 2050 as the solar share grows significantly. Between 2030 and 2050, solar increases from 18% of generation to 51%. Over the same period, intermittent renewables grow from 27% to 69% of generation.

The potential pathway envisioned by the Current Policy Scenario calls for generation capital investment costs¹⁰ approximately 18% higher than the Emerging Technologies Scenario, with slightly lower fuel, operation, and maintenance costs. The comparatively higher fixed costs and lower operating costs estimated for the Current Policy Scenario results in total generation costs only slightly higher than in the Emerging Technologies Scenario.¹¹

Emerging Technologies Scenario (2.1°)

The Emerging Technologies Scenario uses the 2.1° National Market Scenario and assumes that public policy or incentives enable and support advanced dispatchable zero-carbon technologies beyond the availability levels assumed in the Current Policy Scenario (see Appendix A).

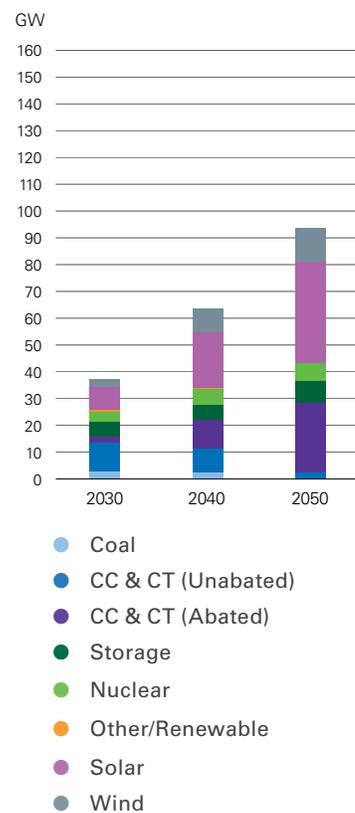
In particular, this scenario represents a large shift in capacity and generation in the Dominion Energy Virginia service territory relative to the Current Policy Scenario. The Emerging Technologies Scenario allows new generating capacity — including combusting clean fuels such as RNG and hydrogen, and CCS — to be used to supply Virginia customers. Offshore wind is allowed in Virginia and South Carolina with more permissive assumptions for lease site availability.

Compared to the Current Policy Scenario, the Emerging Technologies Scenario provides for a more diverse capacity mix with over 28 GW of CC and CT technology by 2050, most of which is abated, as compared to 10.5 GW in the Current Policy Scenario. This CC and CT capacity largely displaces energy storage capacity. In the Current Policy Scenario, for every 10 MW of solar, 6 MW of storage is added, whereas in the Emerging Technologies Scenario, for every 10 MW of solar, only 2 MW of storage is added.

In contrast, the energy mix is not significantly different than in the Current Policy Scenario. The CC and CT capacity largely take the role of peak and flexible supply that would have otherwise been met through energy storage. Storage continues to provide daily balancing for solar and wind capacity but is not utilized as heavily as a capacity or peaking resource due to the availability of highly dispatchable resources operating on clean fuel.

EXHIBIT 11 Nameplate Capacity (GW)

Emerging Technologies Scenario (2.1°)

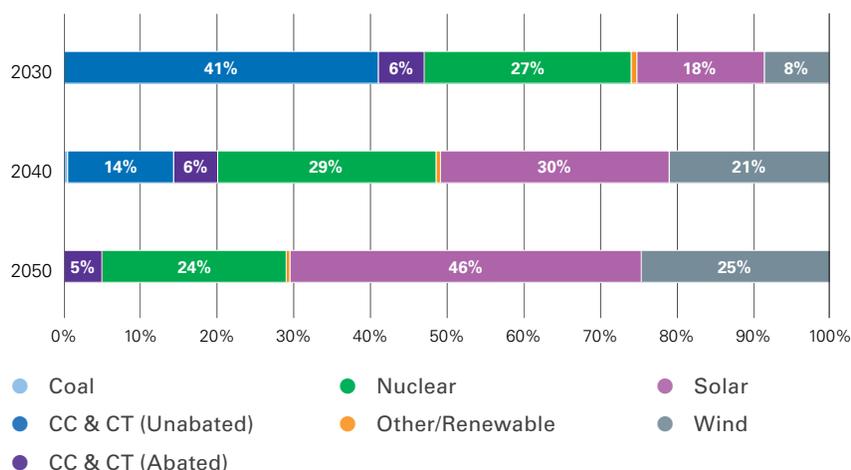


¹⁰ Costs for generating resources discussed in this Climate Report are in terms of net present value.

¹¹ This analysis estimates overall investment costs for generation resources, relying on generic generation installation costs. It does not consider site-specific costs, nor does it consider decommissioning costs, energy efficiency program costs, or other supply side component costs.

The potential pathway envisioned by the Emerging Technologies Scenario calls for generation capital investment costs approximately 15% lower than the Current Policy Scenario, while fuel and operation and maintenance costs are slightly higher due to heavier reliance on RNG and hydrogen. The comparatively lower fixed costs and higher operating costs estimated for the Emerging Technologies Scenario result in total generation costs slightly lower than the Current Policy Scenario.¹²

EXHIBIT 12 Energy Mix (GWh)
Emerging Technologies Scenario (2.1°)



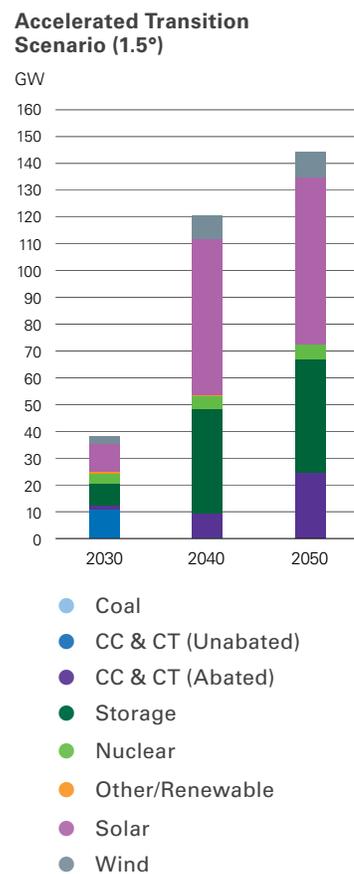
Accelerated Transition Scenario (1.5°)

The Accelerated Transition Scenario uses the 1.5° National Market Scenario and assumes an aggressive pace for emissions reductions resulting in the company’s electric generation business reaching net zero by 2035.

The combined solar and storage capacity added in the Accelerated Transition Scenario exceeds the Current Policy Scenario by 40 GW in 2050. As in the Current Policy and Emerging Technologies Scenarios, the capacity additions are dominated by solar. For every 10 MW of solar added in this scenario, 7 MW of storage is added to support daily balancing and reliability.

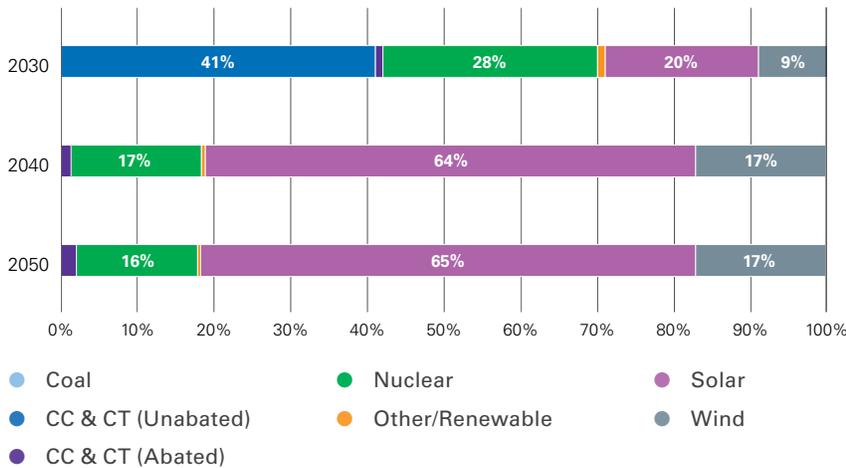
The switch to renewable capacity is much more pronounced in the near term in the Accelerated Transition Scenario given the assumed national goal of net zero electric sector emissions by 2035. This rapid pathway to decarbonization results in most existing CC and CT resources retiring and being replaced with renewables and storage by 2035. New abated turbine-based technologies are added to the resource mix, including facilities using hydrogen and RNG. SMR capacity is also added. The rapid transition to this new capacity mix by 2035 would present significant permitting and construction challenges.

EXHIBIT 13 Nameplate Capacity (GW)
Accelerated Transition Scenario (1.5°)



¹² This analysis estimates overall investment costs for generation resources, relying on generic generation installation costs. It does not consider site-specific costs, nor does it consider decommissioning costs, energy efficiency program costs, or other supply side component costs.

EXHIBIT 14 Energy Mix (GWh)
Accelerated Transition Scenario (1.5°)



Like capacity, the switch to renewable generation is more pronounced in the near-term in the Accelerated Transition Scenario compared to the Current Policy and Emerging Technologies Scenarios. By 2040 and 2050, the generation mix is dominated by solar. While RNG and hydrogen represent a limited share of generation, use of RNG is highly beneficial in this scenario. CC units fueled by RNG provide a fairly small but constant share of the generation mix between 2040 and 2050. CT units running on hydrogen see a slight increase in generation between 2045 and 2050, contributing roughly 1% of total generation by 2050. Combustion emissions from RNG are considered carbon neutral as biogenic emissions. Capturing and sequestering these emissions as well creates negative emission credits, which serve as offsets.

While the Accelerated Transition Scenario requires about the same fuel and operating costs as the Current Policy and Emerging Technologies Scenarios, it requires significantly more capacity, resulting in **1.6 to 1.9 times** greater capital investment, respectively, at a much more rapid pace in preparation for a net zero generation mix by 2035. Inclusive of operating costs and capital investment, the total costs for the Accelerated Transition Scenario exceed the Current Policy and Emerging Technologies Scenarios by around **32% to 37%**.¹³ The increased costs and aggressive timing of investment called for in the 1.5°-aligned Accelerated Transition Scenario present significant customer affordability and regulatory challenges compared to the 2.1°-aligned scenarios.



The increased costs and aggressive timing of investment called for in the 1.5°-aligned Accelerated Transition Scenario present significant customer affordability and regulatory challenges compared to the 2.1°-aligned scenarios.

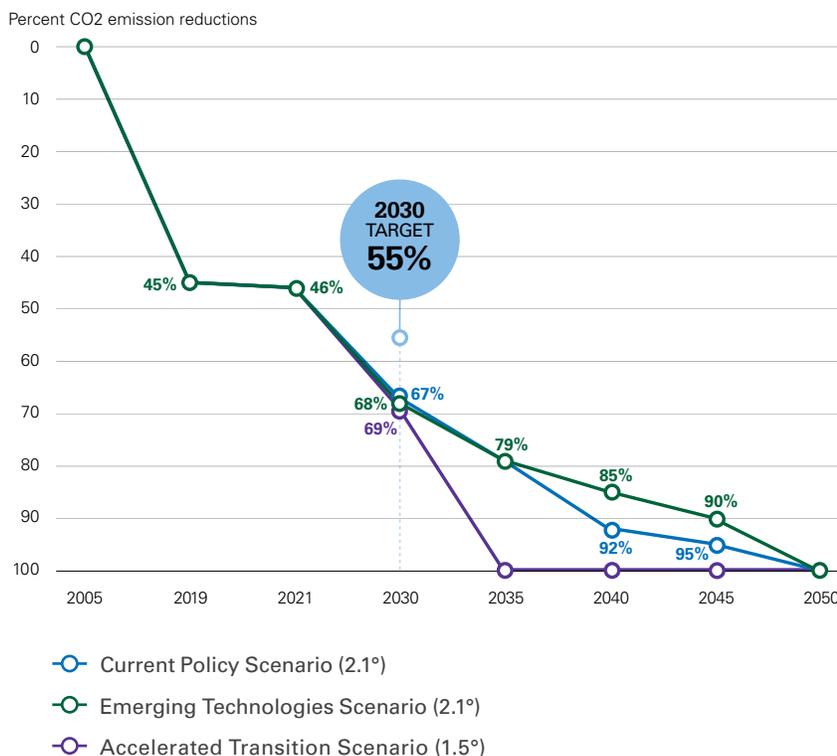
¹³ This analysis estimates overall investment costs for generation resources, relying on generic generation installation costs. It does not consider site-specific costs, nor does it consider decommissioning costs, energy efficiency program costs, or other supply side component costs.

Electric Generation Carbon Emissions Trajectories

Electric Generation Scope 1 Emissions Trajectories

Each of the modeling scenarios for the electric generation business achieves significant emissions savings and all meet the company's 2030 target of 55% reduction in the CO₂ emissions for our electric generation operations, as well as our 2050 Net Zero commitment. The Current Policy and Emerging Technologies Scenarios result in similar emissions trajectories with similar costs. In contrast, the Accelerated Transition Scenario offers the most aggressive emission pathway at a much higher cost, presenting challenges to customer affordability as well as regulatory concerns.

EXHIBIT 15 Electric Generation Scope 1 Emissions Trajectories



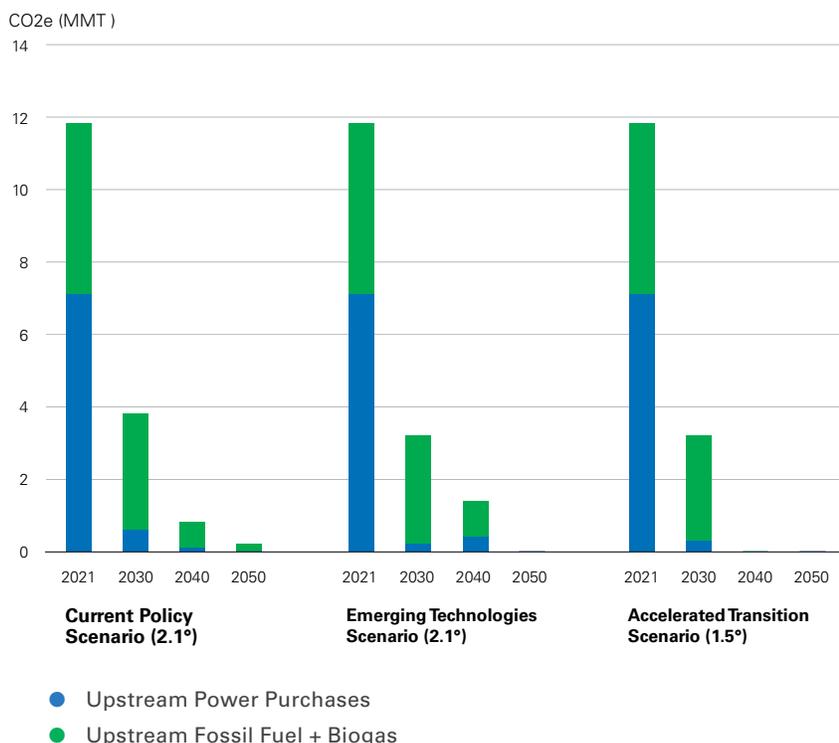
Electric Generation Scope 3 Emissions Trajectories

The modeling scenarios for the electric generation business also considered upstream Scope 3 emissions from purchased power and fossil and biogas fuels purchased for electricity production. These Scope 3 emissions decline as cleaner generation is brought onto the grid, which both reduces the company's use of fossil fuel and reduces the carbon intensity of power purchases from the grid. The scenarios also anticipate a reduced reliance on market purchases.

Scope 3 emissions associated with the electric business represent 47% of the company's total 2021 Net Zero Scope 3 emissions inventory. The company is taking steps to reduce these Scope 3 emissions from its fossil fuel and

power purchases by finding cleaner fuel supply options, such as RSG, and pursuing reductions in the carbon intensity of the power we source from the market, consistent with our responsibility to maintain customer reliability and affordability. In recent requests for fuel supply proposals, we sought RSG-certified gas offers for consideration if offered at prices competitive with non-RSG gas. We also piloted RSG purchases to better understand the low methane certification, measurement, and verification technologies and vendor processes.

EXHIBIT 16 Electric Generation Scope 3 Emissions Trajectories



Natural Gas Scenarios

Natural Gas Scope 1 – Methane Reduction Strategies

Emissions from our natural gas operations make up only about 6% of Dominion Energy’s Scope 1 emissions as shown in Exhibit 17.

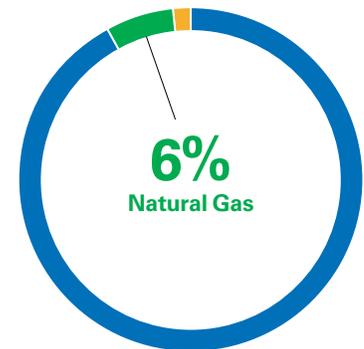
The company established targets for Scope 1 methane emissions reductions of 65% by 2030 and 80% by 2040, relative to a 2010 baseline. The primary sources of methane emissions from Dominion Energy’s natural gas system are:

- Bare and unprotected steel mains and services;
- Pneumatic devices;
- Residential and commercial meter sets; and
- Third-party pipeline damages.

Considerable progress has been made to date. Through 2021, Dominion Energy has reduced methane emissions from its natural gas business by 38% (from a 2010 baseline) primarily through replacement of bare steel mains and services as well as replacement of pneumatic devices.

Exhibit 18 provides historical and projected methane emissions through 2040. The projections incorporate continued replacement of pneumatics and bare steel mains and services, as well as take into account customer growth and hydrogen blending. We are evaluating additional reduction opportunities to reach our targets, including leak detection and repair activities for customer meter sets, new programs to further reduce third-party damage to pipelines, and refinement of emissions calculation methodologies (use of company specific measurements versus emissions factors). Along with establishing calculations that more accurately reflect actual emissions, the company is confident that innovation and technological advancements in the years to come will close the remaining gap to our target.

EXHIBIT 17 2021 CO₂e Scope 1 Emissions^{a, b}

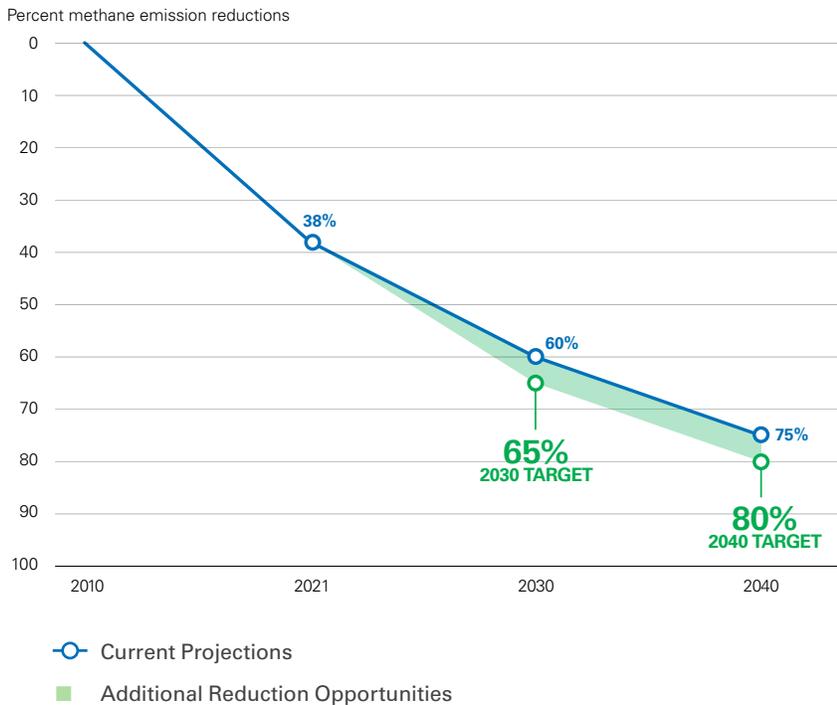


- Electric Generation
- Natural Gas
- Other

^a Excludes Questar Pipeline assets sold in 2021 and Dominion Energy West Virginia assets sold in 2022.

^b Other refers to Cove Point, LLC, for which Dominion Energy has 50 percent ownership but no operational control.

EXHIBIT 18 Natural Gas Scope 1 Methane Emissions Trajectories



Natural Gas Scope 3 – Scenario Analysis

Scope 3 downstream customer emissions make up the largest portion of emissions of the company’s natural gas business. There are three general approaches to reducing customer emissions: 1) reducing consumption, 2) decarbonizing gas supply, and 3) employing offset and negative emissions technologies. Dominion Energy employs a combination of all three approaches.

Current Reduction Initiatives

While emissions from gas operations account for a small percentage of Dominion Energy’s Scope 1 emissions, upstream and downstream Scope 3 emissions associated with the natural gas business make up a much larger percentage. Combined, they represent 53% of our total Scope 3 emissions and roughly 22% of the total Net Zero greenhouse gas inventory in 2021.

Although Scope 3 emissions are not under the direct control of the company, Dominion Energy employs a variety of approaches to help reduce gas supplier and customer emissions:

- We provide carbon calculators to customers to help them better understand and manage their emissions.
- We offer energy efficiency programs to our customers and are expanding them in many states.
- We offer customer programs in Utah, Idaho, and North Carolina providing access to renewable natural gas and carbon offsets.
- We are surveying our gas suppliers to better understand their methane intensities, methane reduction goals, net zero initiatives, and RSG certifications.
- We are piloting hydrogen blending in Utah, Ohio, and North Carolina.
- We created the largest agriculture-based RNG programs 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.
- We are performing RNG feasibility assessments in our operating areas and working with developers to increase local RNG supply in our local distribution company systems.
- We are participating in coalitions that are helping to drive emissions down in the industry, and we are working with legislators and regulators on development of supportive policies.

Natural Gas Scope 3 Downstream Scenario Modeling and Analysis

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:** This scenario drives customer demand reductions with a focus on energy efficiency.
- **Hybrid Heating Scenario:** This scenario focuses on hybrid heating¹⁴ to drive gas demand reductions.

¹⁴ This is also referred to as dual fuel, which is an electric heat pump paired with a supplemental natural gas furnace.



Dominion Energy employs a variety of approaches to help reduce gas supplier and customer emissions.

While the two gas customer scenarios assume the same level of demand reduction, they take different approaches to achieving it.^{15, 16} Both leverage higher levels of decarbonized gases and some offsets to reach Net Zero emissions by 2050. Given the increasing levels of RNG called for in the scenario modeling, the analysis included an assessment of potential feedstocks and RNG supply within Dominion Energy’s natural gas service territories.

RNG and hydrogen production are not currently demonstrated at the scale needed but are assumed to become widely available within the planning horizon. To achieve such widespread adoption of these fuels, multiple conditions including technological advancement and cost reductions, sufficient infrastructure, manufacturing capability for key equipment, incentives to stimulate private sector investment, and a supportive regulatory framework at the federal and state levels are implicitly assumed within the modeled scenarios.

RNG Feedstock and Supply Analysis

An assessment of potential feedstocks and RNG supply within Dominion Energy’s natural gas service territories in North Carolina, South Carolina, Ohio, Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho was completed as part of this analysis. The feedstocks evaluated include:

1. Animal manure
2. Food waste
3. Energy crops and agricultural residue
4. Forestry and forest product residue
5. Landfill gas/municipal solid waste
6. Water resource recovery facilities

The feedstock assessment results indicated potential 2050 RNG supplies of 51 trillion Btu per year (tBtu/year) in a “Limited” scenario, 167 tBtu/year in an “Achievable” scenario, and 249 tBtu/year in an “Optimistic” scenario. This assessment included a range of potential RNG feedstocks and production processes, with most of the initial supply from established anaerobic digestion processes. Much of the growth in supply under the “Achievable” and “Optimistic” scenarios comes from the commercialization of emerging thermal gasification technologies for the production of RNG from feedstocks including forestry and forest product residue, agricultural residue, and energy crops such as sorghum, switchgrass, poplar, and pine. While this analysis suggests adequate RNG supplies could be available for Dominion Energy’s sales gas, uncertainty remains regarding how RNG supply, competing demands, and markets will develop. Although the analysis assessed feedstocks and supply in the company’s service territories, we expect that Dominion Energy will be able to acquire RNG from projects located across the country.

¹⁵ Both scenarios use the 2.1° National Market Scenario as the backdrop for demand reductions, which reflects gas energy efficiency and electrification levels in the NREL Electrification Futures Study’s ‘medium’ electrification scenario, in addition to an incremental 20% building sector gas demand reduction by 2050 (from improvements in gas energy efficiency and/or hybrid heating). This backdrop represents a 23% reduction in gas consumption in the building sector by 2050, from 2020 levels, despite a 7% increase in customer numbers.

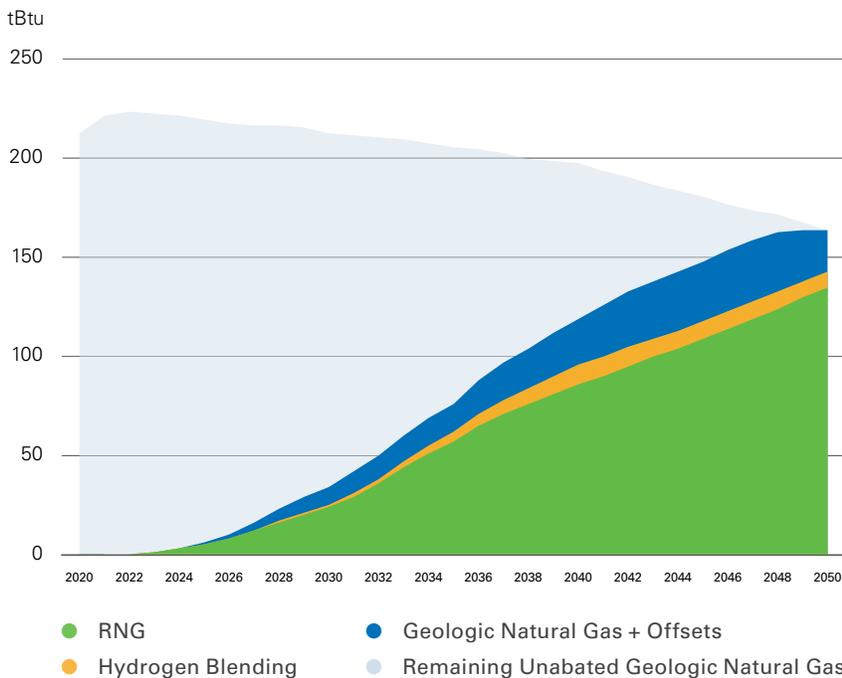
¹⁶ The analysis did not include a full assessment of estimated costs to the company or its natural gas customers associated with approaches reflected in the modeled scenarios.

Energy Efficiency Scenario

In the first natural gas customer decarbonization scenario, the company’s pathway focuses on supporting major energy efficiency improvements for its customers, supplying large volumes of RNG, blending hydrogen into its distribution system, and offsetting remaining customer emissions.

To reduce customer demand, this scenario relies on expanded utility energy efficiency programs, including measures and incentive levels, supportive building codes for high-efficiency new construction, and more efficient, emerging gas technologies. In particular, gas heat pumps are employed in this scenario. The scenario further assumes RNG adoption would follow the ramp-up in available supply, reaching 82% of sales gas throughput by 2050. This level aligns with the “Achievable” supply scenario within the consultant’s local market analysis. As RNG is considered a biogenic source, the combustion of RNG by customers is considered carbon neutral, while the emissions from RNG production are accounted for separately in the company’s Scope 3 upstream emissions, including any carbon-beneficial attributes. In addition, this scenario assumes hydrogen blending into Dominion Energy’s distribution system, ramping up to a 5% blend on an energy basis by 2040.

EXHIBIT 19 Dominion Energy Sales Gas Throughput (Buildings and Industry) for Energy Efficiency and Hybrid Heating Scenarios



The overall approach to reducing Scope 3 downstream gas customer emissions in the first scenario is presented in Exhibit 19, which captures both how the company’s sales gas throughput declines over time and how the remaining gas throughput is decarbonized. In addition to the RNG and hydrogen portion of throughput, this exhibit also highlights how some geologic natural gas could continue be part of the supply mix Dominion Energy provides to customers, in this case 13% in 2050. However, the emissions from combustion of this geologic gas is covered by offsets (which could include negative-emissions technologies) in order to reach Net Zero by 2050.

While this scenario relies on approaches that Dominion Energy is already pursuing, reaching Net Zero will require supportive public policy and regulatory frameworks to achieve these emission reduction opportunities at the scale envisioned here. Cost impacts require further study as Dominion Energy refines its plans, including consideration of the customer costs of implementing energy efficiency improvements. In general, however, demand reductions through energy efficiency and/or hybrid heating are important to reduce emissions, which lowers consumption to help reduce the financial impact of a shift to potentially higher-cost, decarbonized gases in the supply mix.

Hybrid Heating Scenario

The second gas customer decarbonization scenario places more focus on hybrid gas-electric heating options in addition to expanding energy efficiency measures and incentives to support customer demand reductions. Like the first scenario, it relies on supplying large volumes of RNG, blending hydrogen into the company’s distribution system, and offsetting some remaining sales gas customer emissions.

This scenario assumes that hybrid heating technology sees adoption beginning in 2025 and that its share of residential space heating equipment sales grows from 10% in 2030 to 50% by 2040. Hybrid heating could significantly reduce the need for other aggressive energy efficiency assumptions to reach the targeted level of demand reduction. Further reductions in annual gas demand also could be achieved by greater adoption of hybrid heating, or by some hybrid customers relying on electric heating (instead of gas) for larger portions of the year.

In this scenario, hybrid heating reduces annual gas throughput; however, gas infrastructure continues to be needed to meet peak gas demand on cold days. By design, the gas and electric systems coordinate, continuing reliance on Dominion Energy’s gas infrastructure for its ability to reliably deliver very large amounts of energy to meet spikes in space-heating demand.

Though the Hybrid Heating Scenario leverages different demand reductions, the modeling utilizes the same supply mix for its throughput as the Energy Efficiency Scenario. Overall results for reducing gas customer emissions in the Hybrid Heating Scenario mirror the Energy Efficiency Scenario and are presented in Exhibit 19 above, which



The natural gas Scope 3 analysis included an assessment of potential feedstocks and RNG supply with Dominion Energy’s natural gas service territories.

captures both how the company's sales gas throughput is reduced over time and how the remaining gas throughput is decarbonized.

This scenario leverages approaches to reducing emissions that Dominion Energy is already pursuing, such as energy efficiency, RNG, offset programs and hybrid heating. Similar to the Energy Efficiency Scenario, reaching Net Zero requires supportive public policy and regulatory frameworks to achieve these emission reduction opportunities at the scale envisioned here. Existing regulatory frameworks in many regions are currently not structured to allocate energy and emissions benefits and costs between gas and electric utilities with this kind of approach, necessitating changes to better support integrated, multi-fuel decarbonization pathways.

Natural Gas Scope 3 Upstream Reduction Opportunities and Trajectories

Upstream Scope 3 emissions from natural gas purchased by the company represent 3% of our overall emissions in the 2021 Net Zero inventory. The natural gas industry has a long history of implementing measures to reduce fugitive and other upstream emissions. However, opportunities remain to further reduce methane and CO₂ emissions associated with geologic gas production and transportation. Strategies such as RSG look to provide market segmentation between geologic gas sources with different upstream emissions intensities. New fuels and feedstocks will require their own systemic efforts to reduce upstream emissions. For example, RNG and hydrogen upstream emissions profiles depend largely on processing energy inputs, feed losses, and leaks.

The scenario modeling for the natural gas business considered Scope 3 upstream emissions associated with fuel procurement. Changes to the makeup of natural gas throughput discussed for the Energy Efficiency and Hybrid Heating Scenarios affect upstream emissions. In both scenarios, RNG dominates as a fuel source, representing more than 80% of throughput in 2050.

Currently, standard RNG feedstocks have higher electricity requirements than geologic natural gas, and therefore their upstream emissions exceed those from geologic natural gas. As the economy decarbonizes, the impact of transportation, electricity, and other contributors to upstream emissions profiles for Dominion Energy's natural gas supply (both geologic and decarbonized alternatives) is expected to decline. The reduction of upstream emissions over time is expected to be larger for RNG, given its higher starting point, with 2050 upstream emissions for RNG and geologic gas forecasted to be similar in a deeply decarbonized economy.

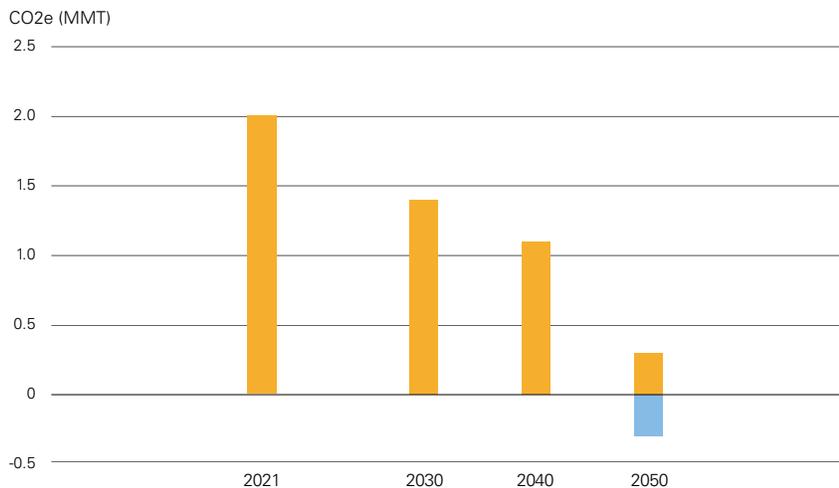
Some types of RNG production, such as animal manure and food waste projects, which capture methane from being emitted into the atmosphere, can generate offsets and provide negative emissions benefits that may be applied to reduce the overall upstream emissions from the natural gas business. The potential for generating offsets is sensitive to future uncertainties, such as market developments and regulatory and policy changes. To the extent policy does not develop to support crediting these carbon-beneficial projects, additional offsets could be needed.



In both Energy Efficiency and Hybrid Heating Scenarios, RNG dominates as a fuel source, representing more than 80% of throughput in 2050.

Exhibit 20 shows the overall shift in upstream emissions from the gas business, including the application of offsets, as modeled under the Energy Efficiency and Hybrid Heating Scenarios.

EXHIBIT 20 Natural Gas Scope 3 Upstream Emissions Trajectories



Energy Efficiency and Hybrid Heating Scenarios

- Net Scope 3 Upstream Emissions^a
- Offsets^b

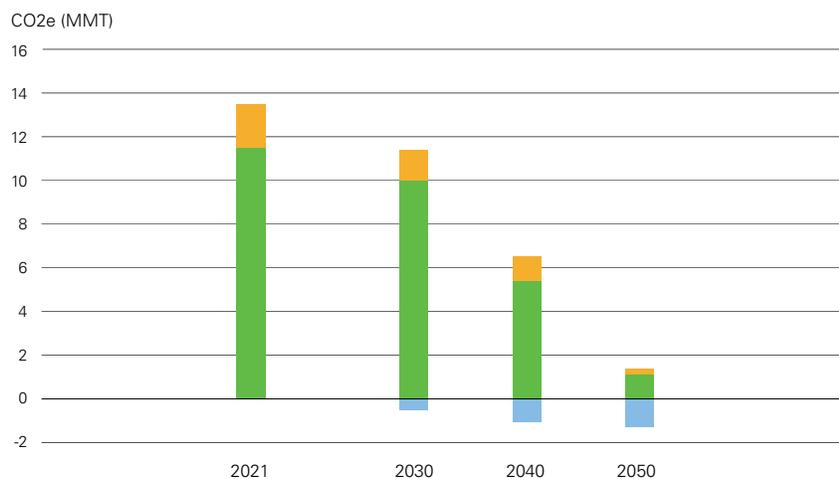
^a Accounts for negative emissions benefits from qualifying RNG sources.

^b We are focused on decarbonizing as much as possible first without the use of offsets.

Combined Natural Gas Scope 3 Emissions Trajectories

Exhibit 21 shows the combined Scope 3 upstream and downstream emissions trajectories for the natural gas business, as modeled under the Energy Efficiency and Hybrid Heating Scenarios.

EXHIBIT 21 Combined Natural Gas Scope 3 Emissions Trajectories



Energy Efficiency and Hybrid Heating Scenarios

- Scope 3 Downstream Customer Emissions
- Net Scope 3 Upstream Emissions^a
- Offsets^b

^a Accounts for negative emissions benefits from qualifying RNG sources.

^b We are focused on decarbonizing as much as possible first without the use of offsets.

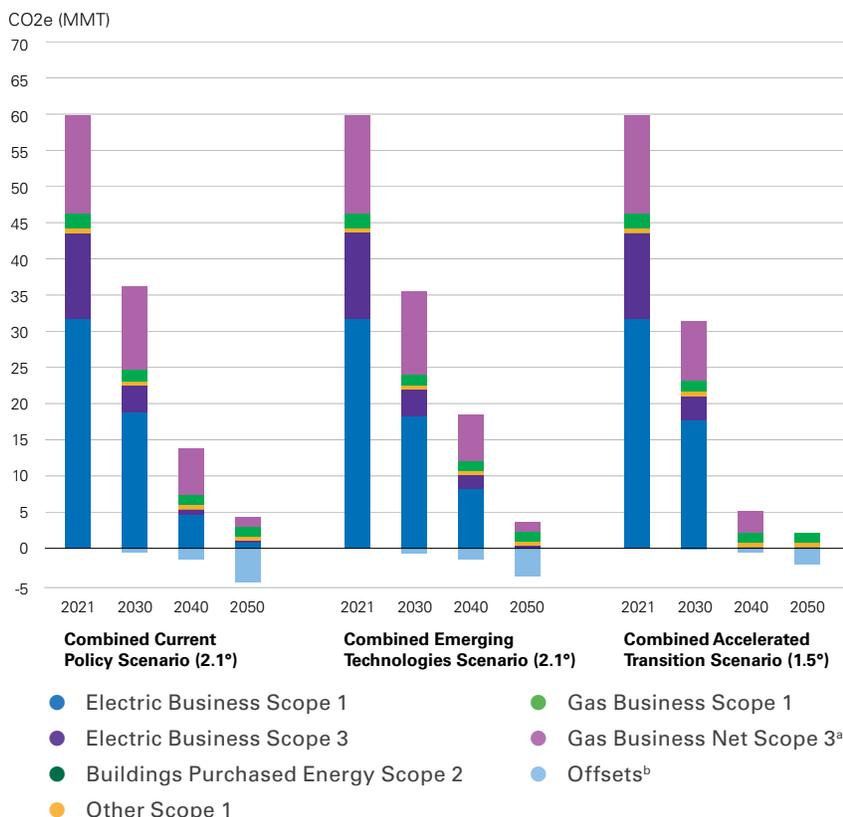
Company-Wide Net Zero Emissions Trajectories and Key Takeaways

In consideration of Dominion Energy’s Net Zero commitment, Exhibit 22 presents the company’s emissions reduction trajectories enterprise-wide, each of which reaches Net Zero by 2050, based on the following combinations of results from the scenario modeling and analysis for the electric generation and natural gas businesses:

Company-Wide Scenario	Electric Generation Business Modeling Scenario/Analysis	Natural Gas Business Modeling Scenario/Analysis
Combined Current Policy Scenario (2.1°)	Current Policy Scenario (2.1°)	Methane Emissions Reduction Analysis Efficiency/Hybrid Heating Scenarios* (2.1°)
Combined Emerging Technologies Scenario (2.1°)	Emerging Technologies Scenario (2.1°)	Methane Emissions Reduction Analysis Efficiency/Hybrid Heating Scenarios* (2.1°)
Combined Accelerated Transition Scenario (1.5°)	Accelerated Transition Scenario (1.5°)	Methane Emissions Reduction Analysis Efficiency/Hybrid Heating Scenarios* (2.1°) with roughly 20% more cumulative emissions reductions over the 2020-2050 timeframe to approximately align with the emissions trajectory contemplated by the 1.5° National Market Scenario. Closing this gap would require more rapid and higher levels of reduction strategies reflected in the scenario modeling such as energy efficiency, hybrid-heating, RNG, and offsets.

* Both scenarios result in the same emissions trajectory

EXHIBIT 22 Company-Wide Net Zero Emissions Trajectories



^a Accounts for negative emissions benefits from qualifying RNG sources.

^b We are focused on decarbonizing as much as possible first without the use of offsets.

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. As we do so, 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 as shown by the following key takeaways:

Electric Generation

- The electric generation scenario modeling results identify capacity and generation resource mixes that include varying combinations of solar and wind generation, storage capacity, and dispatchable low



and zero emissions generation to balance intermittent resources and provide peaking support when renewables and storage are unavailable to maintain system reliability. Clean, dispatchable generation sources chosen economically across the scenarios include nuclear (including SMR technology), and CC and CT units using hydrogen, RNG, and/or CCS. Taken as a whole, the variety of resource combinations reflected across the scenarios reinforces the critical need to remain focused on resource diversity as our clean energy strategy evolves.

- The greater reliance on intermittent renewable resources in all the electric generation scenarios, as well as in the electric transmission reliability and investment analysis, reflect the continuing need to focus on grid modernization and resiliency, energy storage, and other advanced technologies to enable the clean energy transition and maintain system reliability.
- The 1.5°-aligned scenario (Accelerated Transition Scenario) for electric generation presents several technology and policy considerations. The heavier reliance on renewable capacity in this scenario would require significantly greater capital investment at a much more rapid pace in preparation for a net zero mix by 2035. In addition, the analysis found that transmission capital investment required to maintain system reliability under the Accelerated Transition Scenario between 2026 and 2035 was **approximately 1.8 times** the investment required under the 2.1°-aligned scenario (Current Policy Scenario). By 2050, the total transmission capital investment under the Accelerated Transition Scenario was **approximately 1.5 times** that under the Current Policy Scenario. The significantly greater cost outlays, especially in the near-term, under the 1.5°-aligned scenario would place notably heavier cost burdens on customers and present significant regulatory and permitting challenges. Achieving this rapid pace of emissions reductions would require predictable, dependable, and rapid wholesale shifts in public policy and technology advancements capable of maintaining system reliability and customer affordability. It also would require supportive regulatory treatment and timely permitting for significant near-term zero-carbon infrastructure development and transmission system enhancements.

Natural Gas

- The analysis of our Scope 1 methane reduction strategy demonstrates the significant progress the gas business has made and how we are on track to achieve our 2030 and 2040 reduction goals on our way to Net Zero in 2050. Advances in innovation and technology play a key role in closing the remaining gap.
- The scenario modeling of Scope 3 downstream customer emissions relies primarily on increased energy efficiency improvements and hybrid heating for demand reduction. Large volumes of RNG, as well as hydrogen blending and geologic gas covered by offsets, are utilized to decarbonize the remaining gas throughput. Even with such widespread energy efficiency and adoption of other demand reduction approaches like hybrid heating, gas infrastructure will still



Taken as a whole, the variety of resource combinations reflected across the scenarios reinforces the critical need to remain focused on resource diversity as our clean energy strategy evolves.

be needed to meet customer demand on peak cold days across our service territory. In addition, the modeling results contemplate further development of RNG and hydrogen supply technologies and markets. Significant legislative and regulatory changes and approvals would be required to enable such emission reduction opportunities at the scale contemplated by the scenario modeling.

- In contrast to the Scope 3 scenario modeling, the Combined Accelerated Transition Scenario assumes roughly 20% more cumulative emissions reductions from our gas business over the 2020-2050 timeframe to approximately align with the emissions trajectory contemplated by the 1.5° National Market Scenario. Closing this gap requires more rapid and higher levels of reduction strategies than those reflected in the scenario modeling of Scope 3 downstream customer emissions, further compounding the challenges to enabling such emission reduction opportunities at the scale contemplated. Achieving this rapid pace of emissions reductions requires predictable, dependable, and rapid wholesale shifts in public policy, customer behavior, and technology advancements capable of maintaining reliability and customer affordability, as well as supportive regulatory treatment.
- In the alternative, using a building electrification focus to align emissions reductions with a 1.5°-aligned scenario would significantly increase peak electric demands. For example, in the 1.5° National Market Scenario based on an electrification approach, building peak electric loads in both 2035 and 2050 would be approximately 20% to 40% higher in the states where Dominion Energy’s gas distribution businesses operate.¹⁷ In contrast, the 2.1° National Market Scenario reflects more moderate levels of building electrification. Such significant increases in electric demand would magnify reliability, affordability, regulatory and permitting challenges for electric service providers, as presented by the Accelerated Transition Scenario for the company’s electric generation business.
- The electric generation and natural gas scenario modeling demonstrates the need for gas infrastructure to support reliable integration of intermittent renewable generation resources, hydrogen, and RNG on our system.

The clean technology and fuel resources reflected in the scenario modeling results for the electric and gas businesses are not currently demonstrated at the scale needed but are assumed to be available within the forecast horizon for wide-scale commercial application. To achieve such widespread adoption of these technologies and fuels, multiple conditions are implicitly assumed within the modeled scenarios, including technological advancement and cost reductions, sufficient infrastructure, manufacturing capability for key equipment, incentives to stimulate private-sector investment, and a supportive regulatory framework at the federal and state levels.



Even with such widespread energy efficiency and adoption of other demand reduction approaches like hybrid heating, gas infrastructure will still be needed to meet customer demand on peak cold days across our service territory.

¹⁷ This percentage compares the increase in peak demand (GW) from the 2.1° National Market Scenario to the 1.5° National Market Scenario, both in 2035 and 2050. In both scenarios, there is growth in electric peak demand in the building sector from 2020, but the growth is higher in the 1.5° National Market Scenario as a result of more focus on electrification. The annual peak demand being compared for the buildings sector is the maximum hourly demand of the electric demand load shapes (8760) for the building sector in each of the states where Dominion Energy has gas service territories (ID, NC, OH, SC, UT, WY). The range in values reflects the varied impact across different states.

Equity

Ethics is a core value at Dominion Energy. The company recognizes that the climate dilemma is not merely a technical question about reducing emissions; it is also an ethical question about human rights and equity. We are intentional about integrating the objectives of environmental justice and a just transition as we move forward to Net Zero. The company is committed to addressing climate change in a way that advances equity, consistent with Dominion Energy's public service companies' legal obligations to ensure reliable service to all customers in our territories. We are proud of our track record. In 2021, our electric customers in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina had service 99.9% of the time, excluding major storms.

Keeping energy affordable matters just as much as keeping it reliable. At the end of 2021, residential electric utility rate averages at Dominion Energy Virginia and Dominion Energy South Carolina remained below national and regional averages. From 2009 through 2021, the average residential bill has declined 25% as a percentage of median household income for a Dominion Energy Virginia customer and represents 1.8% of the customer's wallet – below the national average of 2.1%. Residential gas utility rate averages at Dominion Energy Ohio, Dominion Energy Utah, Dominion Energy North Carolina, and Dominion Energy South Carolina remained below their respective regional averages. In our Western states, our unique, cost-of-service gas production helps customers avoid price spikes.

We know the clean energy and energy efficiency investments we are making will help reduce customer costs in the long run. The company is committed to keeping rates affordable. Renewable generation in particular will lead to lower or no fuel costs, which will help offset the capital cost of new projects. In the near term, to help our customers manage costs further, we offer a variety of energy efficiency and demand-side management programs, as well as assistance programs to help those facing financial difficulty.

For example:

- ▷ EnergyShare helps customers in Ohio, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia defray the cost of heating and cooling and provides weatherization assistance to make customers' homes more efficient. Over its lifetime, the program has helped more than 968,000 individuals and families. In the 2021-2022 program year, EnergyShare provided \$18.3 million in assistance.
- ▷ The company offers assistance through other programs, including a Percentage of Income Payment Plan in Ohio, Budget Billing in Virginia, ThermWise in Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho and a broad array of energy-efficiency rebates, bill credits, and other incentives. Our 38 demand-side management programs include a low-income solar program and a time-varying-rate program that enables residential customers to save money by shifting when they use high-energy appliances. For more details, please see: <https://www.dominionenergy.com/virginia/renewable-energy-programs>



The company is committed to addressing climate change in a way that advances equity.

Just and Equitable Transition

Dominion Energy's Commitment

Dominion Energy is committed to doing our part to achieve a just transition, one that makes the benefits of clean energy accessible to all and minimizes potential harm. Achieving our climate goals should not cost workers or communities opportunities for long-term employment or economic growth. We believe the people most affected should be at the table helping craft solutions to the challenges posed by the clean energy transition, and we strive to be intentional about including those people in our discussions.

Through our commitment, Dominion Energy will focus on the following principles:

- **Engagement:** Dominion Energy is committed to engaging with our employees, communities, and stakeholders to mitigate impacts of the clean energy transition.
- **Planning:** Through ongoing engagement, Dominion Energy continues to develop and implement strategies to support a just transition.
- **Job Shifting and Supporting Workers:** Creating new career pathways, retaining our current employees, and redeploying employees into clean energy careers are key to a successful and just transition.
- **Impact Management:** Company and business relationships will provide protection and mitigation management through the clean energy transition.
- **Advocacy:** Dominion Energy advocates for policies at the local, state, and federal levels that support our employees, communities, and stakeholders by promoting a just transition to a clean energy economy.

Dominion Energy's Approach to Achieving a Just Transition

The company has already begun putting the principles of a just transition into practice. We balance the operational need for safe, reliable, affordable, and sustainable energy with career longevity for our employees.

As our fossil fuel generation plants near their scheduled retirements, employees are still needed to ensure they operate safely and act as good environmental stewards to their neighbors until their retirement date. In some instances, we may have to increase staffing in the short-term to maintain safe and reliable operations. At the same time, we also must plan for the transition of displaced employees to clean energy fields. We need to attract, retain, and retrain employees for careers that could span different technologies, and we are working toward those goals.

Dominion Energy's Education Assistance Program provides 100% reimbursement of eligible tuition costs, up to \$7,500 per calendar year, for active, full-time, and part-time union and non-union employees who are scheduled to work at least 1,000 hours per year. This program can help employees gain the education they need and want to transition to clean



Creating new career pathways, retaining our current employees, and redeploying employees into clean energy careers are key to a successful and just transition.

energy jobs. Our Talent Management & Development organization and the Dominion Energy Career Center provide employees with career coaching and resources to help identify the skills and interests that will help them develop a career plan and identify steps to prepare for the clean energy transition. The company also provides planning resources such as retirement learning opportunities and partnerships with community colleges.

Employees and customers are not the only stakeholders affected by the retirement of fossil fuel facilities. As with the loss of any industry, closing a plant can affect the economy, the environment, and the community in the surrounding areas. Dominion Energy engages with state and local leaders about the effects of such closures. We also are committed to ongoing support of the communities where we have worked, and hope to continue to work, for many years. For example, we demonstrate that commitment through increased focus on clean energy construction on brownfield sites, leading to continued tax payments after fossil fuel facility retirements.

We also practice greater outreach to external vendors, suppliers, and job seekers and greater transparency regarding how they can work as part of the clean energy economy. Including such information at project open houses and community presentations allows us to reach communities directly.

Case Study: Bremono Power Station

Dominion Energy placed Bremono Power Station, a coal-turned-natural gas generating facility in Fluvanna County, Virginia, in cold storage in 2018 and retired the facility in 2019. None of the station's employees were laid off; we offered all of them other positions within the company with the same or better compensation, severance packages, or both. Those who chose to leave did so of their own accord and with support from the company. Many vendors and suppliers continued to support the decommissioning and demolition of the facility, as well as the coal-ash remediation project on the property. The company offered to pay, and paid, full taxes to Fluvanna for an additional two years to help the local community with the transition.

Dominion Energy strives to ensure that communities affected by the clean energy transition have complete information on the benefits of building clean and renewable resources in their neighborhoods — benefits that include new jobs, new opportunities for vendors and suppliers, and new tax revenue for local governments. At the same time, we remain sensitive to questions about land-use changes and other stakeholder concerns, and we work hard to ensure all those concerns are addressed. Providing annual updates to Fluvanna County and maintaining transparency through outreach and communication with the Bremono community helps Dominion Energy keep everyone informed.

Case Study: Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind

The Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind (CVOW) commercial project is a critical component of our climate strategy and is expected to deliver up to 2.6 GW of electricity by 2026. The project, located off the coast of Virginia Beach, will position the Hampton Roads region and Virginia as national leaders in offshore wind. It is transforming the state and local economy by attracting economic development and creating hundreds of well-paying clean energy



Dominion Energy strives to ensure that communities affected by the clean energy transition have complete information on the benefits of building clean and renewable resources in their neighborhoods.

jobs, millions in tax revenues, and hundreds of millions in economic benefits — all while helping Dominion Energy meet its renewable and clean energy commitments.

The Hampton Roads Alliance commissioned an economics firm to perform an impact analysis of the project. According to the 2020 study, during construction alone, the CVOW commercial project could create 900 direct and indirect Virginia jobs annually — 60% of them in the Hampton Roads region — and generate \$57 million in pay benefits, \$143 million in economic benefits, and \$5 million annually in local and state tax revenue.

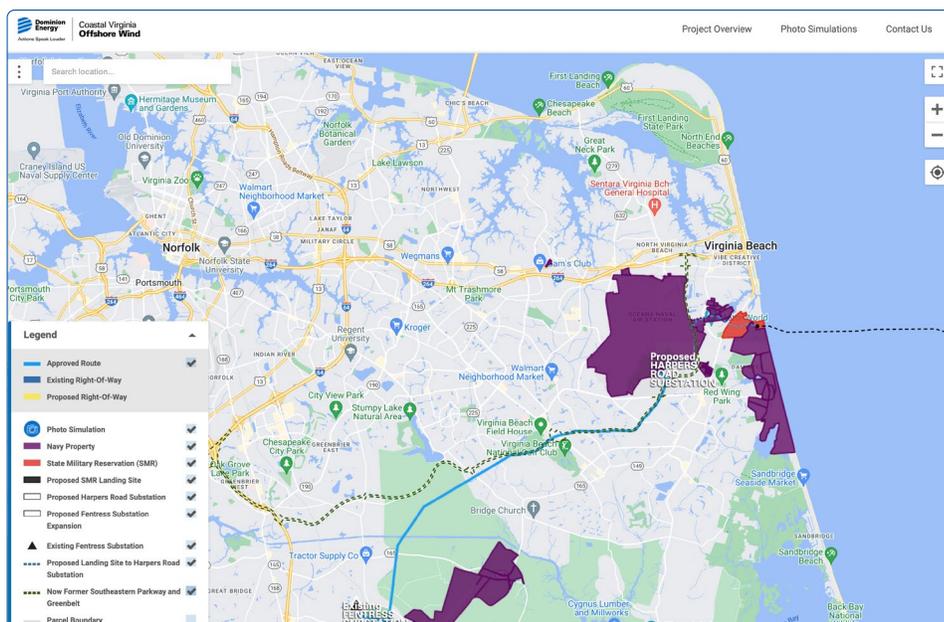
In May 2020, Dominion Energy announced development of the first Jones Act-compliant offshore wind installation vessel, *Charybdis*. The ship will be home-ported in Hampton Roads and will support the construction of offshore wind projects along the East Coast.

In September 2021, Dominion Energy announced a partnership with the North America’s Building Trades Union to identify opportunities to use union labor on CVOW, which will require skilled and qualified workers. The agreement also includes commitments to use local workers; to hire, apprentice, and train veterans; and to use workers from historically economically disadvantaged communities.

Outreach regarding CVOW began in the collaborative stages over a decade ago, with an advisory group that participated in the CVOW pilot project. Many stakeholders remain engaged today. Engagement efforts intensified and expanded in 2021. Through May 2022, this massive effort included 1,505 outreach encounters reaching over 20,000 people, 10 mailings totaling more than 175,000 pieces, hosting more than 11 virtual and in-person public meetings, producing materials in Spanish and Tagalog, and utilizing an online tool, GeoVoice, which allows the public to view project maps and leave geo-referenced comments.



In May 2020, Dominion Energy announced development of the first Jones Act-complaint offshore wind installation vessel, *Charybdis*.



Screenshot of GeoVoice

We engaged early and often with Native American Tribes and met directly with leaders and individuals from EJ communities. The company is committed to continuing outreach with these communities through the regulatory and construction phases of the project.

Environmental Justice

Regarding EJ, Dominion Energy is committed to hearing, learning from, fully considering, and responding to the concerns of all its stakeholders regardless of economic status, race, color, or national origin. The company seeks to build partnerships and engage with local communities, stakeholders, and customers on environmental issues.

To affirm our commitment, in 2018 we adopted a formal EJ policy, which sets expectations for company project teams that historically marginalized communities should not be disproportionately harmed by our infrastructure initiatives and should be part of the planning process. With the implementation of this policy, the company developed rigorous internal processes to ensure accountability. In cases where a community meets the definition of an EJ community¹⁸, our process requires that the company consider proactive and intentional communication and engagement to ensure understanding and involvement; that concerns are heard and appropriately responded to and addressed; and that Dominion Energy works to mitigate any undue project impacts.

In addition to financial controls and checkpoints tied directly to EJ evaluations, the company employs dedicated EJ staff and provides comprehensive training for company employees. More than 1,000 employees have been trained on EJ, and all major construction projects are reviewed for EJ considerations. In 2021, we reviewed more than 75 projects – everything from new and rebuilt power lines to the modernization of natural gas assets to the build-out of renewables.

We recognize that EJ considerations must be a part of our everyday decisions, community outreach, and evaluations as we move forward with projects to modernize the generation and delivery of energy. We engage with low-income communities, communities of color, Tribal communities, and others who have not always had a seat at the table. We believe all communities should have ready access to accurate information and a meaningful voice in the development process. We also work to ensure that all communities have the chance to benefit from infrastructure enhancements, such as undergrounding distribution lines and middle-mile broadband, as well as the economic opportunities presented by our investments, to the greatest extent possible.



75+

major projects reviewed
for environmental justice
in 2021.

¹⁸ The company's dedicated EJ staff track federal and state policy to ensure populations that meet the definition for "EJ communities" are identified under federal or state laws, regulations, or guidance.



Tribal Relations

A variety of different statutes, regulations, and policies dictate the legal requirements for formal Tribal government-to-government consultation with federally recognized Tribes. Dominion Energy respects and complies with these well-established procedures. But we do not stop there. Our aim is to engage with Tribes — regardless of recognition status or permitting requirements — to achieve meaningful and long-lasting relationships with Tribal stakeholders. This includes supporting Tribal communities in areas of need. In 2021, we supported Virginia and South Carolina Tribes with volunteer projects supporting Tribal elders and students. We are also continuing to support Native American vendor and employment opportunities in the communities where we operate. The company has a designated manager role — a full-time employee — responsible for leading and facilitating engagement with and support of Native American Tribes.

We work directly with Tribal communities to fully understand their members' concerns and determine appropriate measures to avoid or minimize our impacts. Sometimes projects require special steps to make sure our engagement with Tribes is effective. For example, in 2021 we hired a third-party consultant that had a relationship with the Navajo, Apache, and Hopi Tribes to ensure our outreach regarding the Snowflake RNG project in Snowflake, Arizona was meaningful.



Risk Management

Overview

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 the company’s risk-management policies. The Board and its committees, including its Finance and Risk Oversight Committee, 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, at least annually, major risks associated with each of our key business segments. 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, including external factors outside our control. The company’s approach has always been to employ the “precautionary principle” — which is to minimize known risks and mitigate risks that are not yet fully understood, but for which there are indications of possible future events or outcomes.

The risks posed by climate change are among the most significant that Dominion Energy faces because of their scope, severity, and duration. The repercussions of climate change and efforts to address it can alter everything from the global economy and the competitive and regulatory environments to Dominion Energy’s infrastructure and operations.

Physical Risk Assessment

The impacts of climate change can adversely affect our ability to deliver reliable service to customers. Given the potential physical impacts to our infrastructure, this report provides an enhanced evaluation of potential climate-related vulnerabilities and adaptive actions. Dominion Energy engaged a third-party consultant with significant expertise in climate risk to complete the 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.



Understand exposure

Climate hazards (e.g., wind, flood, heat, precipitation, etc.) are forecasted through the end of the century (2100) by climate scenarios aligned to asset locations and asset classes.



Determine vulnerability

Each asset class is analyzed to determine its susceptibility to impacts from the exposure to climate hazards determined in the climate forecast.



Develop adaptation strategies

The vulnerability and exposures to climate hazards inform what adaptive actions are needed to mitigate against the impacts of climate change.

The physical risk analysis evaluated Dominion Energy’s climate risk against three warming scenarios through 2100 as shown in Exhibit 23. 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).

EXHIBIT 23 Physical Risk Warming Scenarios

IPCC CMIP6 Scenario	2100 Temperature Rise (°C)*	Emissions Trend	Description
SSP1-2.6 (RCP 2.6)	1.8	Strong decline	Sustainable Development
SSP2-4.5 (RCP 4.5)	2.7	Slow decline	Middle of the Road
SSP5-8.5 (RCP 8.5)	4.4	Rising	Fossil Fueled Development

* Temperature rise is shown by the end of the century given there is not significant spread across scenarios in the first half of the century.

For each warming scenario, the climate forecast evaluated seven climate hazards (flood, rain, wind, heat, cold, severe storms, and wildfires)¹⁹ 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. Exhibit 24 below highlights a summary of the key climate hazard forecast insights by hazard and state under the 2.7 °C scenario.

EXHIBIT 24 Climate Hazard Forecast Insights by Hazard and State

Climate Hazard	Specific Insights by Hazard and State (2.7°C scenario)	Broad Implication to Assets
Flood	Across all states, the highest flood depths occur in North Carolina , exceeding 1 ft in a 1 in 500-year flood in 2050.	Ground-level assets, like substations and compressor stations, could fail from flooding.
Rain	Across all states, the most rainfall occurs in South Carolina , exceeding 14.5 inches in a 1 in 500-year storm in 2050.	Excess rain can leak into enclosed assets and cause damage to electrical components.
Wind	North Carolina and South Carolina experience the greatest wind speeds , reaching 120 mph (equivalent to a Category 3 hurricane) in 2050; across all states, hazard exposure stays relatively stable from 2020 to 2050.	Extreme winds can cause poles, structures, and pole-mounted assets to fall over; damage to generation stacks is also possible.
Heat	South Carolina has the highest number of days of extreme heat exposure , reaching up to 24 days per year above 100°F in 2050.	Extreme heat can accelerate degradation of certain assets like transformers and cause derating of production for power stations.
Storms	South Carolina had the highest number of days conducive to thunderstorms at 22 days per year in 2020, growing to 28 days per year by 2100.	While most assets are grounded, lightning strikes can still cause damage to assets, particularly poles.
Wildfires	Idaho and Utah show the greatest risk of wildfires at 16 and 13 fires expected per 1000 years in 2050, respectively.	Wildfires can cause severe damage to most electric assets. Gas assets have minimal wildfire exposure.
Cold	Wyoming had the highest number of days below freezing at 173 days per year in 2020, decreasing to 162 days per year by 2050. Virginia had 40 days below freezing in 2020, declining to 33 days in 2050. All states show a decline in cold days per year from 2020 to 2050.	Extreme cold can cause power stations to derate while placing more stress on the network due to higher demand for gas and electric space heating. The decreased number of cold days shown over time reduces this exposure.

¹⁹ The impacts of drought and ice were considered in the vulnerability assessment as components of heat and cold, respectively, to provide a comprehensive view of potential indirect impacts resulting from the climate hazards; however, they are not included as directly measured metrics within the climate forecast.

The company has adaptive actions and programs in place to address the exposures mentioned above and has identified potential future adaptive actions to reduce climate risk exposure for each of our asset classes and climate hazards. The consultant analyzed each asset category (generation, electric transmission, distribution, and natural gas) to evaluate risk, vulnerability, and adaptive actions.

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. 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, Dominion Energy South Carolina 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.



In Virginia and North Carolina, we are evaluating new methods to reduce the risk of flooding in low-lying areas.

Transition Risks: Risk, Impact, and Management

The global energy sector is highly dynamic, with exposures to numerous climate-related risks and opportunities. Climate change presents a potentially significant structural change affecting the energy sector, including not only physical risks but also economic transition risks.

Changes in climate policies, technology, or market sentiment could lead to economic impact and a reassessment of the value of energy system assets as economies shift toward carbon-reducing strategies. These factors will guide the rates of adoption and retirement of energy sector assets and help determine the societal balance between warming trajectories, cost, and energy reliability. The risks and opportunities presented by these factors will have significant impacts on the financial performance of energy sector market participants.

Dominion Energy's two main business areas — electric operations and natural gas operations — sit at the nexus of the societal shift to net zero. The energy sector will need to continue providing reliable and affordable energy to meet consumers' needs and evolving preferences while also reducing its emissions. Dominion Energy's key transition risks and related potential impacts to its electric (generation, transmission, and distribution) and gas (production, transmission, storage, and distribution) businesses are highlighted in Exhibit 25.

EXHIBIT 25 Dominion Energy Transition Risk Overview

Policy & Legal

Transition Risk	Risk Impact	Risk Management/Mitigation
EMISSIONS LEGISLATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poorly designed emissions reduction policies • Patchwork of state-specific emissions legislation in the absence of a unified federal policy • Inconsistencies in a state’s policies (e.g., permitting and regulatory requirements) • Lack of economy-wide carbon pricing mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased cost of doing business, affecting customer affordability and company performance • More carbon-intensive generation in neighboring states without carbon taxation • Permitting and other project execution challenges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working constructively with the Federal Administration and with Congress as they seek to address the climate challenge, including implementation of the IRA and the IJJA • Supporting the development and implementation of an economy-wide federal program to reduce greenhouse gas emissions consistent with our Net Zero commitment • Supporting federal and state permitting and regulatory requirements consistent with our Net Zero commitment
GHG ACCOUNTING PROTOCOLS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variations in standards across protocols or changes to standards over time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understated or overstated company-specific emissions using average emissions standards • Impacts on the reported effectiveness of reduction strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilizing actual emission measurements from sources where possible
STATUTORY OBLIGATIONS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandates that could constrain the company’s strategic flexibility in the face of changing market conditions, such as natural gas bans or electrification mandates • Legislation including unattainable renewable portfolio standards and procurement targets for renewable resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher rates and reduced reliability • Stranded assets or loss of revenue due to banned new natural gas connections • Mandatory electrification resulting in greater carbon emissions than using natural gas due to inadequate transitioning of local electric grid to less carbon-intensive energy sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining commitment to affordability • Continuing to focus on gas business investments that are deemed reasonable and prudent by regulators at the time of investment • Supporting legislation in our service territory that preserves consumer access to natural gas service in homes and businesses • Playing an active role in the political process to ensure that policymakers take into account the interests of our customers, investors, communities, and other stakeholders
CHANGES IN MARKET DESIGN		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Energy Regulatory Commission market reforms or changes in pricing rules in regional transmission organization (RTO) markets • Lack of cooperative centralized balancing market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Necessitated changes in approach to climate strategy and business plans • Increased costs to manage intermittent power supply sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participating in regulatory proceedings, as appropriate, and in the RTO market stakeholder process

Transition Risk	Risk Impact	Risk Management/Mitigation
LAND USE RESTRICTIONS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public opposition, land availability, and permitting challenges to siting new resources, including solar, onshore and offshore wind, energy storage, transmission, RNG, SMR, hydrogen, CO2 sequestration, and pipelines Potential for opposition to land use for energy crops to source bioenergy resources Sensitivity to environmental justice considerations associated with siting new infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inability to find suitable land for solar generation and other new infrastructure Rejection of or canceled development plans Potential imposition of cost prohibitive mitigation for land use changes (e.g., forest mitigation) Inability to permit needed infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering a range of potential land use limitations in resource planning Maximizing the use of existing rights-of-way and brownfield sites to upgrade existing infrastructure to provide additional capacity Addressing opposition to resource siting through public communications of resource benefits and safety Working with permitting agencies to address hurdles early and provide advanced lead times to prevent delays and allow agencies to plan for increased application volume Participating in regulatory proceedings associated with land use restrictions Continuing to discuss permitting improvements with policymakers Continuing outreach with potential EJ populations in line with established EJ policy
DECOMMISSIONING		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finite lifespan of renewable infrastructure such as solar panels and wind turbine components Lack of adequate policy support for reuse or recycling Spent fuel from additional nuclear capacity Impacts to local workforce and economies as fossil units are retired Early decommissioning of gas distribution network assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impeded adoption of renewable energy and use of SMRs Increased cost to customers Decommissioning issues that lead to sub-optimal environmental outcomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting policies for recycling and re-use of renewable energy components Continuing to work with policymakers and industry partners to support component recycling initiatives (including those for spent nuclear fuel) Working with employees and communities to ensure a just transition Working with policymakers, peers, industry groups, customers, and communities to support beneficial use of gas pipelines and assets to promote greater use of RNG and hydrogen

Technology

Transition Risk	Risk Impact	Risk Management/Mitigation
DISTRIBUTED ENERGY RESOURCES		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distributed Energy Resources (DERs) such as rooftop solar and energy storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced revenue and demand, burdening other customers with higher rates Increased network complexity, unanticipated power flows resulting in system imbalances, impaired control, and lessened reliability Impaired long-term demand forecasting and infrastructure planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with regulators to establish pricing tariffs that appropriately allocate system costs caused by DERs based on cost causation Developing standards and providing transparency and programs to DER owners to establish clear expectations for how DERs will be integrated and managed and how costs and benefits will be allocated Investing in resources across transmission, distribution, and generation systems to safely and reliably integrate, monitor, and manage DERs Investing in microgrid technology that will obtain real-world data, better understand DER performance characteristics, perform testing of DER grid support and islanding capabilities, vet new technology integration into the distribution grid, and evaluate microgrid operations architecture for potential future applications

Transition Risk	Risk Impact	Risk Management/Mitigation
TECHNOLOGICAL STAGNATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Proliferation of non-dispatchable generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability to achieve emission reduction goals • Reduced grid reliability • Increased cost for on-demand power sources • Difficulty with load-balancing in the absence of more advanced grid technology and demand management tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investing in least-regrets portfolios across all businesses that provide flexibility to different technology pathways • Developing pilot projects and seeking grants for early-stage technologies to learn how these technologies integrate and perform, while facilitating industry advancement for the technology • Supporting advancement of, researching and exploring, new technologies such as the value of hydrogen as a potential long-term storage solution • Anticipating technological innovations as extrapolations from existing applied science • Continuing to work with policymakers to support funding for clean energy and fuels research and deployment of funds that have been set aside for this purpose
ELECTRIFICATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing electrification of transportation, building, and industrial loads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing standards for reliability, resource adequacy, and resiliency for the power system to limit customer exposure to outages • Erosion of gas system rate base, higher costs for remaining customers, and asset devaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicating to policymakers and regulators the beneficial role of the gas system in meeting emissions reductions goals cost effectively, while maintaining strong support for electrification opportunities, such as increasing electric vehicle (EV) adoption • Working with policymakers and regulators to support funding for investments necessary to support electric load growth • Working with policymakers, customers, and communities to support beneficial use of gas pipelines and assets to support the transition toward clean fuels, energy efficiency, and hybrid electric gas usage
PREMATURE INVESTMENTS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments in emerging technologies that either fail to perform or are developed prior to sufficient cost declines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability to achieve learning rates needed to increase technology performance and decrease costs in the absence of early-stage investment in new technologies • Cost recovery and reputational risks associated with investments in new technologies beyond protections offered by pilots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnering with research labs, equipment manufacturers, and customers to apply for available public funding (such as Department of Energy grants) to leverage benefits of early-stage technology integration • Working with regulators to communicate known risks and projected technology cost assumptions, while minimizing the risk of early-stage investments through utilization of pilots

Market

Transition Risk	Risk Impact	Risk Management/Mitigation
CHANGING MARKET DYNAMICS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Escalating costs in key low- and zero-carbon business areas (for example, rising development, construction, and operational costs for nuclear facilities, and cost pressures for rare earth minerals) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced revenue available for new and existing zero-emission generation • Adverse financial impact • Closure of nuclear facilities rather than relicensing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extending licenses of existing nuclear power stations (Surry and North Anna) • Exploring potential new technologies and resources, including SMRs • Signing 10-year contract with Connecticut utilities for half of the nuclear power output from Millstone Power Stations

Transition Risk	Risk Impact	Risk Management/Mitigation
ECONOMIC DISRUPTION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pandemics, natural disasters, geopolitical instability • The shift to a low- or no-carbon economy, change on a massive scale • Mass migration to clean energy jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interference with business plans or altered energy transition • Unpredictable business stability and growth • Disruption to labor markets intensifying competition for workers and driving up project costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting scenario modeling analysis to ensure clean energy transition • Diversifying supply chain providers • Engaging with community colleges providing skilled workforce training in renewable energy jobs
CHANGING STAKEHOLDER PREFERENCES		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shift in public attitudes toward natural gas • Widespread adoption of distributed energy resources • Unwillingness of consumers to modify behavior for peak load management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced demand for natural gas distribution systems • Sharp increases in customer self-generation leading to loss of revenue • Increased volatility in peak load conditions due to higher share of weather-sensitive demand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing to provide reliable service to customers • Providing customers with more energy options such as BrightSuite (customer solutions for on-site solar, EV charging, and home automation and security), GreenTherm (an RNG offset program), ThermWise (an energy efficiency program for gas customers), and CarbonRight (a carbon offset program for gas customers) • Providing customers with more flexible options to engage in demand response and load control programs

Reputational

Transition Risk	Risk Impact	Risk Management/Mitigation
DAMAGE TO COMPANY REPUTATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Events triggered either by Dominion Energy or others in the industry that erode public confidence in the company's or the sector's ability to meet consumers' energy needs safely, reliably, and affordably • Lack of regulatory or market programs addressing increased outage risk exposure to customers due to greater reliance on electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure of the company to continue its momentum in delivering reliable and affordable energy could cause it to be viewed as indifferent to environmental health or public welfare • Improvident adoption of intermittent energy sources without regard for system reliability or affordability by customers could be seen as sacrificing customer welfare for the sake of a "green" image 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moving forward with clean energy transition as rapidly as safety, affordability, and reliability considerations permit • Engaging with stakeholders to promote successes and seek feedback on how to improve and remain the trusted energy supplier of choice • Engaging with regulators and market operators to support regulatory policies and capacity market design addressing safety, affordability, and reliability risk

Financing

Transition Risk	Risk Impact	Risk Management/Mitigation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies that impose mandatory ESG disclosure obligations for asset managers and other financial market participants • Economic stress that impairs global capital markets • Governmental policy changes, such as future expiration of production tax credits (PTCs) for renewable energy • Rapid expansion of renewable energy throughout the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential to reallocate capital away from our business model • Cost of capital could increase (including equity and debt capital) for utility investments and operations, affecting the affordability of services for customers and the strength of the company's operating results • Financing of renewable energy projects could be impacted • Increased competition for financing of individual projects, which could lead to delays or increases in costs for completion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complying with mandatory climate disclosure obligations • Accessing sufficient forms of capital for general use, rather than tying them to a single business line • Maintaining a robust hedging portfolio to protect against material interest rates changes • Preserving strong investment grade credit metrics • Utilizing experience with sustainability-linked financing to evaluate opportunities for green bonds and similar financial instruments

Transition Opportunities

Exhibit 26 identifies opportunities that Dominion Energy is well-positioned to benefit from as the company continues its investments in clean energy resources, operations, and enabling systems and infrastructure across its electric and gas businesses.

EXHIBIT 26 Transition Opportunities

Climate-Related Opportunities

Potential Financial Impacts

RESOURCE EFFICIENCY	
Demand side management programs (Electric)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased operational flexibility with revenue potential and reduced risk of costly reliability events
Grid enhancing technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoidance or deferral of capital investment by unlocking system capacity, improving reliability, enabling the distributed grid, and providing other functionalities
Methane reduction strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Return on capital investments to reduce system leakage
Non-wires alternatives with low carbon profiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New capital investment opportunities in distribution system-oriented solutions
Optimal siting of wind, solar, and energy storage resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced overall system costs and reduced exposure to congestion and system overloads
Owned and occupied building efficiency improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced operating costs
Transition to a zero-carbon Fleet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced operating costs Workforce productivity gains due to improved health and safety and employee satisfaction
ENERGY SOURCE	
Expansion and diversity of clean energy resources and fuel mix: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCS Energy storage Hydrogen Onshore and offshore wind RNG Solar SMR and advanced nuclear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced GHG emissions risk exposure Cost reductions Investment opportunities Reduced risk of asset devaluation for gas infrastructure Hedged technology, policy, and market risks across a diversified resource portfolio Benefits to reliability and resilience
Policy incentives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal loan guarantee programs Federal research and infrastructure grants Investment Tax Credit and PTC tax incentives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced consumer direct energy costs Leverage public funds for investments in clean and emerging resources, including research, development, supply chain, and deployment

Climate-Related Opportunities

Potential Financial Impacts

RNG and hydrogen fuels

- Reduced GHG emissions risk exposure while maintaining gas system value proposition
- Investment opportunity for new clean fuel projects

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Claiming role of Distribution System Operator

- Increased customer satisfaction
- Reduced reliability risk
- Optimized energy flows across distribution system
- Revenue growth opportunity

Designing and expanding new customer tariffs

- Alignment of customer rates with cost drivers
- Increased customer satisfaction
- Reduced reliability risks
- Minimized customer rate impacts
- Reduced GHG emissions risk exposure

Distribution system upgrades

- Enabling customer programs and opportunities to optimize demand-side resources and increase customer satisfaction
- Reliability and resilience benefits
- Revenue growth opportunity

EV charging infrastructure

- Revenue growth opportunities for investments enabling electrification of new loads

Transmission expansion

- Providing reliability benefits through geographic and resource diversity
- Improved grid resilience
- Revenue growth opportunity

MARKETS

EV charging infrastructure

- Flexible load potential
- Benefits to customers through provision of on-demand charging options
- Revenue growth opportunity for charging infrastructure investments

Microgrid hubs

- Increased value proposition to communities served for critical loads
- Benefit customers through reduced exposure to outage risks
- Revenue growth opportunity

RESILIENCE

Resource substitutes and diversification:

- Distribution expansion and upgrades
- Microgrids
- Transmission expansion and upgrades

- Reduced restoration times after severe weather events
- Outage prevention during periods of severe weather, system peaks, and abnormal wind and solar production
- Microgrid enhanced reliability and resilience for specific communities and customers with increased energy security needs
- Cost reduction potential
- Risk reduction
- Investment opportunities

Highlights of Transition Opportunities

Highlights of Dominion Energy’s development of climate-related transition opportunities include:

- **Electrification:** 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.

- **Energy Efficiency:** Dominion Energy offers extensive efficiency programs for both residential and commercial customers — including nearly 40 for customers of Dominion Energy Virginia (for more information, see Dominion Energy Virginia’s Energy Conservation [annual report](#)) and another 10 for customers of Dominion Energy South Carolina. Under the Grid Transformation and Security Act, Dominion Energy Virginia is to propose \$870 million of spending on energy efficiency by 2028, and the VCEA set a target of 5% energy efficiency savings by 2025, relative to a 2019 baseline. Dominion Energy South Carolina committed up to \$15 million of funding for home energy efficiency upgrades and critical health and safety repairs as part of a comprehensive rate settlement approved by the Public Service Commission.

On the gas side of our business, our ThermWise program provides visits by experts to design in-home energy conservation plans for customers in our Western-state operations, and in 2022 we introduced ThermWise to our North Carolina gas customers. The ThermWise program includes rebates for high-efficiency appliances, such as water heaters, smart thermostats, and hybrid gas-electric heating systems. As an example, customers with hybrid heating systems would maintain their natural gas furnaces to provide back-up heating when it is especially cold, or when intermittent renewable generation is particularly low.

- **Grid Transformation:** The current distribution grid was not designed to accommodate the bi-directional flows of power resulting from the significant increase in renewable DERs, and these bi-directional power flows within lower-voltage distribution systems are driving reverse flows of energy back onto the higher-voltage bulk electric



To accelerate the adoption of EVs, the company provides expert guidance and incentives such as rebates for charging stations at diverse locations.

grid. Dominion Energy's Grid Transformation Plan (GTP) represents a comprehensive strategy to evolve the distribution grid to support expansion of clean energy resources, providing improved availability, resiliency, and security for our customers. With GTP investments in the distribution system, DERs can (1) act as a system resource that helps maximize other available resources, (2) have a role as future generating assets or defer the need for grid upgrades, and (3) maintain reliable service to customers.

Besides DER-related impacts, transmission-connected utility-scale renewables are increasing significantly, which requires expanding transmission capacity and capability. In addition to conventional transmission substation and wire upgrades and installations, Dominion Energy is deploying solutions to enhance the bulk electric grid, such as a class of technologies referred to as Flexible Alternating Current Transmission Systems.

- **Hydrogen:** Hydrogen is an emerging clean energy source that could reduce the environmental impact of generating electricity and heating homes and buildings; power manufacturing; and fuel transportation — all with few or zero emissions. Dominion Energy is exploring how hydrogen can help us achieve Net Zero emissions and help decarbonize other industries like transportation and manufacturing. One substantial advantage of hydrogen is that it can be blended into the existing natural gas network, preserving the beneficial use of natural gas infrastructure. Another advantage is that hydrogen, like natural gas, is an efficient heating source particularly in colder climates.

In Utah, we tested blending hydrogen with natural gas on a small scale on natural gas pipelines and appliances at our training center with significant positive results. Our pilot project confirmed extensive industry research that at modest blending levels, hydrogen can deliver safe, reliable, and sustainable energy without impairing appliance or system performance. We are expanding our pilot to a Utah community to field-test blending on a broader scale. We are conducting similar pilots at our North Carolina and Ohio training centers, and the company is engaging with regional coalitions in support of establishing multiple regional hydrogen hubs.

- **Microgrids:** 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 is exploring how hydrogen can help us achieve Net Zero emissions and also help decarbonize other industries like transportation and manufacturing.

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.

- **Modernizing Natural Gas Infrastructure:** 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 2021 alone, our gas distribution companies invested \$450 million in pipeline replacement and integrity management programs. For more details, see our [2021 Methane Report](#).
- **Nuclear Power:** Achieving Net Zero emissions will require several strategies working in tandem, including significant investment in zero-carbon renewable energy sources such as solar and wind. Extending the licenses for our nuclear power stations to ensure steady baseload generation is another such strategy. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has extended the licenses for our Surry Power Station units, and we have submitted an application for similar license extensions for the units at North Anna Power Station. Together, these stations provide more than 30% of our total electricity generation in our Virginia service territory. We anticipate investing up to \$4 billion through 2035 to extend the lives of these facilities. In Connecticut, our Millstone Power Station produces enough electricity to serve more than 50% of Connecticut's electricity demand and accounts for more than 90% of the state's carbon-free electricity. In 2021, the V.C. Summer Power Station accounted for 68% of the clean energy in our South Carolina service territory.

While maintaining our nuclear fleet supports our commitment to Net Zero emissions, the intermittency of renewable generation, combined with our customers' need for service they can count on around the clock, will require commercially feasible, quick-start generation resources that can step in to meet load demands when the weather does not cooperate. Dominion Energy is exploring the potential for several of these dispatchable clean energy sources — including SMRs, which are designed to provide variable energy output to ensure customers load requirements are met throughout the day, further enhancing grid reliability and security. Their modular design allows them to be fabricated off-site in a factory-controlled environment and delivered to a site for installation, allowing plants to be built faster, with construction schedule and cost certainty. The smaller footprint of SMRs make it possible to site them on previously used sites such as retired fossil fuel plants,



In 2021 alone, our gas distribution companies invested \$450 million in pipeline replacement and integrity management programs.

existing operating nuclear sites, industrial sites, or brownfield areas. SMRs have built-in safety systems that are simpler, less costly, and have fewer failure points and thus will improve even further on the strong safety performance of current generation reactors. They also could be used for cogeneration, producing both hydrogen and carbon-free heat for industrial processes, and they are one of the only carbon-free generation options that can provide voltage support while easily integrating into the existing transmission system.

- **Renewable Natural Gas:** We created the largest agriculture-based RNG programs in the country by joining forces first with Smithfield Foods to create Align RNG, and then forming a strategic alliance with Vanguard Renewables and the Dairy Farmers of America. These programs capture methane created through farming operations and convert it into RNG that can be used interchangeably with conventional natural gas. Our first Align RNG project (in Milford, Utah) entered service in 2020. During 2022, we continued to develop and construct RNG swine and dairy projects, with three projects in commissioning, 11 projects in active construction and five more approved to start construction by the end of the year. In 2023, Align RNG will complete its first project in North Carolina, producing enough RNG from a network of 19 family farms to heat 4,500 homes. Additional projects are underway in Georgia, Colorado, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and elsewhere.
- **Smart Grids:** 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 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.

- **Storage:** The variability of renewable generation creates a need for storage at both short-term (measured in hours) and long-term (measured in days, weeks, or potentially seasonally) intervals, both to fill in the gaps when demand exceeds supply, and to optimize



Our Millstone Power Station produces enough electricity to serve more than

50%

of Connecticut's electricity demand and accounts for more than 90% of the state's carbon-free electricity.

the use of wind and solar generation when supply exceeds demand so curtailment is avoided. Current technology is largely limited to short-term energy storage. As the energy transition proceeds, utilities will need long-term energy storage to ensure reliable, around-the-clock service in all seasons and conditions.

Dominion Energy Virginia received regulatory approval for three battery-storage pilot projects totaling approximately 16 MW, all of which are now operational. These will pave the way for additional energy storage technology options going forward. The company recently filed for regulatory approval for an additional 15.7 MW of new battery storage and is planning construction for an additional 70 MW of new battery storage projects in Virginia.

The company operates one of the world's largest energy storage facilities: a 3,003 MW pumped-hydro power station in Bath County, Virginia, that can power 750,000 homes and provides reliable backup energy if other sources go offline. The company also operates a second pumped-hydro energy storage facility in Jenkinsville, South Carolina, that has a capacity of 576 MW. Finally, the company continues to evaluate an additional pumped-storage facility in Southwest Virginia.

- **System Hardening:** Climate change and increasingly severe weather will make a resilient grid more important for system reliability. On the distribution grid, Dominion Energy uses the National Electric Safety Code's (NESC) combined ice and wind loading criteria as the basis for design standards for typical distribution facilities. In 2019, the company started designing all new and rebuild construction to meet the stronger of the NESC's heavy loading criteria for combined ice and wind, or the extreme-winds criteria of the American Society of Civil Engineers. This involves larger poles and shorter spans between them. Additional changes include establishing a minimum pole class across the system, requiring deeper pole setting or select backfill in areas with poor soil, expanding the use of fiberglass cross-arms, and using upgraded insulators.

Engagement with national labs and peer utilities, along with advanced data analytics and network simulations, ensures alignment with industry best practices for the design and maintenance of transmission and substation infrastructure. Design standards are evolving to address physical challenges through improved asset management, condition-based maintenance, and the latest equipment-hardening research and designs. Innovations such as mobile substation infrastructure, gas-insulated substations, hardened bulk power transformers and accessories, physical and cyber security systems for substations, light detection and ranging, and real-time digital simulators offer rapid and optimized maintenance and construction, hardened infrastructure, and service restoration. See also the Physical Risk Assessment section of this report for examples of adaptive actions and programs addressing the exposure of substation transformers primarily located in coastal areas to potential flooding risks.



The company operates one of the world's largest energy storage facilities: a 3,003 MW pumped-hydro power station in Bath County, Virginia.



The natural gas side of our business has a record of extremely reliable service. In a typical year, its customers rarely experience any service interruption. To maintain that level of performance — and even improve it — we have put several programs in place that focus on both pipeline maintenance and pipeline replacement. These include new infrastructure programs, remote sensing, around-the-clock monitoring, and remote-controlled shutoff valves to prevent, isolate, and repair any deficiencies.

- **Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G):** Vehicle-to-grid (V2G) technology provides another opportunity for the company to expand its business and provide innovative solutions to our customers. The company has moved forward with the first phase of its electric school bus program in Virginia, through which 50 buses have been delivered to 15 localities throughout the Commonwealth. The company is partnering with school districts that receive federal or state funding to expand the program. The electric school buses will serve as a grid resource by creating additional energy storage technology to support the company's integration of distributed renewables such as solar and wind. Lessons learned from the program could serve as a foundation for broader V2G initiatives.

Metrics and Targets

Dominion Energy completes a comprehensive annual corporate inventory of greenhouse gas emissions, including sources not applicable to, or recognized under, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s mandatory greenhouse gas reporting rule. The company has made several enhancements to the inventory over the past few years, including focusing on pilot projects to develop more accurate company-specific emissions factors in place of generic average emissions factors; leveraging mandatory and voluntary leak detection and repair events in emissions calculations; and capturing small combustion sources (<5MMBtu/hr) in our inventory. Dominion Energy is a founding member of the Our Nation’s Energy Future Coalition (ONE Future) and collaborates with industry peers to identify and evaluate emerging methane reduction technologies and benchmark with leading natural gas utilities in the United States. In addition, the company has completed independent, third-party verification of our 2021 corporate emissions inventory, receiving Reasonable Assurance of our Scopes 1 and 2 emissions, and Limited Assurance for our Scope 3 emissions. To demonstrate transparency, the company publishes the verified corporate emissions inventory across multiple platforms including with industry groups such as the American Gas Association (AGA) and the Edison Electric Institute (EEI), as well as through corporate disclosures, including the [Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Report](#).

EXHIBIT 27 2021 Dominion Energy GHG emissions — Corporate Inventory

Scope 1 Emissions
(MT CO_{2e})



- 91.8% Electric Business
- 6.3% Gas Business^a
- 1.9% Additional Scope 1^b

Scope 2 Emissions
(MT CO_{2e})



- 100% Third Party Electricity

Scope 3 Emissions^c
(MT CO_{2e})



- 45.3% Customer End Use *Gas Business*^a
- 28.3% Purchased Power
- 18.5% Upstream Fuel Supply *Electric Business*
- 7.9% Upstream Fuel Supply *Gas Business*^a

^a Excludes emissions from recently divested Dominion Energy Questar Pipeline (DEQP) and Dominion Energy West Virginia (DEWV) assets.

^b Includes emissions on an equity share basis from Cove Point and from Dominion Energy’s Renewable Natural Gas (RNG) facilities, as well as direct emissions from building heat, corporate aviation, and the company’s on-road vehicle fleet.

^c Upstream fuels include fossil fuels (natural gas, coal and oil) for electric generation and natural gas for gas business, all as of 10/31/22.

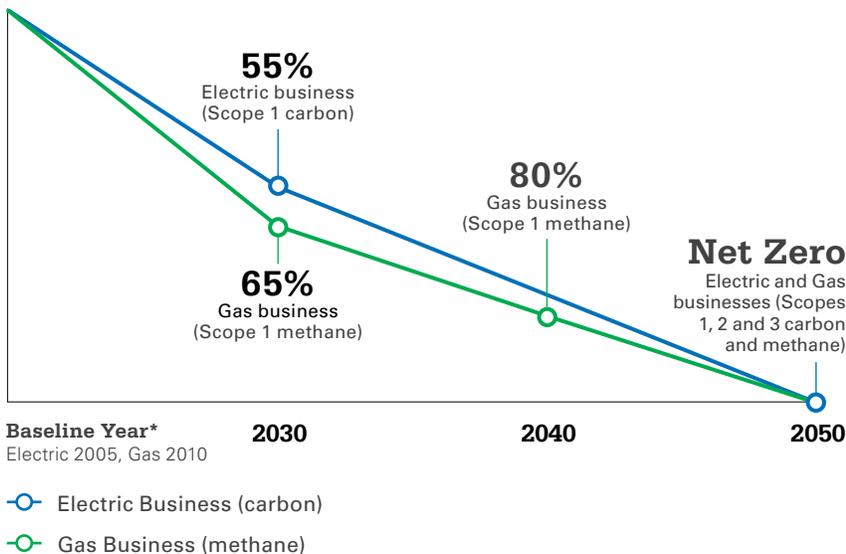


Targets

Dominion Energy has committed to achieving Net Zero carbon and methane emissions by 2050. This commitment includes Scope 1, Scope 2, and material categories of Scope 3 emissions from the overall enterprise. In order to track and encourage near-term progress toward Net Zero, Dominion Energy also has developed interim targets separately for the electric generation and natural gas businesses. The interim target for electric generation is a 55% reduction in carbon emissions by 2030 compared to 2005. The two interim targets for natural gas operations are a 65% methane reduction by 2030 and an 80% methane reduction by 2040, both compared to 2010.

EXHIBIT 28 Targets to Achieve Company-Wide Net Zero Commitment

Percent emission reductions*



2021 Progress

We have made significant progress toward our Net Zero commitment. From 2005 to 2021, we reduced Scope 1 CO₂ emissions from electric generation by 46%. Through 2021, Dominion Energy's natural gas operations reduced direct methane emissions by 38% compared to 2010 levels. Overall, Dominion Energy has achieved a 44% reduction in Scope 1 carbon and methane emissions across our electric and gas businesses, which is equivalent to removing almost 5.8 million gasoline-powered vehicles from the road for one year.

EXHIBIT 29 Scope 1 Emissions Reduction Progress Through 2021^a

Percent emission reductions



- Electric Business (carbon)
- Gas Business (methane)^b
- Companywide (carbon and methane)^c

^a Electric baseline year 2005, Gas baseline year 2010.

^b Excludes emissions from recently divested Dominion Energy Questar Pipeline (DEQP) and Dominion Energy West Virginia (DEWV) assets.

^c Includes all Scope 1 emissions covered under Dominion Energy's Net Zero commitment.



Conclusion

Our company is focused on continuing to get as clean as we can, as fast as we can, while ensuring that energy remains safe, reliable, and affordable for our customers, and intentionally considering the interests of all our stakeholders. A strong governance framework ensures this dedication will continue — and express itself through the company’s corporate strategy and risk management. We are making our operations more resilient, conducting scenario analyses to guide our decision-making, and enhancing our transparency so others can join us as we hold ourselves accountable.

These measures — and climate change itself — present a wide range of risks. Dominion Energy takes those risks seriously, and has plans and programs in place to mitigate them. Similarly, the need to face climate change head-on opens up a variety of business opportunities that can help ensure the financial sustainability of our company in a rapidly changing market.

This report captures a snapshot of the potential national transition to a cleaner energy system. The changes considered reflect a shift not only in the physical assets used to support energy needs, but also developments that could affect our customers significantly. The shift presented herein is only one of many possible market shifts. While the results provide helpful comparative assessments of scenarios that Dominion Energy might pursue, this report does not consider all possible sensitivities. Nonetheless, the scenarios presented illustrate the strong potential for Dominion Energy to achieve its climate goals in a reasonable time frame and at a reasonable cost.

Dominion Energy intends to engage in ongoing scenario analysis and to monitor, pilot, and further encourage technological development. Technology advancements in storage, carbon capture, hydrogen, and nuclear power will determine which technologies prevail and what assumptions are embedded in future carbon analyses. As Dominion Energy transitions to Net Zero, it is giving careful consideration to each business area for solutions that can accelerate decarbonization and help limit stakeholder exposure to risks, while never straying from our purpose of safely delivering reliable, affordable, and sustainable energy to our customers.



This report captures a snapshot of the potential national transition to a cleaner energy system.

TCFD Mapping

TCFD Mapping	Disclosure	Reference
Governance	Describe the Board’s oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	Governance – Board of Directors
	Describe management’s role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	Governance – Management Risk Management – Overview
Strategy	Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term.	Strategy Risk Management
	Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization’s businesses, strategy, and financial planning.	Strategy Risk Management
	Describe the resilience of the organization’s strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.	Strategy – Scenario Modeling and Analysis Risk Management – Physical Risk Assessment
Risk Management	Describe the organization’s processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.	Strategy – Scenario Modeling and Analysis Risk Management
	Describe the organization’s processes for managing climate-related risks.	Risk Management
	Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization’s overall risk management.	Risk Management
Metrics and Targets	Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	Risk Management Metrics and Targets
	Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.	Metrics and Targets
	Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.	Strategy – Net Zero Metrics and Targets



Governance

The organization’s governance around climate-related risks and opportunities

Strategy

The actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization’s businesses, strategy, and financial planning

Risk Management

The processes used by the organization to identify, assess, and manage climate-related risks

Metrics and Targets

The metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities

*Source: Final Report: Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures



Forward-Looking Statements

CONTINUED

- Unusual weather conditions and their effect on energy sales to customers and energy commodity prices;
- Extreme weather events and other natural disasters, including, but not limited to, hurricanes, high winds, severe storms, earthquakes, flooding, climate changes and changes in water temperatures and availability that can cause outages and property damage to facilities;
- The impact of extraordinary external events, such as the current pandemic health event resulting from COVID-19, and their collateral consequences, including extended disruption of economic activity in our markets and global supply chains;
- Federal, state and local legislative and regulatory developments, including changes in or interpretations of federal and state tax laws and regulations;
- The direct and indirect impacts of implementing recommendations resulting from the business review announced in November 2022;
- Risks of operating businesses in regulated industries that are subject to changing regulatory structures;
- Changes to regulated electric rates and regulated gas distribution, transportation and storage rates we collect;
- Changes in rules for RTOs and ISOs in which we join and/or participate, including changes in rate designs, changes in FERC's interpretation of market rules and new and evolving capacity models;
- Risks associated with membership and participation in PJM, including risks related to obligations created by the default of other participants;
- Risks associated with entities in which we share ownership with third parties, including risks that result from lack of sole decision making authority, disputes that may arise between us and third-party participants and difficulties in exiting these arrangements;
- Changes in future levels of domestic and international natural gas production, supply or consumption;
- Impacts to our noncontrolling interest in Cove Point from fluctuations in future volumes of LNG imports or exports from the U.S. and other countries worldwide or demand for, purchases of and prices related to natural gas or LNG;
- Timing and receipt of regulatory approvals necessary for planned construction or growth projects and compliance with conditions associated with such regulatory approvals;
- The inability to complete planned construction, conversion or growth projects at all, or with the outcomes or within the terms and time frames initially anticipated, including as a result of increased public involvement, intervention or litigation in such projects;
- Risks and uncertainties that may impact our ability to develop and construct the CVOW Commercial Project within the currently proposed timeline, or at all, and consistent with current cost estimates along with the ability to recover such costs from customers;
- Changes to federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations, including those related to climate change, the tightening of emission or discharge limits for greenhouse gases and other substances, more extensive permitting requirements and the regulation of additional substances;
- Cost of environmental strategy and compliance, including those costs related to climate change;
- Changes in implementation and enforcement practices of regulators relating to environmental standards and litigation exposure for remedial activities;
- Difficulty in anticipating mitigation requirements associated with environmental and other regulatory approvals or related appeals;
- Unplanned outages at facilities in which we have an ownership interest;

- The impact of operational hazards, including adverse developments with respect to pipeline and plant safety or integrity, equipment loss, malfunction or failure, operator error and other catastrophic events;
- Risks associated with the operation of nuclear facilities, including costs associated with the disposal of spent nuclear fuel, decommissioning, plant maintenance and changes in existing regulations governing such facilities;
- Changes in operating, maintenance and construction costs;
- Domestic terrorism and other threats to our physical and intangible assets, as well as threats to cybersecurity;
- Additional competition in industries in which we operate, including in electric markets in which our nonregulated generation facilities operate and potential competition from the development and deployment of alternative energy sources, such as self-generation and distributed generation technologies, and availability of market alternatives to large commercial and industrial customers;
- Competition in the development, construction and ownership of certain electric transmission facilities in our service territory in connection with Order 1000;
- Changes in technology, particularly with respect to new, developing or alternative sources of generation and smart grid technologies;
- Changes in demand for our services, including industrial, commercial and residential growth or decline in our service areas, changes in supplies of natural gas delivered to our pipeline system, failure to maintain or replace customer contracts on favorable terms, changes in customer growth or usage patterns, including as a result of energy conservation programs, the availability of energy efficient devices and the use of distributed generation methods;
- Receipt of approvals for, and timing of, closing dates for acquisitions and divestitures;
- Impacts of acquisitions, divestitures, transfers of assets to joint ventures and retirements of assets based on asset portfolio reviews;
- Adverse outcomes in litigation matters or regulatory proceedings, including matters acquired in the acquisition of SCANA Corporation;
- Counterparty credit and performance risk;
- Fluctuations in the value of investments held in nuclear decommissioning trusts and benefit plan trusts by us;
- Fluctuations in energy-related commodity prices and the effect these could have on our earnings and liquidity position and the underlying value of our assets;
- Fluctuations in interest rates;
- Fluctuations in currency exchange rates of the Euro or Danish Krone associated with the CVOW Commercial Project;
- Changes in rating agency requirements or credit ratings and their effect on availability and cost of capital;
- Global capital market conditions, including the availability of credit and the ability to obtain financing on reasonable terms;
- Political and economic conditions, including inflation and deflation;
- Employee workforce factors including collective bargaining agreements and labor negotiations with union employees; and
- Changes in financial or regulatory accounting principles or policies imposed by governing bodies.
- Other risk factors are detailed from time to time in Dominion Energy's quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and most recent annual report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Dominion Energy undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking information statement to reflect developments after the statement is made. Projections or forecasts shown in this document are subject to change at any time. Historical information was calculated using data available at the time of the calculation and may be subject to revision.

Appendix A

Modeling Assumptions - Electric Generation Scenarios Virginia

Virginia	Current Policy Scenario (2.1°)	Emerging Technologies Scenario (2.1°)	Accelerated Transition Scenario (1.5°)
Solar	Available 2025+; limited to 45 GW capacity in VA; limited to 1200 MW/yr 2036+ in DEV territory	Available 2025+; limited to 100 GW capacity in VA; No limits on solar in the DEV territory	Available 2025+; limited to 60 GW capacity in VA; No limits in the DEV territory
Wind (Onshore & Offshore)	Onshore available 2026+ Offshore wind available 2025+; VA limited to 11.8 GW capacity (VA includes the ability to build up to the VA and NC max for Dominion Energy VA Zone)	Onshore available 2026+ Offshore wind available 2025+; no limits	Onshore available 2026+ Offshore wind available 2025+; VA limited to 11.8 GW capacity (VA includes the ability to build up to the VA and NC max for Dominion Energy VA Zone)
Energy Storage	4HR Batteries available 2025+ 8HR battery storage available 2035+	4HR Batteries available 2025+ 8HR battery storage available 2035+	4HR Batteries available 2025+ 8HR battery storage available 2035+
Nuclear -SMR	Available 2035+; limited to 850 MW in 2035; 3.8 GW by 2050	Available 2035+; limited to 850 MW in 2035; no limits	Available 2035+; limited to 850 MW in 2035; 3.8 GW by 2050
RNG	Not available	Available 2030+	Not available
Hydrogen	Not available CC and CT with onsite hydrogen production; H2 pipeline blend 3.5% by energy by 2030, 5% by 2035	Available CC and CT with onsite hydrogen production 2040+; H2 pipeline blend 3.5% by energy by 2030, 5% by 2035	Available CC and CT with onsite hydrogen production 2040+; H2 pipeline blend 5% by energy by 2030
Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)	Not available	Available starting 2030+	Not available

Modeling Assumptions - Electric Generation Scenarios South Carolina

South Carolina	Current Policy Scenario (2.1°)	Emerging Technologies Scenario (2.1°)	Accelerated Transition Scenario (1.5°)
Solar	Available 2025+; No limits in SC; limited to 300 MW/yr in DESC territory	Available 2025+; No limits on solar	Available 2025+ No limits in SC; no limits in DESC territory
Wind (Onshore & Offshore)	Onshore wind available 2025+ Offshore wind available 2040+; SC limited to 9.6 GW capacity	Onshore wind available 2025+ Offshore wind available 2040+	Onshore wind available 2025+ Offshore wind available 2040+; SC limited to 9.6 GW capacity
Energy Storage	4HR Batteries available 2025+ 8HR battery storage available 2035+	4HR Batteries available 2025+ 8HR battery storage available 2035+	4HR Batteries available 2025+ 8HR battery storage available 2035+
Nuclear -SMR	Not available	Available 2040+	Not available
RNG	Available 2030+	Available 2030+	Available 2030+
Hydrogen	Available CC and CT with onsite hydrogen production 2040+; H2 pipeline blend 3.5% by energy by 2030, 5% by 2035	Available CC and CT with onsite hydrogen production 2040+; H2 pipeline blend 3.5% by energy by 2030, 5% by 2035	Available CC and CT with onsite hydrogen production 2040+; H2 pipeline blend 5% by energy by 2030
Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)	Available starting 2041+	Available starting 2030+	Available starting 2041+

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