

| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|-----------|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| C Enacted | Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets Net-zero by 2045 Establishing Policies • Chapter 1192 - Virginia Energy Plan (2020) | Climate Governance and Equity | Climate Governance | 2020 |

Climate Action Plans



Enacted

Climate action plans are documents that clearly outline the policies and strategies that the state intends to implement to meet its emissions reduction targets. Draft plans are often published first, and after a period of public comments and revisions, a final plan is released.

| Climate | |
|------------|------------|
| Governance | Climate |
| and Equity | Governance |

State Greenhouse Gas

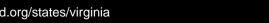
Emissions Inventory

The 2016-2020 Greenhouse Gas Inventory was published in November 2022.

Establishing Policies

- SB 1282 (2021)
- 2016-2020 Greenhouse Gas Inventory (2022)









| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|----------------|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Not Enacted | Climate Bureaucracy consists of dedicated climate offices and staff, interagency working groups, task forces, and other bodies made up of government staff. These bodies are often responsible for writing a state's climate plan and implementing the policies and strategies identified to meet its climate targets. | Climate Governance and Equity | Climate Governance | |
| | Climate Advisory Bodies Climate advisory bodies often | | | |

Not Enacted write or advise on a state's climate plan, and make non-binding recommendations on climate policy design and implementation. The bodies can consist of all nongovernment members, or be a mix of government and nongovernment members.

| Climate | |
|------------|--|
| Governance | |
| and Equity | |

Climate Governance

Environmental Justice

Community Definitions

"Environmental justice communities" are geographic areas in which the percentage of the population of color is higher than the statewide share, or are census block groups in which at least 30% of the population has an annual household income less than 80% of the area's median income and 200% of the federal poverty level.

Climate Governance and Equity

Environmental Justice and Equity

2020



Establishing Policies

• SB 406 (2020)





| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|---------|--|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| Enacted | Environmental Justice Mapping Tools VA EJScreen+ Establishing Policies • VA EJScreen+ (2022) | Climate Governance and Equity | Environmental Justice and Equity | 2022 |

Community Investment

Requirements

Not Enacted Environmental justice (EJ) community investment requirements help ensure communities most impacted by environmental burdens are benefitting equitably from public programs by requiring a certain percentage of funds and/or benefits from other policies are allocated to EJ communities.

| Climate | |
|------------|---------------------------|
| Governance | Environmental Justice and |
| and Equity | Equity |

Environmental Justice

Bureaucracy

DEQ – Office of Environmental Justice

Environmental Justice Interagency Working Group

Establishing Policies

- SB 406 (2020)
- Environmental Justice Interagency Working Group
- DEQ Office of Environmental Justice (2021)

| Climate | | |
|------------|------------------------------|------|
| Governance | Environmental Justice and | 2021 |
| and Equity | Equity | |
| | | |







| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|---------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Enacted | Environmental Justice Advisory Bodies Virginia Council on Environmental Justice | Climate Governance | Environmental | 2010 |
| | Establishing Policies Virginia Council on Environmental Justice (2019) | and Equity | Justice and Equity | 2019 |
| | Cumulative Impact Accessment | | | |

Cumulative Impact Assessment



Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied.

| Climate | |
|------------|------------------------------|
| Governance | Environmental Justice and |
| and Equity | Equity |

Just Transition Plans



Just transition plans are documents that outline policies and recommendations aimed at supporting communities, workers, and industries affected by the transition away from fossil fuels. The plans often focus on workforce development and retraining, job creation, and economic diversification.

Climate Governance

and Equity

Just Transition



| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|----------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Not Enacted | Just Transition Offices and Staff Just transition offices and staff assist workers and communities transitioning away from fossil fuel extraction and use, typically through retraining programs and support with relocation and economic diversification. Offices and staff also coordinate with other state agencies to effectively design policy to achieve a just transition. | Climate Governance and Equity | Just Transition | |
| Not Enacted | Just Transition Advisory Bodies Just transition advisory bodies write or advise on a state's just transition plan or report, and make recommendations on ways to support affected workers, communities, and industries. The bodies can consist of all non- government members, or be a mix | Climate Governance and Equity | Just Transition | |

Just Transition Funds

of government and nongovernment members.

Not Enacted Just transition funds support initiatives and investments aimed at facilitating the equitable transition of workers and communities affected by shifts in industries or policies that transition from fossil fuels.

Climate Governance and Equity

Just Transition

Green Banks

Not Enacted Green banks are public, quasipublic, or non-profit entities that use innovative financing to invest in climate solutions and attract private capital across various economic sectors.

Cross-Sector

Climate Finance





| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|-----------------|--|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| In- Progress | Carbon Pollution Pricing The Clean Energy and Community Flood Preparedness Act authorized Virginia to join the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initative, a cap-and-trade program that covers the electricity sector. Virginia was a participating state from 2021-2023. In June 2023, the Air Pollution Control Board voted to advance Governor Youngkin's proposal to withdraw from RGGI. In November 2024, a judge ruled that Virginia can't withdraw from RGGI without the state legislature's authorization. The ruling stated the state's Air Pollution Control Board exceeded is authority when it voted to exit the program. Establishing Policies | Cross-Sector | Carbon Valuation | |
| | • HB 981 (2020) | | | |

- SB 1027 (2020)
- Case No. CL23000173-00 Decision (2024)

Social Cost of Carbon



Utilities must incorporate the social cost of carbon in applications for new generating facilities.

Cross-Sector

Carbon Valuation

2020

Establishing Policies

• HB 1526 (2020)





| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|---------|--|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Enacted | Clean Energy and Renewable Portfolio Standards 100% renewable energy for Phase II Utilities by 2045 100% for Phase I Utilities by 2050 Establishing Policies • HB 1526 (2020) • SB 851 (2020) | Electricity | Energy Plans and Targets | 2020 |
| | Electricity Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets Electricity greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets are | | | |

Not se Enacted en Th

emissions reduction targets are set by a state to limit GHG emissions in the electricity sector. These targets aim to reduce emissions by different amounts over time, often expressed as percentage relative to a baseline year.

Electricity Energy Plans and Targets

Clean Energy Plans

| Clean energy plans documents that outli and strategies states implement to meet of targets. Draft plans published first, and of public comments a final plan is releas | ne the policies s can lean energy are often after a period and revisions, | Electricity | Energy Plans and Targets |
|---|--|-------------|-----------------------------|
| a final plan is releas | ed. | | |







| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|----------------|--|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Not Enacted | Distributed Generation Carve- out The State Policy Opportunity fracker (SPOT) breaks clean energy policies down into "components", which are binary guality. Higher quality policies have more of their SPOT components fulfilled. Establishing Policies SPOT – Generation Carve- outs in Virginia Policy Components ✓ ✓ | Electricity | Clean Energy Generation | |

Net Metering

The State Policy Opportunity Tracker (SPOT) breaks clean energy policies down into "components", which are binary questions to evaluate policy quality. Higher quality policies have more of their SPOT components fulfilled.

Partially Enacted

Establishing Policies

- SPOT Net Metering in Virginia
- SPOT Aggregate Net Metering in Virginia

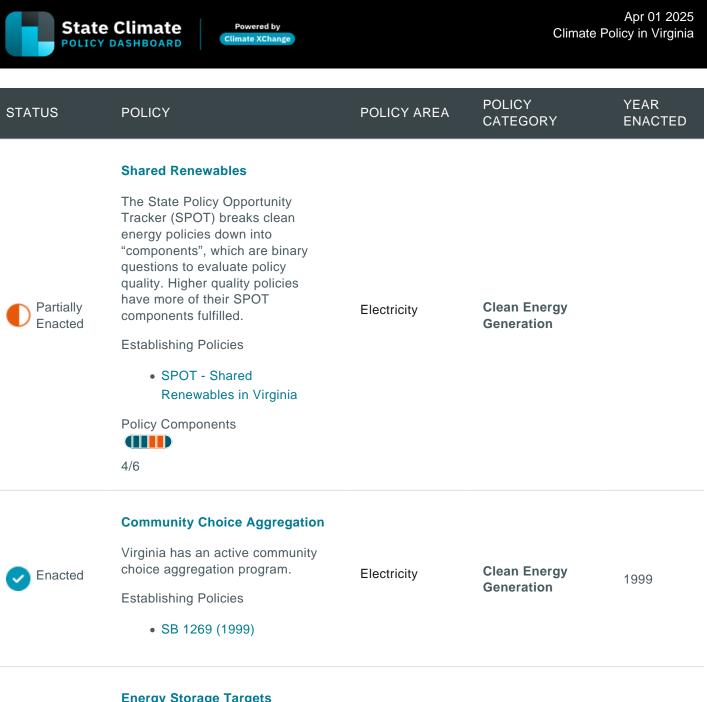
Policy Components

6/11

Electricity

Clean Energy Generation





Electricity

Energy Storage Targets

3,100 megawatts (MW) of energy storage capacity by 2035 from the state's two investor-owned utilities (2,700 MW for Dominion and 400 MW for Appalachian Power Company). 10% of projects must be deployed behind the meter, and 35% of capacity must be owned by non-utility entities.

Establishing Policies

Enacted

• HB 1526 (2020)



2020

Transmission,

Distribution, and

Energy Storage



| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|----------------|---|-----------------------------|--|-----------------|
| Enacted | Interconnection Standards Virginia received a C grade from Freeing the Grid. Establishing Policies • Freeing the Grid Virginia Grade (2023) | Electricity | Transmission, Distribution, and Energy Storage | 2023 |
| C Enacted | Coal Phaseouts Requires 100% renewable energy by 2045 or 2050, depending on the type of electric utility, and does not include energy derived from coal in its definition of renewable electricity. Establishing Policies • HB 1526 (2020) • SB 851 (2020) | Electricity | Coal Retirement | 2020 |
| Not Enacted | Coal Plant Securitization Coal securitization is a financing tool that allows utility companies to refinance debt they issued to build coal plants and close the facilities early without taking a financial hit or passing costs on to ratepayers. | Electricity | Coal Retirement | |
| Enacted | Residential Energy Codes The statewide energy code for residential construction is 2021 IECC with amendments. Establishing Policies • Virginia State Energy Code (2023) | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Codes | 2023 |





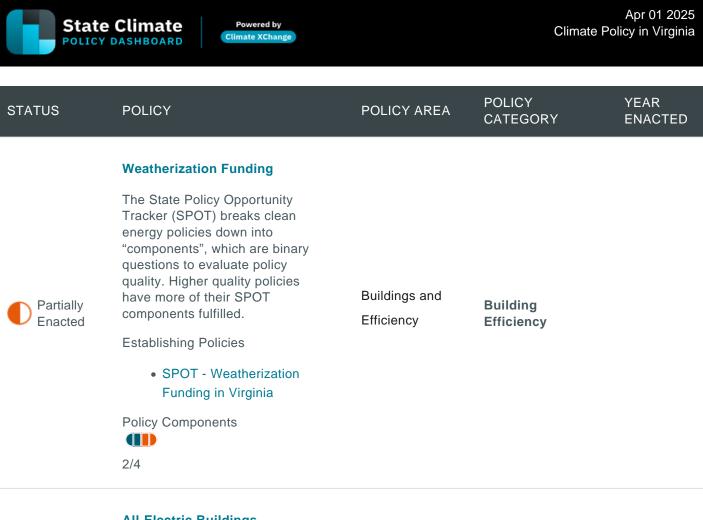
| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|----------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Enacted | Commercial Energy Codes The statewide energy code for commercial building construction is 2021 IECC and ASHRAE 90.1- 2019. Establishing Policies • Virginia State Energy Code (2023) | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Codes | 2023 |
| Not Enacted | Stretch Building Energy Codes Stretch building energy codes are an optional, more stringent building code established by the state that local jurisdictions can adopt to require that newly constructed buildings are more efficient than the baseline state codes. | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Codes | |
| Not Enacted | Appliance Standards Appliance standards set minimum energy and water conservation requirements for appliances and equipment. | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Standards | |
| Not Enacted | Building Performance Standards Building performance standards establish energy and/or greenhouse gas performance targets for existing buildings in a state. These targets increase in stringency over time, leading to efficiency improvements in buildings to conserve energy and reduce emissions. | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Standards | |





| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|----------------|---|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Not Enacted | Clean Heat Standards Clean heat standards establish a performance standard requiring heat providers to deliver a gradually-increasing percentage of low-emission heating services to customers. | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Standards | |
| Center Enacted | Energy Efficiency Resource Standards (EERS) Phase 1 electric utilities are required to achieve 2% energy savings by 2025 and Phase 2 utilities are required to achieve 5% savings by 2025, relative to 2019 sales. The State Corporation Commission will establish efficiency savings targets for 2026–2028. Gas utilities are not subject to an EERS. Establishing Policies HB 1526 (2020) BB 565 (2024) | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Efficiency | 2024 |
| Enacted | Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) Virginia has enacted commercial PACE-enabling legislation and has active programs. Establishing Policies • Va. Code - 15.2-958.3 (2009) | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Efficiency | 2009 |





All-Electric Buildings



All-electric buildings policies require new buildings to be constructed with all-electric heating, cooling, and cooking systems to transition away from fossil-fuel use in buildings.

Buildings and Efficiency

Building Electrification

Standards

Virginia Clean Vehicles

Low-Emission Vehicle (LEV)



Establishing Policies

Transportation

Light-Duty Vehicles

- HB 1965 (2021)
- Virginia Clean Vehicles (2024)



2024



| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|----------------|---|----------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Enacted | Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Mandates Model Year (MY) 2026: 35% of new passenger vehicle sales are ZEVs MY 2030: 68% of new sales are ZEVs MY 2035: 100% of new sales are ZEVs, with up to 20% being hybrid or hydrogen- powered vehicles. Establishing Policies • HB 1965 (2021) • Virginia Clean Vehicles (2024) | Transportation | Light-Duty Vehicles | 2024 |
| Not Enacted | Electric Vehicle Rebates Electric vehicle rebates offer rebates to make light-duty electric vehicles more affordable to increase their adoption in a state. | Transportation | Light-Duty Vehicles | |
| | Low NOx Omnibus Rules Low NOx Omnibus Rules establish stringent tailpipe emission | | | |

Not Enacted standards for heavy duty vehicles, updated testing procedures, and technology-neutral compliance mechanisms to reduce nitrous oxide (NOx) pollution. The regulation must be adopted first by California, and other states may adopt the regulation under the federal Clean Air Act.

Transportation

Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles





| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|----------------|--|----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Not Enacted | Medium- and Heavy-Duty (MHD) Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Mandates Medium- and heavy-duty (MHD) zero-emission vehicle mandates, also known as "Advanced Clean Trucks", require automakers to produce and sell a certain number of zero-emission MHD vehicles to fulfill a quota based on a percentage of total sales in states. | Transportation | Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles | |
| Not Enacted | Medium- and Heavy-Duty Electric Vehicle (EV) Rebates Medium- and heavy-duty (MHD) electric vehicle rebates consist of programs and policies that offer rebates to make MHD electric vehicles more affordable to increase their adoption in a state. | Transportation | Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles | |

Public Fleet Electric Vehicle

(EV) Procurement Targets

Public fleet electric vehicle (EV) procurement targets require that a certain percentage or number of vehicles purchased or leased by the state are zero-emission or electric vehicles. This can apply to passenger cars, light-duty vehicles, and/or medium- and heavy-duty vehicles in a state's public fleet.

Transportation

Lead by Example







| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|----------------|---|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Not Enacted | Electric Bus Procurement Targets Electric bus procurement targets require that a certain percentage or number of school buses and/or transit buses purchased or leased by the state, transit authorities, and/or school districts must be electric or zero-emissions. | Transportation | Lead by Example | |
| | Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Infrastructure Requirements New county, city, town, or school buildings larger than 5,000 square feet include sufficient electric vehicle (EV) charging | | | |
| Enacted | infrastructure, such as EV chargers, EV-ready electrical capacity, or other fueling infrastructure. Establishing Policies | Transportation | EV Charging Infrastructure | 2024 |
| | 0 | | | |

- SB 245 (2024)
- HB 151 (2024)

Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Infrastructure Rebates

Not Enacted Electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure rebates offer rebates to make the purchase and/or installation costs of EV charging infrastructure more affordable.

Transportation

EV Charging Infrastructure





| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|----------------|--|----------------|--|-----------------|
| Not Enacted | Electric Vehicle (EV) and EV Charging Infrastructure Plans Electric vehicle (EV) and EV charging infrastructure plans are documents that provide a framework to guide the development, coordination, and adoption of EVs and EV charging infrastructure. | Transportation | Transportation Plans and Targets | |
| | Transportation Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets | | | |
| Not Enacted | Transportation greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets are set by a state to limit emissions in the transportation sector. These targets aim to | Transportation | Transportation Plans and Targets | |

Low Carbon Fuel Standards

reduce emissions by specific amounts over time, often expressed as a percentage reduction from a baseline year.

Not Enacted A low carbon fuel standard (LCFS) is a market-based mechanism to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels and account for the fuel's life cycle greenhouse gas emissions.

Transportation

Transportation Plans and Targets





| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|----------------------|---|--|--|-----------------|
| Partially Enacted | <text><text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text></text> | Transportation | Public and Active Transportation | |
| Not Enacted | Buy Clean Requirements Buy clean requirements mandate or incentivize the use of low- carbon construction materials, such as concrete and steel, in public projects to address embodied carbon. | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | Industrial Decarbonization | |
| | Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) Regulations The state prohibits certain HFCs in | Industry, | | |

Enacted

The state prohibits certain HFCs in specific stationary refrigeration and air-conditioning end-uses.

Establishing Policies

- Chapter 1289 (2020)
- HFCs | Virginia DEQ

Materials, and Waste Management

F-gas Regulations



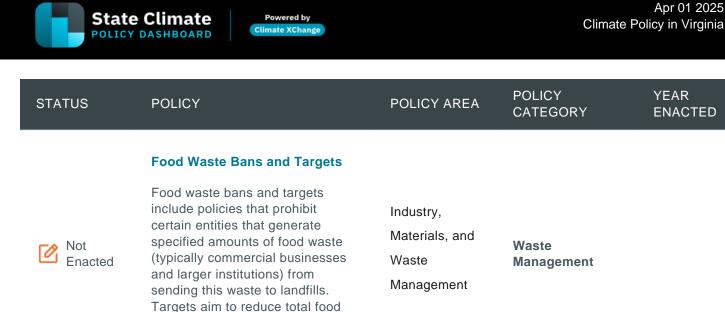
2020



| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|----------------|---|--|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Not Enacted | Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF6) Regulations Sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) regulations include phasedown commitments, reporting requirements, bans, or other measures that reduce SF6 usage and emissions. | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | F-gas Regulations | |
| Not Enacted | Oil and Gas Methane Regulations Oil and gas methane regulations include phasedown commitments, reporting requirements, leak detection and repair, or other measures that reduce methane emissions from oil and gas production. | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | Oil and Gas Regulations | |
| Not Enacted | Fracking Bans Fracking bans prohibit the practice of hydraulic fracking for the production of oil and/or natural gas by a certain year. Legislation often requires an environmental agency or department to promulgate regulations. | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | Oil and Gas Regulations | |
| Not Enacted | Landfill Methane Regulations Landfill methane regulations include rulemakings, emissions monitoring, emissions control, or other measures that reduce methane emissions from decaying | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | Waste Management | |



organic waste in landfills.



Agriculture Financial Incentives

waste by a certain percentage

each target year.



Agriculture financial incentives support healthy soils and regenerative agriculture. Incentives may include reduced crop insurance premiums, property tax exemptions, grants, or cost-share programs.

| Natural and | |
|---------------|-------------|
| Working Lands | Agriculture |

Agriculture Technical

Assistance Programs



Agriculture technical assistance programs provide state-driven technical assistance, apprenticeship and mentorship programs, and support securing additional funding for farmers to increase uptake of soil health practices.

Natural and Working Lands

Agriculture

