
**COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

***Workplan and Budget for
EPA Climate Pollution Reduction Planning Grant***

APRIL 28, 2023

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1. Workplan Summary

The Commonwealth of Virginia has a clear and vested interest in promoting cleaner air, reliable and affordable clean energy generation, and improved resilience from increased storm frequency and intensity. Many areas of Virginia and key infrastructure are vulnerable to changing climatic conditions. Therefore, the Commonwealth of Virginia and the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) are submitting an application, workplan, and budget to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for a Climate Pollution Reduction Grant (CPRG) planning grant under the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA-CPRG). The CPRG planning grant will be used to develop a statewide plan to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) and co-pollutant¹ emissions in two phases:

- Development of a Priority Climate Action Plan (PCAP) to identify immediate innovative and cost-effective actions and projects targeting key source sectors to implement in the short-term to reduce GHG and co-pollutant emissions in the short-term. These actions are likely to be focused on reducing high potency GHGs such as methane and sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) and reducing GHGs from growing source sectors with high energy demands such as data centers. The plan will be informed by the current DEQ statewide GHG inventory, as well as public outreach and input. Particular attention will be focused on seeking input from disadvantaged communities. Under the conditions of the grant, the PCAP will be developed and submitted to the EPA by March 1, 2024.
- Development of a Comprehensive Climate Action Plan (CCAP) to develop a longer-term plan and strategies to reduce GHG and co-pollutant emissions that aligns with statutory goals and requirements for reducing these emissions and increasing deployment of clean energy generation in an efficient and environmentally responsible manner. This plan will cover all source sectors of the GHG inventory, and provide substantial outreach and input opportunities, particularly, input from disadvantaged communities. The CCAP will be developed and submitted to the EPA no later than two years after the award of the planning grant (summer-fall 2025).

The DEQ will also submit quarterly progress reports on the CPRG planning process, and a final progress status report that is due four years after the grant award (summer-fall 2027). The statewide planning effort will cover all of Virginia's 95 counties, 38 independent cities, and federally recognized tribes.

Coordination between DEQ and other key state agencies such as the Departments of Energy and Transportation (and others) will be critical to a successful outcome. This will be done through an interagency coordination taskforce that has already been established. Coordination with regional planning organizations such as the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (MWOOG), and the Richmond and Hampton Roads Planning District Commissions (PDCs) will also be critical as these regional planning organizations are also receiving EPA CPRG planning grants. Coordination with the seven federally recognized Tribes in Virginia is also mission critical as these Tribes are eligible to receive CPRG planning funds from EPA. In addition, a robust stakeholder and public outreach and input process will be employed to capture ideas and comments. This outreach will particularly be focused on disadvantaged areas and communities. Finally, a key component of the planning process will be to provide assistance to local governments in developing or updating their GHG inventories and action plans.

¹ Co-pollutants could include criteria pollutant such as PM_{2.5}, NO_x, SO₂, and VOCs, and air toxics.

A proposed budget has been developed to support the planning process in the amount of \$3 million to provide the internal infrastructure, analysis, and outreach components of the planning process.

2. Responsible Entities

2.1 Lead Agency

On March 3, 2023 DEQ Director Michael Rolband submitted the Notice of Intent to Participate (NOIP) to EPA on behalf of the Governor and the Commonwealth of Virginia. The NOIP identified DEQ as the lead agency for the CPRG state planning grant.

The Virginia DEQ was formed in 1993 by consolidating the previous single media agencies into one comprehensive entity. The DEQ's statutory mission as defined in [§10.1-1183](#) is *"to protect and enhance the environment of Virginia in order to promote the health and well-being of the Commonwealth's citizens, residents, and visitors in accordance with applicable laws and regulations."* The code goes on to specifically charge the DEQ *"to address climate change by developing and implementing policy and regulatory approaches to reducing climate pollution and promoting climate resilience in the Commonwealth and by ensuring that climate impacts and climate resilience are taken into account across all programs and permitting processes."*

The DEQ is well suited to lead the planning effort required by the CPRG due to its long standing and successful efforts to improve air quality in the Commonwealth. The Air and Renewable Energy Division (ARED) will lead the internal planning process. The Office of Air Data Analysis has extensive experience in the criteria pollutant planning process, emission reduction strategies development, and air pollutant emissions inventories that translates well to this planning effort.

The ARED will also coordinate with the Director's Office, Communications Office, Environmental Justice Office, and other offices within DEQ as needed during the planning process. The ARED also has close and long-standing ties with other key state agencies regarding air quality planning such as the state Departments of Energy and Transportation. This is also the case for the main regional planning organizations in Virginia such as Northern Virginia, Richmond, and Hampton Roads. In addition, an administration level interagency taskforce has been established to coordinate all statewide efforts in securing and implementing IRA grants and programs, including the CPRG.

2.2 Coordinating Agencies/Organizations

Several state agencies, Tribes, regional and local planning organizations, and other stakeholders will be involved in the planning process to get the full range of input needed to identify potential implementation projects, and to develop a comprehensive GHG pollution reduction plan. These include but are not limited to:

Department of Energy (Virginia Energy) –Virginia Energy is responsible for implementing state energy policy defined by statute and administration policy, including the requirement of the [Virginia Clean Economy Act \(VCEA\)](#) and related clean energy mandates. The Department develops the [State Energy Plan](#) that was last updated in 2022. It also promotes the

development of cleaner energy alternatives for all source sectors. Virginia Energy is actively pursuing several federal grant opportunities, including the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Grant (GGRF).

Department of Transportation (VDOT) – VDOT coordinates all activities related to transportation in the Commonwealth. As such, the environmental and planning groups have a long history of working with the ARED on air quality planning and transportation conformity programs. VDOT has recently established an Office of Transportation Sustainability, which is coordinating the National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (NEVI) program for Virginia. VDOT has also incorporated environmental considerations including climate into the state transportation planning process ([Smart Scale](#)).

Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) – DHCD is responsible for implementing state housing policies and standards. They have recently begun a low-income energy efficiency program under the Clean Energy and Community Flood Preparedness Act (CECFPA) and would likely implement any future residential energy efficiency programs.

Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) – DCR is responsible for natural resource conservation and preservation. As such, they have recently implemented a resiliency program under the CECFPA for local assistance in resiliency planning and projects.

Other state agencies that may be involved in some capacity include the Departments of Forestry, Agriculture, General Services, and the State Corporation Commission. The environmental justice aspect of the outreach activities will be coordinated with the Office of Diversity, Opportunity, and Inclusion.

As mentioned before, coordination Tribes and with regional and local planning organizations will be actively sought as much as possible to capture their climate action plans, and potential GHG pollution implementation projects. Formal coordination with Northern Virginia/Washington DC, Richmond, and Hamptons Roads areas will be conducted as they develop regional CPRG plans. This is especially important as these organizations will be receiving separate grants to develop regional plans. Communication with localities will be coordinated these regional groups and other like the Virginia Energy and Sustainability Peer Network (VESPN) and others that are made up of local government staff such as the Virginia Municipal League (VML) and the Virginia Association of Counties (VACo)

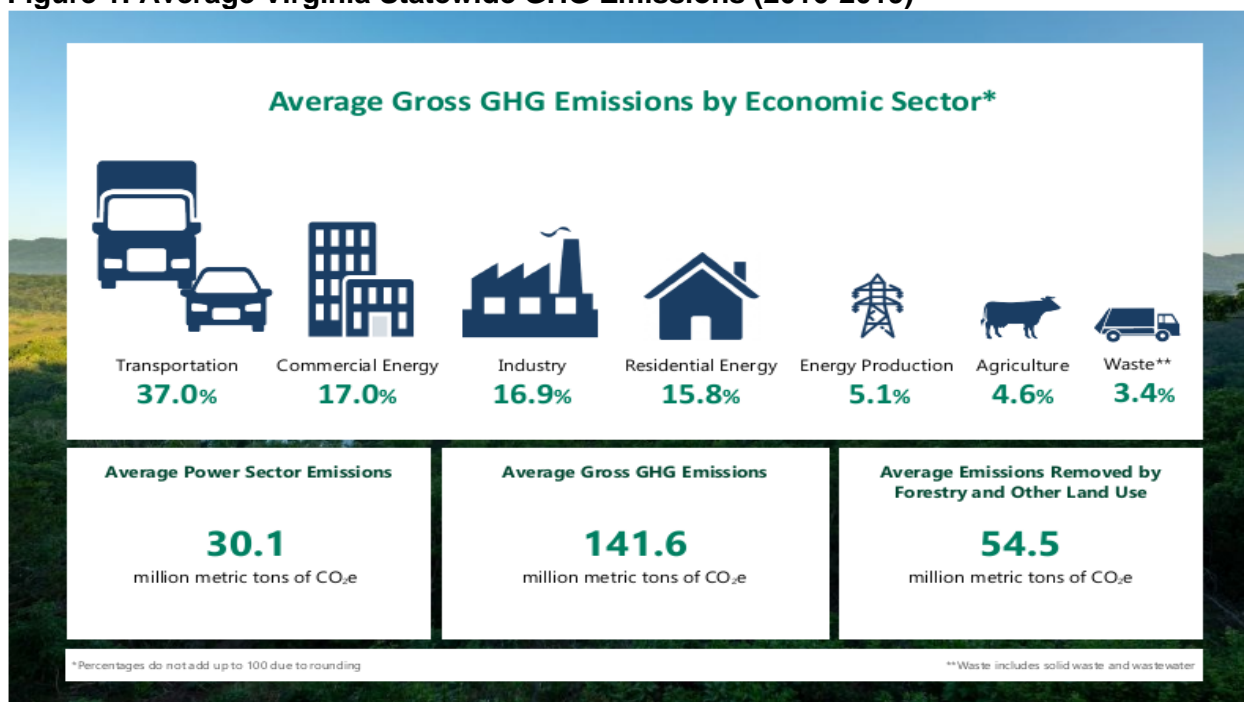
Finally, due to the complexity and many moving parts expected in the CPRG planning effort, one or more contracts for consultant services may be utilized to perform a number of specific tasks including stakeholder engagement and public outreach, technical analysis and modeling, and local GHG inventory and planning assistance as described in the proposed budget. The specifics of these contracts will be determined at a later date.

3. Virginia GHG Emissions and Trends

The DEQ has developed GHG emissions inventories for over 20 years. These inventories were originally developed using the EPA State Inventory Tool (SIT) only. However, these inventories have evolved over time to the current hybrid inventory which continues to use the SIT but is supplemented with state and source specific data when available. These inventories are now required by statute to be updated every 4 years to be used for planning and tracking purposes. The latest available Virginia statewide GHG inventory is for calendar year 2019 which was

137.2 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MMTCO₂e). Figure 1 below shows the average GHG emissions for Virginia over the past 4 years of record (2016 to 2019).

Figure 1: Average Virginia Statewide GHG Emissions (2016-2019)



A comparison of the 2019 GHG inventory to a base year of 2005 shows that GHG emissions in Virginia have decreased by 34.9 MMTCO₂e or approximately 20%. This reduction has occurred in the energy generation sector, and to a lesser extent in the transportation sector. More information on the DEQ statewide GHG emissions inventories can be found on the agency's [greenhouse gas webpage](#).

4. Deliverables Development Process

As mentioned previously, there are three main deliverables required under the CPRG planning grant program for any recipient of planning funds. These deliverables are:

- A Priority Climate Action Plan (PCAP) to identify immediate actions and cost-effective innovative projects to reduce GHGs and co-pollutant emissions from key source sectors in the near-term. These actions are likely to be focused on reducing high potency climate pollutants such as methane and SF₆, and on growing electricity demand sectors such as data centers. The plan will be informed by the current DEQ statewide greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory, as well as public outreach and input. Particular attention will be focused on seeking input from disadvantaged communities. Under the conditions of the grant, the PCAP will be developed and submitted to the EPA by March 1, 2024.
- A Comprehensive Climate Action Plan (CCAP) to develop a longer-term plan and strategies to reduce GHGs and co-pollutant emissions that aligns with statutory goals and requirements for reducing these emissions and increasing deployment of clean

energy generation in an efficient and environmentally responsible manner. This plan will cover all source sectors of the GHG inventory, and again provide substantial outreach and input opportunities. The CCAP will be developed and submitted to the EPA no later than two years after the award of the grant (summer-fall 2025).

- A status report on the implementation of the PCAP and CCAP that identifies the progress in implementing the specific measures from the PCAP that received funding, overall updated assessments of emissions and emission reductions, updated analyses of projected benefits, and other funding opportunities and/or needs. The status report will be developed and submitted to the EPA no later than four years after the award of the planning grant (summer-fall 2027).

4.1 Key Deliverable #1 – Priority Climate Action Plan

The primary purpose of the PCAP is to develop a list of high-priority impact actions and projects for immediate deployment that produce meaningful GHGs and co-pollutant emission reductions in the short term. The DEQ also believes that the high priority high impact GHG reduction projects identified through the PCAP development process will be projects that produce high impact long term GHG reductions that are applicable to the CCAP development process. To this end, the following high level goals of the planning process, PCAP, and CCAP have been developed to inform the development of this plan.

- Develop short and long term climate action plans
- Assist localities to develop or update GHG inventories and action plans
- Expedite the permitting and deployment of renewable energy resources in an environmentally responsible manner
- Develop measures to reduce GHGs from high energy demand computer data centers
- Accelerate the deployment of alternative and low carbon transportation technologies and infrastructure
- Investigate immediate measures to reduce high potency GHG emissions

These high level goals are further described in the goals and outcomes section of the workplan. These priorities may be revised based on EPA's pending funding priorities for projects identified in the PCAP.

With these in mind, the PCAP process will begin with a detailed analysis of the existing statewide GHG inventory to focus in on key sectors and sources for immediate short-term measures to reduce GHGs and co-pollutant emissions. The latest appropriate DEQ inventory available will be used for this purpose. The analysis will also be used to identify high impact priority GHG reduction projects. This will include interagency, stakeholder, and public input opportunities as described in the project schedule and as time permits. The outreach/input process is further described below.

The end result of this process will be to identify a "shortlist" of high priority implementation project proposals. These measures will then be evaluated for GHG pollution and reduction potential, benefits to low-income and disadvantaged communities benefits, and existing authorities to implement.

Time permitting, other analyses shall be included or reported on in the PCAP such as GHG reduction projections, GHG reduction targets, benefits analysis, and workforce planning.

Localities and other entities in Virginia have been actively developing their own GHG inventories and climate action plans and GHG reduction measures. These will be compiled to the extent possible into the PCAP along with high priority and high impact “shovel ready” GHG reduction projects that would be eligible for the competitive implementation phase grant program.

4.1.1 Interagency and Intergovernmental Coordination

As previously mentioned, an administration interagency coordination taskforce has already been established to direct and track the work of state agencies in applying for and then using federal grant funds from various sources. This group will be used to vet the content of the draft PCAP and the high priority project list. The taskforce will also look for opportunities to leverage other federal funding opportunities such as clean energy and transportation. A technical advisory committee made of staff from the key agencies (DEQ, DOE, DOT, etc.) will also be established to work on the technical aspects of the PCAP, in cooperation with other stakeholders, and consultants. The DEQ will actively work with Tribes and the three regional organizations that are directly or indirectly receiving plan grants (Northern Virginia, Richmond, and Hampton Roads) to coordinate the content of the statewide and regional priority plans, to the extent possible. DEQ will also work with organizations representing Virginia local governments to identify their priorities and potential projects.

4.1.2 Public and Stakeholder Engagement

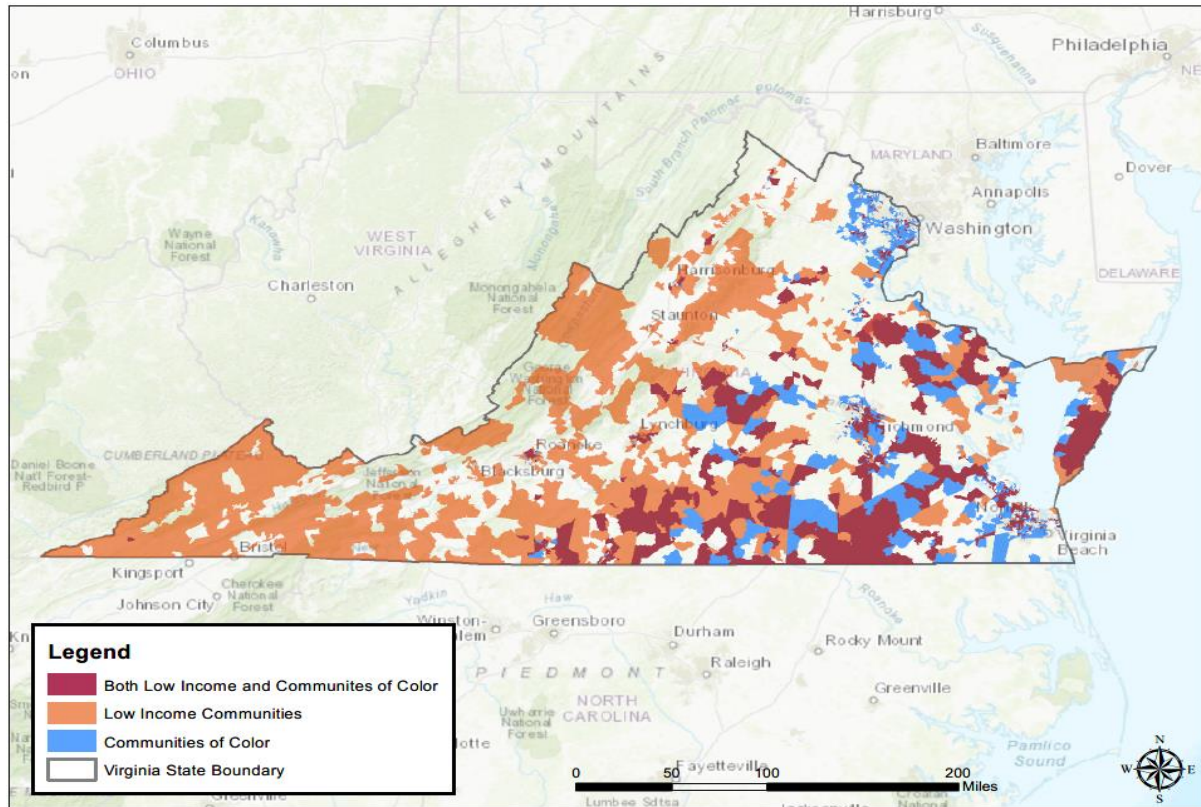
DEQ will hold meetings to inform the public about the PCAP development process, including critical deadlines, means to provide input, and next steps (e.g., competitive implementation grants, and development of the CCAP). DEQ will also engage representatives of state agencies, Tribes, local governments, disadvantaged communities, other stakeholders through a series of facilitated in person and virtual working group meetings, and other effective modes of engagement to develop a statewide PCAP. Through the recent development of draft Environmental Justice permitting process guidance, DEQ identified 53% of the total geographic area and 59% of the population of the Commonwealth as an EJ community as defined under the Virginia Environmental Justice Act (Act)². DEQ’s Office of Environmental Justice (OEJ) maintains a statewide list of EJ community contacts that will be used to invite and engage EJ communities in the PCAP development process.

In addition to these statutorily defined communities, DEQ ARED, in coordination OEJ will use the Climate & Economic Justice Screening Tool consistent with federal “Interim Implementation Guidance for the Justice40 Initiative” to identify additional low income and disadvantaged communities to include in the PCAP stakeholder development process.

Figure 2 identifies the environmental justice areas in Virginia as defined by state statute.

Figure 2: Virginia Environmental Justice Areas

² Environmental justice communities are those census block groups in which 30 percent or more of the population is composed of people having an annual household income equal to or less than the greater of (i) an amount equal to 80 percent of the median income of the area in which the household is located, as reported by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and (ii) 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level or any geographically distinct area where the population of color, expressed as a percentage of the total population of such area, is higher than the population of color in the Commonwealth expressed as a percentage of the total population of the Commonwealth (37.8% 2014-2018 ACS).



4.2 Key Deliverable #2 – Comprehensive Climate Action Plan

The second major deliverable of the CPRG program will be the Comprehensive Climate Action Plan (CCAP). This deliverable will have a similar form and content as traditional criteria air quality improvement plans that the DEQ periodically submits to the EPA for National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) compliance purposes. It will contain current and projected GHG emissions levels, current and projected GHG control measures and reduction quantifications, and air quality and other technical analyses of air quality and related plan benefits. Additional details on major components of the CCAP are provided below.

1. Updated Emissions Inventory – As previously mentioned, the DEQ has comprehensive GHG inventory development and update process. To the extent possible, this inventory will be updated to a specific “base year” and included in the CCAP to identify the current levels of GHG emissions in Virginia.
2. Future Emission Projections – The base year emissions in the plan will then be projected into the future using standard “business as usual” projection techniques to one or more future milestone years, such as 2035 and 2045.
3. Quantified GHG Emission Reduction Measures – Current and projected GHG emission control measures will be identified and quantified in the CCAP as “on the books” and “on the way.” This will include measures at the time in regulation or policy, along with recommendations on additional measures needed to meet current or future targets and goals. Current and future authorities to implement the control measures will also be identified in the plan.

4. Technical Analyses - Several technical analyses and modeling exercises will be performed and included in the CCAP to demonstrate the benefits of the plan. These may include:
 - a. Economy-wide and/or sector modeling analyses of current and future GHG emissions levels as a result of the plan, and the impact on air quality and other benefits.
 - b. Overall economic costs and benefits analysis of the plan.
 - c. Benefits analysis specific to low income and disadvantaged communities.
 - d. Future workforce planning analysis that identifies the needs and benefits of economic development opportunities in clean technologies and industries.
 - e. Other analyses as needed to support the plan.

4.2.1 Interagency and Intergovernmental Coordination

The administration interagency coordination taskforce if still intact will continue to direct and track the work of state agencies in applying for and then using federal grant funds from various sources. This group will be used to vet the content of the draft CCAP and GHG pollution reduction strategies and targets. The taskforce will also look for opportunities to leverage other federal funding opportunities such as clean energy and transportation. The established technical advisory committee made of staff from the key agencies (DEQ, DOE, DOT, etc.) will direct the work on the technical aspects and analyses of the CCAP, in cooperation with other stakeholders, and consultants. The DEQ will actively work with Tribes and the three regional organizations that are directly or indirectly receiving plan grants (Northern Virginia, Richmond, and Hampton Roads), other MPOs and local government planning organizations to coordinate the content of the statewide plan, to the extent possible.

4.2.2 Public and Stakeholder Engagement

The DEQ and coordinating entities with support from OEJ and consultant services, will engage state agencies, Tribes, regional and local governmental planning organizations and disadvantaged communities through a series of facilitated workgroup sessions to develop the draft and final CCAP. Methods for seeking public input, communicating key decisions and overall progress, and for sharing information include public listening and informational sessions, request for comments on the draft CCAP, direct outreach to in person meetings, and digital platforms (webpage, surveys, online portal).

4.3 Key Deliverable #3 – Status Report

The third key deliverable of the CPRG grant planning process is a formal status report that is due four years after the grant award (summer-fall 2027). The status report will address the following high-level items as required by the EPA guidance:

- Implementation Status of GHG Reduction Measures
- Updated Benefits Analysis for the geographic scope and population covered by the plan
- Updated Low-Income and Disadvantaged Communities Benefits Analysis
- Updated Review of Authority to Implement
- Review of Intersection with Other Funding Availability
- Updated Workforce Planning Analysis, and
- Next Steps/Future Budget/Staffing Needs
- Updated Environmental and Economic Analyses

Much of the content of the four-year status report will be dictated by the development of the PCAP and CCAP. Therefore, specific details on the content of the status report will be determined and provided after the action plans are developed.

4.3.1 Public and Stakeholder Outreach

DEQ and coordinating entities will engage and inform the general public, key stakeholders on next steps, additional climate measures/actions funding opportunities, and status of the PCAP and CCAP by posting the Status Report on DEQ's website, other appropriate digital platforms, public information sessions, in person meetings at the request of public/community stakeholders, and other means necessary.

5. Program Goals and Outcomes

The overall outcome of the CPRG planning process will be to achieve a significant reduction in the GHG and co-pollutant emissions from Virginia's energy, industrial, and transportation sectors by 2045. This will be done in an environmentally responsible manner prioritizing areas of concern throughout the state, building on current programs where possible while also promoting economic development, job creation, and deployment of innovative clean technologies. Special focus will be placed on a ten year period and plan (2025-2035) to make substantial progress toward the final goal.

To promote and guide the desired outcome, the DEQ has identified six key goals for the planning process that we believe cover most of the actions that will be needed to develop both the PCAP and CCAP. These six goals are described below, and in Table 1.

- 1.** To develop a statewide Priority Climate Action Plan and then a statewide Comprehensive Climate Action Plan utilizing all the tools available to reduce GHG pollution and co-pollutant emissions, and promote economic development, job creation, and cleaner technologies. These plans will include current strategies that are "on-the-books," and new strategies and projects recommended for development and implementation.
- 2.** To assist Virginia localities to develop or update their GHG emissions inventories and climate action plans. Many localities in Virginia have begun climate assessment and planning activities. Resources and tools for this work will be provided through either consultant services, or state universities, or both. Consistency and common goals will be promoted in developing these inventories and plans.
- 3.** To support the development and more rapid deployment of clean energy generation in Virginia, in an environmentally responsible manner prioritizing areas of concern throughout the state. Virginia has made significant strides in the transition of the power sector to cleaner generation. This goal will include more support for the DEQ small to medium renewable energy Permit By Rule (PBR) program, working with Virginia Energy and the SCC to promote both large scale and community-based clean energy projects. The DEQ will seek to identify and support other clean technologies such as hydrogen, advanced biofuels, and small modular reactor, and others.
- 4.** To support the development and siting of data centers in an environmentally responsible manner. Computer data centers have become a major commercial industry in Virginia, which has brought major economic benefits and opportunities for many areas of the state.

However, these data centers are very large power consumers that has significantly increased electricity demand in the state. In addition, these data centers rely on fossil fuel generators to supply emergency backup power when needed. This CRPG program will support this goal to ensure that the development and siting of data centers is done in an environmentally responsible manner through the promotion of Tier IV generators, micro grids, innovative technologies (hydrogen), and streamlined transmission line approvals.

5. To support more rapid deployment of alternative and low carbon transportation technologies and infrastructure. The transportation sector is now the largest source of GHG emissions in Virginia. DEQ will work with the Department of Transportation to further develop electric vehicle charging infrastructure to build upon past and current charging stations projects through Volkswagen and NEVI. DEQ will seek to identify and promote other clean transportation technologies using advanced biofuels, hydrogen, and others.
6. To further reduce high potency GHGs. Virginia has significant emissions of high potency GHGs such as methane and SF6. A high priority early action goal is to further reduce these GHGs through prompt action. Some examples of possible projects include enhanced methane controls at selected landfills, SF6 reductions at micro-chip manufacturers, agricultural methane controls, and others.

Table 1: CPRG Planning Grant Goals

Goal	Building on Existing State Efforts	Opportunities for Collaboration	Potential Focus Areas
1. Develop a priority and comprehensive climate action plan with GHG emission reduction measures, and projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory goals and requirements • State energy plan goals • Economic development goals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All applicable state agency partners • Regional planning organizations • Local and municipal governments • Virginia Tribes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pulling various individual efforts and goals into one comprehensive plan. • Seeking additional competitive grant opportunities • Engaging stakeholders and the public
2. Assist local governments, municipalities, and tribes in developing their own climate action plans and inventories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build on projects already planned and outlined for implementation using climate and resiliency focused funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local governments and municipalities • Planning District Commissions • State universities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance in developing and/or update local GHG inventories and action plan • Local comprehensive plans
3. Streamline and enhance process to promote more rapid deployment of solar energy and storage projects. Identify	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HB 206 regulatory process • Stormwater program updating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCC • Va. Energy (Brightfields) • Local governments, municipalities, and community groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Streamlining transmission line and substation approvals from both DEQ and other state

and support other clean energy efforts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stormwater studies Greenhouse Gas Reduction Grant program 	(especially re transmission development and access) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCR, DWR, DACS Va. Port Authority 	agencies in an environmentally responsible manner prioritizing areas of concern throughout the state
4. Assure development and siting of data centers are done in an environmentally responsible manner through the promotion of Tier IV generators, micro grids, innovative technologies (hydrogen), and streamlined transmission line approvals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ad hoc experience working with data center developers and energy providers on wide range of environmental issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Va. Energy (innovative tech) Local governments, municipalities, and community groups SCC Electricity generators and distributors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amending regulatory requirements for data center permitting Streamlining transmission line and substation approvals Integrated strategy for meeting power needs of new data centers in lowest carbon manner possible Innovative tech incubation
5. More rapid deployment of alternative and low carbon transportation technologies and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successful experience implementing VW mitigation fund program. Federal EV and alternative fuel programs such as NEVI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Va. Energy VDOT Electricity generators and distributors Alternative technology developers EV charging station developers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support innovative alternative fuels and transportation electrification Demonstrate advanced biofuels and hydrogen Support low or zero emitting technologies
6. High potency GHG pollution reduction strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building upon recent regulatory and workgroup efforts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulated community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate opportunities to further reduce high potency GHG emissions

6. Program Reporting

The ARED will provide quarterly reports to the appropriate EPA office as identified in the program schedule. These reports will cover work status, work progress, any difficulties encountered, financial expenditures, data results if applicable, anticipated future activities, and any changes in key personnel.

7. Program Schedule

The proposed project schedule on page 14 covers the four year extent of the grant and includes all the milestones identified in the EPA guidance. However, many of the interim actions such as interagency meetings and public/stakeholder outreach will be further refined at a future date.

Table 3: CPRG Timeline and Milestones

Chart X: Virginia DEQ CPRG Planning Grant Timeline and Milestones																																																										
Activity	Responsible Entities	23-Jul	23-Aug	23-Sep	23-Oct	23-Nov	1-Dec	26-Jan	26-Feb	24-Mar	24-Apr	24-May	24-Jun	24-Jul	24-Aug	24-Sep	24-Oct	24-Nov	24-Dec	25-Jan	25-Feb	25-Mar	25-Apr	25-May	25-Jun	25-Jul	25-Aug	25-Sep	25-Oct	25-Nov	25-Dec	26-Jan	26-Feb	26-Mar	26-Apr	26-May	26-Jun	26-Jul	26-Aug	26-Sep	26-Oct	26-Nov	26-Dec	27-Jan	27-Mar	27-Apr	27-May	27-Jun	27-Jul									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48									
Ongoing Processes and Meetings	DEQ																																																									
Develop Quality Assurance Plan																																																										
Interagency Meetings																																																										
Stakeholder/Public Meetings																																																										
Other Plan Outreach/Engagement Meetings																																																										
Quarterly Reports and Final Report					*			*		*		*		*		*		*		*		*		*		*		*		*		*		*		*		*		*		*		*		*		*		*		*		*				
Priority Climate Action Plan	DEQ																																																									
GHG Inventory/Analysis																																																										
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Quantification of GHG and LI-DC Benefits																																																										
Review of Authority																																																										
Leveraging Funding Opportunities and Workforce Analysis																																																										
Draft PCAP							*																																																			
Final PCAP ²								*																																																		
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Workforce Analysis and Strategy																																																										
Draft CCAP																																																										
Final CCAP ³																																																										
Status Report and Ongoing Activities	DEQ																																																									
Update Emissions Analyses																																																										
Update Workforce Analysis																																																										
Assess Implementation Status																																																										
Develop Next Steps and Status Report																																																										
Draft Status Report																																																										
Final Status Report ⁴																																																										

July -Sept 2023 is planning work authorized by EPA prior to the official award date.
¹ *denotes a deliverable. Deliverable dates are subject to change to reflect actual award date of CPRG planning grant.
² Deliverable date early 2024 OR March 1, 2024: Source - "Climate Pollution Reduction Grants Program: Formula Grants for Planning - Program Guidance for States, Municipalities, and Air Pollution Control Agencies."
³ Due 2 years from the date of the award (summer-fall 2025): Source - "Climate Pollution Reduction Grants Program: Formula Grants for Planning - Program Guidance for States, Municipalities, and Air Pollution Control Agencies."
⁴ due at the close of the 4-year grant period (summer-fall 2027): Source - "Climate Pollution Reduction Grants Program: Formula Grants for Planning - Program Guidance for States, Municipalities, and Air Pollution Control Agencies."