

City of Charlotte







## STRATEGIC ENERGY ACTION PLAN



### **GOALS**

- Strive to source 100% of municipal energy use in buildings and fleet from zero carbon sources by 2030
- Strive to become a low carbon city by 2050, emitting less than 2 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per person

#### **FOCUS AREAS**

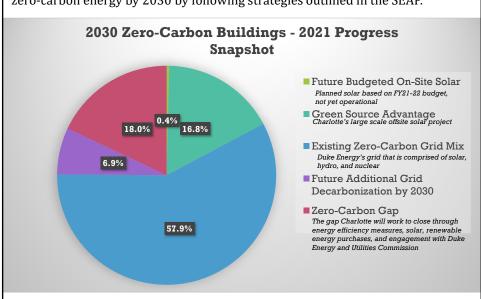
- 1. Buildings
- 2. Transportation
- 3. Energy Generation
- 4. Workforce Development

City of Charlotte

Read the full SEAP at charlottenc.gov/seap

3

Charlotte has made significant progress towards powering our buildings with zero-carbon energy by 2030 by following strategies outlined in the SEAP.

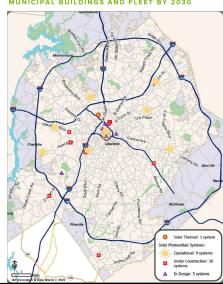


The city consumed approximately 443,007 MWh of energy in the buildings sector in 2021.

# ENERGY GENERATION: CITY OF CHARLOTTE MUNICIPAL SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEMS

STRIVE TOWARD 100% ZERO-CARBON ENERGY FO

- FY21 budget is funding municipal solar installations at 10 facilities across various departments.
- FY22 budget is funding the design of municipal solar at 5 more city locations
- Once constructed, it will bring total count to 25



5

# TRANSPORTATION: CITYWIDE ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE

THE CITY OF CHARLOTTE HAS INSTALLED AND MANAGES 41% OF ALL CHARGING STATIONS IN CHARLOTTE.

• 50 stations are available to the public.

ports

 The City currently has a total of 105 total electric vehicle charging stations with 194

 In 2021, city-owned public EV charging stations charged 2,039 unique drivers' vehicles, meaning 2,039 different people charged their car at least one time at a city-owned station.





## FLEET STATISTICS

- The Sustainable and Resilient Fleet Policy is focused on purchasing the lowestemitting vehicle depending on usage and technology.
- As a result of that system, below are just a few fleet stats from FY 2021:
  - NUMBER OF ZERO EMISSION (ELECTRIC) VEHICLES: 43
  - NUMBER OF ALTERNATIVE FUEL VEHICLES: 81
  - CARBON AVOIDED: 2,187 METRIC TONS
- With FY 2022 investments, including five Aviation BEBs and an 18 BEB pilot at CATS, the city will have a total of 88 EVs.



7

## TRANSPORTATION: MOBILITY CONTINUED

FACILITATE THE RAPID UPTAKE OF SUSTAINABLE MODES OF TRANSPORTATION AND INCREASE ACCESS TO ZERO-CARBON MOBILITY OPTIONS

- Investments in a walkable, bike-able, and connected Charlotte reduces carbon emissions by reducing the need for single-occupancy vehicle trips.
- Charlotte has nearly 190 miles of bikeways and continues finding ways for cycling to serve as a transportation option for our growing population.

#### All Ages and Abilities Cycling Network

As of the end of 2021:

- 14.5 MILES
  - ✓ 5 miles of Separated Bike Lanes
  - √ 9.5 miles of shared use path

Projected in the next 5 years:

- 65 MILES TOTAL (INCREASE OF 50.5 MILES)
  - √ 17 miles of Separated Bike Lanes (increase of 12 miles)
  - √ 48 miles of shared use path (increase of 38.5 miles)

 ${}^*\mathrm{Charlotte}$  Department of Transportation network on streets, not including greenway trails.





## EMBEDDING EQUITY

- PoleVolt Pilot: The City of Charlotte, UNC Charlotte, Duke Energy, and Centralina Regional Council partnered to pilot electric vehicle (EV) utility pole-mounted chargers.
- This project realizes a new avenue for EV charging that would leverage existing assets, using first of its kind technology in North Carolina – and supports equitable access to charging infrastructure.





- **RENEW:** In September 2020, The Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Workforce (RENEW) Training Program launched in alignment with CARES Community Relief Strategy, and the Workforce Development pillar of the SEAP.
- RENEW provides paid training through Urban League of Central Carolinas and Goodwill Industries of the Southern Piedmont in the areas of HVAC, Electrical Trades, and sustainable technologies.
- Over the course of 16 months, RENEW graduated 86 participants from the program. 73% of graduates are working full-time.

City of Charlotte

9



#### **Financing Firsts**

FY 2021 and FY 2022 marked the first time the SEAP was included in the Council-approved Capital Investment Plan (CIP) for sustainable building infrastructure. Long-term financing for the SEAP was included in the 2021B Public Facilities Certificate of Participation (COP).

In addition, 2021 marked the first year the city included information about SEAP in our bond offering documents. Details were included in both a Public Facilities COP and a General Obligation debt issuance.





EQUITY IN CLEANTECH AWARD

Charlotte Area Transit System (CATS) Electric Bus Program

Electric Bus Program

The CAT's electric bus pilot program is focused on bringing cleaner air to residents of the Charolite Medickinburg region with a charolite and the Charolite American Charolite and the charolite are programmed to the charolite and will be charolite and the charolite and the region. CAT's erves as a model for other municipalities and transit agencies arround the county.











2021 CITY SCORECARD: MOST IMPROVED CITY

This report scores 100 U.S. cities on their efforts to advance their clean energy goals by improving energy efficiency and moving toward a cleaner electric grid and fuels. Madison, Wisconsin: Charlotte, North Carolina; and Honolulu, Hawari, are this year's most-improved cities. In 2020, Charlotte was ranked 55 out of 100 cities, and in 2021, Charlotte jumped to 42 out of 100.

CITY of CHARLOTTE | SEAP

11

## CITY of CHARLOTTE

## **2020-2021 ENERGY USAGE**

### **Energy Performance Benchmarking Report for Municipal Buildings**



#### What Is Benchmarking?

Building energy performance benchmarking (benchmarking) is a method to determine whether a building is using more or less energy than comparable buildings with similar use characteristics. This practice also allows organizations to check their own yearly energy reduction progress.

#### Why Are We Benchmarking?

Benchmarking can offer several benefits for building owners, operators, occupants and surrounding communities. Benchmarking data allows building owners and operators to assess the relative energy performance of their buildings and prioritize investment opportunities to cost-effectively reduce energy consumption. A recent study by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) found that buildings benchmarked on a consistent basis achieved an average annual energy savings of 2.4%. In addition, studies have established strong correlations between reduced energy consumption, associated greenhouse gas reductions, and improved public health. Finally, reducing energy usage is a strategy for reaching low-carbon, SEAP goals.

12



