

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA
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HOUSE PRINCIPAL CLERK

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HOUSE BILL DRH30347-RI-17

Short Title: Clean Energy Goal for State Property by 2050. (Public)

Sponsors: Representatives Autry, Hawkins, and Harrison (Primary Sponsors).

Referred to:

1 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
2 AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A STATE GOAL OF ONE HUNDRED PERCENT CLEAN
3 ENERGY BY 2050 FOR STATE BUILDINGS AND THE STATE-OWNED MOTOR
4 FLEET.

5 Whereas, since 1880, climate change has increased the global average surface
6 temperature by 1.00 degree Celsius (1.8 degrees Fahrenheit); and

7 Whereas, climate change is expected to increasingly impact North Carolina's
8 temperatures, precipitation, and sea level with harmful consequences in coming years; and

9 Whereas, climate change and global average temperature increases are primarily due
10 to human-caused fossil fuels emissions, including coal, oil, and natural gas, according to the
11 United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, National Academy of Sciences,
12 American Meteorological Society, United States Environmental Protection Agency, United
13 States Department of Defense, and numerous other leading scientific, academic, and
14 governmental authorities both in the United States and internationally; and

15 Whereas, a final agreement of the United Nations Conference of Parties (COP21),
16 including the United States and a total of 195 nations, was reached in Paris, France, on December
17 12, 2015, entered into force on November 4, 2016, and stated the aim to "hold the increase in the
18 global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels and pursue
19 efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels"; and

20 Whereas, scientists have concluded the concentration of carbon dioxide, the leading
21 greenhouse gas in the Earth's atmosphere, is currently and consistently over 400 parts per million
22 (ppm) and will likely stay above this level for the indefinite future for the first time in millions
23 of years; and

24 Whereas, 16 of the 17 hottest years on record have occurred in the 21st century, and
25 2016 is the hottest year on record; and

26 Whereas, an increase in the global average temperature, if not stopped, will have
27 major adverse impacts on both the natural and human-made environments due to longer, more
28 intense heat waves, prolonged droughts, rising sea levels, ocean acidification, and more intense
29 and frequent extreme weather events; and

30 Whereas, these physical effects are expected to lead to water scarcity, food insecurity,
31 increasing numbers of refugees, increased poverty, and mass extinctions of species; and

32 Whereas, according to a report from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric
33 Administration, natural disasters cost the country \$91 billion in 2018 due to 14 different natural
34 disasters, ranging from hurricanes to wildfires to winter storms; and

35 Whereas, in 2018, Hurricane Florence devastated North Carolina, with over 40
36 confirmed fatalities, and damage across the State approaching an estimated \$13 billion; and



1 Whereas, climate models predict that the country can expect more of these
 2 catastrophic and costly events over time; and

3 Whereas, studies completed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Risky
 4 Business Project, Duke University, and others point to the severe economic costs of climate
 5 change and continuing use of fossil fuel, estimating billions of dollars a year in costs nationally
 6 and trillions globally; and

7 Whereas, leading economists, policy experts, and business leaders conclude that
 8 transitioning to a clean energy economy available for all would create millions of green jobs
 9 nationally, improve our living standards, and boost economic growth in coming years; and

10 Whereas, low-income communities and communities of color in North Carolina and
 11 the United States are inordinately exposed to pollution that causes serious health problems, such
 12 as cancer and asthma, from fossil fuels, including the dirtiest coal-fired power plants, which
 13 produce coal ash and which are disproportionately located in communities of color; and

14 Whereas, a Stanford University and University of California-Berkeley study
 15 concludes the United States energy supply could be based entirely on renewable energy by the
 16 year 2050 using current technologies and 80% on renewable energy by 2030 while creating
 17 numerous green jobs; and

18 Whereas, municipalities, organizations, businesses, and academic institutions
 19 throughout the world have set a goal to achieve carbon or climate neutrality by 2050 or earlier;
 20 and

21 Whereas, over 600 American colleges and universities have made a commitment to
 22 reduce greenhouse gases, including Appalachian State University, Blue Ridge Community
 23 College, Carteret Community College, Catawba College, Central Carolina Community College,
 24 Davidson College, Duke University, Elizabeth City State University, Fayetteville State
 25 University, Guilford College, North Carolina Central University, North Carolina State
 26 University, Queens University of Charlotte, Southeastern Community College, the University of
 27 North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, the University of
 28 North Carolina at Greensboro, the University of North Carolina at Pembroke, Wake Technical
 29 Community College, and Warren Wilson College; and

30 Whereas, some of the statistics regarding North Carolina's use of solar energy include
 31 the following: (i) installing 1,140 megawatts of solar electric capacity in 2015, ranking it second
 32 nationally, (ii) investing nearly \$1.7 billion on solar installations in the State, a 159% increase
 33 over the previous year, (iii) having more than 200 solar companies at work throughout the value
 34 chain in North Carolina, which employs some 6,000 people, (iv) ranking second in the nation in
 35 installed solar capacity, providing enough energy to power 260,000 homes, and (v) having more
 36 offshore wind energy potential than any Atlantic state; and

37 Whereas, since 2010, solar photovoltaic system prices in the United States have
 38 dropped by 66%; and

39 Whereas, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fifth Assessment Report
 40 recommended a global goal of achieving near zero greenhouse gas emissions or below, which is
 41 necessary to stabilize the global average temperature to avoid climate catastrophe; and

42 Whereas, the State of North Carolina owns approximately 10,803 buildings, and
 43 7,400 vehicles in its motor fleet, and can make an appreciable impact on advancing clean energy
 44 goals for the benefit of all of the State's citizens, and should lead the way in clean energy
 45 initiatives for the betterment of the State's environment and economy; Now, therefore,
 46 The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

47 **SECTION 1.** Article 3B of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes is amended to read:

48 "Article 3B.

49 "Conservation of Energy, Water, and Other Utilities ~~in Government Facilities by State~~
 50 Government.

51 ...

1 "§ 143-64.17N. Clean energy goal for State property by 2050.

2 In order to avoid climate catastrophe, to promote job creation and economic growth, and to
3 protect the Earth for current and future generations, it shall be the goal of the State that by
4 December 31, 2050, both of the following measures are achieved:

- 5 (1) One hundred percent (100%) of energy used in State-owned buildings shall
6 be generated from renewable energy resources.
7 (2) One hundred percent (100%) of the State-owned motor vehicle fleet and
8 vehicles used on behalf of the State shall be zero-emission vehicles (ZEV).

9 The Department of Administration, the State Energy Office, and the Department of
10 Transportation shall jointly develop a plan to achieve these goals and shall submit the plan to the
11 2020 Regular Session of the 2019 General Assembly upon its convening."

12 **SECTION 2.** This act is effective when it becomes law.