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LNBA / NRCA
Operator Training





What is the City of Raleigh doing to meet its Sustainability Goals?



What is Sustainability?





What is Raleigh's Office of Sustainability

Mission of the Office

- Work collaboratively to prioritize economic, social, and environmental efforts at an individual, organizational, and community-wide level.
- Test new technologies and encourage new ways of thinking to positively impact the environment, our local economy, and all who live, work, and play in Raleigh.

Current Projects Examples

- Climate Energy Action Plan -> Community Climate Action
- Resilience & Equity
- Innovation & Smart Cities, Electric Vehicles
- Environmental Stewardship, Food Insecurity



Sustainability Tracking & Rating (STAR) Metrics

Built Environment	Climate & Energy	Economy & Jobs	Education, Arts & Community	Equity & Empowerment	Health & Safety	Natural Systems
Ambient Noise & Light	Climate Adaptation	Business Retention & Development	Arts & Culture	Civic Engagement	Active Living	Green Infrastructure
Community Water Systems	Greenhouse Gas Mitigation	Green Market Development	Community Cohesion	Civil & Human Rights	Community Health & Health System	Invasive Species
Compact & Complete Communities	Greening the Energy Supply	Local Economy	Educational Opportunity & Attainment	Environmental Justice	Emergency Prevention & Response	Natural Resource Protection
Housing Affordability	Industrial Sector Resource Efficiency	Quality Jobs & Living Wages	Historic Preservation	Equitable Services & Access	Food Access & Nutrition	Outdoor Air Quality
Infill & Redevelopment	Resource Efficient Buildings	Targeted Industry Development	Social & Cultural Diversity	Human Services	Indoor Air Quality	Water in the Environment
Public Spaces	Resource Efficient Public Infrastructure	Workforce Readiness		Poverty Prevention & Alleviation	Natural & Human Hazards	Working Lands
Transportation Choices	Waste Minimization				Safe Communities	



Climate Action Background

- 2007: Raleigh City Council endorsed the U.S. Conference of Mayors' Climate Protection Agreement
- 2010: Office of Sustainability initiated Raleigh's first GHG emissions inventory (municipal operations only)
- 2012: Climate Energy Action Plan for Raleigh's municipal operations Community-wide GHG emissions inventory
- 2016: Updated municipal and community GHG emissions inventories
- 2018: Triangle Regional Resilience Assessment
- 2019: Transportation Electrification Study
 City Council Greenhouse Gas Emissions Goal Set 80% by 2050
- 2021: Community Climate Action Plan (CCAP) adopted by City Council



Climate Action Guiding Documents



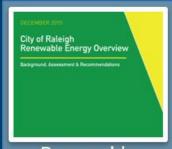




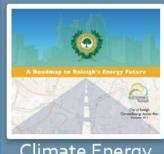
Business Plans



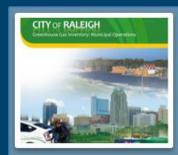
Comprehensive Plan



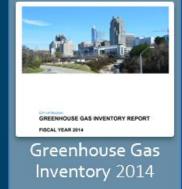
Renewable Energy



Climate Energy Action Plan

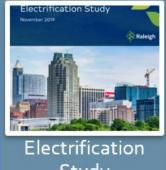


Greenhouse Gas Inventory 2007





Transformation



Study



Advisory Board



Triangle Regional Resilience Project



CEAP Top 34 Strategies

Evaluation Criteria

- Financially Responsible
- Operational Impacts
- Realistic / Implementable
- Coordinates with Other Projects
- Carbon Reduction Potential





Electrification of Transportation Study Identify current and future opportunities in Raleigh

- Electrification of light-duty motor pool
- Publicly accessible charging infrastructure
- Public charging needs and demand assessment
- IT infrastructure and data-driven decision making
- Aligning transportation electrification with existing
 City plans and budgets
- Equitable economic development and public engagement
- Equity and access
- City roles and responsibilities

By 2040, Over 50% of All New Cars Could Be Electric

Municipal Fleet Electrification

- How to integrate into replacement cycles?
- How to use current funding mechanisms?
- How are we tracking data?
- How do we expand infrastructure?



Public Charging Infrastructure

- What is the City's role?
- What is the demand?
- How can it complement other projects?





Other Climate Initiatives



- Urban Sustainability Directors Network
 - High Impact Practices study
- NC Cities Initiative
 - Governments/stakeholders working on climate across NC



- Governor Cooper's Executive Order 80
- 40% reduction in GHG emissions by 2025
- 80,000 new EV's on the road by 2025
- Triangle Regional Resilience Assessment
 - Climate and non-climate impacts



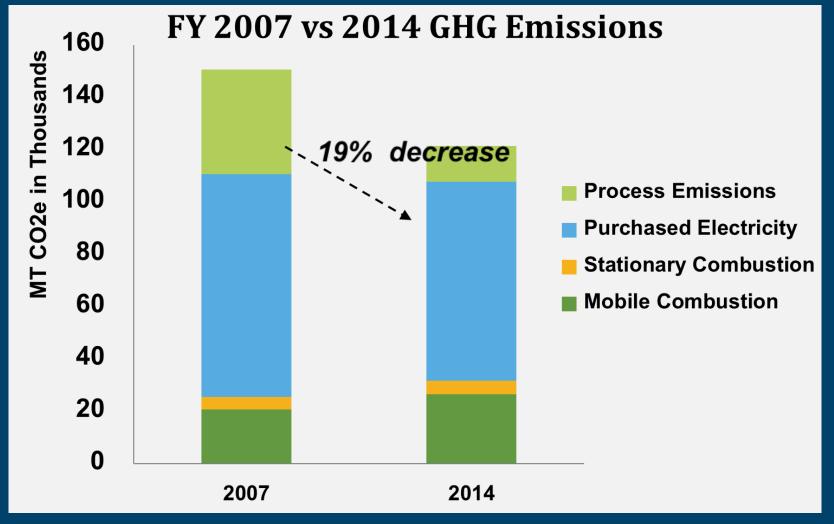




Raleigh

Our Current Performance

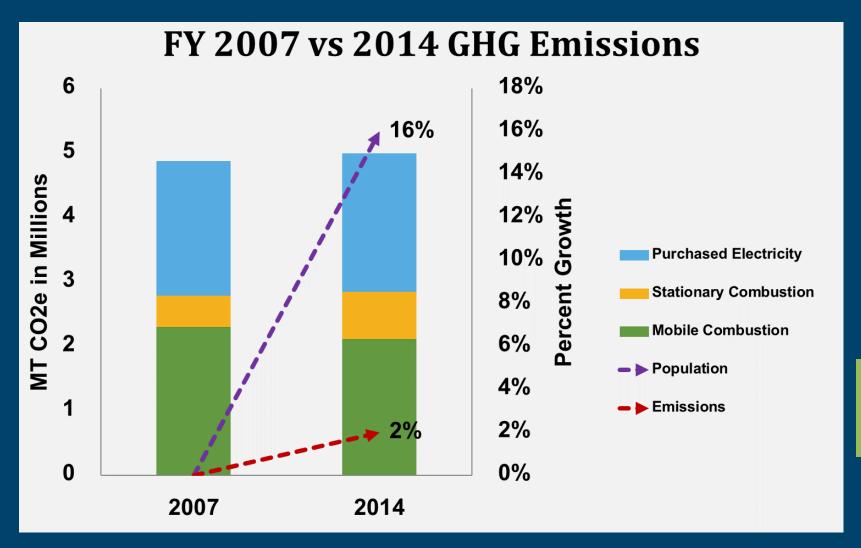
Municipal GHG emissions



There was a 19% decrease in GHG Emissions from the 2007 baseline to 2014. A large decrease was seen in methane emissions at the closed Wilder's Grove Landfill and some energy efficiency.

Community-wide Greenhouse Gas Emissions



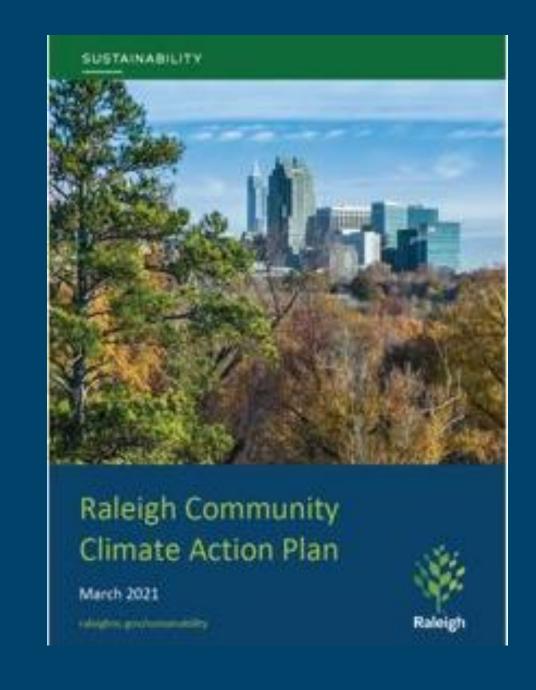


Buildings: 55%
Transportation: 42%
Waste: 1%

There was a 2% increase in GHG Emissions from the 2007 baseline to 2014 despite an approximate 16% increase in population

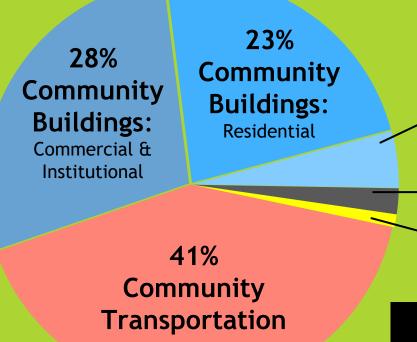


Raleigh's
Community
Climate Action
Plan



Community-wide Climate Action Plan





4% Community Buildings:

Manufacturing Industry & Construction

2% Local Government Operations

1% Community Waste

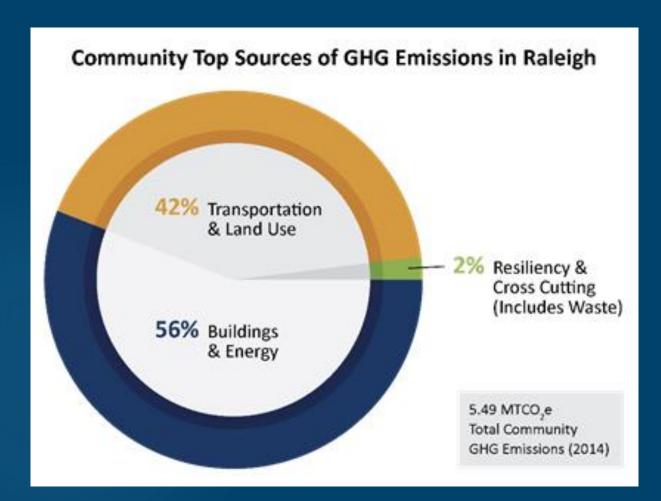
TOTALS:

Buildings: 55%
Transportation:
41%

Waste: 1%

GOAL:
80% Reduction
in GHG
emissions
by 2050

Community Climate Action



Raleigh's municipal operations are 2% of the total community emissions- we ALL need to take action to impact change.

Buildings & Energy 56%

Transportation & Land Use 42%

Resilience & Cross Cutting 2% (including waste and local government emissions)



CCAP Strategies and Actions

Strategy categories aligned with <u>high impact</u> to address: GHGs, Resilience and Equity

- Buildings & Energy
- Transportation & Land Use
- Resilience & Cross Cutting

Short- term: 0-7 years; Long-term: 7+ years

Community-wide Climate Action Plan Objectives

- Evaluate setting goals- climate/GHG emissions and renewable energy
- Community Education and Outreach
- Define Raleigh's climate challenges and opportunities
- Forecast future GHG emissions and set goals for reductions
- Apply national best practices in climate action planning
- Engage scientific, business and grassroots community leaders to develop strategies
- Analyze the needs and potential impacts of climate change to vulnerable communities using an Equity Framework
- Educate, Engage and Empower residents, businesses and institutions to implement positive actions to reduce emissions



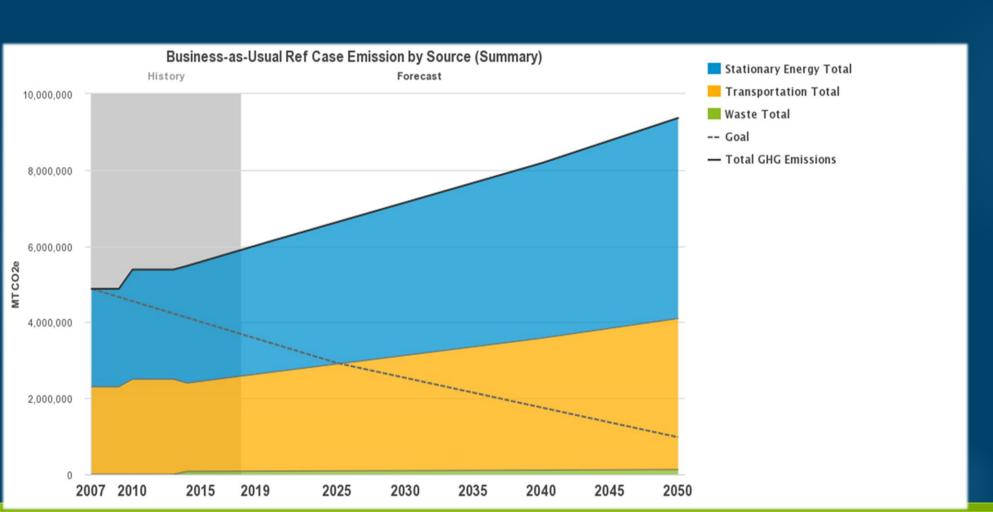
Community Climate Plan

Equity in the context of Climate Change

Climate equity involves addressing:

- responsibilities for greenhouse gas emissions -contributions/generators
- disproportionate distribution of climate change burdens and climate impact vulnerabilities
- just distribution of the benefits of climate protection efforts
- This requires climate strategies that deal with the systems that contribute to climate change, the conditions that perpetuate existing inequities and the effects of climate change and their distribution.

CCAP Forecasting and Goals Business as Usual (BAU)



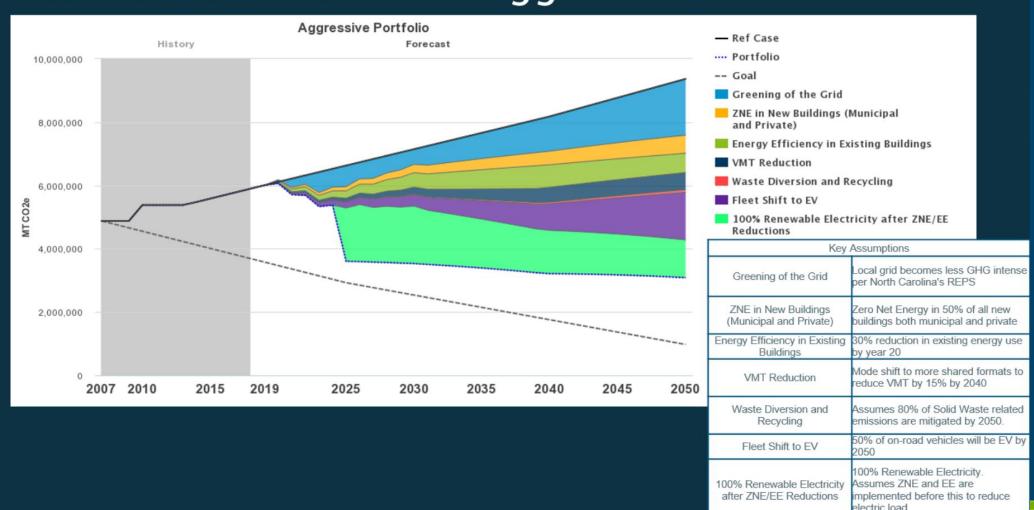
- ♦ BAU 68% ↑

 (9.4 million

 MTCO2e)
- Buildings & Energy (5.2 million)
- Transportation (3.9 million)
- ***** Waste (125,870)
- * 80% GHG reduction by 2050 (1.8Million MTCO2e)

CCAP Forecasting and Goals Aggressive Forecast

Illustrative Portfolio – Aggressive



CCAP Teams at work





understanding strategies and goals



Community Climate Plan Resilience

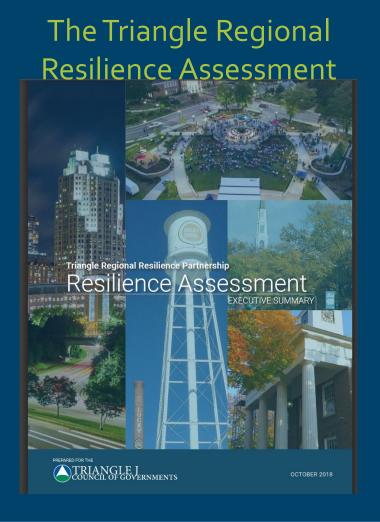
The Wake County
Hazard Mitigation Plan



Wake County, North Carolina
Multi-Jurisdictional
Hazard Mitigation Plan



wood



Fourth National Climate Assessment

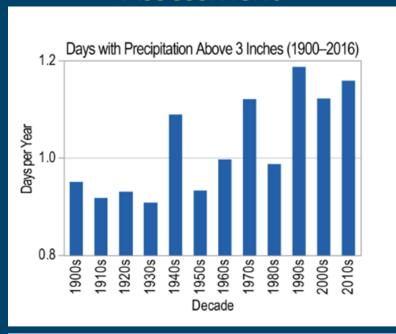


Figure 1: Historic heavy rainfall in US Southeast. Source: Fourth National Climate Assessment, Volume II Impacts, Risks and Adaptation in the United States, Chapter 19: Southeast https://nca2018.globalchange.gov/chapter/19/

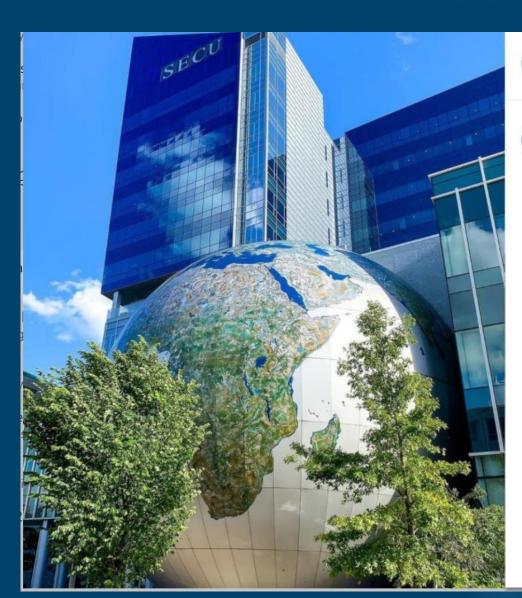
CCAP wins the Internet!

March 12 Instagram post on CCAP is COR's

biggest post ever!!

-23,374 impressions -871 interactions

....so far!







Raleigh Water CEAP Project



Bioenergy



GHG Evaluation: Footprint

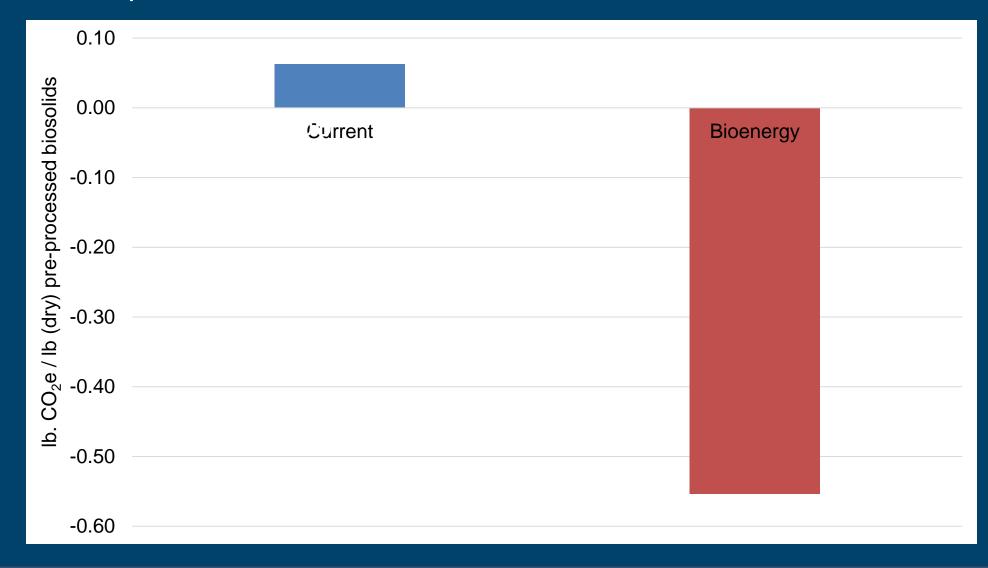
Units: Ib. CO₂e / Functional Unit



- Editable Excel Workbook
 - Option for default and/or user defined values for inventory items and GHG equivalents
- References / explanations for default values
- Dynamic figures
 - Total GHG comparison across alternatives
 - GHG hotspot analysis within alternatives

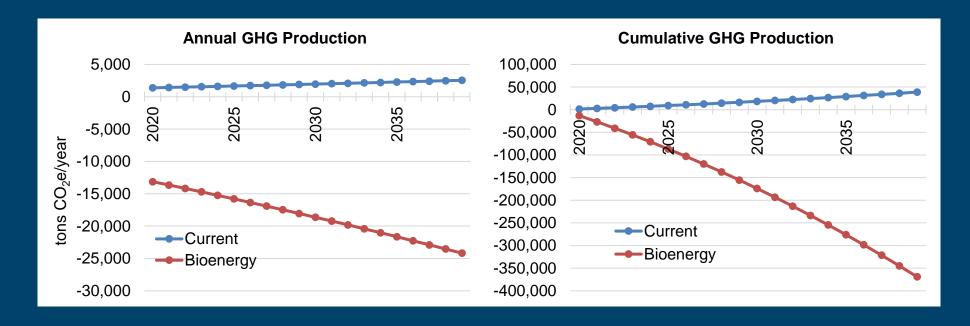


GHG Footprint





Current vs. Bioenergy GHG Production



- Part of bioenergy project will convert digester gas to RNG which allows for GHG footprint to decrease with increasing flow to Neuse River RRF.
- Typical Passenger Car is estimated to emit 5.5 tons CO₂e per year.



Thank you!

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https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IPEX2nAedm8&t=8s