

charlottesville.gov/climate 6/8/2022 Senior Statesmen of Virginia

Susan Elliott City of Charlottesville Climate Protection Program Manager

### **Climate Action Commitments**

- 2006 US Mayors Climate Protection Agreement
  - Comprehensive Plan (2007; 2013; 2018; 2021)
  - Charlottesville City Council Vision 2025: A Green City (2009)
- 2017 Global Covenant of Mayors Commitment

PHASE	CLIMATE ACTION (GHG REDUCTIONS)	CLIMATE ADAPTATION	
PHASE 1: Inventory	Measure city-wide GHG emissions	Identify climate hazards	
PHASE 2: Target	Set a GHG reduction target	Assess climate vulnerabilities	
PHASE 3: Plan	Develop climate action plans to deliver on target	Develop climate adaptation plan	



# City of Charlottesville's Climate Protection Program

Charlottesville's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission Goals:

- Reduce GHG emissions 45% by 2030
- Achieve carbon neutrality by 2050



#### Charlottesville's Greenhouse Gas Emissions are approximately:

RESIDENTIAL GHG

30%



COMMERCIAL GHG

30%



TRANSPORTATION GHG

30%

WASTE GHG

5%





#### Charlottesville's Greenhouse Gas Emissions are approximately:

95%

Community

5%

Municipal

RESIDENTIAL GHG

30%



COMMERCIAL GHG

30%



TRANSPORTATION GHG

30%

WASTE GHG

5%

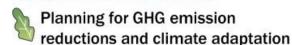






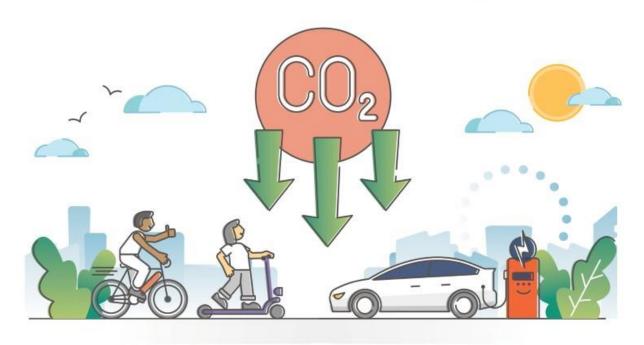
# City of Charlottesville's Climate Protection Program

#### THE CITY'S CLIMATE PROGRAM INCLUDES:



- Advancing energy improvements and renewable energy use in buildings throughout our community
- Encouraging use of fuel-efficient and carbon-free ways of getting around town
- Supporting public options for electric vehicle charging stations
- Reducing emissions from waste through composting and landfill diversion





**OUR COMMITMENT:** By connecting our community with resources and programs that are available, accessible, and affordable, the City's Climate Program aims to support individual action to reduce the impacts of climate change and to help our community thrive.

charlottesville.gov/climate

# **Emissions Outcomes**

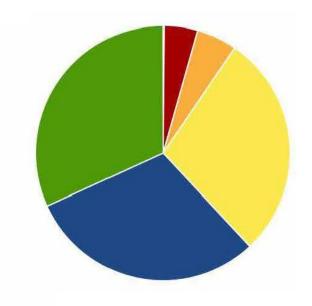
Charlottesville Comm	unity GHG	Emissions	by Year
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<b>2011</b> 28,835	<b>2016</b> 92,648	2017	2018	2019
•	92,648			
	11 CONT. 10 CONT. 10 CO.	92,218	90,938	91,205
4,694	16,302	16,687	16,721	16,425
(=)	271	271	271	271
70,003	123,838	117,652	115,046	101,688
372	195	190	208	200
35,405	108,393	100,986	107,699	96,389
(2)	13,556	12,857	15,078	
9,309	355,203	340,861	345,961	30%
	-23%	-26%	-25%	Reduction
	372 35,405 -	372 195 35,405 108,393 - 13,556 39,309 <b>355,203</b>	372     195     190       35,405     108,393     100,986       -     13,556     12,857       39,309     355,203     340,861	372     195     190     208       35,405     108,393     100,986     107,699       -     13,556     12,857     15,078       39,309     355,203     340,861     345,961

<sup>\*</sup> The Commerical Energy Sector includes Municipal and Non-Municipal Government energy consumpt.

Charlottesville's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) **Emission Goals:** 

- Reduce GHG emissions 45% by 2030
- Achieve carbon neutrality by 2050



ABOUT

STANDARDS

GUIDANCE

CALCULATION TOOLS

**EVENTS** 

ONLINE TRAINING

**NEWS** 

e and

REVIE

Corporate Standard

GHG Protocol for Cities

Project Protocol

Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

Mitigation Goal Standard

Product Life Cycle Standard

Policy and Action Standard

# We se manad

# **GHG Emission** Inventories

What are they? And, how are they done?



https://ghgprotocol.org



**COUNTRIES AND CITIES** 

COMPANIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

# **How GHG Emissions are Calculated**

Activity Data



**Carbon Intensity** 



**GHG Emissions** 

## **How GHG Emissions are Calculated**

#### **Activity Data**



- Electricity Use
- Vehicle Miles
   Traveled
- Gallons of Gasoline
- Tons of Waste



#### **Carbon Intensity**

Amount of CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit



#### **GHG Emissions**

Amount of CO<sub>2</sub>e released into the air

# **How GHG Emissions are Calculated**

#### **Activity Data**

#### **Quantity:**

- Electricity Use
- Vehicle Miles Traveled
- Gallons of Gasoline
- Tons of Waste



#### **Carbon Intensity**

Amount of CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit



Amount of CO<sub>2</sub>e released into the air

the Air

Remove Emissions from

Reduce Emissions Released into the Air

# **Reducing GHG Emissions**

#### **Activity Data**

#### Quantity:

- Electricity Use
- Vehicle Miles
   Traveled
- Gallons of Gasoline
- Tons of Waste



#### **Carbon Intensity**



#### **GHG Emissions**

Amount of CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit

Amount of CO<sub>2</sub>e released into the air

#### **Emission Reduction Actions**

- Reduce Induced Demand
- Increase Equipment Efficiency
- Conservation Behaviors

- Switch to Lower Carbon Fuels
- Renewables

- Sequestration
- Carbon Farming
- Carbon Capture

# **Strategy Considerations** for Buildings





Current, Upcoming, and Potential Funding Routes



New Housing & New Construction (emissions additions)



Proactive retrofits vs. at point of Equipment Replacement



**Policy Priorities:** 

ex. Small Number of Big Buildings, or Large Number of Small Buildings



Split Incentive (between Property Owners and Renters)

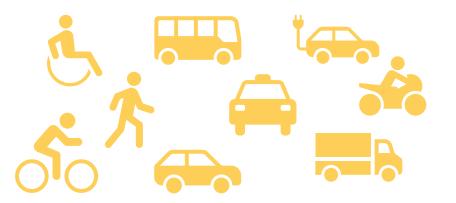


Lifetime Savings vs. Upfront Costs



Resilience, Adaptation, Quality of Life benefits

# Strategy Considerations for Transportation



#### Land Use, Transportation, Natural Resources Planning

#### **New Construction and Housing**

- · Street Network & Connections
- Street Design
- · EV-Ready Standards
- · Parking Access (EVs and bikes)

Lifetime Savings vs. Upfront Costs

**Split Incentive** 

Resilience, Adaptation, Quality of Life benefits

#### Policy Priorities:

- · ex. Looking ahead: EV market & current new housing, charging options
- · ex. Reliable & connected walkable/bikeable network
- · ex. Zoning density & transit ridership (current, future)

Current, Upcoming, and Potential Funding Routes

# Stay In Touch



#### Climate Action News Flashes – Sign Up!

Subscribe to receive emails or texts when new content and events are added:

charlottesville.gov/notifyme

#### Climate Planning webpage:

- Workshop recordings
- Informational materials
- Future events
- Contact form

charlottesville.gov/climateplan

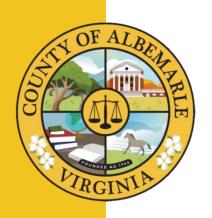


# Presentation for Senior Statesmen of Virginia

Albemarle County Climate Protection Program

#### **Gabe Dayley**

Climate Protection Program Manager gdayley2@albemarle.org
albemarle.org/climate | albemarle.org/stewardship



# Agenda



Climate Protection Program Overview



Climate Action & Comprehensive Plan



How You Can Get Involved

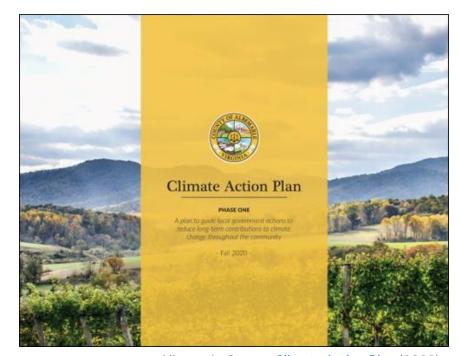


# Climate Protection Program Overview



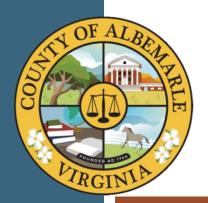
### Climate Action Plan

- Adopted in 2020
- Key themes:
  - Health
  - Economy
  - Environment
  - Equity
- Targets:



Albemarle County Climate Action Plan (2020)

- Reduce emissions by 45% from 2008 levels by 2030
- Achieve zero net emissions by 2050



### Climate Action Plan





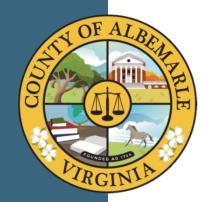
Renewable Energy Sourcing



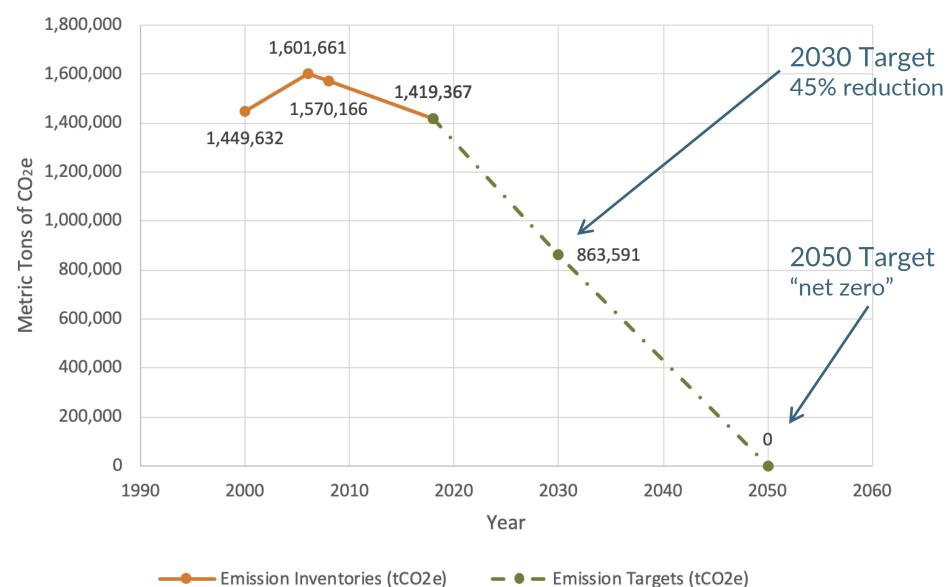


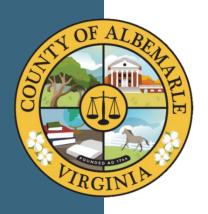






#### **Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Targets**





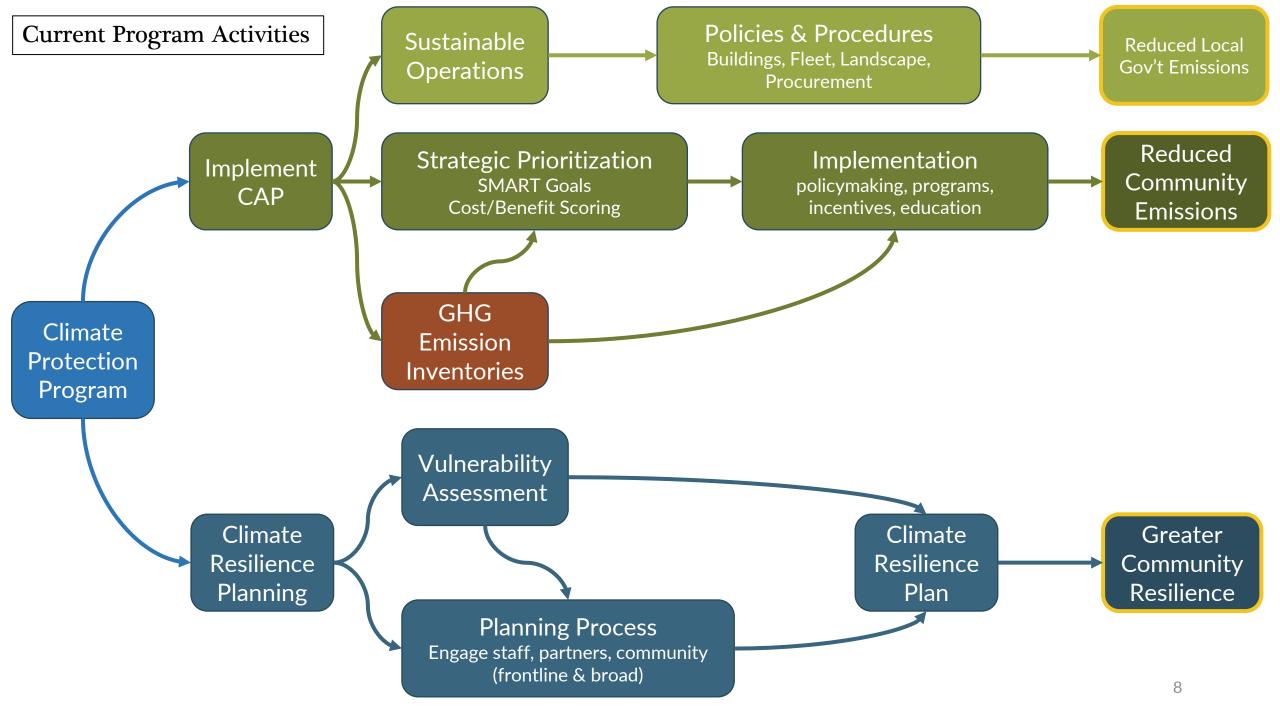
# Current Program Activities

# Climate Action Plan Implementation

- Prioritize communityoriented actions
- Local Government Sustainable Operations Policies
- 2020 Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory

# Climate Adaptation & Resilience Planning

- Vulnerability & Risk Assessment
- Planning Process
- Topics:
  - Extreme Precipitation
  - Extreme Heat
  - Drought & Wildfire
  - Disease & Pestilence

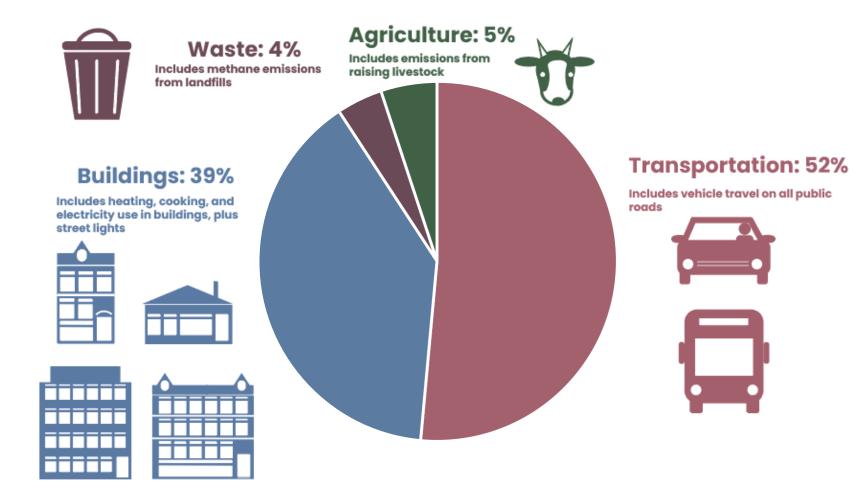


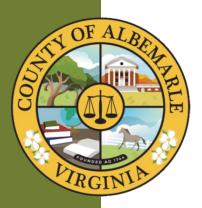


# Climate Action and the Comprehensive Plan Update

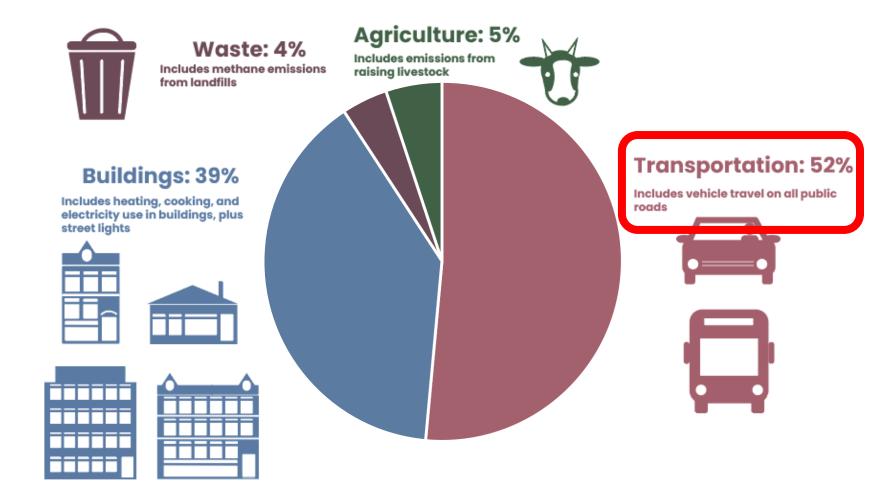


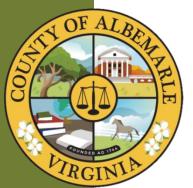
### Greenhouse Gas Emissions



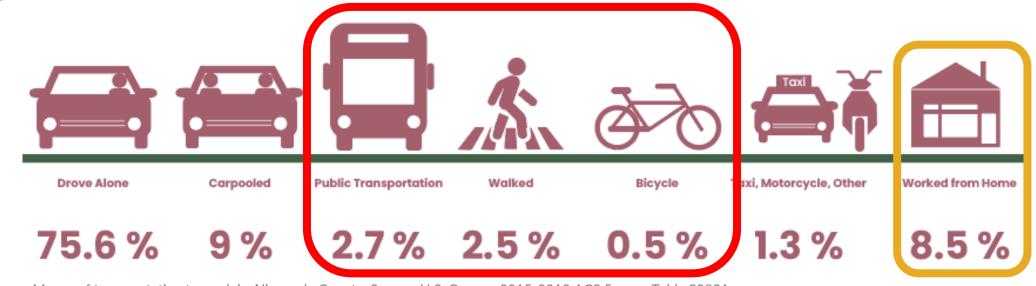


### Greenhouse Gas Emissions



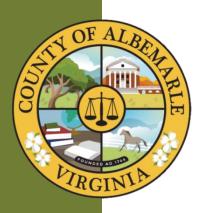


# Transportation & Land Use



Means of transportation to work in Albemarle County. Source: U.S. Census, 2015-2019 ACS 5-year: Table S0801.

How can growth management and land use decisions help us increase the percentages of public transit, walking, and biking?



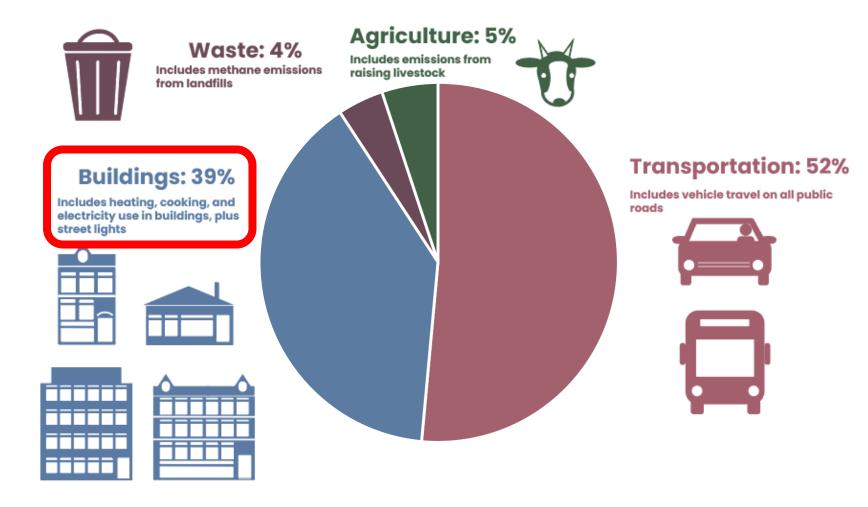
# Transportation & Land Use

- 'Complete streets'
- Dense, mixed-use development and affordable housing
- Infill development
- Less parking and more robust transit, bike, ped infrastructure





### Greenhouse Gas Emissions





# Building Energy Use

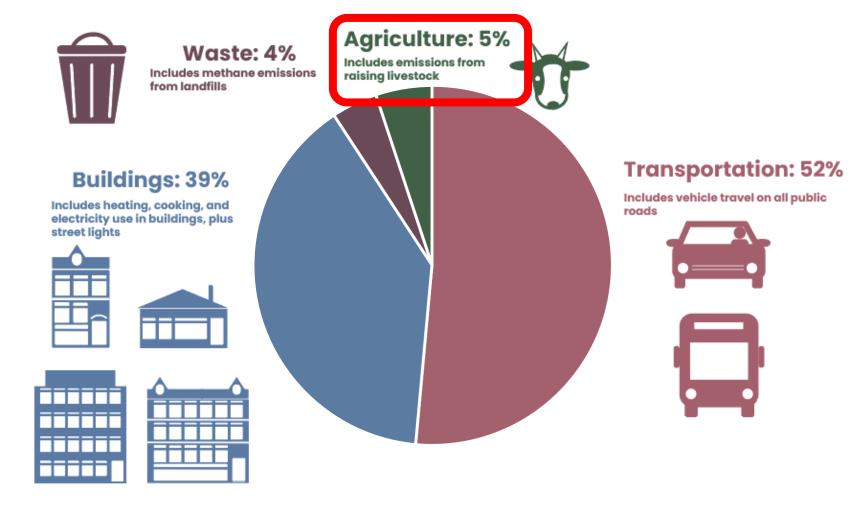
How can the Comprehensive Plan promote:

- Electrification
- Solar energy systems
- Adaptive reuse of buildings





### Greenhouse Gas Emissions





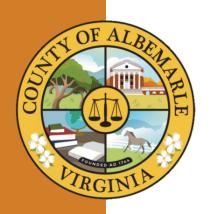
# Conservation & Sequestration

- The County's forests and natural areas are helping us sequestering roughly 950,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/year.
- How we manage growth can help us:
  - ensure this sequestration continues through conservation and stewardship; and
  - increase sequestration by adding tree canopy.





# How You Can Get Involved



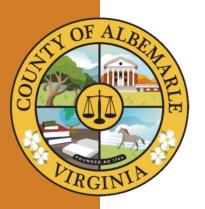
# Environmental Stewardship Hub

Launched: Earth Day (April 22, 2022)

- Learn about County programs
  - Biodiversity
  - Climate Action
  - Clean Water
  - Reduce Waste



- Resources for community members to act
  - At Home
  - On Your Land
  - In Your Community

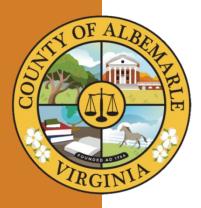


# Environmental Stewardship Hub

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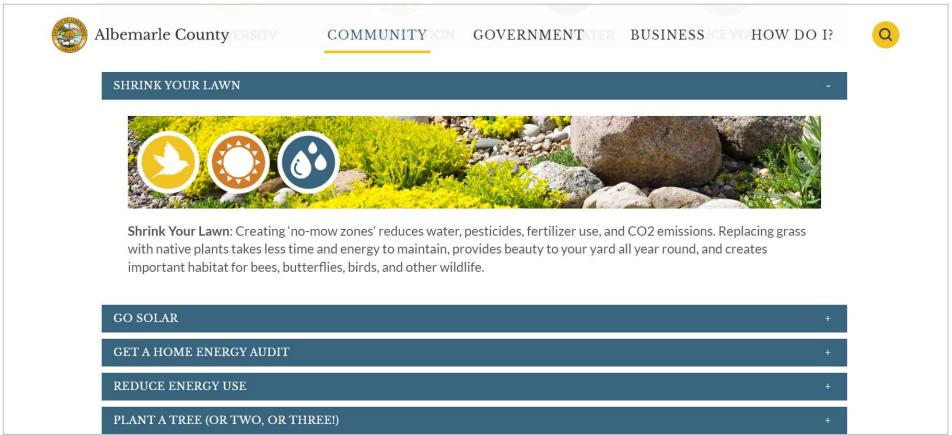


Link: Environmental Stewardship Hub

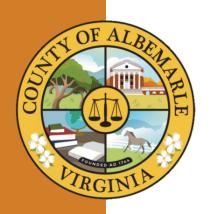


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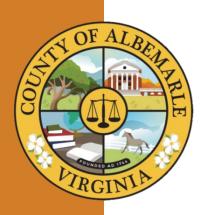


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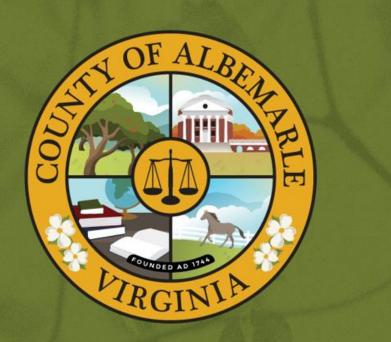
# Climate Resilience Planning

- Read the Climate Vulnerability & Risk Assessment
  - Examines the impacts of local hazards exacerbated by climate change on the people, natural environment, built environment, and economy specific to Albemarle County.
  - Albemarle.org/climate → "Quick Links"
- Participate in community process to draft a Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan

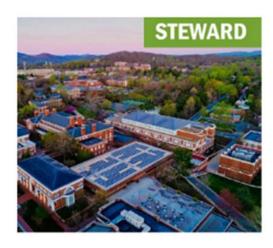


# Engage AC44

- Check out the <u>AC44 website</u> to learn about Planning for Growth.
- Read the <u>Background Report</u> to learn more about how growth management and climate action are connected.
- Complete the survey to share your thoughts on the current growth management policy and what should be prioritized in a policy update.
- Stay tuned for more opportunities to participate in June!



# **UVA SUSTAINABILITY FRAMEWORK**



STEWARD our resources on Grounds and beyond by living our values through our actions and operations



ENGAGE in our community, serve our community, and build sustainability awareness



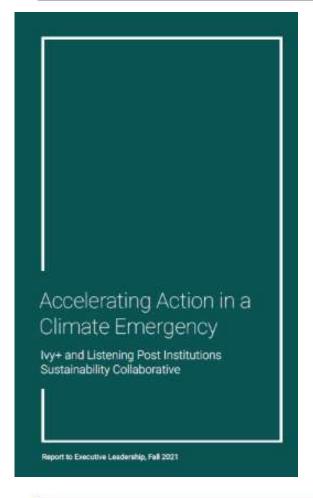
DISCOVER new solutions to global challenges through research, curriculum, and using the Grounds as a learning tool



### 2030 UVA SUSTAINABILITY PLAN GOALS



# Context – Higher Education







### Background/History

UVA Sustainability Annual Reports

2020-2021 Annual Report

2019-2020 Annual Report

2018-2019 Annual Report

2017-2018 Annual Report

2016-2017 Annual Report

2015-2016 Annual Report

2014-2015 Annual Report

Quarterly Sustainability Updates

Sustainability Update June 2020

Sustainability Update June 2019

Sustainability Update March 2019

Sustainability Update December 2018

Sustainability Update June 2018

Sustainability Update March 2018

Sustainability Update December 2017

Sustainability Update June 2017

Sustainability Update March 2017

UVA Greenhouse Gas Reports

UVA Greenhouse Gas Report CY2020

UVA Groenhouse Gas Report CY2019

UVA Greenhouse Gas Report CY2018

UVA Greenhouse Gas Report CY2017

UVA Greenhouse Gas Report CY2016

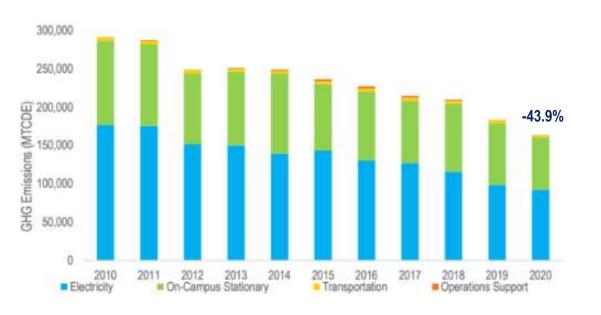
UVA Groenhouse Gas Report CY2015

UVA Groenhouse Gas Report CY2014



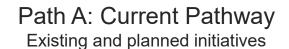
# UVA's Carbon Footprint: Neutrality by 2030 - Progress

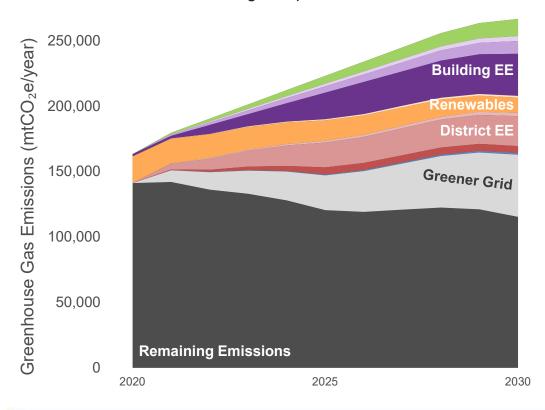
#### **UVA 2020 Carbon Footprint**



- Goal: Reduce emissions to 0 by 2030.
- In CY2010, the baseline year, UVA's footprint was 291,123 MTCDE.
- As of CY2020, UVA decreased its footprint to 163,327 MTCDE (a 43.9% reduction).
- Since 2010, UVA's population has increased 20.1% and square footage has increased 20.6%. Despite this, UVA has reduced its emissions in half per person and per square foot.

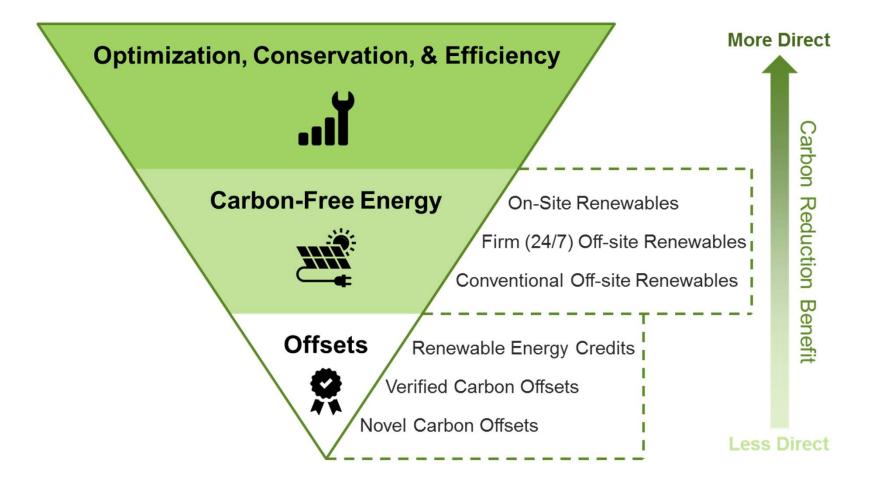
# UVA's Carbon Footprint: Neutrality by 2030 - Progress





- We anticipate continued growth in both square footage and population. The estimated footprint in 2030, if UVA were to stop all strategies, is 266,600 MTCDE.
- This includes anticipated growth in emissions of 60,000-70,000 MTCDE (4 million square feet added).
- If we continue existing strategies, we could eliminate 56% of our projected 2030 emissions. This is not enough to counteract growth and not enough to continue the reductions required. Additional strategies are needed.

## Approach



#### **UVA CLIMATE ACTION PLAN 2030**

Alignment					
Equity	Great & Good	Partnerships	Teaching & Research	Patient Care	Accountability

	Focus Areas		
Emissions Source	Supply-driven Focus	Demand-driven Focus	
Refrigerants & Fertilizer	Operations		
Fuel - Transport	Fleet		
Fuel - Buildings		Buildings Engagement	
District Heating	Emanay Cumply	Buildings e	
District Cooling	Energy Supply	Engagement	
Electricity			

ıCommuting ıFood	
Travel	Scope 3 Emissions
Embodied Carbon	i I
Computing	i !

**Existing Buildings:** Deep Energy Retrofits, Smart Labs Program, Smart Clinics Program, Smart Buildings and Controls, Energy Efficient Procurement

**New Buildings & Major Renovations:** Low Energy Buildings, Zero Energy (or Carbon) Buildings, Building Electrification Space Utilization and Planning

**Source Energy:** On-site Renewable Energy, Off-Site Renewable Energy, Renewable Combustion Fuel (Biogas, Biomass, Hydrogen), Waste Heat Capture, Energy Storage, Emergency Power/Resiliency

**District Energy:** Chilled Water Optimization, Hot Water/Steam Optimization, Plant Energy Storage, Plant Waste Heat Capture, Heat Pump Systems/Geo-Exchange (ground source, air source), Deep Geothermal

**Fleet:** Electric Buses, Electric Vehicles, Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure, Hybrid Vehicles, Alternative Fuel Vehicles, Operational Optimization / Right-sizing, Centralized Fleet

# **Decarbonization Pathways**

4 Separate Decarbonization pathways

Path A - Business as Usual

Existing & planned initiatives

Path B – **Building Efficiency** 

Aggressive focus on building energy efficiency

Path C – Plant Efficiency & Electrification

Building & heating plant electrification + optimization

Path D – Efficiency, Electrification, & Renewables

"All of the above" strategy with 100% carbon-free energy procurement

Paths A, B, C would rely on RECs and offsets to drive total emissions to "zero" by 2030

	Baseline Demand Strategies	Aggressive Demand Strategies
Baseline Supply Strategies	Path A  Business as  Usual	Path B Building Efficiency
Aggressive Supply Strategies	Path C Electrification	Path D  Efficiency, Electrification, & Renewables

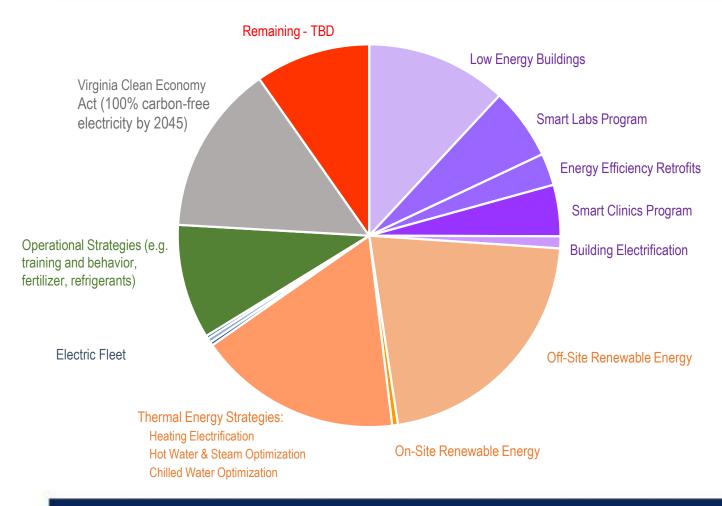
	Path A	Path B	Path C	Path D
Energy Efficiency Retrofits	Partial	Full	Patial	Fut
Smart Labs Program	Partial	Full	Patiel	Full
Smart Clinics Program	None	Partial	None	Full
Low Energy Buildings	Full	Full	Full	Full
Zero Energy Buildings	None	Ful	Norw	Full
On-site Renewable Energy	Partial	Parkel	Full	Full
Off-site Renewable Energy	None	Nono	None	Full
Chilled Water Optimization	Parisal	Parkal	Full	Full
Hot Water & Steam Optimization	Perfel	Perfet	Full	Full
Heating Electrification	Partial	Parkal	Full	Full
Electric Buses	Particl	Parkel	Full	Full
Electric Vehicles	Partal	Parkal	.64	Full
Fleet Optimization	Pariel	Parkel	Full	Full
Combined Operations Strategies	Partial	Full	Patial	Full
Virginia Clean Economy Act	Fell	Fell	THE	THE

# Climate Action Plan – Plan Strategies, Relationship to STES

#### POTENTIAL EMISSIONS REDUCTION STRATEGIES

	Low Energy Buildings			
	Smart Labs Program			
	Energy Efficiency Retrofits	Building Efficiency		
	Smart Clinics Program			
	Zero Energy Buildings			
	Building Electrification			
ſ	Off-site Renewable Energy			
	Thermal Energy Strategies: Heating Electrification Hot Water & Steam Optimization Chilled Water Optimization	Energy Supply: Strategic Thermal Energy Study		
	Chilled Water Optimization			
	On-site Renewable Energy			
	Electric Buses			
	Electric Vehicles	Fleet		
	Fleet Optimization			
	Combined Operations Strategies	Operations (e.g. fertilizer, refrigerants, behavior, training)		
Virginia Clean Economy Act		Greener electric grid (100% carbon-free electricity by 2045)		
	<u> </u>			

### Carbon Neutral by 2030: Recommended/Possible Reduction Strategies



- Chart represents UVA's total anticipated footprint (including growth): 266,600 MTCDE.
- Slices represent the estimated reductions possible for each strategy.
- Energy supply strategies (in orange) represent an estimated 40% of the emissions reductions.
   These are covered in the Strategic Thermal Energy Study and will be refined through the STES process.

## **Existing Buildings**

#### Clark Hall's Energy-Savings Efforts Earn UVA Building National Recognition

Jan 18, 2019 | Lorenzo Perez / Senior Writer

Home to the University of Virginia's Department of Environmental Sciences and three floors of environmental research labs, Clark Hall served as an unsurprising candidate to lead UVA's energy conservation efforts by example.



#### UVA has >500 existing buildings

- UNESCO World Heritage Site
- R1 Research University
- Level 1 Trauma Center

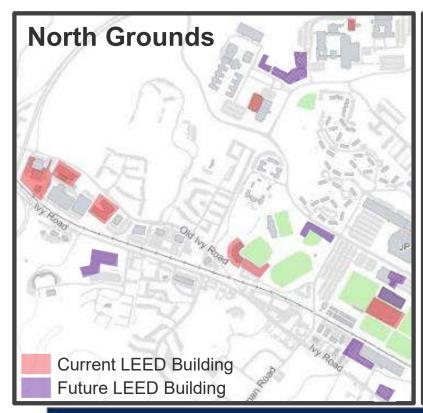
#### UVA Building Efficiency Upgrade Program

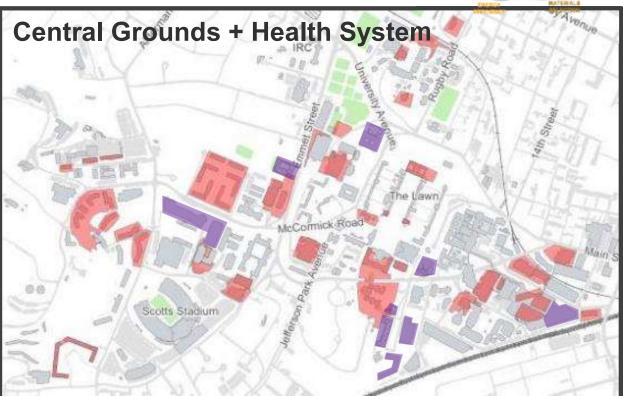
- 75 retrofits and counting
- \$55M in energy savings, \$21M invested
- 20,000 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e/year savings
- 13% carbon footprint reduction



### **New Construction**

UVA Green Building Standards (low energy targets + fossil-fuel free + solar-ready construction, etc.) + LEED certification 74 LEED buildings at UVA, >4 million sf (80 football fields)





## **Evaluating Performance**

#### **University-Wide**

- Building metering
- Annual reporting
- Post occupancy survey report with building performance data and thermal comfort survey

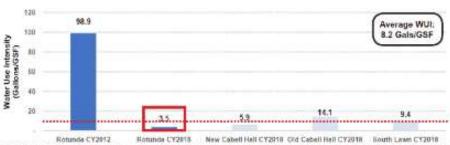
#### APPENDIX H: Normalized Summary of Results - Rotunda

For this energy and water analysis, the Rotunda was benchmarked against buildings with similar primary uses, location and infrastructure. In 2018, the Rotunda performed below the average Energy Use Intensity (EUI) of the benchmarked buildings (93.3 kbtu per GSF) with approximately 77.3 kBtu per GSF. It also performed below its LEED modeled EUI.

Figure 1: Rotunda Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/GSF) with Benchmarks

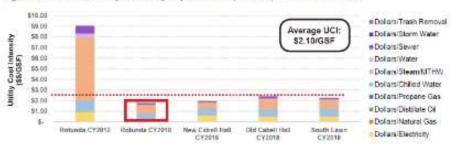


Figure 2: Rotunda Water Use Intensity (Gallons/GSF) with Benchmarks



In 2018, the Rotunda's total utility costs per GSF were smaller than the average of benchmarked buildings. Most notably, the Rotunda reported the smallest chilled water and electricity costs per GSF.

Figure 3: Rotunda Utility Costs by Square Foot (\$\$/G\$F) with Benchmarks



## Renewable Energy



### **UVAToday**

VIDEOS

# UNIVERSITY TRANSIT SERVICES BEGINNING TO GO ELECTRIC WITH NEW BUSES



1943 will begin to trade that to certain electric cuses with four new busine menuteros and by Proteins (Contributed).



#### Trending

Former UVA Athletes Reveal Mental Gealth Battles in Student Produced Documentary work :



Dungous & Dregons and Burgers: 'Ready Bad Dulcomes' (when We Don') Group Practicus enes



Hoo? What: Where!" Try



#### **GREEN FLEET**

The University of Virginia Facilities Management Fleet recently earned the Sustainable Fleet Accreditation, recognizing its efforts to build a fleet of cleaner and more sustainable vehicles.



UVI. Revitage Management employees who assisted with the department coming the Sustainable Ricet Approximation (Health and North American Lands). Mark States, Date States Approx. Charles States, Charles States Approx. Charles Sta

The University of Virginia Facilities Management Fleet recently earned the <u>Sustainable Fleet Association</u>, becoming the only active university fleet in Virginia to receive this designation.

"It is exciting to be recognized for our offerts to reduce the kinescraity of Violetic's earlier feorgries and lewer groundouse gas emissions," said



### Sustainability Advocates, Eco-Leaders, Zero Waste Ambassadors, Student Employees









### Student Leadership



ABOUT THE DECARBONIZATION ACADEMY THE EXPERIENCE

The Teaching & Research Sub-Committee of the University Sustainability Committee, with support from the Environmental Resilience Institute (ERI), is pleased to announce the launch of the inaugural Summer Decarbonization Academy. The Academy will occur June 13 to August 5, 2022 and provide a hands-on learning experience for rising thirdyears, fourth-years, and graduate students currently enrolled in any UVA program interested in working towards UVA's goals of being and carbon-neutral by 2030 and fossil fuel-free by 2050. Student participants will receive \$5000 for the summer.

Participants will engage with faculty and staff through the program's two signature components. First, participants will complete a hands-on, individual decarbonization learning experience ("project"). Second, participants will complete group-based shared learning activities to develop connections among the fellows and foster dissemination of cutting-edge content.

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