

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA  
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SENATE BILL DRS35176-RI-16A\*

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

Sponsors: Senators Nickel, Garrett, and Van Duyn (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 AND TO PROMOTE THE CREATION OF GREEN JOBS.

4 The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

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



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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; Now,  
42 therefore,

43 The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

44           **SECTION 1.** Article 7 of Chapter 62 of the General Statutes is amended by adding  
45 a new section to read:

46 **"§ 62-133.10A. One hundred percent clean energy goal for North Carolina by 2050.**

47           In order to avoid climate catastrophe, to promote job creation and economic growth, and to  
48 protect the Earth for current and future generations, it shall be the goal of the State that one  
49 hundred percent (100%) of the total retail sales of electricity in North Carolina shall be generated  
50 from renewable energy resources by December 31, 2050. The State Energy Office, in  
51 consultation with the Commission and the Public Staff, shall develop a plan to achieve this goal

1 and shall submit the plan to the 2020 Regular Session of the 2019 General Assembly upon its  
2 convening."

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